Advertiser News Pictures Right Out of the Camera

Popular Opinion in Italy Strongly With the Allies Ever Since the Beginning of the War

Thoughtful and Instructive Address by Prof. Stiles.

THE POSITION OF ITALIANS

Hatred of the Austrians Is Deep and of Long Standing.

This is an address delivered by Professor John A. Stiles, B.A.Sc., dean of engineering U. N. B., Fredericton, N. B. Professor Stiles is a London boy and nephew of Miss Stiles, Sandringham Apartments, Ridout street:

The last of the war series lectures was given in the Old Kirk Thursday evening, April 8, by Professor Stiles, his subject being "Italy and the War." Professor Stiles spent two years in Italy, during which time he had occasion to form a very good idea of the general attitude of the Italians towards Austria.

The lecturer began by describing briefly the Italian people and Italy. He then proceeded to answer the following questions:

How has the war affected Italy? The war has affected Italy in three ways. First, loss of tourist trade. This has been a very serious matter to the shopkeeper as well as the pension and hotelkeeper. Second, the loss of money which annually is sent home by the Italians who live and work in foreign countries. This amounts to many millions of dollars, and although not having much to do with the Government still affects individuals very materially and seriously. Third, about one million Italians have returned home since the war broke out, and nearly two hundred thousand of them are not in the army, are out of work and are very anxious for the war to begin to give them a chance to enlist or at least to earn some money.

When was the Triple Alliance formed and why? Does it still stand? The Triple Alliance was signed in 1882, three years after the Dual Alliance. Although the reason for the forming of the Triple Alliance is not apparent on the surface there are several outstanding reasons well known to readers of history. There is an old saying that "All roads lead to Rome." As far as much of the history of European nations is concerned after 1880 it might be truthfully said that "All roads lead to Bismarck." Bismarck in fact played checkers with Italy until he led her to believe that Italy was in a state of isolation among the nations, and that an alliance was necessary. He whispered to France that it would be a good scheme for her to seize Tunis. France thought so, too, and therefore trumped a quarrel among tribesmen, jumped in to quell it and later grabbed Tunis. Italy was also anxious not to quarrel with France, and so she asked Bismarck to keep the treaty secret, but that was not in Bismarck's scheme, and he let the cat out of the bag, with the result that France was very angry. The alliance was distinctly and only a defensive alliance and stipulated that Italy, when Germany was attacked, should send so many troops to her assistance besides defending her borders against France. The treaty was signed for five years, and at the end of the first five years, after some discussion, it was signed again and has been in force now for 33 years. It could hardly be called a friendly alliance as far as Austria was concerned, but was something like trying to make peace by agreement with a quarrelsome neighbor. Because the alliance has stood for so long Italy hesitates to break it, and, by the way, she must denounce it before she can strike either Austria or Germany. Remember that, although the alliance does not say that Italy must fight an offensive warfare with Austria and Germany, it does distinctly state that she shall not fight against them. The provocation for Italy to enter the war has been most largely on account of Turkey. Since Turkey entered the field against the Allies there has been an answering rebellion in the Tripolitan area. Turkish officers are known to be commanding Arab bands, and one of them was found with a lot of money on his person.

At the present time the following point has great significance and is quoted under the name of Signor Felice Ferrero, of the Corriere della Sera of Milan, the only professional representative of the Italian press in the United States:

On December 5, 1914, ex-Premier Giolitti, with the consent of the Italian Government, made the following statement: "In August, 1913, Austria notified Italy of her intention to attack Servia and requested Italy to stand by her. Italy refused and notified Austria of her refusal and Austria abandoned the scheme." This very plainly shows that for a whole year in advance Germany and Austria both knew what would be Italy's attitude.

Popular Opinion in Italy.

How is popular opinion in Italy? Popular opinion in Italy has always been with the Allies since the beginning of the war chiefly on account of hatred for Austria. Signor Ferrero says: "Germany well knows that Italian intervention in favor of the present Dual Alliance would not be tolerated by the masses of Italy." Again Italy has her army now on a war footing, and it is costing her two million dollars a day to remain neutral, and the people are determined not to bear this burden without hope of reward.

