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REPAIRING. Red Brown.
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commodation Express Orders.
Three cents.

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Lake district. Com-
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ARM FOR SALE, ONE
Seven miles from
grain or dairy farm;
and orchard. Never-fail-
apply 24 Simcoe street.

IMMEDIATE SALE—
miles south of Estuary
P. R. R. consists of
land and twenty-one
acres under cultivation;
and a first-class build-
ings valued at \$10,000;
six-room house, built
shaken house, barn, two
with plant corral and
tables; I will sell the
building 50 head of cattle
and to champion Hereford
head of calves from two
sum of \$25,000. This
and a half mile
the most of a splendid
For more information
Touring, owner, Estu-
ary.

OR SALE.
H. P. PORTABLE
gasoline engine, 10
horsepower. Apply to Hy-
enville, Ont.

TUCKETT'S
NOCO

Instantly a third cava-
and pierced him, tak-
kill. In turn every
ance thrust. When
weak that he could
received the coup de
petators applauded and
led out to give place to
four and another bison.
were mounted on their

horse wounded was con-
no of disgrace, though
in person was a feather
the rider. The rider
a national weapon of
they had a distinctive
only a little larger
ny and pure white. No
more these horses came
Poles themselves came
line and followed the
he-latter are quite
ers. In a herd in the
wies numbering about a
belonged to the Czar,
as a Czar, and it is now
summed, the property of
let us trust he will be
a subject quadruped.

ing Distance.
Joly, of Dublin, has
ingenious method of
ances by wireless, says
gence Monthly. He re-
fect that disturbances
ferent speeds in differ-
ent travels 1,100 feet or
in air and about 1,700
in water, while wireless
travel at equal speeds.
ere station sends out
e signals at the same
it not be received by the
ously, there will be an
me between them that
as the distance of the
shore increases. If a
station, a ship would re-
signal in air 45 seconds
ound signal in water,
ound 55 seconds, but, or a
1.2 seconds, later than
mal. Therefore, with a
the interval which
en the reception of any
different signals, it is a
simple matter to cal-
cure from which they
Knowledge of artifice
is necessary.

REWARD—\$100
this paper will be pleas-
ed there is at least one
that admits that it has
all its stages and that it
is being greatly improved.
ditional conditional
treatment. Italy's
is taken internally and
the blood on the outside
system thereby destroy-
ing the disease, giving
strength by building up
and assisting nature in do-
ing the curative work. It
declares that they offer
to send for list of test-
ers.

MONEY A CO. Toledo,
Ind. Druggists, Inc.

at Jap. Plane.
military aeroplane has
ned at the imperial mu-
zeum. It was chiefly de-
signed by Lieutenant Sawada.
agic death at Tokoro-
me has been a year
der construction, during
at improvement has been
navigation. This aéro-
ped with three 100 horse-
and is capable of main-
ing an hour for six hours,
ght. The wings are 21
nd 2 1/2 metres wide. The
carry five passengers.
ne guns and a large
it. It is meant for chas-
ing enemy planes. The
ilitary manoeuvres held
picture had special simu-
to the exhibition and
sham battles of every
apparatus introduced
warfare during the past
he Tokio Jijj commission
far behind in aviation.

ush the naughty Prus-
bookish rookies. "Pride
a fall." "Yes, no nutmeg
at it won't stick up-
ter," added the robbie
cut.

BRITAIN TAKES STEPS TO CURB ENEMY ALIENS

Firm Action Follows On Re-
port of Commons
Committee.

END GERMAN BANKS

And Review All Naturaliza-
tion Granted During
War.

London, Cable.—The menace of enemy aliens living freely in England has been the text of a newspaper agitation in the past two weeks more keen than any of the numerous anti-German waves of feeling, which the country experiences at frequent intervals, since the war began.

The subject was discussed in the House of Commons to-day, the House having before it the report of the committee of six which Premier Lloyd George appointed on July 8 to consider the question and make recommendations.

The Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, whose department has charge of aliens, said that the principal recommendations of the committee will be carried into effect. The foremost is the winding up of German banks, which have been in the hands of receivers for more than three years and the closing of which has been demanded by the newspapers for more than a year past. The Secretary said that it would be impossible for the banks to reopen for some years after the war.

