

Italians Are Still Winning

Rome, Aug. 23.—Furious fighting continues on the Isonzo front. The war office announces further gains for the Italians on both the northern and southern wings.

Austrian counter-attacks of redoubtable intensity are being beaten back by the Italians, following the official announcement.

"On the fourth day of the battle on the Juda front we again made considerable progress on the northern wing of the line and obtained new successes on the southern wing. The enemy is reacting strongly against our pressure and redoubling his counter-offensive. Our troops are repulsing his counter-attacks from the positions captured and are gallantly proceeding toward the realization of their objectives."

New York, Aug. 23.—The New York World has the following special cable despatch from London.

"Telegraphing from Milan, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says information has been received there that the Austrians for weeks have been preparing to evacuate Trieste. All the state archives and the most valuable objects of art in museums, libraries and churches have been removed and sent mostly to Vienna."

Vienna, via London, Aug. 23.—The war office communication issued last night says the Italians

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constant failure to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

have captured the village of Vrh, east of Canale, but that the Italians were repulsed in their efforts to move further eastward in this region. East of Gorizia the Italian attacks also were halted. On the Carso plateau a titanic struggle is in progress.

UDINE, Italy, Aug. 23.—Enemy losses during the first two days in the new Italian advance are calculated at 30,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The following notice appeared recently in the South Bend, Ind., News: "Andrew Martin, Sr., is still selling dynamite and does shaving and hair-cutting. Call on him."

Germany Draws On Boy Soldiers

Evidence of Great Lack of Men

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES.

July 25.—To fill up the constant losses in her fighting ranks, amounting to hundreds of thousands monthly, only two sources remain from which Germany can draw her boy soldiers of the classes of 1918, 1919, all called to the colors from one to two years before their regular military age, and the wounded soldiers who are able to return to the front from the hospitals. This latter category furnishes Germany an average of 50,000 men per month.

These facts are established beyond all doubt by authoritative information from various confirmatory sources. With the older classes, called to the colors with the outbreak of the war, now largely wiped out, Germany, is making terrible inroads on her boy classes prematurely called to the front since August, 1914. These youths are being used to fill up the ranks of the infantry, where young, vigorous and enthusiastic soldiers are indispensable for the launching of attacks. It is here that the greatest losses also occur.

The German infantry at present consists closely of 40 per cent. of the young classes of 1915 to 1919. The classes of 1915 and 1916, both of which are rapidly dwindling, furnish 15 per cent. of the infantry in the fighting lines. The class of 1917, which is now entirely under the colors, furnishes another 12 to 15 per cent.; while the class of 1918, which is now arriving on the front in large numbers, furnishes another 5 to 10 per cent. The remainder of this class, which is still in the depots, constitutes practically the only reserves which Germany has left.

To meet this emergency, the class of 1919 is now under instruction, while the class of 1920 has already been examined for conscription.

The military age in Germany is twenty years. In the case of the class of 1914, it was not called to the colors until April of that year or at the age, theoretically, of twenty years and four months. The class of 1916 was called to the colors at the age of nineteen years and 8 1/2 months; the class of 1917 called at nineteen years two months; the class of 1918 at eighteen years, 10 1/2 months, and the class of 1919 at eighteen years and six months. The class of 1920, although already examined, has not yet been summoned.

The pressure under which Germany has been forced to employ these boy soldiers is also indicated by their periods of instruction. The class of 1915 was thrown into the battlefront with only two or three months of instruction, but with such terrible losses, caused by this inexperience, that even Germany was forced to recognize that it was the costliest economy.

The classes of 1916 and 1917 were given an instruction ranging from nine to ten months. While this gave better results, yet by the time the class of 1918 was called to the colors, Germany was again in such straits for men, that the boys of this class were brought to the front again with only three months of instruction.

The accuracy of these figures is confirmed in every capture of prisoners large enough to make a basis of comparison.

