

ITALY'S NAVY READY TO BLOCKADE ADRIATIC IF ENEMY DECLINES FIGHT

Unless Dual Monarchy Makes Immediate Effort to Clear Sea of Italian Ships Naval Authorities Believe Fleet Will be Imprisoned at Bases.

London, May 30.—Everything indicates that if the Austro-Hungarian fleet does not make an immediate attempt to clear the upper Adriatic the Italians will at once block the Strait of Otranto, using Brindisi and Taranto as bases for the vessels operating there, and with the remainder of their fleet will establish a blockade of Pola, Trieste, Fiume and other ports commanding the northern portion of the Adriatic. It is the consensus in military circles that if the Italians can establish an effective blockade the dual monarchy will be powerless to prevent a landing of Italian forces in Dalmatia.

While a blockade of Pola and other ports may be possible the Austro-Hungarian fleet possesses a submarine fleet which must be reckoned with, as was evidenced by the destruction of the Leon Gambetti in the Strait of Otranto.

In all recent Italian naval manoeuvres the Italians have practised extensively at embarking and disembarking troops and the formation of improved naval bases. The character of these manoeuvres drew forth severe comment in Austria.

Italian policy has consistently maintained in late years a naval force superior to that of Austro-Hungary, and the recent augmentation of Italian naval strength was provided, it is understood, by reason of the determination of Austria-Hungary to create a fleet of sixteen dreadnoughts, with scouts and auxiliary vessels complete. Until comparatively recent days the Austro-Hungarian fleet has been mainly a coast defense force, but of late the

entire character of the naval construction has changed, and in lieu of coast defense craft the Austrians have been bringing out powerful sea-going ships of the capital class. All these circumstances, the activity of the Italians in their naval manoeuvres, and the sudden change in Austro-Hungarian naval plans, have influenced the Mediterranean situation, and have been sure presursors of the storm which now has come.

The real Austro-Hungarian danger loomed up before Italy when the Franz Ferdinand type of battle ship, the beginning of that fleet of sixteen powerful battle ships was laid down. The answer of Italy was the authorizing of the Alighieri class of dreadnoughts. Coincident with the commencement of work on the sixteen battle ships the dual monarchy undertook and has since developed building and coaling facilities at Trieste, and has proceeded in the direction of making Sebenico on the Dalmatian coast, a first class naval port. The sixteen battle ship programme provided that four other war vessels should be completed by 1914, and in succeeding years to be joined by three others to replace the Monarchs; then by three to replace the Hapsburgs and so developing until the sixteen dreadnoughts are in being to contest with Italy the command of the Adriatic. Italy, by recent events, has not been compelled to wait until the sixteen dreadnoughts are completed, but rather has anticipated matters, with the result that the Italian navy enters the struggle superior in number of ships and in the class of those ships to her antagonist.

Japan's Conduct Offers Contrast to Germany's

Tentons Boasted of Kultur, but Giving World Sample of Lack of It—Japan on Contrary Quietly Adopting Methods of Higher Civilization.

(London Statist.)

The contrast presented just now by Germany and Japan in regard to truthfulness, humane treatment of opponents, and strict observance of contrast is so striking that we cannot refrain from calling the attention to it of such of our readers as may not have been struck by the lesson which it teaches. Germany has for more than a generation been boasting of her kultur, her progress in all departments of activity, and her undeniable claim to the highest place among nations. Japan, on the contrary, has been avoiding all kinds of pose. Having been convinced that European civilization is superior to the civilization which she followed up to about the middle of last century, she unhesitatingly, and without fuss of any kind, made up her mind to adopt the higher civilization and to reject the lower. She, accordingly, has been working ever since to carry out the determination, and how well she has succeeded has been proved by irrefutable demonstration.

Germany entered upon this war, as everybody knows, without provocation, and even without grievance of any kind which could be stated in reasonable language. She alleged, indeed, that she had a right to a greater share in the sun than was actually allowed to her; by which she meant that, having risen to greatness later than England, France, or Russia, she had been unable to secure for herself all the colonies she thought necessary. Her people were emigrating in large numbers, and thereby were swelling the populations and the strength of the British Empire and the United States. She desired to keep all her own people who could not find a satisfactory livelihood at home within her own territory, and she made up her mind to wrest, by force, from her neighbors what she deemed to be desirable for herself.