Many Germans and persons of German descent have been changing their names during the war. The committee proposes that the changes be cancelled or that they be not permitted to take effect until six months after the war. There are only a few thousand aliens left unregistered in England. A considerable proportion of them are old people. Another fairly large contingent has someone serving in the British army and there is a sharp difference on the question of internment these.

INSUFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE.

Sir George Cave, Secretary for Home Affairs who opened the debate referring to the public anxiety on the question, said he believed this anxiety was due to insufficient knowledge of the steps taken to protect the country from anything like alien danger.

The Home Secretary said it was true that there was anxiety, even among thoughtful and reasonable men as to what might be the effect of so large a number of aliens in England, and that it was the duty of the Government to take all reasonable steps for the safety of the country.

Such outrages as the sinking of hospital ships, Sir George said, must affect the point of view from which the question was approached. If the enemy permitted acts of that kind enemy subjects must suffer in the estimate which all decent people formed of them.

The Government proposed, he said, to ask committees in each country to undertake the revision of all exemptions from internments in the case of men and exemptions from repatriation in the case of women.

The British Government purposes bring under review the certificates of naturalization granted during the war, Sir George said.

It was also proposed that no person, not a natural-born British subject, should be allowed to change his name without a license from the Home Office. This provision would be retrospective, he announced.

Regarding certificates of naturalization, continued the Home Secretary, they would also be brought under review, and those granted during the war were not likely to be continued unless there were good public reasons for doing so.

PERSONS OF ENEMY ORIGIN.

The demand has been made, said Sir George, that persons of enemy origin in Government offices should be summarily dismissed. What enemy origin meant, he did not know. To discharge such persons would cause in many cases grave injustice. It was proposed, however, to make it clear that no person should during the war be employed in Government offices unless he was a natural-born British subject or where there were definite national reasons for making an exception.

There had already been many deportations of undesirable aliens, and steps were being taken to free the country entirely of such persons.

No further applications for patents would be received from enemy subjects, and Trading with the Enemy Act would be amended to enable enemy businesses to be transferred to a public trustee. It was also proposed that the Board of Trade should have power to wind up and strike off the register any companies.

GERMAN BANKS BARRED.

Regarding enemy banks, said the Secretary, they were, at present so far as business was concerned, practically dead, but the Government proposed to apply at once to the courts for a winding-up order, so that they could be put into liquidation, their assets collected and distributed, and they themselves put an end to in the shortest possible time. This step would be of no value if they could be reopened after the war.

German banks in the past, the Secretary went on, had been used as a means of getting a hold on British trade and connections and injuring British business. It therefore was right to treat them in a special way.

The Government, in view of this con-

sideration, deemed that it was just-
ified in introducing legislation which
would make it impossible for a period
of years after the war to open any
enemy bank in this country.

Sir Henry Daisiel, chairman of the
committee, the report of which led
to the Government's announcement,
said that while the Government had
accepted practically all the commit-
tee's recommendations, the whole
question turned on the manner in
which the policy was applied. While
urging that this should be vigorous,
he hoped that nothing un-British
would be done, even in the midst of
this great struggle.

CANNOT TAKE ANY RISKS.

Premier Lloyd George said the de-
bate had shown that the House gen-
erally had accepted the propositions
laid down by the Home Secretary.
These propositions, he declared,
should be carried out vigorously, rig-
orously and without unfairness.

Much would depend upon the com-
mittee set up to carry out the pol-
icies. They should be strong and im-
partial. Nothing but the public interest
should be considered and that must
be done ruthlessly by these commit-
tees.

It was difficult, the Premier con-
tinued, to preserve one's temper when
one heard of alien crowds about Ger-
man victories. There was never a case
of a British setback when he did not
get numerous letters written by Ger-
mans in Britain crowing over it.
These letters bore a British postmark
and obviously were written by Ger-
mans. That sort of thing must be stop-
ped.

"In time of war," he said in con-
clusion, "we must give the benefit of
the doubt to our own country. The
risks are far too great for enemy
aliens, not to be searched out ruth-
lessly, even to the point of individual
hardships. The only limit to be placed
upon it is that we should not enter
into competition with the Germans.
That would be degrading our flag, but
at the same time, do not let us com-
mit the folly of overtrustfulness to the
extent of endangering the country we
love so well."

