er since coming Boer war I have running fever sores ed many salves and ectored continuously got no permanent r, when my mother VARD'S LINIMENT. was almor . magiempietely cured me. i every working day

atefully, JOHN WALSH.

asols Began.

hey first came into been cumbersome. iting in 1578, speaks apable generally of sons from the sun. ninished in circumal still remained of velvet parasols, with were carried by in the days of dme it was possia bridge in Paris to one end and deposit e charge for the aca sou. Under the nt to the other exarasols folded into e-cornered hat and ied elegantly under parasols were hinged slip into the pocket, pockets then .- Lon-

Cures Diphtheria. Mistake.

to his ears in paraod salesman, had a language, and knew the best points of As he picked up a on the counter and on attitude and

k at that silk! Isn't larly observe the the general effect. hand over it. No parasol. is there?" adv: "it has worn old one. I just late w York Times.



HUN COLONIES WILL BE HELD BY BRITAIN

Socialist Plan of Peace Without Annexation Has Bad Faults.

REPLY TO PACIFISTS

Would Be Sin to Return Natives to Brutal German Rule.

London Cable.—The House of the resolution had been moved in Commons to-night, after application such form that it must be rejected. division a resolution proposed by Philip Snowden, Socialist, welcoming the repudiation by the Russian Government of all proposals for imperialistic conquest and aggrandizement, and calling on the British Government to issue a firmly and finally emencipated them-British democracy.

The necessity of thus voting down the resolution was explained by Lord Robert Cecil as a technicality, inasmuch as it presented an amendment to the consolidated fund bill, and expressions of regret that the House alight Russian aspiration were voiced by Lord Roberts, former Premier Asquith and others, who declared their sympathy with Russia, but deprecated the views of the small body of Pacifists moving the resolution in such a manner as necessitated its rejection. Lord Robert Cecil on behalf of the Government and Mr. Asquith were emphatic in their statements that it was impossible at the present stage to enter into negotiations with Germany and declared that the war aims of the Entente Allies as previously announ-

ced still held good.
Mr. Snowden, whose resolution was supported by a small group of pacifists, said that if Great Britain was going to maintain its alliance with Russia, it would be necessary for it to put itself into line with the policy of the new Democratic Russian Government. It was perfectly élear. he said, that the mind of the Russian democracy was now concentrated on peace, and that this object would be pursued. He contended that the Russian democrarcy was expressing the desire and will of all democracies of as that is the case we cannot falter the belligerent countries The revo- or relax a haire breadth our delution would not stop in Russia, the termination to pursue the war to a With the New Army Apspeaker asserted; it would come into victorious end." every country. If the secret service information of the Government was good, it knew better than he could tell it, that in one of the countries of the alliance the people were on the verge

of a revolution. QUESTION NEVER RAISED. Mr. Snowden said that he had been informed America had refused to enter into the pact of London (not

to make separate peace.) Lord Robert Cecil interrupted by

saying that the question never had Lord Robert Cecil explained that although nobody in the House was likely to quarrel with Mr. Snowden's resolution, an unfortunate impression might be caused in Russia, because it must be rejected on a technical point, namely, that it presented an amendment to the Consolidated Fund bill. which must go through unamended ir the business of the country was to be carried out. Lord Robert, however,

was unable to agree with Mr. Snow-

den's speech in moving the amend-

ment, which was not calculated to promote harmony in the House He was skeptical regarding Mr. Snowden's account of the pacific views of the Italian and German Socialists. The latter, he said, had supported their Government right through and had refused to condemn even the

worst atrocities. CARRY OUT ALL AGREEMENTS, stronghold is Bavaria. The revela-With regard to Mr. Snowden's question as to whether treaties concluded with Russia before the revolution Ludwig of Bavaria to Bavarian troops were still binding, he thought that doubtless they were. Until the new Russian Government released the alkes from any particular engagement entered into with the old Government, Great Britain was bound in honor to carry out her engagements, not only with Russia, but with all the allies.

Paying warm tribute to the manner in which the Russian revolution had been brought about. Lord Robert, commenting on the Socialist plan for peace without annexation, alluded to the German colonies.