Compare with this the conduct of Japan. She sent the most promising of her young men to Europe and the United States to study Western civilization and Western methods of doing business. She adopted so much of that civilization and of those methods of business as she was able to in the time that elapsed. She founded schools and universities. She created an army on the German plan, and a navy on the British plan. And she organized her finances also on the British plan. But there was no aggression, no threat, no claim to a better place in the sun. Germany, while good nature on the part of our own Government allowed her to appropriate highly valuable colonies in Asia, Africa, and the Southern Seas, was not satisfied, but rushed into the present great war to deprive France of her colonies and to crush Belgium. Thus preparing for a further assault upon other Powers later on.

The Continental Powers misunderstood Japan, and so did China and Korea. The first result was a war with China, in which the Power which seemed so overwhelmingly superior was defeated in an exceedingly short time, and had to yield considerable territories to the smaller Empire. Germany and France united with Russia to deprive Japan of her conquests; and Russia installed herself in Port Arthur and the other territory even-

ated by Japan. Of all the land surface that she had obtained by her struggles she was able to retain only Formosa. Somewhat later Russia went to war with her, and everybody will remember how Japan was able to obtain Southern Manchuria and half the island of Sakhalin. Since then she has been wise enough to recognize that her true policy was to do what she could to make a friend of Russia. She therefore made no claims, when negotiating peace, which might rattle in the minds of the Russians, and since then she has done everything in her power to prove that she wishes to live as a good neighbor of Russia.

Germany on the contrary, not satisfied with the spacious territories ceded to her in Africa, in Asia, in Samoa, and elsewhere, has been hungering and thirsting for the possessions of her neighbors; has been bullying and pick-nicking; above all, has been preparing with breathless haste an army and a navy she deemed to be irresistible. When the moment to strike came, as she thought, she broke all her own engagements. To keep England out of the fray, she was willing, it is true to promise that none of France should be taken from her. But she was careful to make no promise that she would respect France's right to her colonies. In regard to Belgium, although she was one of the Powers that guaranteed its independence and neutrality, without provocation of any kind, or even the semblance of a right, she invaded Belgium, and she is treating that country now as few sovereigns, however savage, have heretofore treated rebellious provinces.

It is unnecessary to pursue the comparison further. Every reader will be able to do that for himself. But it

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The old idea of eczema being a disease of the blood has been pretty well exploded by the record of cures made by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

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It is wise to look after your general health, keep the bowels regular and the blood rich, but you can depend on Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure the eczema if you will do your part and apply it regularly.

Mr. W. H. Roberts, Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to anyone suffering from itching skin disease. I had

eczema on my legs and suffered terribly from the itching. I had a doctor treat me for four months without relief, and I was getting worse all the time. A second doctor gave some relief for a time, but made no cure. I tried several advertised treatments, but without relief until I used Dr. Chase's Ointment. This ointment cured me in a month. That was twelve years ago, and I have never had a sign of the old trouble since.

"Since then we have always kept Dr. Chase's Ointment in the house, and find it invaluable for chafing, chilblains, insect stings and burns. I would not be without it if it cost \$5 a box."

"This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Mr. W. H. Roberts, and believe his statement regarding the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment to be true and correct."

(Signed) Alex. Horne, Justice of the Peace.
Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

CHIEF HEIRS OF VANDERBILT'S \$35,000,000 ESTATE



Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who lost his life when a German torpedo sank the Lusitania, distributed an estate estimated at between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 among relatives, friends and employees by his will, which has been filed. Mrs. Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, whom Mr. Vanderbilt married in December, 1911, and her two sons, Alfred G. and George Vanderbilt, receive the bulk of the estate. For William H. Vanderbilt, Mr. Vanderbilt's son by his first wife, Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt, there is a trust fund of \$5,000,000. He also receives other large bequests, including Oakland Farm, at Portsmouth, N. I. No mention is made in the will of Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt, who obtained a divorce in May, 1908. Under the decree she received the custody of her son, William H., and no provision was made for alimony. A substantial settlement was made upon her, it was said, which precluded the possibility of any contest of Mr. Vanderbilt's will. The will was executed on December 10, 1913.

may be worth while to point out how the future seems to be foreshadowed in respect to the two. He would be a very foolish man who would take upon himself to predict. But, judging from the present condition of things, it looks as if the end of the war will be dire disaster to Germany, and a loss of life and treasure from which she will be lucky if she recovers in a whole century. While her breach of her word not to flinch what is sent for the Belgians; and the organization of relief now makes it almost impossible for a German to touch one loaf of Belgian bread. The present need for \$500,000 a month; the future need will be even greater.

