

Italians in Army From the U. S.

Half a Million, It is Estimated, Have Lived in America.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Rome, June 20.—The number of present Italian soldiers who have either been to the United States or else have relatives there, is estimated as high as 500,000, a proportion that is said to be larger in this respect than that of any other army in Europe.

Big Bank to Help Trade

New Organization is Said to Have Been Started in London.

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, June 21.—Although the London morning papers all deny reports of a new international banking house with an initial capital of £10,000,000, under the supervision of the government to assist British traders and manufacturers to secure a big share of the trade with the allied countries after the war, it appears that tentative plans for some such organization are being discussed in high financial quarters.

The Daily Telegraph says that Sir Edward Holden, head of the largest bank in the world, views with great interest the efforts being made in this direction. "We believe that the proposed banking institution is needed, and that some form of co-operation between the present English banks, brought by government intervention will be the best basis for its creation."

INCOGNITO.

Queen of Roumania on a Private Trip to Berlin. By Special Wire to the Courier. Amsterdam, via London, June 21.—"Queen Marie of Roumania," says a Budapest despatch, "is on her way to Berlin incognito. She is proceeding by way of Budapest and Vienna."

KAISER'S DOOM IS CERTAIN

Revolution at End of War Expected by Many Experts.

HE HAS TAKEN PRECAUTIONS

Failure to Win War Means End of Hohenzollern Dynasty.

The inevitable deposition of the Kaiser and the precautions he has taken to ensure his personal safety in view of a popular revolution in Berlin are disclosed in a remarkable article in the "New York Herald" by Mr. F. Cunliffe-Owen, the writer, until the outbreak of the war, was a personal friend of the Kaiser, and owing to his acquaintance with the eminent German-American financiers and others is closely in touch with the real conditions in Germany.

The Kaiser's failure to bring the present war to a successful issue means the disappearance of the Hohenzollerns from among the reigning houses of the Old World, he writes. Neither in the Seven Years' War, nor in the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the First Napoleon laid so heavy a hand upon Prussia, were the people confronted by such appalling ruin as that which now stares them in the face.

Germany's Confidence Shattered. The German people are heartily sick of the war. Popular sentiment is in favor of its speedy termination, no matter at what cost. That intense aversion from any further continuance of the struggle prevails throughout the minor sovereign States of the German Empire, as well as in Austria, Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, and even Prussia, is an acknowledged fact.

All the confidence that prevailed in Germany in the ultimate victory of her cause and in the invincibility of her army has disappeared. The most cherished illusions of the people in this connection—illusions in which they have been reared from their earliest infancy—have been rudely shattered.

They have reached the conclusion that any further struggle is hopeless and that in the circumstances the only thing to be done is to secure an early peace on the least onerous terms. Germany is face to face with the prospect not only of receding to indemnities from the hostile Powers but even of being called upon herself to pay overwhelming indemnities.

Faced With National Ruin. This spells national ruin. The expenditure already incurred by the imperial government in connection with the war is of such altogether phenomenal size that the revenues even in the most prosperous years prior to the present conflict, would not be sufficient to meet the obligations.

When one considers that even in the years immediately preceding the war the financial condition of the imperial Treasury was already a



GASSING HIM What now?—Halifax Herald.

source of profound anxiety to the government, that the annual taxation had to be increased to an absolutely crushing amount, and that in 1913 the Government was obliged to have recourse to the extraordinary measure of imposing a heavy and graduated special levy on all capital and property, some notion may be obtained of the economic crisis that faces the Kaiser and his Government.

Revolution Inevitable. Moreover, since the State has mobilized all specie, all foreign, domestic industrial, and commercial securities, and even all feminine jewelry and silver plate, and since most industries are at a standstill, every foreign market being closed, there is nothing of real value left among the people with which to pay the taxes.

All are anxious to suspend further hostilities and to obtain the best terms possible from the enemy, and it is the Berlin Government persists in continuing the struggle we are likely to witness in the very near future a secession from the Central Power alliance not only of Austria, Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, but even of the southern States of the German Empire, each endeavoring to obtain an independent peace on the least onerous terms.

