FIRST LIST OF CANDIDATES IN BIG CONTEST---SEE PAGE 5

Weather Forecast: Showers

The London Advertiser

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HOME EDITION

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FRENCH BREAK UP HEAVY GERMAN ATTACKS

1,000 CASUALTIES BY EXPLOSION IN AUSTRIAN FACTORY

CANADIANS WORRYING ENEMY WITH MANY MINOR ATTACKS; COUNTERS INVARIABLY FAIL

Day and Night With Artillery, Patrols and Raiding Parties, Boys From the Domini on Continue To Harass the B osches.

London, June 23.—The following communique is issued by the Canadian War Records Office: During the past week no infantry actions on a large scale have taken place since the extensive raid, during the night of June 8 and 9. The enemy has shown little offensive activity. On the morning of the 12th of June a Canadian raiding party took possession of four enemy gun pits in the neighborhood of La Coulotte. In this enterprise our troops captured two light machine guns, together with a large supply of bombs. Later in the morning of the same day a small party of Canadian infantry attacked and captured an enemy concrete strong point and machine gun position north of the Souchez River and also a portion of the hostile trench system. These trenches have now been consolidated in this affair. We captured 16 prisoners belonging to the 118th Regiment.

Good Work By Patrols.

During the early part of the night of June 12 and 13 the enemy attempted by a counter-attack to retake the positions captured from him. During the day our artillery at once opened up and the enemy's infantry who appeared half-shaken by our barrage was completely driven back by the Lewis gun and rifle fire of our troops. Our patrols have been by no means idle, and several minor encounters have taken place in which enemy parties have been dispersed by our Lewis gun fire.

Artillery Less Active.

During the week the hostile artillery fire has been somewhat spasmodic and less active than usual. We have carried out our usual program of harassing fire by night, both with artillery and machine guns. Much work has been carried out along the whole Canadian front in conection with the improvement of our forward positions and rear and lateral communications.

The weather has been intensely hot during the period under review, thus making life in trenches extremely trying.

GERMANS TOLD WAR PRISONERS CONSPIRE TO DESTROY WAR WORK OF INTERIOR

Accuse Captives of Arson, Crop Destruction and Water Poisoning.

Copenhagen, June 23.—The German newspapers today have been furnished with elaborate material for declaring that prisoners of war in Germany, particularly the French, Russian and Serbian, were participating in a gigantic conspiracy to interfere by sabotage with war work in the interior and were engaged on a large scale in arson, crop destruction and attempts to injure machinery. The papers were given dime novel details about the dispatch of materials for arson in double-bottomed jam pots and of cigarettes containing disease germs for infecting cattle, etc.

It is difficult to tell how much these tales are due to the honest belief of the officials, and how much to a deliberate design to put the people on guard against possibilities. The general staff employed this manoeuvre on a large scale at the outbreak of the war to obtain popular co-operation in their efforts against espionage. They deliberately invented and launched tales of gold-laden automobiles traversing Germany from France to Russia and attempts of foreign agents to poison the water supply, blow up tunnels and carry out similar exploits.

The plan was more than successful. Military automobiles were stopped everywhere, and Gen. von Heering, traveling in haste to assume a command in the army, was held up and greatly delayed. Staff officers engaged in important missions were arrested by voluntary spy catchers, and were lucky if not badly beaten and mobbed. The military authorities were soon begging the people to forget about the spies.

CONFESSES SLAYING OF NEW YORK GIRL

Cocchi, Held in Italy, Admits That He Killed Ruth Cruger.

Bologna, June 23.—Alfredo Cocchi, under arrest here, today confessed to the Italian authorities that he had murdered Ruth Cruger in New York.

Cocchi went to Bologna from New York in February after the disappearance of Ruth Cruger, a girl 18 years old. When the girl's body was discovered in the basement of Cocchi's motorcycle shop in New York, Police Commissioner Woods cabled to Italy, asking for the man's arrest on a charge of murder. This was followed by a request to the same effect by the state department at Washington, and Cocchi was arrested on June 20. He at first vehemently protested his innocence and insisted that he left America on account of trouble with his wife. The man's nerve broke down after he was placed in solitary confinement, although he retained a lawyer and announced his intention of fighting extradition.