'While it is true." he said, "that we did not take them in order to rescue the natives from German rule, but as a part of the war operations, having rescued them, are we going to hand

them back?" (Cheers.) He then read a long account of the shocking treatment suffered by the natives in both German East Africa and German West Africa, and said: "If there is any measure of success in the war, I should regard with horror the idea of returning natives who have been freed from a Government of that

Then there was Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, and Italia Irrendenta. Could Great Britain commit herself to a policy of non-annexation in these cases? Lord Robert referred to Turkish cruelty and oppression in Arabia, Armenia and Syria, and said he wished to impress, upon Mr. Snowden and his friends that while there might not be good grounds for going to war to accomplish acts of reparation and justice, yet, having done that by war, the nation could hardly be asked to abandon the fruits of such desirable achievements.

NO REPARATION FOR OUTRAGES? Then what about Belgium, Serbia and northern France, and the destruction of peaceful merchant ships? Was there to be no reparation? He \$100 to save my hair. Whitely—Why led the suggestion that the allies should enter into peace negotiations yourself?—Washington Herald.

with Germany. He found no indication in the German Chancellor's speech of an inclination even to state the terms of peace Germany was ready to accept, and until the spirit which characterized the Chancellor's speech was exorcised it would be ludicrous and undignified on the part of the allies to discuss terms with lermany.

So far as he was able to judge, the same thing had happened to Germany as had often happend before. raere was a popular movement and a popular demand for reform, and an appearance of yielding by the Government. Then followed a protest, generally couched in offensive

terms, by the junkers, and then an immediate surrender to the junkers. We, at any rate," said Lord Robert. "are determined not to accept a peace that will be no peace. The peace that we accept must be a peace that will be durable. I have always been an adherent of the idea of a league of nations, but such a league must be founded upon a sound, just and equitable basis."

MUST BE REJECTED. Mr. Asquith also said he regretted

He said the most important feature of the debate was not the acute division, but the general agreement of opinion which existed and it would be most unfortunate if the rejection conveyed the impression that Great Britain had abated its sympathy with selves. He said the people of Great Britain were in sympathy, as far as they understood the purport of the announcement, made by the Russian Government, with ite aims and views in the war and its conditions for a durable peace.

should thus be compelled seemingly to able peace there must be annexation, constituting the emancipation of the enthralled populations who were laboring under despotisms, and retention of strategic positions as safeguards against future attacks might be necessary.

> NO CHANGES IN AIMS. "When the Russian Government asks us to join them in a non-annexa- tion are due to obvious causes. The tion policy it must be in the limited sense of no acquisition or extension of territory for political or economical aggrandizement," said Mr. Asquith. Our war aims have not changed, and as long as we confine ourselves within these limits we can pursue the war with a good conscience and regard a peace based on that foundation as the

sacrifice. "The Cerman Chancellor's special shows that those responsible for the Germany policy have abandoned the western front, thereby leaving Italy counsels of moderation and reason and are determined to pursue the wicked and nefarious course they entered upon three years ago. So long

OF FOE STATES

Splitting Alsace Lorraine Causes Jealousy.

The Hague Cable The sensationsace-Lorraine between Bavaria and Prussia has been practically sup- plauded. pressed by the German censors in other papers. The Lokal Anzeiger, lowing passage from the Temps sums however, adds that confidential com- up accurately the opinion of those munications have been made to Alsace-Lorraine Parliamentary deputies ward appearances: at Strassburg, whilst the Vossische says the division as now projected represents the demands of the great Centrist party, whose other chief tions explain the importance attached at the time to the speech of King quartered at Strassburg on May 7th. The King said he was especially glad to greet his troops in "this ancient German city, reconquered by us 46 FIND PLOT FOR years ago. Our enemies want to wrest it and this fair country again from us. but they shall not do so. Probably this huge bribe to Bavaria also explains the journey of the Bavarian Premier, Count Hertling, to Vienna in April and the possimism of the Centrist leader Erzberger, until he and his friends had pushed through a deal with the Prussians. With Ravaria's promise to back him in his pocket Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg But People as a Whole Are yesterday was able to show a bold front to his opponents. Conservatives and Socialists, in the Reichstag.