An Always Ready Pill—To those of
regular habit medicine is of little
concern, but the great majority of men
are not of regular habit. The worry
and cares of business prevent it, and
of the irregularity of life comes
dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and
neural troubles, as a protest. The run-
down system demands a corrective
and there is none better than Par-
malee's Vegetable Pills. They are
simple in their composition and can
be taken by the most delicately con-
stituted.

GERMAN AIRMEN VERY POOR LOT

British Supremacy Has Be-
come Very Marked.

Foe Will Not Take Chances
Allies Do.

(By Percival Phillips.)

With the British Armies in the
field report: British supremacy in
the air has been very marked during
the last few weeks. German aviators
have shown reluctance to engage in
extensive combats far from their base
lines, possibly owing to the necessity
of husbanding their airplanes, and
even bombing equipment. They are
far more cautious than their oppo-
nents.

That the quality of their pilots has
deteriorated is shown by frequent mis-
sions between unskillfully driven ma-
chines when they are attacked by the
British. Experts who travel with
special formations like the late von
Richthofen's flying circus are, of
course, as good as any airmen in the
world, but they are few and far be-
tween, and the average flyer encoun-
tered during a day's patrol falls far
below the standard that has hitherto
prevailed in the German air service.

It is significant, too, that although
British airmen constantly bomb tar-
gets in German back areas from
heights of 50 to 200 feet, enemy ma-
chines crossing the British line for
the same purpose rarely descend low-
er than 10,000 feet to discharge their
explosives. They will not face the
accurate fire of the anti-aircraft bat-
teries to the same extent as their op-
ponents.

GERMAN EXPLANATION.

A Paris cable: The Wolff Agency
in a long communication attempts to
refute the official figures published
by the Allies in the subject of their
aerial victories. The agency writes:

"The English pretend that during
May they have destroyed 397 machines
and forced 95 to descend. The French
pretend to have destroyed 224 and
damaged 160. The Belgians and Amer-
icans together, 18 destroyed. There-
fore, altogether, 894 machines have
been put out of the fight."

"Against these figures, we admit
having lost 150 planes, of which 109
fell in enemy territory. There is an
inexplicable contradiction in these
figures, but, just the same, any im-
partial observer will recognize that
the figures announced by the Entente
prove a certain doubt by their evi-
dent padding. "Experience shows that
the number of machines lost at the
hands of the enemy almost equals
those in constant use, but no country
in the world can replace immediately
anything like 800 lost machines in the
course of a month."

A certain necessity for this explana-
tion is seen, since it comes from a
German semi-official bureau, and it is
looked upon as a means to circumvent
the truth of the Entente's figures.
Those who know the facts are inclined
to think it a poor and feeble argu-
ment. Aviation circles here know well
that the German aerial fleet on the
west front is composed of 3,000 planes.
They had a reserve of at least 800,
which Wolff's Agency claims is an
impossible number to replace in one
month. The German agency cannot
make anyone here believe that the
Imperial aviation service, when it was
playing for a decision in the war,
could admit the loss of 800 machines
in a month.

EXPERT AGAINST RIGHTS OF MAN

Such is the New German
Foreign Secretary.

Kuehnmann's Pail Proof
Junkers Control.

A Paris cable says: Admiral von
Hintze, the man who is said to have
been chosen as successor to Dr.
Kuehnmann as Foreign Minister, is,
according to the Temps, a "courtier,
a virtuoso of secret diplomacy, and
an expert against the rights of
man."

The Journal des Debats says
that one cannot reasonably inter-
pret recent events in Germany save
as a new triumph of the spirit that
General Ludendorff represents. It
remarks:

"Germany wants peace by vic-
tory, does not admit any other re-
sult, and has no policy, and has heretics
who do not believe in it."

Hintz is perhaps the most no-
torious intriguer in the German diplo-
matic service. China has been the
scene of much of his activity, and
there he has been not only with
Germanophile mandarins, but with
rulers with hands and spies. So
scandalous, indeed, was his be-
havior that he was recalled for a
while, and at the outbreak of the
war he was in Mexico. In the guise
of an Englishman he managed to
return to Germany by way of the
United States, England and Holland.

