

One French View

A press correspondent at the front points to the possibility that the driving of the Germans out of northern France will involve the destruction of all destructible property in that territory. "But," he says, "I am not aware of the existence of a single Frenchman who would shrink before this, and who would think for a moment of submitting to such a form of blackmail. The unanimous resolve of the nation is to reconquer the invaded territory, whatever the cost may be, and afterwards to exact from the Germans damages which will ruin them in turn. Nothing is more striking in this respect than the letters men are writing from the front. 'Let the Boches sack every place they like,' they write; 'we will make them pay for it. If they have no money when the war is over, they must be made to work by thousands on our land so as to replant the trees and rebuild the houses. There are surely plenty of cherry and apple trees in Germany; they must also have some sort of furniture, however ugly, in their homes. They will have to give us all that.'"

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County ss.  
 Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON.  
 [Seal] Notary Public.  
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 Sold by all druggists, 75c.  
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Dealing With Submarines

In the columns of the New York Sun, correspondents have lately been putting forward many novel and some seemingly feasible methods of dealing with submarines. One correspondent suggests that freighters, in passing through the war zone, be protected by netting, supported on beams, such as warships surround themselves with while at anchor, and says that this would not only protect the ship but, by saving the ship would make it possible to bring her gun to bear on the submarine that would be exposed by the firing of the torpedo. A second advises that freighters, when passing through submarine infested waters, be accompanied by hydroplanes, which, sailing in the air, would be able to spot submarine craft while below the surface. A third pro-

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proposes sending out decoy ships loaded with timber that would float after being torpedoed, and thus enable the gunners aboard to use their guns on the enemy. A fourth advises using German war prisoners as a return cargo. This would at once discourage submarine activity and provide America with a needed supply of farm labor. A fifth makes the suggestion that 25,000 American flying machines, each capable of carrying 200 lbs. of explosives, be sent overseas for the purpose of flying over submarine bases on the German and Belgian coasts, and blowing up the home port of the submarine wasps. A sixth proposes that submarine freighters be used, instead of ordinary craft, for the carriage of supplies to Europe; but as the New York Sun itself says, submarines are now fired on at sight, and a friendly commercial sub would be in imminent danger of being sunk as soon as it showed above surface in the danger zone.

Notwithstanding what the New York Sun says, however, it is authoritatively announced that plans have been prepared and a company organized to build submersible merchantmen of five to ten thousand tons each. It is stated that arrangements have been so far matured that the first craft can be turned out in four months, and that after this they can build at the rate of three or four a week.

Display of "Iron Hard" in Russia

Petrograd, May 22 (via London, May 23).—The "Iron Hand" threatened by M. Kerensky, the war minister, for restoring discipline in the army was first employed last night with success, when two companies of a Finland regiment surrounded a large house in Ligovsky street, where thirty armed deserters had secreted themselves. Previously the temporary government had never dared arrest deserters and pessimists had predicted a sanguinary collision when the initial attempt was made. But at the first display of the "Iron Hand" all the thirty men surrendered tamely and were

marched off to barracks.  
 Petrograd, via London, May 23.—The executive committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has decided to telegraph the International Socialist Bureau and the Socialist organizations of all countries, especially the Socialist party of Austria, urging the utmost efforts to prevent the execution of Dr. Friedrich Adler, the assassin of Premier Sturgkh of Austria. The committee describes Dr. Adler as the champion of the liberty of all peoples and of the idea of universal peace.

Petrograd, May 22 (via London, May 23).—A congress of Mussulman delegates from all parts of Russia has voted 448 against 271 in favor of establishing a federal republic in Russia.

Pro-German Party Leader Retires

London, May 23.—A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says that the Hungarian cabinet, of which Count Tisza was premier, has resigned.

(Count Tisza, the "Iron Man" of Austria-Hungary, has been for many years the leader of the pro-German party in the Dual Monarchy and was the last survivor of the little group of statesmen who surrounded Emperor Francis Joseph when the European war began. On the accession of Emperor Charles, the majority of the officials of the previous regime were either dismissed or resigned. There have been persistent reports from many sources that Emperor Charles keenly resented the dominance of Berlin in Austro-Hungarian affairs, and that Count Tisza was the great obstacle which prevented him from freeing his empire from the influence of Potsdam.

There have been several reports recently that the fall of Premier Tisza was imminent, but the rigid censorship imposed by Vienna has prevented the outside world from learning the exact conditions of affairs.