There will be furious jealousy in other German States who have not been bribed. Already Saxony is kicking, and one of her Parliamentarians says in the Vossiche Zeitung that group of influential Roumanians resiwhilst other States have been on the grab Saxony has been amongst the few who have steadily sacrificed themselves for the great cause, only to find themselves shouldered into the cold when it came to a distribution of food and political influence. This deputy says: "For reasons which cannot be discussed now the monarchical idea has gravely lost ground amongst the masses of the people during this war." He urges Saxony to start Parliamentary Government, thus giving the rest of Germany lead and re-estab-Ishing Saxon importance in Germany. Meantime the German Government has got to bribe Austria, which is sulking the Russian alliance. While German of devastation on the village of badly. According to some German napers the bribe is to be the throne of Poland to the Austrian Archduke, Karl Stephen. Die Post says the appointment of Regent for Poland will take place almost immediately.

Blackly-I'm going to give a doctor don't you take an envelope and save it

PLAN TO WEAR GERMANS DOWN

That is the Way the Allies Co-operation of the Navies Are Working.

No Sensational Pushes at Says Sir E. Carson in Wel-Present.

London Cable.—"I will tell you now what our plan has been and is on the western front," said Gen. Maurice. in his weekly talk on the war situation. "It is to wear the Germans down. We realize that there is going to be no big advance without the accomplishment of this. You need not expect sensational pushes into enemy territory at present. It will be slow nammer and tongs fighting such as we have been conducting in the battle of Arras.

"And we are succeeding in our object. When we began the offensive we were thoroughly prepared, and the result was that the German losses were much heavier than ours. Lately we have been forcing the Germans to assume the offensive and attack us in order to prevent us from going forward. This is just what we want, for the Germans are compelled to throw men against us under unfavorable conditions without having time to make deliberate preparations.

"The result has been disastrous for them, as their losses are tremendous. in making these counter attacks the Germans have used virtually all their reserves, and nobody uses fresh troops unless it is necessary.

"In this connection I may cite as a significant fact that the German higher command lately adopted a deliberate policy of deceit in the issuance of official statements. This was not done in the early part of the war, and the reasons for the present decep-German officials are trying to bolster up the courage of their people and make them patient. In the meantime the German army is doing everything possible to tire us out, and hold us while the German submarines work. They hope to win by starving us out through the U-boat campaign.'

Discussing the Italian offensive, only peace which will justify our General Maurice said it was launched partly because of the allied successes in the west. The Germans had been forced to keep their troops along the

FRANCE IS PLEASED

pointments

Paris Cable .-- (New York Times cable.)—"A character and a will," is the Figaro's summing up of General Petain, the new generalissimo, and this sentiment is unanimously shared by both press and public. He is also the leader as General Cherfils writes throughout, whose merits have always been superior to the task alloted him. The public generally expected this nomination. Such a change in the chief command is not without precedent, however, as the same occurred during the siege or sebastopol, in the Crimean war, when Marshal Canrobert handed over subreme control to al revelations of the Post regarding ing under his orders. The appointment Marshal Pelissier, who had been servthe German intention to split Al- of General Foch, who has always been greatly appreciated in military circles, is also unanimously ap-

Regarding General Nivelle, the fol whose judgment is not swayed by out-

"Geneal Nivelle takes over command of a group of armies. The conditions under which he abandons' the supreme post can harm neither his authority nor his prestige. He keeps manifested itself yesterday, but everythem intact, and the decision taken regarding him cannot diminish the confidence of his subordinates.

SEPARATE PEACE

manian Traitors.

With Allies.