Commenting on the fall of von
Kuehnmann, the Temps says it would
be doing him too much honor if any
one tried to find out what policy he
wanted to follow. The newspaper says
that he had no policy, and was pos-
sessed of the ambition only of doing
all kinds of work to the last. It is
pointed out that his fall is of sig-
nificance in Germany's internal affairs,
his fortunes being closely associated
with Count von Hertling, the former
Chancellor.

FAILED TO PACIFY JUNKERS.

A London cable: The action of
Foreign Secretary van Kuehnmann
is accepted here as further proof
that no Minister can exist in Ger-
many who dares to differ in the
slightest degree from the dominant
militarist party. Kuehnmann's en-
deavor to pacify his ship about the
impossibility of the Junkers' victory
failed to pacify the Junkers, who
regardless of the suffering of the
people, are determined to fight for
a conclusion of the war which
means their continued supremacy.
They are perfectly willing to sacri-
fice Germany rather than that the
general ideas should have any influence.

Prince von Bulow is reported to
have offered his services again to
carry the Junker policy to the bitter
end in place of Chancellor von
Hertling, who is suspected of sym-
pathizing with Kuehnmann's policy.
von Hintze, Germany's Norwegian
Ambassador, a Prussian of Prus-
sians, is chiefly discussed as the suc-
cessor of Kuehnmann.

The Junkers evidently are deter-
mined to take no chances of any fu-
ture weakening in the effort to se-
cure a German peace. The same
Socialists will find the cup of their
humiliation overflowing, the Junk-
ers, whose policy they have covert-
ly supported, treating their services
with ungrateful contempt.

One result of this dangerous ruth-
lessness is expected to be an acce-
sion of strength in the Independent
Socialist party, which has gained in
number and influence with every
fresh assertion of pan-German
power.

An Oil That is Famous—Though
Canada was not the birthplace of Dr.
Thomas' Electric Oil, it is the home
of that famous compound. From here
its good name was spread to Central
and South America, the West Indies,
Australia and New Zealand. That is
far afield enough to attest its excel-
lence, for in all these countries it is
on sale and in demand.

FINLAND NOW IS TAUGHT LESSON

Germans Arrest 73,000, Ex-
ecute Scores.

Many of Them Influential
People.

Amsterdam cable: Since the Ger-
mans entered Finland 73,000 workmen
there have been arrested, and many of
them have been executed, declared
Hugo Haase, leader of the minority
Socialists, in a recent speech in the
Reichstag, according to a verbatim
report published by the Hetvolk.
The Deputy also criticized German rule in
Livonia and Esthonia.

After pointing out that those who
responsible for the calling in of the
Germans, Deputy Haase said:

"The list of those sentenced to death
in Finland contains the names of a
former Premier and fifty Social-
ists, members of Parliament, some of
whom already have been shot. Owing
to the numerous daily executions, the
town of Sveaborg has been renamed
Golgotha."

The speaker then referred to the
suppression of vernacular newspapers
in the provinces of Livonia and Es-
thonia, and added:

"Fifty persons were ar-
rested at Dorpat, and German military
dictatorship rules everywhere. A boy
aged 10 was sentenced to a long im-
prisonment for concealing arms, while
a boy 15 years was sentenced to death
for plucking up a manifesto. For a
similar offence a woman named Julia
Datt was executed."

Deputy Haase then read a letter
from a Bolshevik, now under arrest,
which said:

"Julia Datt is dead, but her last
words will live forever, as will the
last maledictions which she flung at
the German hangmen and oppressors."

Nothing as Good for Asthma—
Asthma remedies come and go, but
every year the sales of the original
Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy
grow greater and greater. No further
evidence could be asked of its re-
markable merit. It relieves, it is al-
ways of the same unvarying quality
which the sufferer from asthma learns
to know. Do not suffer another attack,
but get this splendid remedy to-day.

INTERVENTION UNAVOIDABLE

Million Men Can Recon-
struct Eastern Front.

All Russia Eager for Ally
Help.

A London cable: "With a million
men, of whom 300,000 only need be
allied troops, it would be possible to
reconstruct the eastern front on a
line running through the Ural Moun-
tains, is a statement made by Lieu-
tenant-General Horvath, vice-presi-
dent and general manager of the Chi-
nese Eastern Railway, according to a
despatch to the Mail from Harbin
under date of June 29th. Gen. Horvath,
who, as chief director of the Chinese
Eastern Railway in 1904, was respon-
sible for transporting Russian armies
over the Siberian railway to the bat-
tlefields of the Russo-Japanese war,
continued:

"Intervention is unavoidable. The
actions of the German and Austrian
prisoners are undoubtedly a part of
the German scheme to possess the
whole of Russia, especially western
Siberia, with its important resources.
They are acting in collusion with the
Bolsheviks, one-tenth of whom are
fools and the rest knaves."

