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Italians Are Not Sending Money To Their Kin

Yearly Average Drops From \$20,000,000 to \$700,000—Budget Shows Deficit—While it Costs \$2,000,000 a Day to Main Army

Rome, Friday, March 19.—Eight months of hostilities in Europe have brought economic distress to non-combatant States to a degree hardly realized by outside observers. This is true of the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy, but particularly of Italy.

The declaration of war brought back to Italy about 1,000,000 Italians who were living in France, Germany and Austria. Many of them joined the ranks of the unemployed through the stoppage of work in factories and the paralysis of industry. Efforts were made to find employment for them, but in spite of all that could be done the end of March saw 100,000 men without work in Italy and threat of disorder.

In normal times Italians abroad send \$20,000,000 yearly into Italy. This sum was reduced in 1914 to \$7,000,000, and it threatens to be much less in 1915. Foreign visitors were counted on to spend in Italy \$150,000,000 a year; this source of revenue

also has almost entirely ceased. The budget of the Government, which for years has shown a surplus, shows for the past eight months a deficit of \$12,500,000, due chiefly to the loss of duties on grain, amounting to \$7,500,000. The duty on grain was reduced in October of 1914 and abolished January 31 of this year. Nevertheless, the price of wheat has doubled. The remainder of the deficit is due to shrinkage in the tax returns. The deficiency has a tendency to augment, and at the same time taxes are increasing. Hand in hand with this go advances in the price of food. Bread now costs more in spite of the restricted consumption of flour, and other products of first necessity are today dearer. This is especially true of vegetables.

The heaviest burden on the Government is represented by the expenses of the army and the navy. About \$400,000,000 were spent to bring these two branches up to their present standard of perfection and efficiency. Today they are costing to maintain \$2,000,000 a day.

This is the economic situation of Italy, one of the few powers in Europe which has not as yet entered the war.

Austria Will Not Desert Germany

London, April 7.—Dr. E. J. Dillon writes the "Daily Telegraph" from Rome, as follows:

"Rumors of Austria's desire to conclude a separate peace and of internal overtures made to Russia, over its attainment, have been frequent of late. Being in contact with sources of information worthy of implicit confidence, I am absolutely certain the rumors are without foundation in fact.

"Austria, as soon as she perceived the magnitude of the conflict she was instrumental in provoking, would gladly have composed her differences with Russia, but Germany burned her bridges and precipitated war. Since then the Austrian Emperor and the government have displayed absolute loyalty to their ally under the most trying conditions. There are to-day as far removed from any idea of breaking away from Germany as they were at the outset of the war. Emperor Franz Josef proclaims himself a German potentate, and is resolved to act the part at every cost.

"The question of separate peace, therefore, has never been considered even speculatively.

"From Budapest I am informed on equally trustworthy authority that no member of the cabinet or any party entertains at present, any views on the subject of peace differing materially from those held in Vienna. The differences between the two governments which occasionally have arisen during the campaign, turned upon secondary matters with no bearing on this topic.

"While it would be rash to assert that the political leaders of the Hungarian nation will adhere to this or that principle in defiance of Austria, events which especially affect their own people might all for exceptional treatment.

"It seems highly probable that Count Tisza's cabinet will preserve steadfastly its fidelity to the German alliance. On the other hand, I have positive personal knowledge that certain Hungarian politicians who have no connection with the government are turning over in their minds the effect that certain eventualities might have upon the attitude of Hungary towards its enemies and its ally, should the Russians overrun the Hungarian plains."

The Standing of the German Army

According to a writer in the London Sphere, the war strength of Germany at the opening of hostilities was 6,000,000 fighters. Since then, up to the end of March, their casualties will total 2,400,000. This, by the way, approximates with admission from German sources. Naturally, these losses represent the flower of the German army, and those who take their places will lack in the excellence of the troops that bore the initial brunt of the war. As the attacking force, it is confidently estimated that she has lost two to one of her opponents. As the war proceeds, this mathematical reduction her preponderance. Therefore it is but a question of time and place—of when and where the Huns' undoing. Let it be hoped that Sir John French, rather than Kitchener, will prove the truer prophet in regard to the duration of the fighting. But, be that as it may, the British empire, either by voluntary enlistment or conscription, has still many hundreds of thousands of men to rally to its defense.

Roumanians Anxious to Enter Fray

Bucharest, April 4.—The newspapers without exception express impatience at the delay in Italian intervention. Most of them attribute it to the negotiations which have been carried on by Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador at Berlin. The Roumanians are convinced that their national interests and aspirations will be irrevocably lost if von Buelow's negotiations are successful, and for this reason they are urging Roumania to take action.

