

ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR

(Continued from Page 11.) allies the greatest possible services. Italy began her operations just as the time when the Russians were obliged to retreat. The strong army which Cadorna threw across the northern border menacing Austria...

Drew Austrians From the East Equal advantages have been obtained by Austria's temporary invasion of a small section of the Italian Trentino front in the Asiago district. If Austria had not centered all her forces in this enterprise it would have been much more difficult for Russia to launch the marvellous offensive which she is now conducting.

A King Like Belgium's Above all others in this war stands King Albert, the bravest and fiercest patriot. He and King Albert are the only sovereigns in this war who have never abandoned their place at the front.

Italy Take Four zedineve The difficulties of the war which Italy is waging may be understood only by visiting out battle fronts. They are stretched along the highest altitudes in which warfare has ever been known. With all the advantageous positions in the prior possession of Austrians, our enemies have to be dug out of their nests, 10,000 feet up amid eternal snows.

What Italians Have Gained Still the Italians have gained ground, and all along have conquered territory on the right bank of the Isopo except at Gorizia and Tolmino, which are entrenched camps defended by almost impregnable mountains, part of the Cadorna, and part of the Carso plateau, the High Monte Nero Ridge, the Ampezzo territory, including Cortina, and part of the famous Dolomite Road, which is the communication between Italy and Trent. We had almost reached Trento when the Austrian incursion into Trent obliged us to retreat within our own frontier.

But with this exception, Austrians have always been on the defensive and have lost about 200 towns and villages, 40,000 prisoners, machine guns, cannon, hundreds of machine guns, several thousand rifles, all of which have more than ordinary value because they were taken in a mountainous country where it is difficult to replace captured artillery and stores.

Austria Will Let in Supplies

Has Assured U. S. Informally Polish Relief is Possible. By Special Wire to the Courier.

Washington, July 29.—Informal assurances that Austria-Hungary is disposed to respond favorably to President Wilson's personal appeal for permission for shipments of American relief supplies to Poles in territory held by Austrian forces have been given personally by foreign minister Burian to Ambassador Penfield.

The State Department also received from Ambassador Page, the British foreign office statement of Great Britain's willingness to permit importations of food stuffs into Poland to be administered by a commission appointed by President Wilson, provided the German and Austrian occupying armies would not seize or remove products of the occupied territory. The condition, it is feared, may block the negotiations.

Straw Hats

(English) From Glyn's, Bond Street, London

The newest shapes—The nicest weaves—The last word in Straws—Your Hat is here for

\$1.50

A BENT and Haberdasher Market Street

eger Underwear, etc., Agent for Aertex for Ely's (King Edward Hotel) Neckwear of smart things in Neckwear.

DEFENCE ENTERS STRONG PROTEST OVER PROCEDURE

Take Exception to Whole Conduct of Trial Against Former Ministers.

GOT AFTER MR. R. A. BONNAR He is Accused of "Smirking for the Benefit of the Jury."

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Winnipeg, July 29.—Formal objection to the evidence of V. W. Horwood, former provincial architect, being offered by the crown against the ex-ministers was entered yesterday when the trial was resumed, and noted by Mr. Justice Prendergast. A. J. Andrews for the defense said he wished to reserve any right necessary in this matter. Witness, he said, was one of the defendants indicted with the accused and the indictment against him had never been disposed of. Counsel claimed Horwood was competent witness for the defense, but not for the Crown, under the Canada Evidence Act. Horwood's examination was continued by R. A. Bonnar for the Crown. He said there was no contract for Caissons. Nothing was said as to what contractor Kelly should get for the Caissons aside from Horwood's estimate at \$534,288. Defense offered many objections to the course of the examination and George R. Colwell sat with the lawyers and actively advised them.

Defence Take Exception. Horwood told again of a meeting with Mr. Caldwell shortly before tenders were advertised for, which was desired to change from piles to caissons and from reinforced concrete to steel. The defence objected that Bonnar was cross-examining his own witness.

"I was thinking" replied Bonnar, "that a little later on I would ask permission to cross-examine the witness."

There was a steady stream of objections from the defense tables, twenty in the first hour. Andrews said he was "exasperated" at the way the crown was conducting the case. Witness Drew Influences. Horwood had recommended employing a firm of engineers to draw plans for the caissons. This was not done, and when the caissons were almost in, Dr. Montague being "desirous of protecting them" employed Engineers Shannan and Brydon. Jack. Defense objected to Horwood drawing inferences and said he might as well deliver the verdict. Half a dozen lawyers talked at once.