"Japan must supply the bulk of
the Allied troops for intervention. The

other allies must supply money, land-
medals and munitions, the latter pre-
sumably being the part expected of
the Americans. Harbin and Vladiv-
ostok would be the two bases. Any
American, or even British divisions,
supposing such would be sent, would
come to Vladivostok."

"The people of Russia are longing
for order. Allied intervention would
be welcomed everywhere. It is quite
possible that if a decision is delayed
much longer, the Russians, tired of
Bolshevik excesses, may in despera-
tion appeal to the Germans to save
them from anarchy."

General Horvath calculates a for-
midable army could be placed in the
Urals in four months, and, as order
is restored, Siberian volunteers and
other Russians would flock to join
the colors, until the requisite million
is reached. He believes it quite pos-
sible for an Allied army to live upon
the country.

"If a less ambitious Allied expedi-
tion, only as far as Irkutsk is pro-
posed," he said, "it would yield valu-
able results and have an immense
moral effect on the Russian people,
encouraging them to reconstitute a
military force themselves."

KERENSKY URGES INTERVEN- TION.

A Paris cable: The Parliamentary
Committee on action abroad to-day re-
ceived Alexander F. Kerensky, the
former Russian Premier, who explain-
ed the situation in Russia. He said
he was desirous of coming to an
agreement with all parties regarding
the best means of putting Russia
again on a full active footing. He
suggested immediate intervention by
the Allies, in order that the common
struggle against the Central Empires
might continue.

M. Franklin Bouillon, president of
the committee, thanked M. Kerensky,
and said it was the wish of all parties
to continue considering Russia as an
ally.

UNDER ORDERS FROM BERLIN

Why Teuton Prisoners
Fought Czecho-Slovaks.

Mirbach Real Ruler of Bol-
sheviki.

London cable: A Harbin despatch
to the Daily Mail reads: "The Ameri-
can official mission has just returned
to Harbin from Siberia and confirms
the presence at Irkutsk, west of Lake
Baikal, of 10,000 armed German and
magyar prisoners, mostly Magyars. A
number of the prisoners talked quite
freely with the Americans and seem-
ed anxious to ingratiate themselves.
They said that originally they were
King Guards, then international Socia-
lists, and now anti-Czechs, way were
they fighting the Czechs was asked.
The answer was because the Czechs
were preventing them from returning
to Germany."

"The Czechs hold the Siberian rail-
way between Omsk and Irkutsk, but
the position at Irkutsk itself is ob-
scure."

"The real reason why the German
and Magyar prisoners are fighting
Czechs is that they were acting under
direct orders from Germany through
Count von Mirbach, who appears to
have had the Bolsheviks in his pocket,
and to have persuaded the Bolsheviks
to arm more and more of these pris-
oners as circumstances required."

"I know from indisputable sources
that only two or three weeks ago
German and Magyar prisoners were
ordered by Mirbach to prevent Czechs
at all costs from reaching Eastern
Siberia and Vladivostok, where they
would be at the disposal of the al-
lies."

No child should be allowed to suffer
an hour from worms when prompt re-
lief can be got in a simple but strong
remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Ex-
terminator.

PEACE BAIT FOR WAR-WEARY HUNS

A Paris cable: In a recent speech
in the Prussian House of Deputies,
Count Behrendt said, according to
advices from Basel:

"We cannot have a peace worthy of
our sacrifices without the aid of the
good German sword. We cannot make
progress by such shameful expedients
as have been delivered lately in the
Reichstag by responsible personali-
ties."

The Vice-President, responding,
said: "Confidence in Government cir-
cles is unshaken. The majority of
the people of the nation are also con-
vinced that victory cannot be dragged
away from us. We have vanquished
in the East and we shall conquer in
the West. Victory is not far distant."

MORE BLASPHEMY

By Kaiser in Reply to Con-
gratulations.

