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Pen and Camera Pictures Chronicle Interesting Events of Big War

ITALY NOT SHIRKING HER PART IN WAR, REPLY TO ALLIED CRITICISMS

Her Army Only One That Has Retained Offensive at All Times, Declares Official Announcement by Government-Explains Difficulties of Mountain Fighting, but

Says the Austrian Line Will Be Broken.

forms of defences and to hide numerous batteries in caves and among the mountain crags, to distribute enormous numbers of machine guns and to prepare telegraphic, telephonic and optical signal systems of the most modern kind. All this work had been accomplished before the Italians actually went to war.

Among the most interesting revelations made in the Italian statement are those regarding the numbers and distribution of the Austrian armies which are operating on the Italian line. The Austrian armies

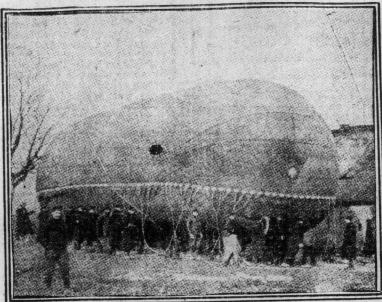
on the Italian line. The Austrian armies are three, that of General Dankl, operating in the Tyrol-Upper Adige region; that of General Rohr, from Mount Paralba to of General Rohr, from Mount Paralba to

The Austrian army, the statement continues, is composed of twenty-five divisions. Of these, three-quarters are first line troops and one-quarter territorial troops, but the latter have been trained and are practically veterans as the result of their experiences in other fields. The total forces amount to twelve army corps (about half a million men).

In view of the conformation of the terrain and the objective which Italy proposed, it early was accepted as a duty boward her allies for Italy to begin a wide and energetic offensive against the Austrians in order to relieve the pressure against the Russians, who seemed to be threatened with disaster. It is believed Italy's action in this case was of the most

Rome, Saturday. with the exception of the bridgeheads of brought forth the official pronounce The statements and hints made in many Tolmino and Gorizia, was conquered. The was made to a leading Italian newspaper quarters that Italy has not been doing her important victories at Monte Nero, Plava, He called upon the press of Italy to do its

USED TO OBSERVE THE ENEMY.



Not Easy To Be Neutral in Greece, Says Writer

Correspondent of Paris Figaro Tells of Indignities Offered to Allies and Venizelists, While Pro-Germans Are Allowed Wide Liberty in Speech and Press.

From Salonica the Paris Figaro has re- carried with it a penalty of three months eived an interesting letter, which it pub- in prison. The journalists were therefore

Paris, Saturday. , ferred by the Crown prosecutor and which



ENTERING SALONIKA AFTER

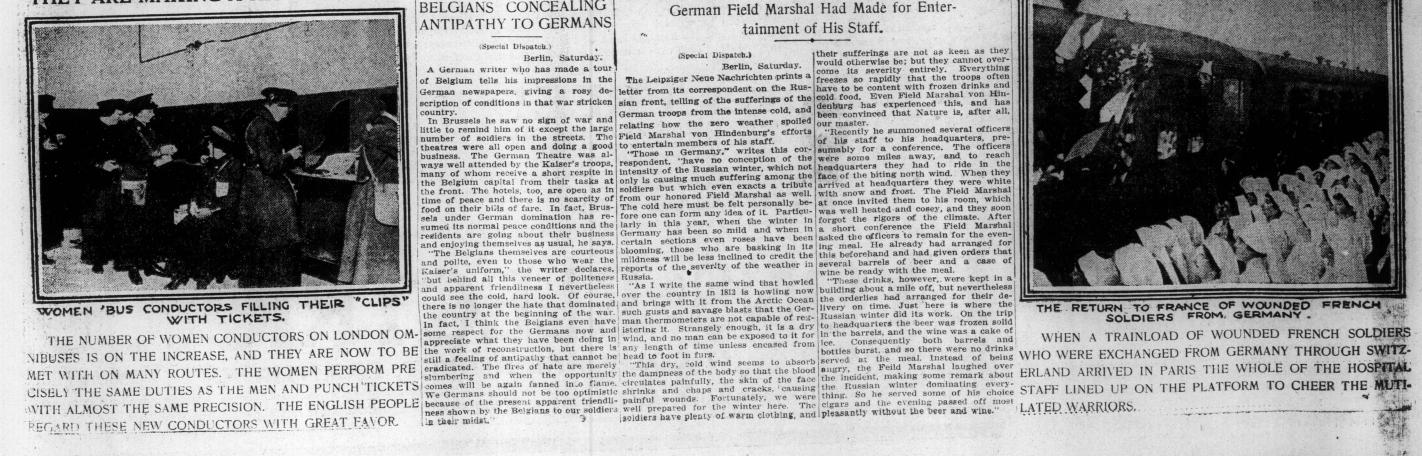


AND FOODSTUFFS ON THE WHARF AT AMARA

threatened with disaster. It is believed it is believed it is action in this case was of the most efficacious kind and had the result, not merely of relieving pressure against Russia at a critical moment, but of influsing in an important manner the general trend of the war.

The statement then explains how the italian offensive was undertaken and carried out; first of all in the Trantino, where progress was made and positions taken from which all price in the days to come, certain of overeoming. Then followed operations in Carnia and Cadore and along the Isonzo River, the NOW THAT THE BRITISH FORCES WORKING ALONG THE TIGRIS ARE OPERATING BEYOND AMARA THE WAR VES-

THEY ARE MAKING A HIT IN LONDON



more readily in the interest of Italy and

BELGIANS CONCEALING ANTIPATHY TO GERMANS

German Field Marshal Had Made for Enter-

tainment of His Staff.

Severity of Russian Winter Upsets Some of the Arrangements

(Special Dispatch.)

Berlin, Saturday.

A German writer who has made a tour of Belgium tells his impressions in the German newspapers, giving a rosy deletter from its correspondent on the Rus-

that are flashed over the world. Though his name seldom if ever appears, he is one of the best known military figures in the German empire, and German newspapers speak of the work he is doing as of such importance that it will only be appreciated after the war is over. He is the recipient of many despatches and letters of congratulation, particularly after making announcement of some victory of the German forces. Recently he received a letter from a little schoolgirl which has been widely copied in the German press. "Dear Mizzi:—I thank you most look horought me much joy, T im glad to know that you take so much interest in the battles and the victories of our talways be good news, but when things do not always go as we wish we should not courage shows that you are a brave little girl who loves her fatherland. You must always hope and believe in our final victory, and you must also tell your elders no who early look on the dark side of things." WHEN THEY RETURNED WITH THE

Man Made Famous by Writing the

Berlin, Saturday.

Colonel Maximilian Ritter von Hoen is the chief of the German press headquarters. He is the man who writes the official German war communiqués and reports that are flashed over the world. Though his name saldon if ever annears, he is one lows:

happy when you give us good news, and even if the news is bad we are not discouraged, for we feel that we must win. It send you, my dear Colonel, some cheep, late and many thanks."

The letter was signed "Mizzi Leonhards-berger, Public School, St. Pölten."
Colonel von Hoen was delighted with this simple letter and at once replied as follows:

German Official War Bulletins