Some of the most prominent statesmen print signed articles in the newspapers pointing out the common perils of prolonged neutrality. These men say that the greatest compensations that could be obtained through negotiations would not be sufficient to wash away the outrage of failing to co-operate with the enemies of the Latin countries.

VON JAGOW AND SIR E. GREY

Montreal, April 1st.—A London special to the Gazette says: The interview with Foreign Minister Von Jagow, of Germany, printed the world over, has been cabled to London and printed here. The interview has attracted considerable attention among the authorities in Great Britain, and in some quarters is answered as follows: "The best commentary on Herr Von Jagow's interview is the following statement, which appears in it: 'More phrases will never win a war, nor can we win it by our own force.'"

"We could really afford to leave it at that. There is one deliberate lie, however, of which we might take notice. Herr Von Jagow states: 'We have it out of Sir Edward Grey's own mouth that Great Britain is intent upon completely crushing and destroying Germany.'"

"Sir Edward Grey said nothing of the kind. What he did say was: 'In recent years we have given Germany every assurance that any aggression upon her would receive no support from us. We withhold from her only one thing—the unconditional promise to stand aside, however aggressive Germany herself might be to her neighbors. We know now that Germany had prepared for war as only those who have planned for war can prepare for it. This is the fourth time within living memory that Prussia has made war upon Europe, and we are determined it shall be the last.'"

"What Sir Edward Grey also said was that we mean to obtain a guarantee that Germany will not plunge Europe into war again in the way in which she had done so this time. The result of such guarantee, which would be applicable all around the world, would be that all nations, including Germany, would be free for the future from the menace of an aggressive war."

Where is He Now?

He promised us good times and all kinds of stuff.
But where, where are they now?
We find what he's up to, he's only a bluff.
Oh, where, where is he now?
He said where one blade grew he'd grow three or four.
Free dinners he promised to give to the poor.
But alas, where, where is he now?
He promised that sheep would be raised in our land.
But where, where are they now?
A ram and a ewe he would give every man.
But where, where are they now?
He promised us also the small Shetland horse.
But like all his promises 'twas only a farce.
There's nothing more coming from old Kaiser Morris.
Oh, where, where is he now?

He promised that sugar would be four cents per pound.
But where, where is it now?
The pork and the beef he would also cut down.
But here, where is that now?
He promised us branches for just a small sum,
Only four million dollars and no tax on rum.
They have cost us ten millions and they are only half done.
Oh, where, where are they now.

He promised new markets to market our fish.
But where, where are they now?
Put up in pound boxes, 'twould be quite a dish.
But where, where is it now?
'Twas to be called boneless with a blue ribbon tied.
It would not need cooking, 'twas already fried.
Oh Sir Tax Morris we have found that you lied.
For where, where are you now?

Cruel destitution is stalking our land.
Ned, where, where are you now?
With cries of the hungry on every hand.
Ned, where, where are you now?
Their cries so imploring you dare to ignore.
You say in your heart, "To Hell with the poor."

You've branded them paupers, what do they want more?
Say Kaiser, where are you now?
Oh, Sir Kaiser Neddie, oh what have you got.
Oh where, where are you now?
To say about Abraham and the Bowring-Munn plot,
Oh where, where are they now?
You know of the tollers and their just demands
To prevent Captain can from assuming command.
You know indignation is now swaying our land.
Oh Ned, where are you now?

Your day is done, Neddie, and empty's your cup.
Oh where, where are you now?
You've been weighed in the balance and found too corrupt,
Oh where, where are you now?
You have heard Coaker's warning and heeded it not.
You have bankrupted the county to finish your plot.
But you'll find the public indignant and hot.
Where, Ned, is your ability now?

The Nunnynag Neddie who aided Ab Keam.
Where Abram are the seals now?
The Grabbill Kaiser thrown out in the rain.
Oh where, where is he now?
He defied the people and sent 'em to the ice,
And for that bargain will get the grand hoist.
When Coaker gets after him and all his big mice,
Oh, where are those patriots now?
WM. WHITE.
Bonavista.

Good Things From Above

The proprietors of a moving-picture theatre at Brownsville, N. Y., sent 15-year-old Morris Meltzer to the roof of the building to adjust a ventilator. He became entangled in a screen and with it came tumbling through an opening in the ceiling onto the audience which was intently watching a firm entitled "All Good Things Come From Above." The boy received several minor injuries.

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