Cocchi said he murdered Ruth Cruger in a fit of furious jealousy because he failed to win her love.

WILL BRING HIM BACK.

New York, June 23.—With the announcement from Italy that Alfredo Cocchi had confessed to the murder of Ruth Cruger, police efforts here turned today to the problem of having the motorcycle dealer brought back to New York to face trial.

District Attorney Swann announced he conferred personally here last night with Councillor Polk of the state department, and was assured the United States would exert every energy to have Cocchi returned to this country.

VON BULOW "HOPES" FOR PEACE AND AN INDEMNITY FOR GERMANS THIS YEAR

Paris, June 23.—The Zurich correspondent of the Petit Parisien quotes Prince von Bulow, former German chancellor, as saying in reply to birthday greetings from the city of Bromberg, Prussia, that he hoped this year would bring to the German people the longed-for peace, a peace with compensations for their sufferings and sacrifices and an indemnity which would permit Germany immediately to resume the position she occupied before the war. This is the first time Prince von Bulow has expressed himself on the subject of Germany's war aims.

Since Italy's entrance into the war, Prince von Bulow, who at that time was German ambassador at Rome, has been living in retirement in Switzerland. It has been stated repeatedly that his presence in Switzerland was connected with German peace efforts, which he was supposed to be furthering, but according to other reports he is not in the good graces of the German Government.

FOUR GUNS CAPTURED FROM THE AUSTRIANS

Rome, June 23.—Among the booty taken by the Italians when they captured Austro-Hungarian positions on Monte Ortigara in their offensive on the Trentino front June 19 were four guns. It was announced today in the official statement issued by the Italian war department.

BERNSTORFF IN TROUBLE

Amsterdam, June 23.—Unless a Government statement is previously forthcoming, says the Berlin correspondent of the Weser Zeitung, an explanation will be requested in the Reichstag of an utterance attributed to Count von Bernstorff that Germany purposely refrained from taking steps to obtain a most-favored nation treaty with Brazil out of consideration for the United States. The former ambassador to America is credited with saying that Germany wanted ao avoid detrimental interference with the commercial relations between North and South America.

The story has caused lively astonishment in German commercial and industrial circles, seeing that North American goods enjoy a preferential treatment from Brazil, which is denied to German imports. The Dusseldorf Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with other chambers, has decided to bring the matter before the foreign and home departments.

COULDN'T GET PRIEST TO HEAD RECRUITING OF FRENCH-CANADIANS

Montreal, June 23.—Major the Rev. C. A. Williams, stated in the House of Commons by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux to be the chief recruiting officer of Quebec, explains that he is only officer in charge of English-Canadians in Military District No. 4. Major Williams says attempts were made to get a priest to look after the French here, but without success. Military laymen undertook this work.

AMERICAN RED CROSS WILL HELP RUSSIANS

Washington, June 23.KThe Red Cross will send an American commission to Russia to work along and behind the battlefront in the same way as similar commissions operate in France and Belgium. In that way ambulances and other relief for the Russian army will be supplied.

AMERICAN WOODSMEN MAY AID THE FRENCH

Paris, June 23.—Among the latest reinforcements to the American military mission is Major Harry Solon Graves, chief forester of the United States, who was commissioned a major in the reserves when he volunteered to investigate forestry conditions in France. Major Graves will consider the feasibility of bringing over a regiment of American woodsmen to aid in the conservation of French forests, if such assistance should be necessary.

LABOR AND BAPTISTS WANT WEALTH TAXED

Edmonton, Alta., June 23.—The Baptist convention of Alberta has passed a resolution favoring "selective conscription" of manhood, and its conviction that the "available wealth of the country should not escape levy."

Calgary, Alta., June 23.—The trades and labor council has decided to oppose conscription until "the wealth of the country has been conscripted."

ONE THOUSAND KILLED, HURT, BY EXPLOSION IN HUNGARY

Munitions Factories at City of Bloeweg Blown Up.