THE BLESSING OF A HEALTHY BODY

Has Not Had An Hour's Sickness Since Taking "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. MARRIOTT, 78 Lees Ave., Ottawa, Ont., August 9th, 1915. "I think it my duty to tell you what 'Fruit-a-tives' has done for me. Three years ago, I began to feel run-down and tired, and suffered very much from Liver and Kidney Trouble. Having read of 'Fruit-a-tives', I thought I would try them. The result was surprising. During the 2 1/2 years past, I have taken them regularly and would not change for anything. I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using 'Fruit-a-tives', and I know now what I haven't known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain."

WALTER J. MARRIOTT, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

objecting and replying and the Judge told the crown trio that only one of them could talk while since there were three accused, the counsel for each might speak. Bonnar objected to defending counsel insulting the witnesses.

Objected to Whole Procedure. Witness said Dr. Simpson gave him amounts to add to the estimates for steel work.

At this stage Andrews entered for the defense, an objection to the manner in which he said the Crown conducted the case. He asserted that Bonnar's way of examining the witness was melodramatic and lacking in dignity and accused him of "smirking for the benefit of the jury."

The judge declared he considered the judge's objections not altogether without cause.

LORD AND LADY CAMPBELL MOURN LOSS OF HEIR

Elderly Son Was Killed, and His Eldest Son Also.

London, July 29.—(N. Y. Times cable).—Lord and Lady Stratheden and Campbell have received news of the death of their eldest son, Capt. John B. Campbell, of the Coldstream Guards, and also of the latter's eldest son, Lieut. Donald Campbell. Capt. Campbell, who has been missing since January, 1915, is now reported to have been killed then and Lieut. Campbell, who also was in the Coldstream Guards fell in action on July 19. Lord Stratheden and Campbell is the third peer to lose two heirs in the war, the others being Lord Desborough and Lord St. David, both of whom had two sons killed.

The new motor license reciprocity pact between Ontario and some States of the Union has entailed the construction of some good roads in Essex county.

The Government has been informed of the failure of the attempt of the Western States to stop the diversion to Canada of the North Pacific hait trade. Efforts have been made to oust Major Kelly from the command of the 153rd Battalion and place Major Head of the 34th in his place.

LUX advertisement: To add to the life and beauty of woollens, flannels, laces and all kinds of sensitive fabrics—use LUX the incomparable cleanser. LUX is the pure essence of fine soap, in flakes. It dissolves readily in hot water—makes a cream-like lather which cannot injure fine fabrics or dainty hands. Just try LUX. 10c. Won't Shrink Woollens.

A BUDGET OF NEWS FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN LABOR IN THE WORLD OF LABOR GLEANED FROM THE EXCHANGES AND OTHER SOURCES

Iron moulders in Lockport, N.Y., have entered an increase in wages of fifty cents per day.

Laundry workers at Okaloosa, Ia., have secured new agreements conceding higher wages and shorter hours.

Only books printed by union printers and bound by union bookbinders will be purchased for use in the public schools of Trenton, N.J., in the future.

Leather workers in Lowell, Mass., after several conferences with the employers, secured wage increases ranging from 15 to 20 per cent.

The Montreal Trades and Labor Council has gone on record in favor of day labor as against the contract system, and condemning the action of the Montreal tramways for utilizing alien labor at 15 cents per hour while the city was paying 25 cents.

A new schedule of wages and conditions has been successfully negotiated by Local 435 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Winnipeg, who are employed by the civic light and power department in that city.

The Winnipeg Teamsters' Union, which recently won the big cartage strike in that city, expects to reach before July is out, the one thousand membership mark. Last month 180 new members were initiated and there are now 135 bakery drivers wearing the union button.

Maintenance-of-way employes on the Missouri Pacific railway are demanding higher wages, a ten hour work day, and time and a half for overtime, Sundays and holidays.

The street railway workers of El Paso, Texas, are on strike because the company discharged several of its employes for being active in the union. The system is completely tied up.

Cannery workers in Mayaguez, Porto Rico, are on strike because of starvation wage rates paid. Men have been receiving five cents per hour and women 2-3 cents.

A newly organized waitresses' union in Tulsa, Okla., has won a strike, forcing restaurant employers to concede new and higher wage rates.

After a somewhat strenuous strike union cooks and waiters in El Paso, Tex., have established the eight-hour day in all the high class restaurants in the city.

The Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions held its annual convention in Edmonton last week, and was largely attended, and there

Paper Underclothing. Underclothing made of finely crimped or grained paper is manufactured in Japan. After the paper has been cut to a pattern the different parts are sewn together and hemmed, and the places where the buttonholes are to be formed are strengthened with calico or linen. The paper is very strong and at the same time very flexible. After a garment has been worn a few hours it will interfere with the perspiration of the body no more than do garments made of cotton fabric. The paper is not soiled, nor is it impermeable. After becoming wet the paper is difficult to tear. When an endeavor is made to tear it by hand it presents almost as much resistance as the thin skin for making gloves.

RHEUMATISM GOES IF HOOD'S IS USED

The genuine old reliable Hood's Sarsaparilla corrects the acid condition of the blood and builds up the whole system. It drives out rheumatism because it cleanses the blood thoroughly. It has been successfully used for forty years.

For rheumatism, stomach and kidney troubles, general debility and all ills arising from impure blood, Hood's has no equal. Get it from your nearest druggist today.

There were a considerable number of women visitors in evidence. Reports showed all the local unions to be in good condition and trade prospects greatly improved.

It is impossible for the local bakers in Kingston, Ont., at the present time to secure help, and it is reported that three shops have practically had to suspend business because of the shortage in labor. The existing situation has been caused by the demand for bakers for the overseas contingents.

The freight handlers and checkers employed by the G.T.R. in the Windsor, Ont., freight sheds and yards, won a strike recently for higher wages. After being out for less than half a day the management conceded them a substantial increase, and they returned to work and made a little overtime money as well.

Montreal boltermakers have started negotiations with the big railway corporations, looking to a revision of wage scales.

A Mothers' Pension law passed at the last session of the Manitoba Legislature came into force on July 1st. Wonder when old Ontario will be wide awake enough to put one over?

They are growing wool as well as wheat out in Alberta. A big shipment of over 100,000 pounds having just been sent out to eastern markets by the Conrod Shearing plant at Lethbridge.

A scale committee has been appointed by the Guelph Typographical Union to open negotiations with the employers regarding the scale of wages, as the existing agreement has nearly expired.

Granite cutters in Irberville, P.Q., are clearly on the bum at present, and business is exceedingly dull, hardly any work is going on, and craftsmen are advised to give the locality a wide berth.

According to Miss Ida Bouslough, a Manitoba factory inspector, many women and girls in Winnipeg workshops are laboring 54 hours a week for wages as low as two or three dollars per week.

The energetic Joe Wall is still doing good work in the organizing line in Montreal where he has just put the teamsters through their paces and secured them a charter from their international organization.

The mortuary benefit of Stuart Quick, a member of Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, who was killed in action in France in May, and which amounted to \$300, has been paid by the International Union. It may be said that the benefits of every member of the I.T.U. who is killed in action have been immediately settled upon receipt of notification of death. The I.T.U. is a spot cash organization and always makes good.

Most optimistic reports of the crop outlook in the Canadian west con-

war minister Sukhomlinoff, now under arrest, declared he was on the brink of mental collapse.

NO CHANGE IN FOREIGN POLICY

Resignation of M. Sazonoff Will Make No Difference in Russia.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 29.—(New York Times cable).—The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Petrograd telegraphs:

The Ministerial changes are still the subject of most animated discussion. Sazonoff continues to receive from all sides telegrams expressing admiration of his character and services. Noteworthy among these are telegrams from the President of the Union, Prince Lvoff, and from the city council of Moscow. I understand that positive assurances have been given that there will be no change in the foreign policy.

Considerable sensation was caused by the arrest, on a charge of unpardonable activity of several financiers among whom is the notorious figure named Dmitri Rubinstein, director of several banks. It is reported that a council of physicians who examined former

continue to come from that section of the Dominion, and the Alberta Provincial Department of Agriculture reports that the smallness in the decrease in acreage sown as compared with last year is causing surprise. Instead of anticipated decrease of 20 per cent, it will amount to less than six, and the crop is far more advanced than at this time last year, and the yield per acre promises to be far ahead of normal.

Big contracts from the Russian government are now being placed in Canada, among the latest being 7,000 box cars, divided between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company and the National Steel Car Company. The number is to be gradually increased to 50,000, and orders for locomotives and other railway equipment will also follow. One result of the war will certainly be the opening up of a great new market for Canadian manufacturers which will act as a stimulus upon the industrial expansion of the Dominion.

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By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 28.—(New York Times Cable)—The Morning Post, says:

From time to time some inkling is gained as to the views of business men with regard to the duration of the war by the scale of war risks effected at Lloyds.