Italy Conquers Alps To Fight

The feats accomplished by the Italian armies now operating in the high Alps have justly excited the admiration of the Allies. Before the war experts declared military operations to be impossible in this rugged area, but the Italian Alpini, aided by their wonderful appli-

ances for hoisting guns and stores up thousands of feet, have overcome all obstacles. Italian ski running troops are playing an important part in the Trentino at the present time. In spite of the fact that a battalion of ski running troops was raised in Norway in 1830, this is the first campaign in which soldiers so equipped have seen actual fighting. It is a little more than ten years ago since Switzerland signified her intention of training her troops in the art of ski running and the great powers of Europe quickly followed suit. These curious wooden snow shoes are peculiarly adaptable to the needs of modern war. Not only do they permit troops to cover snow-covered ground in record time, but in times of emergency they may be put to a variety of uses. A pair of skis joined together by a roll of canvas make a useful stretcher, and a broken ski often does service as a splint. When in training the Swiss Skieurs use their skis as supports for their tents.—Dundee Advertiser.

Interview With Ex-President Taft

Montreal, Aug. 17.—"The United States is in this fight to stay," was the emphatic declaration of William Taft, ex-President of the United States, when interviewed this morning. We realize that it is as vital to us as to England or to France to win. We realize that they have been fighting our battles for us. Now our turn has come and we are bringing ourselves to face it.

"I have no patience with this talk of peace. Peace is not possible until the Prussian military caste has been driven out of power and awakened by the German people into a truthful and clear apprehension of the futility of the policy of Germany and the burden that Germany and the world carry in the Kaiser and his military party. Of course we long for peace as much as anybody, but we want a real peace, not a patched-up compromise, which will prove to be nothing but a true and a postponement of hostilities until the German military staff shall see another opportunity to begin the war again.

Mr. Taft arrived in Montreal, yesterday, en route to Murray Bay, from Kansas, where he has been seriously ill with acute indigestion.

Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

China Opens War on Teutons

London, Aug. 16.—The Chinese government, a Reuter despatch from Peking is arranging for the prompt liquidation of the German Asiatic Bank. Five officials of the foreign office have been appointed to take over the accounts and cash here and in the Shanghai, Canton, Tien Tsin and Hankow branches.

Chinese troops have seized Austrian concessions in Tien Tsin, according to an exchange telegraph despatch, and German and Austrian shipping is being seized at Canton, Anoy, Swatow, Shanghai and Hankow. The vessels include several small warships.

The Yarmouth Number of the Busy East

The current number of the Busy East, devoted entirely to the town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, is a very readable issue, exceptionally well illustrated. The special cover on which appears a reproduction of "The Blue Boat" a painting by Bertha DesClayes, is chaste and pleasing, being a creditable example of what can be done in four color work in a Maritime Province print shop. In spite of war conditions, the Busy East is making good progress these days and deserves the hearty support of every citizen in the Provinces by the Sea.

"SALADA"

TEA IS CLEAN AND FREE FROM DUST

Sealed Packets Only. Refuse Substitutes.

Four Large German Steamers

Havana, Aug. 22.—President Menocal, yesterday, signed a decree transferring to the United States government four large German steamers, the Bavaria, Olivant, Adelheid and Constantia, of an aggregate tonnage of approximately 20,000 tons, which were seized as prizes of war by the Cuban government on the day this country declared war against Germany. It is announced that the United States Minister to Cuba, acting as the representative of the United States shipping board, will take possession of the ships immediately. When asked the amount the United States government was paying for these ships the Minister replied: "Absolutely nothing."

Battle Continues on Western Front

LONDON, Aug. 22.—In the face of heavy German counter-attacks the British have maintained the newly gained positions on the outskirts of Lens, the war office announces. Further progress has been made at some points. Following is the official communication:

"South and West of Lens the new positions captured by us yesterday morning on the outskirts of the town have been maintained and further progress has been made at certain points northwest and north of Lens also. As a result of heavy fighting, in the course of which German counter-attacks were repulsed by our rifle and machine gun fire or broken up by our artillery, some additional ground has been secured in advanced positions captured on the 15th. There has been great artillery activity during the night on both sides east and northeast of Ypres.