Amsterdam, June 23.—More than 1,000 were killed or injured or are missing in consequence of an explosion in munitions factories at Bloeweg, in Hungary, according to an announcement made in the lower house of the Austrian Parliament by the minister of defence, as forwarded in a dispatch from Vienna.

FRENCH WILL BUILD MORE TRADE SHIPS TO MEET EMERGENCY

Govt. Says Tonnage Is Greater Than When War Began.

GERMANY IS BLUFFING

Enemy Not Constructing Hundreds of Vessels as Claimed.

Paris, June 23.—The resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies calling for the work of increasing the French merchant marine to be placed under the control of one department was accepted by the Government and voted by a show of hands. The resolution was signed by forty-four members of the merchant marine committee and invited the Government to centralize the work of building, buying and chartering merchant ships, a task which has been up to the present divided among several ministers.

Greater Than Before.

Louis Nail, undersecretary for the mercantile marine, answering criticisms, said that the French merchant fleet was 2,500,000 tons at the beginning of the war, and since that time had lost 560,000 tons, 460,000 by acts of war. During the same period 680,000 tons had been built or bought, and another 140,000 was on the stocks so that the fleet was actually greater now than before the war. Secretary Nail then pointed out that Germany had lost 2,500,000 tons, 50 per cent of its entire fleet, and declared that reports that Germany was building hundreds of ships were mere bluff.

Deputy Boulsson declared that the secretary was too optimistic, that the merchant fleet was in a dangerous situation, and that it was due to the Government's inertia. He said that ships must be built at once or France would not be able to feed herself. The deputy declared that the question took precedence over all others, even that of effectives, and that England preferred to lend France ships and build for herself. He concluded by demanding that the Government insist upon the Allies giving France the help they owe her.

Munitions First.

Premier Ribot then mounted the tribune. He said he recognized that the situation was not satisfactory, but he pointed out the difficulties in buying ships. Commissioner Tardieu had bought some in America and had asked the French shipowners to buy others, but the premier said that he must admit that they were slow about it. The question of paying cash was another difficulty and while it would be better to build, he declared that the nation's activity must be concentrated on the manufacture of munitions. In addition raw materials were scarce, and skilled labor insufficient.

Minister of Subsistence Violette said that as there was no longer a pressing need of ships to import cereals, the desire of the Chamber to place the merchant marine under one control could be gratified. He said that he would not raise the question of confidence as the debate was not political.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 74; lowest, 53.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 62; lowest, 56.

TOMORROW—SHOWERS.

Toronto, June 23—8 a.m.

Forecasts.

Fresh west to south winds; showers and local thunderstorms, chiefly tonight and on Sunday.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	60	48	Fair
Calgary	70	36	Clear
Winnipeg	62	52	Cloudy
Port Arthur	60	38	Fair
Parry Sound	64	34	Clear
Port Stanley	74	56	Cloudy
Toronto	76	52	Fair
Kingston	74	48	Fair
Ottawa	76	52	Clear
Montreal	78	56	Fair
Quebec	74	48	Clear

Weather Notes.

Several shallow depressions exist on the continent this morning, the most pronounced of the series being situated in Wisconsin.

Scattered showers have occurred in all the provinces, but the weather on the whole has been fair.

BADGE TO BE WORN BY SUNDAY COLLECTORS

Advertiser Illustrations

E. R. Dennis, chairman of the Sunday "Big Heart" canvass, is shown holding the official insignia.

300 CANDIDATES NOW WORKING IN BIG CONTEST

Nearly Every Section of Western Ontario Represented by Contestants—Field Wide Open With Room for Scores of Others.

More than 300 wide-awake candidates are at work in The Advertiser's popularity contest, and the list is being added to daily. In nearly every section of every county between Georgian Bay and Lake Erie, the big fight is under way.

Although the campaign has been in progress only a week, it is becoming keen everywhere, and promises to grow in interest until the final day, August 25. The list of contestants to date is published on another page, but without the standing. While a large number have turned in subscriptions, others have given merely verbal reports of the progress they are making, and as it is the policy of the contest manager to give no credit until the returns are actually in the office, it is not possible to form any estimate at this time as to how the list stands.