Nowhere in Prussia—in fact, nowhere in Germany—is the Kaiser the object of more profound resentment than in Berlin. His rule for the last 25 years has so convinced that sooner or later he would have to face a popular revolution at Berlin that he has reconstructed at enormous cost the entire system of barracks in the metropolis, so as to facilitate the movement of the picked troops which always kept in Berlin to deal with any rising.

He knows full well that a Berlin street mob is more formidable than the police of any other European capital, and has organized all sorts of contingents for his personal safety in view thereof, including subterranean passages from the opera

CAMP BORDEN ABOUT TO OPEN

Advance Parties of Special Services Leaving For New Area Friday.

STAFF GOES THERE MONDAY

By July 11th All Units Will be Transferred There.

Toronto, June 21.—The definite announcement that Camp Borden will open on Friday of this week, when advance parties from the Engineers, Army Service Corps, Ordnance Corps and Army Medical Corps will leave for the camp, was made last night by Brig-Gen. W. A. Logie, G.O.C. the military district, who, in company with the heads of all departments on the headquarters staff, spent part of the day at the camp making a general inspection of the arrangements for the troops. Gen. Logie, with Lieut-Col. H. C. Bickford, G.S.O.; Lieut-Col. H. Osborne, D.A.A., and Q.M.-C., Major G. S. Milford, A.D. S. and T., and other officers of the headquarters staff, will move to the new camp on Monday next, and on Wednesday of next week the advance parties of the first battalions to enter camp (which, according to present arrangements will be those from Exhibition Camp) will leave for Camp Borden, with the battalions following a few days later.

A steady movement of troops will then follow until July 11, by which date Gen. Logie expects all units now ready will have moved to the new area. Railway facilities will permit of the handling of only four battalions a day, so that it will take some little time to move all units from the different parts of the military district into the new camp.

It was said by officers who made the tour of the new training area yesterday that the camp is getting into very fair shape, with the water supply already adequate for a considerable number of men, three of the wells already being in shape and a fourth in process of being bored. A temporary pump is filling the storage tanks, and water is already in the mains. The sewers are also nearly completed, and many of the buildings for the different departments are ready. The work has been severely handicapped owing to the persistent bad weather, but a few clear days will permit of a great deal of the work being completed.

In discussing the medical arrangements for the new camp, Col. F. W. Marlow, A.D.M.S., stated that he anticipates very little sickness in proportion to the number of men who are to be at Camp Borden, since the sandy nature of the soil will prevent any trouble from rain. It being found yesterday that the ground was quite dry although so much rain had fallen recently, the splendid air of the camp, which is approximately on the same level as Lake Simcoe, is expected also to have an important effect on the health of the men. For the camp hospital a good position has been selected within easy access of a siding so that patients may be sent to Toronto daily, and for this purpose a hospital car will be run each day from the camp to the city.

No details have yet been arranged as to the manner in which the different units will be brigaded at the new camp, but this matter together with a number of others, will be taken up to-day when the Minister of Militia is to be at Niagara to confer with Brig-General Logie and other officers of the headquarters staff.

NO CHURCH PARTY
Vatican Has No Part in Political Life in Italian House.

Rome, June 21.—The Observatore Romano, an organ of the Vatican, in an apparently inspired article, points out that the presence in the Bosselli cabinet of the Catholic deputy Meda does not mean that he represents the Catholics or Catholic organizations. The Observatore says that a Catholic political party exists neither in the country or in the parliament.



HOW FAR? Von Bethmann-Hollweg: I cast that responsibility far from myself.—Public Ledger, Philadelphia.



SOME HELP COMING —St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul.



The Maid: "Madam Alice, is engaged with Madam Justice at present, and cannot be seen."—The Halifax Herald, Halifax, N.S.



ABANDON HOPE ALL YE WHO ENTER HERE —Pittsburgh Sun, Pittsburgh, Pa.



AND HEROES STILL FIGHT AND DIE THAT MANKIND MAY BE FREE Providence Daily Journal, Providence, R.I.