Yesterday a policy for \$5,100 to be paid if the war is not over by the end of June next year was put up for publication, with the result that rising from an offer of \$500, a bid of \$2,690 was ultimately reached, at which level however the policy was withdrawn.

In other words, the bidder was willing to pay the amount named in chance of obtaining a profit of \$2,500 if peace was not declared within the time mentioned.

At a representative meeting of the citizens of Penetanguishene, held in the town hall, it was unanimously agreed that a fund of \$10,000 be raised for patriotic and Red Cross purposes.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICER OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

HERE are five chief ways in which disease spreads. These are: Water, Food, Flies, Milk, and Contact. These sources of infection are intermingled with one another. Let us look into them and see how disease travels from one person to another.

The source of all water supply comes from the rain and snow. Next we find it in rivers, streams, ponds, and lakes, stored in the ground in the form of springs, and in underground stretches of gravel whence it is obtained from deep or shallow wells. When a water supply whence it is being considered it must be judged (like the character of a variety of ways; for example, a stream, river, or lake which would otherwise be pure, may have the sewage of a town dumped into it, or there may be water-closets upon its banks, or the excreta of a typhoid case may be thrown on the ground nearby and washed by melting snow or rain into the water. A supply from such a source, unless purified, is a dangerous one. It might be safe for every day of the year but one; the well may be unprotected, day might start an epidemic of disease. The pollution on that one allowing surface water to enter, or it may be sunk in a creviced limestone rock which serves as a means whereby sewage may reach the water. The commonest diseases carried by water are Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea (or Summer Complaint). In this country the commonest water-borne disease is Typhoid Fever.

Food frequently carries disease because it becomes contaminated with flies, dirty fingers, and by mouth or nose-spray of carriers or persons affected by disease. Meat containing the germs of tuberculosis or the larvae of certain worms, if insufficiently cooked, may carry disease.

Flies breed in manure, chiefly in fresh horse manure. They will not breed in fermenting manure which is too hot for them. A period of eight to ten days is required to carry the fly from the egg stage through the larval, pupal, and pupal stages to the full grown fly. The fly will not travel great distances if there is plenty of food at hand, but if hungry it may fly for some distance, say half a mile or more. One can easily understand how this insect may carry disease when one considers its well-known habit of fitting from the exposed contents of the siders its well-known habit of fitting from the exposed contents of the water-closet to food in the kitchen. Diseases such as Typhoid, Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, and Tuberculosis are commonly carried by flies.

By milk from tuberculous cows children may become infected with Tuberculosis; or, if the handler is a consumptive, the disease may be carried to the users. Similarly, if those handling milk are in contact with diseases like Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, these diseases may be carried. Washing of cans with sewage-polluted water, or dilution of milk with polluted water may serve to infect the milk, and in turn, the consumers with water-borne diseases.

Contact with either the actual victims of diseases like Tuberculosis and communicable affections, or with "carriers" of such diseases is a very common means of infection. Those who come closest in contact with sufferers from communicable diseases are the greatest victims.

CONTACT Thus in cases of Diphtheria the mother, the nurse, and the doctor suffer infection in the order named. It used to be thought that Tuberculosis was inherited because members of the same family often died one after the other. Now it is well understood that Tuberculosis is a "catching" disease and that it is the close contact between the members of the family, living, eating, sleeping together, using the same table utensils and the same towels, which is the cause of the terrible mortality from this disease. The better this is known the better is the chance for prevention of Tuberculosis.

Children Cry for Fletcher's



CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of infants and children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Retching, Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assuages the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

That Son-in-law of Pa's

For Cedric's Sake Lets Hope Pa Found the Money

Comic strip titled 'That Son-in-law of Pa's' showing a man searching for money and a woman's reaction. The man says: 'OF ALL THE BUCKERS IN THE WORLD, I'M THE BIGGEST GIMMICK THAT SON-IN-LAW \$1000 IN GOOD CONFECTION STAGE MONEY.' The woman says: 'DANGONE IT, I MIGHTY O'KNOWED THAT SHE COULD NEVER GET HOLD OF THAT MUCH REAL MONEY! BUT TH' BLAMED STUFF DID LOOK REAL!' The man says: 'WHY, WHAT'S THIS? LOST, NEAR FOLLY THEATRE, \$10,000 IN ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR BILLS? LIBERAL REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED?' The woman says: 'WHY, I DON'T KNOW BUT I FOUND THEM NEAR THE FOLLY THEATRE, SO I PRESUMED—' The man says: 'BY JINKS, IF IT'S GONE I'LL BE A MURDERER BEFORE NIGHT!'