Spandau is Termed Citadel of Berlin

Spandau, the munitions factory centre of Prussia, and sometimes characterized as the "citadel of Berlin," is described in the following war geography bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

It is, of course, impossible to surmise as to the extent of the damage caused by the recent explosion in a hand grenade factory at Spandau, for the German censorship on news of such disaster is very rigid. There are few richer fields for explosions in the German Empire, however, than at Spandau, where, prior to the war, there were more than 200 acres of government arsenals, gun factories and powder plants employing more than 6,000 workmen. The extent of these military works has, of course, been vastly increased since the summer of 1914.

When the war began Spandau had a population of more than 85,000 having nearly trebled in size since 1885. The town is situated on naturally swampy ground, at the confluence of the rivers Spree and Havel, the latter having been greatly improved for navigation in recent years. The distance by rail to Berlin, which lies to the southeast, is seven and a half or 11 miles, according to the railway station in the capital at which the traveler detains. As a matter of fact the two cities are practically contiguous, Charlottenburg forming the

connecting link. Both the Berlin-Hamburg and the Berlin-Hanover Railway lines pass through Spandau.

Spandau's history begins far back in mediæval times. It received its civic rights during the first half of the thirteenth century, and was stringently fortified in the sixteenth century, but was unable to withstand an attack from the Swedes in 1635. During the Napoleonic era it succumbed to the French. After the war of 1870 the Germans thought it advisable to strengthen the fortifications but subsequently many of the defences were razed.

Spandau has been one of the military treasure cities of Prussia for more than 40 years, a sum equal to \$30,000,000 having been kept here in the Julius Tower ready for instant use in case of "military emergency." It is a pathetic commentary that this sum, which undoubtedly was used in launching the treacherous attack upon France through Belgium in the opening days of August, 1914, was a residue of the indemnity which Germany had collected from the French after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871.

Four or five miles northeast of Spandau is the famous Castle of Tegel, the family home of the brothers Humboldt—Alexander, the great naturalist and traveller, and Karl Wilhelm, the diplomatist, philologist, and man of letters,—both of whom are buried in the castle grounds.

Spandau was at one time the favorite residence of the Hohenzollern electors of Brandenburg. Ten miles to the southwest is Potsdam, one of the principal residences of the Kaiser.

Huge German Losses In Flanders

Boy Soldiers Fled in a Panic at Langemarch

The Hague, Aug. 20.—A neutral traveller recently in Ghent tells the New York Times correspondent that he witnessed the constant arrival of long trains of German wounded whose condition was appalling. The Germans, he says, pile their wounded anyhow, often into open trucks, and he declares the evidences of their colossal losses is overwhelming.

The neutral denies the stories of depressed British prisoners dragging themselves through the streets. He saw a detachment of British prisoners arriving from the Flanders front. They marched through the streets, heads up, at a swinging pace, shouting: "Are we downhearted? No!"

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 20.—Examination of the German prisoners taken by the British show that out of 340 questioned more than 25 per cent. belonged to the 1918 class. Non-commissioned German officers relate how they are hampered by the demoralization of the younger recruits with whom they are supplied. They say they cannot rely upon these youngsters, and similar complaints are heard about the inefficiency of the young German officers.

The demoralization of certain German regiments at Langemarch and Polygon Wood last Thursday was complete, and this was due, according to captured non-commissioned officers, to the preponderance of eighteen year old youths in the ranks.

The 261st and 262nd regiments of the Seventy-ninth Division fled to the rear at Langemarch and many were killed by the British artillery as they ran. Both regiments were ordered to counter-attack, but could not because they were so exhausted and nerve-racked.

The French have captured about twenty-five German guns since the present offensive began on July 31, and the machine guns taken are innumerable. Some of the captured redoubts were found to be veritable nests of machine guns.

The number of children naturally left-handed at birth has been found by statistical research to be about four per cent. of the total born.

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