Odessa, Cable.—According to the Odessky Listok secret correspondence has recently been carried on between a a desperate conflict. dent in Jassy and others who remained in Bucharest with regard to terms of peace with Germany. Copies of the our pressure in the region of Gorizia. correspondence are stated to be in the attempted a powerful effort against hands of Miliukoff, Russian War Minister. The journal states that the existence of these intrigues was known to War Minister Gutchkoff. From of his infantry were broken down by trustworthy Roumanian sources, however, it is informed the correspondence from Bucharest was dictated by Germans. No doubt need be entertained with regard to the prevailing sentiment both of the Roumanian people and the army, which remains loyal to soldiers are endeavoring to fraternize with Russian revolutionaries all along the frontier, German aeroplanes have been engaged in killing Russian workmen and others at Kilia, at the mouth of the Danube. Five aeroplanes took reached 4,021, of whom 124 were offipart in the attack.

Opportunity sometimes knocks at the door, but Op. never knocks so loudly as his broth, Imp.

CEMENT UNION OF BRITAIN-U.S.

Against Foe Will Do It,

coming Speech.

London Cable.—Speaking at the Navy League luncheon to American officers to-day, Sir Edward Carson. First Lord of the Admiralty, remarked that the date of the function almost coincided with the arrival of the first instalment of the assistance which the American navy was going to give the allies in the formidable task which lies before them.

As First Lord of the Admiralty, Sr Edward said he desired to express his appreciation of the speedy way in which the American Government had rendered assistance. He extended a hearty welcome to the officers and men who had come to do this work.

"This evidence of absolute harmony and co-operation between the British and American navies will never be broken until the enemy is crushed," Sir Edward continued. "It will not be broken even then, because it will be cemented by many events which will have led to the liberation of humanity. Whatever the distance between the Old and the New World, we have always cherished one great ideal -love of liberty and progress, and determination to beat back the aggressor, wnoever he may be, who dares to lay hands on the fabric of civilization which we together have built up."

DUINO TAKEN BY NEW DRIVE OF ITALIANS

Important Town 12 Miles Northwest of Trieste Occupied.

DRIVE ROLLS ON

Over 4,000 Prisoners Taken cially. -Foe Counter-Attacks Broke in Disorder.

Paris Cable. - A despatch to La statement says: Liberte from Turin reports that the Italian troops have captured the town of Duino. The despatch says an an-Berlin Bribing of Bavaria in the Echo de Paris, whose surprising nouncement of the taking of this improvement of the taking of the t pertant strategic point will soon be spite the heavy shelling. made officially. The town of Duino is on the Gulf of Trieste, about 12 miles | the village of Kjupri, two and a half | sage of greeting and apreciation to north-west of Trieste, Austria's principal seaport

Austrian troops have strongly coun-War Office announces. The prisoners | slight. taken by the Italians since Monday now number 4.021. Five additional small-calibre guns have been captured. The italians have made further lines." progress in their drive, pushing ahead on Mount Vodice, and also south of Grazigna north-east of Gorizia The Italian official statement issuec at Rome reads:

THE OFFICIAL REPORT. "Julian (ront: The expected reaction of the enemy against the successes won by our troops violently where failed, thanks to the solid resistance of our men.

"In the Bodriez region and on the Plava eminence of height 383 minor standing the bad weather and fog." enemy attacks were easily repulsed. "Fighting in the zone between Monre Cueso and Vodice was bitter and lengthy. Considerable enemy masses, supported by the fire of numerous batteries, were repeatedly launched against our new positions. Each time they were repulsed, and the Pochux bastion of Monte Cucco Group of Influential Rou- from height 611 to height 524 remained firmly in our possession. Moreover we made appreciable progress toward the important summit of height 652

on the Vodice. "In the zone east of Corizia enemy counter-attacks, directed particularly against the summit of height 174 and to the east of the Vertoib zza torrent broke down under our fire. Afterwards our infantry, assuming a counter-offensive, occupied the important height to the south of Grazigna after

ROLLED BACK IN DISORDER. "On the Carso placeau the enemy, with the evident object of lescening our positions at Monte Vanochacco and Monte Faiti, on the northern sector of the plateau. Successive waves our well directed fire or rolled back in disorder after having suffered serious losses.

"On the whole front from Tolmino to the sea there were continuous actions by artillery of all calibres. The enemy artillery continues its work Gorizia. Some shells hit one of our field hospitals in Cervignano, where there were six victims.