Professor Stiles then went on to say that he had seen two very significant things take place while he was in Italy. Once a little trouble arose between Austria and Italy (in 1902), and the students of the universities took up the quarrel and began rushing up and down the streets shouting, "Down with Austria." It became quite serious within a week, and the troops were called out and had to charge the mob several times, and many people were hurt and not a few put in jail.

At about this time King Edward, the peacemaker, happened to be travelling incognito through the Mediterranean, accompanied by the whole Mediterranean squadron (British). As he passed the Lipari Islands the volcano Stromboli broke out in a violent eruption. The King was much interested and stopped his private yacht and the squadron to watch. He afterwards visited Naples and Rome, where he was accorded a great reception, and the evening papers raised no end of a noise about the fact that even Stromboli had saluted him.

What attitude have the Italians towards the different countries:

Servia—Italy could not look calmly upon the possibility that a greater Servia might include Bosnia and Herzegovina and probably lay claim to Dalmatia. It is now reported, however, that Italy has entered into an agreement with Russia and Servia with regard to the extent of the Slav window on the Adriatic provided Servia will agree to fortify it.

Greece—Italy does not fear Greece, but she does not want her to creep up the Adriatic, for instance, to rule Albania.

Roumania—Roumania is Italy's Latin sister, and is a strong friend, chiefly be cause of Roumania's attitude after the Balkan war.

Germany—Italy even now looks with indifference on Germany and the people generally regard her as our brother with the swelled head. Italy need not worry much about the possibility of her breaking her alliance with Germany, because Germany has never failed, when the opportunity offered, to play checkers with Italy. Instance the fact that Prussia broke her alliance with Italy in 1866, when she concluded a separate peace with Austria without even as much as notifying Italy that she had done so, although Italian loyalty had been the mean of her losing a sea battle and the Province of Venetia.

Turkey—Italy regards Turkey about the same as a housewife regards a rat.

England—Italy has for years, on account of England's strong naval fleet, been waltzing with Austria and winking at England. There is another important factor, and that is that England is not a near neighbor and there has been little chance to quarrel, the same as there has been with France and Austria.

France—France comes in for a little less sympathy than England on account of the Tunis affair. The relations between the two countries have, however, for years been very cordial. The Italian knows that the French language is not very far removed from his own and is easily picked up. This gives another bond of union. There were at one time several thousand Italians in the French army of the Argonne.

Professor Stiles said that he had a friend, a civil engineer, who was a Hungarian, and who made the following remark: "If two men come into a restaurant in Austria and one happens to be an Austrian officer and the other a Hungarian officer they will promptly take different tables and take pains to turn their backs one upon the other."

What adherents have the peace advocates in Italy? The party in favor of this policy is made up of extreme Socialists and extreme Clericals. The Socialist party in Italy has split over the war issue. The extreme Clericals do not want to see the downfall of Roman Catholic Austria.

War and the Popes.

What does the Pope think of the war? Well, the war killed one Pope and is nearly worrying the present one to death. The Pope's position is indeed a very delicate one on account of Rome being the head of the church. For the sake of the future of the church it is exceedingly important that the Pope remain neutral at all times. A prominent Italian has stated that as soon as war breaks out between Italy and Austria the Pope will call all the ambassadors from the different countries to him and request their withdrawal during the war. It must not be overlooked, however, that the Pope is an Italian and a patriotic one at that, and also that he is a strong friend of France. It has been stated that many of the Italian clergy are going into the army. The Pope refused to publish Cardinal Mercier's statement at the time of his alleged arrest by the Germans, because he considered that it would be an unneutral act.

What adherents have the Germans in Italy? There is only one newspaper in Italy that openly supports the Dual Alliance, but since it is known to be the mouthpiece of the German embassy it carries very little weight.

What adherents have the war party in Italy? A large party in Italy are for joining the Allies at once, but by far the largest number of the people are upholding the position taken by the Government, that is, "watchful waiting." Riots have occurred in the various Italian universities clamoring for war. The eagerness with which the people are responding to arms is also notable, citizens even past the military age have begged to be allowed to enlist.