Thousands of people throughout the territory are clipping coupons for their favorite candidates. Each coupon counts 100 votes, and so long as this coupon is run in The Advertiser, the contestants should see that none goes to waste. While the coupons are valuable, the real count will depend upon the new subscribers received, for the votes on these will mount rapidly. In this connection contestants should remember that the field is wide open. Every person in Western Ontario is a possibility, either as a new subscriber or as a renewal. Every present subscriber should be willing to pay a year or two in advance, because in these days of rapidly-increasing prices, there is no certainty that The Advertiser or any other first-class daily paper can continue to sell at present prices. Owing to this condition, contestants have been asked not to take subscriptions for a longer period than three years.

New subscribers are those not now receiving The Advertiser through any source. A transfer from an agent to a carrier boy or vice versa does not constitute a new subscription, but a renewal, and will be counted as such.

There is room for hundreds more candidates, scores of them in every county. The prize list will insure a reward worthy of the effort. This prize list, stupendous as it is, has not yet been completed, and may run in value considerably higher than has been announced.

If you wish to secure one of the automobiles or other valuable gifts, or assist some patriotic organization with a substantial cash contribution, send in your nomination or that of your friends at once.

PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT FOR EXCELLENT CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA

Toronto, June 23.—A crop report pointing out that prospects are bright at the present time for a good crop in the prairie provinces was received at the head office of the Canadian Northern Railway here this morning. It is said that despite the fact that several degrees of frost were reported in various parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during the week, no material damage to the crops have been shown. The temperatures now are excellent for the growing grain.

The Canadian Northern also reports a rush of settlers from the United States. During this week, 79 persons settled in Manitoba, 147 in Saskatchewan, 12 in Alberta, and 3 in British Columbia. Of these 144 were farmers or farm laborers. Two hundred and forty-seven homestead entries were made during the week, 37 of them in Manitoba; 87 in Saskatchewan, and 127 in Alberta.

G. C. ARMSTRONG DEAD

For Many Years With Ogilvie Mills Company—Born at Paris, Ont.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Winnipeg, June 23.—The death of George C. Armstrong, for the last 30 years with the Ogilvie Mills Company, occurred in Vancouver last night. W. H. and Robert Armstrong of the contracting firm of Armstrong & Morrison, are brothers.

Deceased was born at Paris, Ont., 57 years ago, and resided for a number of years at Winnipeg. In addition to his brothers, he leaves a sister Margaret at Vancouver and wife and four daughters at Medicine Hat, where for the past four years he was manager of the Ogilvie mill. One son has been in the trenches in France for two years.

GALLANT FRENCH DUKE.

Paris, June 23.—Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday delivered a funeral discourse over the body of Jean de Dieu Delle Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, who was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Tarn. The duke, who was 29 years old, was killed by a German battery near St. Quentin. While commanding a section of an automobile battery, he was wounded by the fragments of one shell. He continued to advance, however, until he received a mortal wound from another shell.

GERMANS FIGHT DESPERATELY TO HOLD LENS CITY

Last Outpost Guarding Lille Industrial District.

ALLIES CREEP NEARER

'Impregnable' Ridges at Messines and Vimy Already Gone.

BY STEWART LYON,
Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press in France.

Canadian Army Headquarters, June 23.—The furious resistance offered by the enemy to any further advance along the Souchez valley in the direction of Lens indicates his intention to hold that city at all costs as a sole remaining outpost protecting Lille and the great industrial region of which Lille is the centre.

Lost the Ridges.

A little over two months ago the enemy's hold appeared to be as secure as at any time since the beginning of the war. The two ridges, Messines, about ten miles northwest, and Vimy, about eighteen miles southwest of Lille, were held in such strength that their impregnability was subject to frequent boasting. Now both Vimy and Messines ridges are firmly in our possession and to the northeast of Lille the advance has been pushed almost to the bank of the Lys, which is a poor defensive substitute for the commanding heights surrendered to the impetuous assault of Haig's army.