After dwelling upon the inestimable service Belgium has done for the cause of the Allies in blocking the way of the German advance Mr. Galsworthy says: "A penny of income tax in our country yields nearly £3,000,000. If each one of us sets aside at once one penny from every pound of his income, this people is saved. There can be no exaggeration in the tale of Belgium's trouble, for no words can even begin to tell it as it should be told. There can be no exaggeration in the expression of gratitude for what we owe her."

The appeal of the national committee has been issued, Mr. Galsworthy

adds. The honorable treasurer is A. Shirley Benn, M. P., Trafalgar buildings, Trafalgar Square, London. "Every penny contributed goes to the Belgians in the form of food."

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EARNEST APPEAL FOR BELGIANS BY JOHN GALSWORTHY

Communication sent to papers in United Kingdom seeking further help for little nation.

London, June 3.—In a letter to the press John Galsworthy makes an earnest appeal for still further help for Belgium.

Mr. Hoover, chairman of the neutral commission for relief in Belgium, Mr. Galsworthy writes, and Mr. Francis, chairman of the committee in Brussels, tells us that "at least 1,500,000 Belgians are now entirely destitute. With the rapid exhaustion of the meat and vegetable supplies there will probably be before harvest time 2,500,000 Belgians who must be fed and clothed solely by charity. The remaining 4,500,000 will get their pitiful daily allowance of bread through the commission and will pay for it."

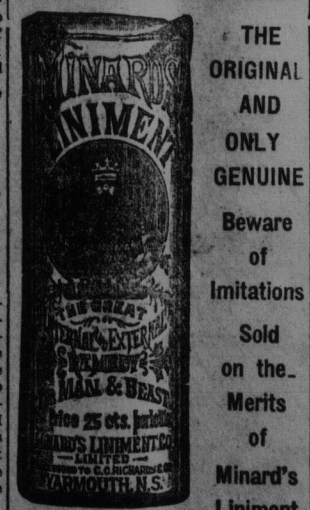
This neutral commission, Mr. Galsworthy continues, marvelously organized and administered, has hitherto succeeded in just keeping abreast of the situation, raising its funds from America, other neutral countries, and

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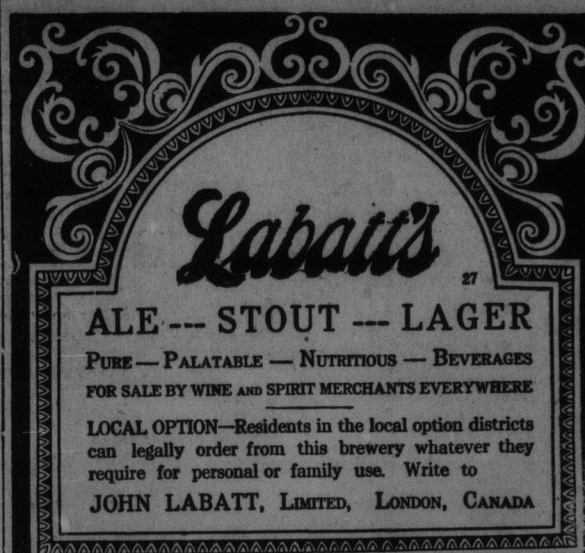


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PARTIES IN SCOTT ACT LOCALITIES SUPPLIED FOR PERSONAL USE. WRITE ST. JOHN AGENCY, 20-24 WATER STREET.

excursions will be run from many points to take in the day's sports, which will be a feature. It is hoped to keep the Hartland people at home and attract a large crowd from outside points to properly celebrate the day.
Mr. John T. G. Carr, who was practically the pioneer business man in Hartland, has again taken up the active conduct of a general store, and for this purpose this week moved into the Taylor brick block, where he will have far more commodious quarters and a better opportunity to display his wares.
The work of rebalancing the C. P. R. roadbed on this division is being pushed rapidly. For the past couple of weeks work trains have been hauling a fine sand from the shores of a lake at McAdam and depositing it along the track from Peel downward. An Italian crew is following this up and putting the road bed in fine shape. The work was badly needed, as no permanent repairs had been made on this section for some years.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment.

No peat is employed in the curing of the malt for McCallum's Perfection Scotch, and the "smoky" taste, so objectionable in many Scotch whiskies, is noticeably absent. Perfection, with all the "elegance" of a distinctively high-class Scotch, is a mellow, epicurean beverage, with a distinct appeal to the cultivated palate.

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