When did Italy lose Trieste and Trento? These places and others were lost to Italy in 1866 at the time of the war with Austria. Ranking in importance with the loss of country was the loss of the naval battle of Lissa in 1866. That loss can almost be laid directly at the door of Germany. Austria had repeatedly offered Italy the whole Province of Venetia, if she would agree to keep out of the war of 1866, but Italy said she would rather lose the battles than her honor, and that she must remain true to her alliance with Prussia. She, therefore, refused to make a separate peace. Prussia did not look at things in that light, however, and while Garibaldi was fighting his great battles, Prussia secretly made a separate peace with Austria, and Italy was the loser in every way. This fact cut so deeply into the minds of the people that it was more than a year before they could even bear to speak calmly about it.

What Italy Could Have Done.

What would have happened if Italy had come into the war on the side of Germany in August. To answer this we must remember that Italy had just finished a very costly war in Tripoli, and that she was short of men, of money, munitions and other supplies when the present war broke out. It was therefore next to impossible for her to enter at once on either side. On account of increased taxes the people were sick of wars. Bethman-Hollweg explained to the reporter of an impartial Rome newspaper that at first Germany was much disappointed because Italy did not come in on her side, but on second thought it was seen that it was just as wise for them to stay out, because he said if Italy had joined Germany she would have at once been attacked on land and sea by France and England, and the war of the Triple Alliance would have begun under the bad omen of a defeat.

Italy was plainly not prepared. Her army and navy stores were too meagrely furnished for serious campaigning. She could not therefore have entered the war if she had wanted to do so, no matter what the stakes. For the past seven months a high official of the Italian army has been in the United States buying horses, grain, clothing, shoes, oil and other supplies; while from England, by special permission of the English Government, have come enormous deliveries of coal for the navy.

What would happen if Italy never came into the war and Germany and Austria should win? Austria would be undisputed mistress of the Balkans. Italians would never have a chance of regaining the lost provinces. There would immediately ensue a disastrous rivalry in naval armament for control of the Adriatic. If Austria were weakened and Germany strong, it would probably mean that Germany would poke her nose into the Adriatic and on account of ill-feeling with Italy begin immediately to try to get even for lack of support on the present occasion.

What would happen if Italy never came in, and the Allies won? Italy would get nothing, because the Allies have never feared Italy for one moment.

What would happen if Italy decided to come into the war on the side of the Allies now?

It now seems certain that Germany cannot win. The appearance of Italy STILES—THREE t hr hr hr h rhrdaoi and Roumania, throwing say two million fresh troops into the field against Austria would have a great effect.

Germany and her ally would recognize at once that they could not hope to win and would probably sue for peace at once. Austria would need to surrender Galicia at once and withdraw her troops from Poland. Austria would need at least four armies immediately, one for the Carpathians, one for Transylvania, one to face the Servians, and a fourth for the Austrian Tyrol. This would leave Germany to face the Russians, French and British alone. If Russia were victorious she would keep Galicia and Bukowina, and give Bosnia and Herzegovina and part of Dalmatia to Servia and Montenegro. Austria would lose Flume, Trieste and Dalmatia, and would become a state without a seaboard.

What Italy Wants.

What does Italy want? The answer to that question is quite short, but rather comprehensive. She wants complete control of the Adriatic. Italy also knows that she must come in before a decisive battle takes place, or the Allies won't let her have anything. About the middle of March Russian newspapers warned Italy that she must act quickly. If Austria sues for peace with Russia and then turns to face Italy, the latter's chances will not be very good, especially in the Tyrol district.

The Germans say to the Italians, "Why are you so excited about the loss of Trieste and Trento, while apparently not caring for Italian provinces belonging to France, such as Nice, Corsica, or belonging to England, such as Malta?" But Malta has not belonged to an Italian state for 400 years, and the associations with Corsica always were loose, and ceased 150 years ago. It must also be remembered that Corsica was the birthplace of Napoleon, and for that reason very closely connected to France. The Italian provinces of Austria on the Adriatic, on the other hand, were always an integral part of the Venetian Republic. The Italians of Nice, Corsica and Malta are contented, whereas the Italians in Austria are made to serve in the army and are in every way treated as a subjugated people, not even being allowed a university, which latter privilege all other races in Austria-Hungary are granted.

As Austrian fortunes continue to decline, it is clear that Italy, still neutral, will have small claim upon the favor of a victorious alliance, which was successful without her aid. She may see Trieste and Dalmatia slip from her grasp, and live to see the Slavs in possession of Cattaro, the best of all naval bases in the Mediterranean water.