If Russia Drops Out

The New York Sun, in discussing the possibility of the making of a separate peace by Russia, says some seem to fear Russia may turn against her former allies in order to force a peace on the basis of "no annexation and no indemnity." "We take it there is no reasonable danger of this happening," says the Sun. "To fear it is to forget the Japanese. Beyond doubt, the moment Russia would take any such step, the dastardly treachery would be punished by a wholesale invasion of Manchuria and eastern Siberia, presently to be followed by a bold push westward along the lines of the trans-Siberian railroad. Japan, financed by the Allies and the United States, would be able to create this diversion with overwhelming force, probably a million men, at small cost of blood and to her own great and lasting advantage. Plainly it would be a move of such strategic quality as completely to paralyze Russia's activity in Europe."

Mr. Balfour received a royal welcome from the citizens of Toronto on his arrival on Friday afternoon.

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Bathurst Man in Capture of Bagdad

Fredericton, May 23.—Dr. W. V. Coffyn, formerly of Bathurst, N.B., who is serving with the Royal Army Medical Corps under General Maude in his campaign against the Turks, has been heard from again.

Recent letters received by Mrs. Coffyn, now residing with her father, George F. Burden, ex-M. P., Pokiok, were, written in Bagdad, under date of March 1st. The doctor gives an interesting description of fighting which preceded the capture of Bagdad by the British. He says that the English regiment of which he is medical officer was the first to cross the river and accomplish the feat after two other regiments had been driven back. Many of the Turks, on first approach of the British troops, threw away their rifles and ran for it, but eventually they made a stand and fought like devils. They were literally mowed down by the British, the scene being described by the doctor as a perfect shambles.

The doctor says Bagdad is a fine city. It has nice hotels and public buildings, while the people are very polite and salute everybody. He says he has had some very thrilling experiences and many close calls, but is well satisfied with his lot. In one engagement the adjutant of the regiment was shot down alongside of him and expired in few minutes. He says the British captured a great many prisoners in the fighting around Bagdad.

Difficulties In Rebuilding France

Paris, May 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Such preliminary moves as have been taken for the reconstruction of devastated regions in France have developed many difficulties, the greatest of which particularly in the region of the Somme and the Oise, recently evacuated by the Germans, is to establish the boundary lines of property from which not only the buildings have disappeared but from which every land mark has been torn.

Deeds of record and other papers that would aid in reconstructing titles to property, with plans of towns and public municipal and department archives, in a great many towns and villages. Brooks and rivers from which bearings might be taken have been deviated from their courses.

Public sentiment seems to have settled down to the decision that in the rebuilding of destroyed cities and villages the architectural traditions of each region shall be respected so far as style and material of construction are concerned, with only such concessions to mod-

ernization as are requisite for the present.

There probably will be no more narrow streets and there will be more windows and doors to let in more sunshine, but that is as far as it has been possible to lead public opinion toward modern ideas of construction. One thing the architects are ordered not to touch is the broad, deep, old fireplace around which families will gather on winter evenings for years to come to listen to stories of the invasion and the battles of the great war.

Twenty Years Is The Lowest Age

OTTAWA, May 23.—Indications point to the conscription bill not being introduced before Monday and possibly not until Tuesday. The government has fixed 50 years as the lowest age to which compulsion will be applied. Experience has shown that men under that age cannot generally stand the pace. The United States bill fixes the minimum at 21 years. Many of the young fellows who at 18 promptly enlisted have purposely been kept in England and some have been sent home.

Harry Thaw Sent to Asylum

Philadelphia, May 16.—President Judge Martin, in Common Pleas Court, signed a decree today authorizing the removal of Harry K. Thaw to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, in this city, from a hospital where he had been confined since an attempt at suicide several months ago following an indictment in New York, charging him with assaulting a school boy.

Spain Awakening To Situation

Madrid, May 27, via Paris, May 28.—The long reported gathering of the elements in Madrid favorable to the Entente Allies, was held this morning at the Plaza de Torres. There was great enthusiasm on the part of the people, who were estimated to number 25,000. A counter demonstration by German spies was forbidden by the authorities to prevent possible disturbances.

Conspicuous among the decorations of the great bull ring were the names of thirty six torpedoed Spanish vessels in high letters. The speakers included all the leaders of the Progressive party in Spain.

Miguel Unamuno, former rector of Salamanca University, provoked thunderous applause when he declared that the liberal objects of the Allies in the war were demonstrated by the entry into it of the "great American democracy."

The meeting concluded after the adoption of a resolution asking the Premier to make public a declaration of Spain's sympathy with the Allies. Some disturbances were caused by Germanophiles as the crowd was disbanding. A man in the crowd fired at Alejandro Lerroux, republican deputy, without hitting him. The police arrested a number of the demonstrators.

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