An Amsterdam cable: The German
Emperor has replied to a congratula-
tory telegram from the University of
Cologne as follows:

"The invincible bravery and unlim-
ited self-sacrifice of the German nation
shine brightly out of the darkness of
the mightiest war of all times. Our
victorious arms have not yet suc-
ceeded in entirely breaking our ene-
mies' will to destruction, but Ger-
many's sons with unshakable confi-
dence are rallying round their supreme
war lord and their trusty military
leaders to win for the fatherland life,
happiness and freedom to create a
free path for the development of the
national and economic future. God
will be with us and our just cause."

150 FOE PLANES DOWNED IN JUNE

By French Fliers On West-
ern Front.

The British Got 13 On Wed-
nesday.

Paris, Cable.—It is officially an-
nounced that during the month of June
aerial squadrons brought down 150
enemy airplanes, seriously damaged
181, and set on fire 31 captive balloons.
Our bombing planes dropped more than
600 tons of projectiles.

13 FOE PLANES DOWNED.

London, Cable.—The official com-
munication on aerial operations Thurs-
day night says:

"On July 10 seven enemy machines
were destroyed by us and six others
were driven down out of control. Four
of our machines are missing.

"Heavy showers interrupted the pro-
gress of aerial observation and photo-
graphy, but, nevertheless, a good deal
of this work was accomplished when-
ever the sky cleared, and, in addition,
ten tons of bombs were dropped by
us on different targets. The rain pre-
vented flight at night."

An Air Ministry communication
issued to-night says:

"This morning one of our squad-
rons bombed the railway sidings at
Offenburg. Some good bursts were
observed. All our machines returned
safely."

U. S. PLANES CAPTURED.

Berlin, Cable.—Five American air-
planes out of a squadron of six, which
started out to raid Coblenz, fell into
the hands of the Germans, according
to the announcement from general
headquarters to-day. The crews were
taken prisoners.

Corn cannot exist when Holloway's
Corn Cure is applied to them. Because
it goes to the root and kills the
growth.

SULTAN PRO-ALLY.

New Turkish Ruler Declar-
ed to Be So.

A New York report: The opinion
that the new Sultan of Turkey, Mo-
hammed VI, is pro-ally, has been
disputed to an understanding with
representatives of the allies was ex-
pressed here to-day by Salih Bey
Gourdji, former President of the Ot-
toman Telegraphic Agency, now a
voluntary exile from Turkey. He
said that in 1914 he knew the pre-
sent Sultan personally when he was
Prince Vahid Edhine, brother of
the dead ruler.

"I cannot be sure that his ideas
have not changed since 1914," said
M. Gourdji, "but, knowing him as I
do, I am perfectly sure that he will
not be the man to follow blindly the
orders of the Committee of Union
and Progress, as his predecessor did.
He is not a figurehead. I am also
convinced that he is to-day the most
anti-German Turk in the Turkish
Empire."

SEEKS AUTHOR OF "J'ACCUSE"

Swiss Probe to Find Writer
of Noted Books.

One Newspaper's Words
Causing Alarm.

A Paris cable: As the Swiss Fed-
eral Council, acting under the insti-
gation of the German Legation in
Bern, is opening an enquiry di-
rected at the unknown author of
"J'Accuse" ("I accuse"), it is at the
same time threatening the great
Francophile newspaper, Gazette de
Lausanne, if it persists in its atti-
tude which is termed, "one likely to
compromise the good relations ex-
isting between Switzerland and other
States."

The cause of the threat is an ar-
ticle by Dr. Serge Persky, published
by the Gazette de Lausanne, in
which the writer commented on the
memoirs written by ex-Ambassador
Gerard Dr. Persky said in part:

"We can see that the author of the
memoirs was a perfectly honest man,
forced to live four years among mis-
chievous, deceitful beings. But Ger-
many has violated all divine and hu-
man laws. Her lies, her inexhaustible
savagery, her obstinacy to destroy the
finest monuments on earth, to bur-
n precious museums and libraries dis-
grace her forever. The world must
crush her, otherwise the world is
lost."

It is said the threat has had a to-
tally different effect upon Swiss
readers of the great Liberal news-
paper from that which was expect-
ed. There are even Swiss people
who with the future of their coun-
try in mind do not hesitate to say
that in their opinion neutrals should
range themselves on the side of the
Entente allies. These