What promises have the Germans and Allies made to Italy? The statement is made on good authority that Germany has offered Italy Nice, Tunis, Algeria, Corsica and Malta. A very generous offer indeed, but not much good if the Allies win. On the other hand, the Allies have told Italy that she can have all she wants on the Adriatic, Trieste, Istria, Dalmatia, Albania, and have even told her that she may have some of Asia Minor, but on the understanding that she comes out and fights for it. Italy has already occupied some Albanian ports.

Honoring Dead of Their Foreign Allies--Decorating Graves of British

Advertiser Illustrations.

The graves of the British dead in France do not lack for care. The French women give the fallen allies the same honors as their own dead. Photograph shows French peasant women putting flowers on the graves of British soldiers.

ITALIAN M. E. CHURCH CLOSES CONFERENCE

Rev. B. M. Tipple, of Rome, Chosen Delegate to Saratoga Springs.

[Canadian Press.]

Florence, Italy, April 29.—The annual conference of the Italian Methodist Episcopal Church closed yesterday after reports had been received upon the progress of work in Italy.

The most important topic discussed was the assistance given Italian refugees driven home by the European war, and also that extended survivors of the Avezzano earthquake. Rev. B. M. Tipple, pastor of the Methodist Church in Rome, was appointed delegate from Italy to the general conference of the church to be held at Saratoga Springs in May, 1916. His election is regarded as an indorsement of his educational program, especially the plan to erect on Mont Mario, close to the Vatican, a modern college, which would accommodate 1,000 students.

WINDSOR STILL AMBITIOUS.

WINDSOR, April 28.—Windsor Board of Trade has decided to inaugurate an extensive campaign for new industries.

MAYORS, WARDENS, REEVES ALL AGAINST AN ELECTION

Further Replies To Advertiser's Query Show Same Feeling Manifest Everywhere.

Further replies to The Advertiser's query, "Should federal elections be put off as long as possible during the progress of the war?" which was sent to reeves, mayors and wardens in Western Ontario, have been received and are to the following purpose:

Vankleek Hill, April 28.

London Advertiser:
Federal election at present, in our opinion, unnecessary, unpatriotic and detrimental to the welfare of the country. JAMES TAYLOR, Mayor.

Southampton, April 27.

London Advertiser:
I would not consider it advisable to hold an election under present circumstances. K. MONTGOMERY, Mayor.

St. Marys, April 27.

London Advertiser.
Have abundant faith in judgment of Premier Borden and advisers.
P. T. COUPLAND, Mayor.

Lancaster, April 28.

London Advertiser:
While Canada is at war, in my opinion, the federal elections should be put off as long as possible.
J. R. McLACHLAN, Reeve.

Cobden, April 28.

London Advertiser:
I certainly do not think that it would be good policy to bring on the federal election at present.
W. J. CONNELLY, Reeve.

Bobcaygeon, April 28.

London Advertiser:
In our opinion the federal election should be put off as long as possible during progress of the war.
E. J. BROAD, Reeve.

Port Carling, April 28.

London Advertiser:
Think an election at this time in our Dominion, with the conditions at the front as they are, is very unwise.
W. HANNA, Reeve.

Wellington, April 28.

London Advertiser:
Yes. D. S. AINSWORTH, Reeve.

Rodney, April 28.

London Advertiser:
Your message yesterday. Election at present in my opinion would be almost criminal. B. B. GRAHAM, Reeve.

Alliston, April 28.

London Advertiser:
In my opinion federal elections should be postponed as long as possible in the interests of the country on account of the war. J. H. MITCHELL, Mayor.

Alisa Craig, April 28.

London Advertiser:
I would suggest it be put off.
JOHN MORGAN, Reeve.

Mount Forest, April 27.

London Advertiser:
I believe federal elections should be put off as long as possible during the progress of war. T. CLARKE, Mayor.

Exeter, April 27.

London Advertiser:
This matter has always been left with the Government to decide.
JOHN W. TAYLOR, Reeve.

Alvinston, April 27.

London Advertiser:
I certainly think they should be put off. JOHN McCALLUM, Reeve.

Meaford, April 27.

London Advertiser:
Personally am strongly opposed to federal elections during progress of war, and have met no one favoring it.
F. KENT, Mayor.

Strathroy, April 27.