"The number of prisoners taken by us from Monday up to yesterday cers. We also have captured five additional guns of small calibre. "Last night one of our airships

descended to a low altitude and dropped bombs and fired with machine guns upon the enemy's cantonments. The airships afterwards returned safely to their base."

THE AUSTRIAN CLAIMS. The official statement issued by the Austrian War Office last night reads: "In the eastern and southeastern theatres the situation is unchanged. "Italian theatre: After a compara-

tively calm night in the Isonzo sector fighting broke out again Wednesday most violently. The main attack of the Italian masses, who were continuously reinforced ,was directed against a chain of heights east of the Plava-Salcano Valley and our lines before the gates of Gorizia. The fighting proceeded day and night with great fierceness, the attacking and defend ing forces changing roles from hour to hour. Fresh reserves brought up again and again by the repulsed enemy to new attacks suffered great

"Further south in the sector of Monte Hangabrilo, after repeated unsuccessful attacks on our positions, the enemy ceased his assaults in the afternoon

"Equally successful for us was the fighting on the road east of Gorizia, where there was a struggle throughout the day for possession of our first lines. By evening all our trenches except some small nests were thorough ly cleared of the enemy. We captured

four hundred prisoners. "Elsewhere there was strong artillery action."

Capture Three Miles of Trenches in Doiran Region.

SURPRISE BY SERBS

Men to Both Allied Forces.

London Cable.—British troops in Macedonia have made an important counter in these waters. This lack, advance on the Doiran front and cap- however, was quickly provided for. tured the village of Kjapri on the After the formalities had ended and Struma front, it is announced offi- the needs of the men were attended

Enemy trenches on a front of 5.000 yards to an average depth of 509 men and what's more, their craft rards near Krastali, southwest of Lake hooks just as fit," said the British Doiran, also were captured by the Commander, as he watched the de-British and consolidated. The official stroyers file seaward:

"On the Doiran front Monday night began war duty even before reaching we advanced our line southwest of this side of the Atlantic. This was Krastali on a front of 5,000 yards to when it picked up and escorted an average depth of 500 yards and through the danger zone one of the

"On the Struma front we occupied gers on board that they sent a mesmiles north-northwest of Prosenik, the Commander of the destroyer. taking some prisoners. We also captured the enemy's advanced tranches southwest of Ernekeol, one and a States naval forces that are sent to Austrian troops have strongly counter-attacked the Italians in positions southwest of Ernekeoi, one and a States naval forces that are sent to ter-attacked the Italians in positions southwest of Ernekeoi, one and a European waters, and is in fally touch they had gained in carrying out their half miles north of Barakli Juma. on offensive movement. The enemy reactor a front of 2,000 yards. Seventy prist Staff. tion, however, has failed, the Rome oners were taken. Our casualties were

"Our naval air service carried out London Cable.-Vice-Admiral Sigtwo successful bombing raids on David Beatty, Commander of the

The French War Office report on Mayo, Commander of the United of Krasttali and Dautli, the British States Atlantic Fleet: troops captured the enemy's first line to a depth of 700 metres on a front Atlantic Fleet will now share in preof five kilometres (about three serving the liberties of the world and miles).

"in the course of their counter-attacks on the front of Srka di Legen-Hadji Bariman the Bulgarians suffered appreciates the message from the heavy losses and left some prisoners in our hands. The positions taken ties for work with the British Fieet have been maintained. Near Gradesinitza the Serbians front, notwith- BUSY THERE TWO WEEKS AGO