London Advertiser:
It is my opinion that there should be no election during progress of war.
DOUGLAS GRAHAM, Mayor.

Aylmer, April 27.

London Advertiser:
By all means favor deferring federal elections while war lasts.
F. L. WAGNER, Mayor.

Wroxeter, April 27.

London Advertiser:
Without a doubt election should be put off during progress of war.
C. REIS, Reeve.

Port Dover, April 27.

London Advertiser:
My opinion delay election as long as possible. WM. WALKER, Reeve.

Sarnia, April 27.

London Advertiser:
I am strongly of the opinion that the federal election should not be had at the present time. W. R. PAUL, Mayor.

Simcoe, April 27.

London Advertiser:
Yes. GEO. WILLIAMSON, Mayor.

Wh itby, April 27.

London Advertiser:
Your wire. I very emphatically think elections should be positively postponed till war ends.
DR. F. WARREN, Mayor.

Picton, April 27.

London Advertiser:
War in progress is no reason why federal election should be postponed.
A. W. HEASLIP, Mayor.

Welland, April 27.

London Advertiser:
Would be a national crime to hold elections during war.
J. H. CROW, Mayor.

Chesley, April 27.

London Advertiser:
I would consider a federal election at this time a crime against our Canadian national rights. We surely need all, and our best, efforts in aid of a greater cause for civil and constitutional liberty. C. J. HALLIDAY, Mayor.

Mitchell, April 27.

London Advertiser:
I think they should be postponed as long as possible.
WM. ELLIOTT, Mayor.

Blenheim, April 27.

London Advertiser:
I am of opinion that a general election should not be brought on while the country is engaged in war.
W. R. FELLOWS, JR., Mayor.

Stratford, April 27.

London Advertiser:
If the Liberal Opposition is prepared to support the Gvernment in carrying on Canada's part in the war, I would favor postponement of general election.
E. K. BARNSDALE, Mayor.

Parkhill April 27.

London Advertiser:
Replying to your telegram, would say they cannot bring the election on too soon to suit me.
MICHAEL FINN, Mayor.

Hamilton, April 27.

London Advertiser:
To hold federal elections during the war would disgrace the memory of our brave soldiers who have shed their blood for our Empire. Leave discord to others. Canadians are one with the Empire.
CHESTER S. WALTERS, Mayor.

Clinton, April 27.

London Advertiser:
The federal elections should be put off as long as possible. The entire country is one with the Government in the present crisis. We have no politics in the duration of the war.
FRED JACKSON, Mayor.

Berlin, April 27.

London Advertiser:
An election would be better than months of uncertainty.
DR. J. E. HETT, Mayor.

St. Catharines, April 27.

London Advertiser:
I think it would be very unpatriotic and a disgrace to Canada to bring on an election until the war is completely over. J. T. PETRIE, Mayor.

Preston, April 27.

London Advertiser:
In my opinion federal election should not be held until termination of war, but I am quite willing to leave it to the good judgment of Sir Robert Borden. CLAYTON HURLBUT, Mayor.

Paris, April 27.

London Advertiser:
This is a matter that I think may safely be left in the hands of the Premier, Sir Robert Borden. I have every confidence that he will be guided in his decision by what he considers is in the best interest of Canada.

Ingersoll, April 27.

London Advertiser:
My opinion is we have plenty to interest us now, and the federal elections should be put off as long as possible.
M. T. BUCHANAN, Mayor.

Milton, April 27.

London Advertiser:
I most certainly think that the federal election should be put off as long as possible during the progress of the war. J. W. BLAIN, Mayor.

UTMOST FREEDOM ALLOWED GERMANS

Britain Has Only Interned 8,600 Out of 27,200 Males.

MORE ENEMY TREACHERY

Germans Failed To Keep the Agreement To Free Invalided Officers.

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 29.—Of the 27,200 male Germans above the age of 17 years in the United Kingdom, only 8,600 have been interned in the concentration camps. The remaining 18,600 are, save for having to report to the police at certain periods, quite as free as the neutral aliens in Great Britain.

These figures were made public in a Government paper containing the correspondence between the British foreign office and the American ambassador regarding the treatment of civilians.

Some Allowed To Leave.

The British Government allowed German subjects to leave the country in the early days of the war as follows:

"Women and children, males under 16 and over 44, and persons between these years not liable to military service, providing they would give an undertaking to take no part, direct or indirect, in assisting in the operations of war."

Persons who were not allowed to leave were:

"Those under duty of naval or military service in Germany. Persons held in custody for crimes or on a definite suspicion of espionage. Persons between the ages of 16 and 44, who, although free from military or naval duty, would not give the undertaking referred to."

More Treachery.

An agreement was accordingly made between the two governments. But elderly invalided British officers who were taking cures at the German baths at the time of the outbreak have not yet been released. Britain allowed retired German officers to return home, but Germany now demands an equivalent number of German officers captured in battle in exchange for the invalids.

ONLY KEPT SEPARATE.

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 29.—In view of the widespread belief that German submarine prisoners in Great Britain are being treated with severity, Thomas J. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary of the admiralty, explained at length in the House of Commons today that the only difference between their treatment and that accorded other prisoners is that they are kept separated from the other German prisoners of war.

"Pending the fitting up of a fortress, where it is purposed to keep German submarine prisoners hereafter," Mr. MacNamara said, "they are at the Chatham and Devonport detention barracks. They are not in solitary confinement, and they have all the privileges and rations accorded other prisoners."

The speaker added that this included the right of officers to have servants, clean quarters, the privilege of the smoking-room and gymnasium, permission to write and to receive letters, and facilities for obtaining German and English books and money from friends.

RESPIRATORS IN PLENTY PROVIDED

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 29.—A remarkable response has been made by the public to the appeal for respirators to protect the British soldiers in the field against the gases employed by the Germans. The war office announced today that it already had received a sufficient number of these respirators, and that no more were needed.

SARCASM !

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 29.—The Morning Post today publishes what purports to be a dispatch from Berlin, which says:

"Much anxiety is felt in German naval circles lest the rumor current in Germany that Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, may resign, should prove true."

The Post is one of the most vigorous of the London papers in its opposition to Mr. Churchill.

VON KLUCK RECOVERING

[Canadian Press.]

Amsterdam, Holland, April 29—Via London, 1:45 p.m.—General Von Kluck, the German commander, who was wounded last month, is now on the road to recovery, according to the Hamburg Nachrichten. This newspaper adds that the general is now able to appear in the garden of his villa, which has been converted into a hospital.

AUSTRIA RUSHES ARMY BY RAIL TO ITALIAN FRONTIER

Ordinary Service On Railways Practically Suspended By Troop Movement.

ITALY STANDS STEADFAST

Deputy Says Unveiling Monument To Be Declaration of War.

[Canadian Press.]

Verona, April 28, 9:10 p.m., via Paris, April 29, 3:35 a.m.—Railway service on the Austrian side of the frontier virtually has been suspended for ordinary purposes. All lines are being used to carry troops to the Italian frontier.

Understanding Reached.

Rome, Italy, April 29—Via Paris, 11:30 a.m.—From persons in close touch with the war situation, as it affects Italy, there was obtained today information which indicates that the Government has arrived at an understanding with Great Britain and France concerning the terms upon which Italy will enter the war, if she eventually decides to do so. This information, while unofficial, is gathered from men who have made a close and careful study of the situation.

Will Time Blow.

First—A provision for concerted military action. Italy will refrain from hostilities during the present stage of desultory trench warfare, which would enable Germany and Austria to concentrate a large part of their forces against her. She will time her blow contemporaneously with a general effort by all the opponents of the central empires now in the field.

Second—An understanding concerning the territory to be awarded to Italy in the event of victory.

Third—A provision that after the war an alliance shall be formed between Italy and the present Triple Entente—of Great Britain, France and Russia.

Britain Not Keen.

It is intimated that at the outset Great Britain was not disposed to make terms with Italy, but that Italy firmly declined to consider joining the Allies without first having reached a definite agreement with them concerning the nature and time of her co-operation, boundary readjustments after the war, and permanent assistance from the Allies. Italy is said to have received powerful assistance from French diplomacy in reaching the desired understanding on these points.

ITALY STEADFAST.

[Canadian Press.]

Rome, April 28, 8:30 p.m., via Paris, April 29.—Italy is continuing negotiations with the powers arrayed on both sides in the war. The diplomatic exchanges are designed chiefly to clear the atmosphere with regard to what Italy would obtain should she enter the war on the side of the Triple Entente. The conversations with the central empires seem to aim chiefly at convincing Vienna and Berlin that this country is determined to remain steadfast in her demands.