FILLED WITH DEAD. Serbian Headquarters, Cable. - On Monday the Serus proceeded to attack the Bulgarian third line of defences on the front of Dobripolie. At Meglena, further east, a small party of our men stormed a precipitous height crowned with trenches manned by hundreds of, Bulgarians Even our staff officers o'clock to night in a prepared stateance, the approach to the height be- ences that followed the receipt of a top. The defenders, being unable to fire, hurled rocks and grenades. It malty had to day announced the arwas the outermost defence of Golobilo. First of "American destroyers in Brit. Its possession, obtained without the loss ish waters." The size of the Ameriof a single man, is valuable, as tacili-tating further operations. The whole stroper combined in it and move-

of height 1,324, which constitutes the means of these vessels is withheld by third Bulgarian line of detence of Do- the Navy Department for military and brophille, was captured. Parts of patriotic reasons. the height were recovered by enemy counter-attacks. The Serbians again attacked and continued to fight thi late in the morning, when the position remained in our hands. In these engagements the Bulgarians for the But British Cruiser Saved first time employed asphyxiating grenades, but they contained such a minute quantity of gas that their effect in the open air was almost nil. Our losses were slight, thanks to the Serbian mode of assault. Bulgarian prisoners | McDonald, of the Alian Liner Sardinsay they never see our men until they ian, reported to-day that he encounseem to spring from the ground close in front. The approach of the Serbs is cat-like. They steal up in ones, twos and threes on all sides, and at a given signal leap forward with a startling yell, which the Bulgars dread. French | airmen report that the captured trenches, as well as those on the crest in sight, immediately the undersen

"Old man, you are too close in money matters. Your friends are beginning to classify you as a tightwad." "What does it matter? I'd rather be made a raid in the Frigido Valley. classified as a tightwad than a good Favored by clouds our daring airmen thing.—Kansas City Journal.

DESTROYERS OF U.S. NOW IN WAR ZONE

Squadron Reaches Queenstown, and is Now Patrolling the Seas.

BRITISH PRAISE

Fleet Officials Say Yankees Well Equipped and Well Manned.

ueenstown Cable, -- A squadron of American torpedo-boat destroyers has safely crossed the Atlantic and is

patrolling the seas in war service. The American Navy's actual eatry into the war zone has already, been productive of a brush between a destroyer and a German underseas boat. according to an aunouncement by the British Admiralty, but the result of

it has not been made public. The destroyer squadron arrived in Queenstown after an uneventful voyage across the Atlantic, but almost immediately after a formal exchange of greetings with the British Naval officials, put to sea again for the hard

work that is before it. The Commander of the British flotilla was waiting on board his ship and sent wireless greetings to the American units as soon as they hove in signt off Queenstown, steaming in a long line into the harbor.

After the exchange of shore greet ings, and the British Commander had congratulated the American officers on their safe yoyage, he asked: "When will you be ready for busi-

"We can start at once," the American Commander replied promptly. The equipment on board the destroyers was found on inspection by the British Commander to be in ex-Bulgars Lose Heavily in suited to the requirements on this side cellent condition, and remarkably well of the ocean. In fact, it was said by the British officer that the only thing lacking in the equipment of the American sailors was heavier clothing. It appears that the Ameri ans were wearing clothes too light for the vary-

to, the American ships at once put out

"They are certainly a fine body of

"One of the American destroyers action so pleased the British passen-

with the Chief of the British Naval

BEATTY GREETS MAYO

camps in the rear of the enemy's British Grand Fleet, has sent the following message to Admiral Henry T. "The Grand Fleet rejoices that the

> maintaining the chivalry of the sea. Admiral Mayo replied: The United States Atlantic Fleet British Fleet and welcomes opportuni-

for the freedom of the seas." Washington Report.-American do stroyers, under command of Rear-Admiral William Sowden Sims of the United States Navy, have for two weeks been operating against German U-boats in European waters in joint association with British and French

vessels. Official announcement of this fact was made by Secretary Daniels at 8.30

MET A SUB.

the Sardinian.

Boston Report.—Captain James tered a submarine off the Irish coast while on a voyage from a British port to this country. The submarine, which was saveral hundred yards away, apparently was trying to launch a torpedo at the steamer, Captain McDonald said, when a British cruiser hove of Dobropolie, are full of Bulgarian craft turned toward the cruiser and let loose a torpedo, which missed lis mark, he said, whereupon the warship opened fire and sent eight chote at the submarine, forcing it to submerge. The steamer hastily resumed her course, and Captain McDonald said he could not tell whether any of