Country's Demands.

It is said to have been pointed out to Germany and Austria that the Italian program has not been framed by the present cabinet, which might be changed with a change in government, but is based upon the unanimous and insistent demands of the country to which the cabinet must submit or be removed from office. Foreign Minister Sonnino is credited with the ability to hammer home as forcefully as any other man in the country Italy's determination to insist upon realizing her territorial aspirations. He is said to have resisted obstinately the diplomatic efforts of Prince Von Buelow, the German ambassador, while insisting that Trent and Triest are Italian by race and history, and must be returned to Italy.

Prince Von Buelow is striving to induce Austria to make concessions and prevent Italy from becoming one of the belligerents.

Warlike Sentiments.

A member of the Government, on the other hand, when asked whether any agreement had been reached with the central empires, made the significant reply: "Nothing has been done and nothing will be done."

Deputy Barzilai, a native of Triest, who has been elected to the chamber from Rome for the last 25 years, speaking of the patriotic event at Quarto Sant 'Elana on May 5, when a monument will be unveiled in memory of Garibaldi's volunteers in the presence of the king and veterans of the War of Independence, said:

"This event will be an official declaration of war against Austria. It will be a challenge of the Latin to the German world."

BERLIN HOPEFUL.

Berlin, April 29—Via Wireless to Sayville.—"According to reliable information, the Austro-Italian negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily," says the Overseas News Agency. "The most difficult point already has been overcome. The remaining ones are comparatively unimportant."

THREE HORSES BRING $610.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WYOMING, April 28.—David Robertson, second line, sold and delivered in Petrolea on Saturday three heavy young horses, which realized him the sum of $610.

Our Nature Fakir Is In Fine Form

Chicken's Came Home To Roost and Brought All the Evidence in the Case With Them

Advertiser Illustrations

Special Correspondence.

Stevens Point, Ont., April 28.—The garden stuff is growing nicely in this town now, thank you, and gardeners are no longer wondering "Whatever will we do to get rid of those thieving chickens?"

Neighbor Sackett was the William J. Burns who induced the notorious "chicken gang" to turn state's evidence and convict themselves of robbery.

This was the trick: Through each kernel of corn he planted in a certain garden he ran a string. To the end of each string he attached a card. One read: "I have just been scratching Mr. Sackett's garden." Another, "I have been trespassing"—there was a card for every chicken.

The chickens came, they scratched, and then they waddled home with their "written confession of guilt." Their sentence was a season in their own backyard.

LAME DUCKS KEEP BENZONIA BUSY

Kindness To Injured Birds Fully Appreciated, Ben Lewis Finds Out.

Benzonia, Ont., April 29.—You cannot tell Ben Lewis, who lives over Beulah way, that kindness does not pay.

Last fall Ben was over on Grass Lake duck hunting. He found in the reeds a wounded mallard. One leg had been shot until it was hanging by a thread of skin. Ben felt sorry for the bird and took it home.

He amputated the injured leg, fed the mallard and before long it was hopping around the barn lot with the domestic ducks. It became well and proved a good layer.

Occasionally it would fly to the lakes for the day but always returned at feeding time and joined the tame ducks. Ben became attached to the beautiful bird and one day he made it a wooden leg with a paddle on the end so it could swim better because with one foot it usually went in a circle.

In the fall the duck flew southward with the migrating birds and Ben thought no more of it until last week, when stepping into the barn lot one morning he found the mallard and with it were seven other mallards, everyone with their legs shot off. The duck evidently informed them of Ben's kindness and brought them up to Benzonia. Ben has been making wooden legs and improving on the paddle foot by making rubber webs.

NEW HEAD OF LICENSE BOARD

Advertiser Illustrations

J. D. FLAVELLE, of Lindsay, chairman of the commission which will administer Ontario's liquor license laws. From a new picture.

KITCHENER'S ARMY ON THE MARCH

Advertiser Illustrations

The 11th division of Kitchener's army passing through Leicester on their way from Belton Park, Grantham, on their way to the war. There were 15,000 men in this division, and they were given a magnificent reception. Major-General Hammersley, in command of the division, is shown watching the troops march past.