Important Progress.

The progress in the south has been less spectacular, but nevertheless important. The enemy's defences are unquestionably crumbling beneath the unending shelling. In the picturesque phrase of an officer "We have been throwing foundries and munitions plants at the Boche."

The capture early in the week of a small triangle of German trenches west of Reservoir Hill has been followed by most persistent efforts on the part of the enemy to recover the lost ground. On the front south of the Souchez stream the enemy has been equally unquiet. Gas shells have been freely used by both sides. This involves the frequent use of gas masks. The gas shells are more often discharged by night than in the daytime.

On other parts of the line prisoners have been captured who were recently serving in Eastern Europe. There is a marked increase in the number of young lads in the enemy's trenches. Recently a few boys have been captured of the 1919 class—that is immature lads of eighteen.

LE CANADA SAYS RIOTS POSSIBLE IF BILL PASSES

Warns Borden Government by Recalling the Northwest Rebellion.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Montreal, June 23.—Le Canada, answering today editorially, the question, what will happen if the conscription bill passes, recalls the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, which resulted, says Le Canada, when Sir John MacDonald turned a deaf ear to warnings. The Canadian people, says the editorial, are now agitating and clearly showing their resentment because a majority in Parliament seems ready to usurp their rights.

"If, without taking that into account, Parliament adopts the Borden project, it is to be feared that these demonstrations will become disorders and perhaps riots. One should also take into account the fact that it is not only in the Province of Quebec that these manifestations are taking place, and that disorder may be provoked elsewhere. Organized labor from east to west is absolutely opposed to conscription, and it is perhaps from them more than from the peaceable population of the Province of Quebec that trouble is to be feared. There is none deafer than he who will not hear."

TERRIFIC HEAT WAVE BURNING FOE'S CROPS

Vegetable Crop Will Be Failure Owing To Drought.

Copenhagen, June 23.—The period of intense heat continues, according to reports from Berlin, over the greater part of Germany, the only exception being in the western part of the country. The drouth in Denmark has been broken by heavy and prolonged rains.

Berlin on Wednesday experienced heat exceeded only three times in 70 years, and then in mid-July. Very little rain has fallen throughout Germany, and the Berlin Tageblatt is informed there appears to be slight prospects of a change. Extension of forest fires is reported in various parts of Germany, owing to the continued drouth, and soldiers have been called in to assist in checking them.

According to an authoritative statement in the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, the protracted heat and dry weather, following the late cold spring have had a most unfavorable effect on the yield of fruit, and particularly of early vegetables, which this year are of especial importance owing to the disappearance of potatoes. Notwithstanding the planting of double acreage of vegetables compared with peace times the yield is disappointing. Extra plantings probably will not result in any increase in the total production.

SOME CLERICAL CHANGES IN HAMILTON DIOCESE

Hamilton, June 23.—Bishop Dowling today announced a number of clerical changes affecting Hamilton, Waterloo and Wellington. Very Rev. Dean Kelly comes from Arthur to be dean of St. Patrick's, Hamilton, succeeding the late Dean Craven; Rev. Thomas Ferguson from Ayton to Arthur; Rev. Dean Hahn from Mildmay to Aston, to be dean of Wellington and Waterloo; Rev. Father Leehman to be honorary dean of Bruce and Grey; Rev. A. C. Montag from Deemerton to Mildmay; Rev. R. W. Halter from Walkerton to Deemerton; Rev. Isadore Hoffarth, assistant at Walkerton, and Rev. J. McCowell, assistant at St. Ann's, Hamilton.

CROWN PRINCE AT HEAVY COST FAILS TO SHAKE PETAIN

Many Violent Attacks of Germans Along French Aisne Front Prove Complete Failure.

Paris, June 23, noon. — Continuing their offensive on the Aisne front, the Germans last night made repeated attacks in the region of Vauxaillon and southeast of Filain. They also multiplied their efforts against the French positions north of Froidmont, where they failed yesterday. Today's official statement says the Germans made considerable sacrifices without gaining the slightest advantage.

The statement follows:

"The night was marked by violent bombardment, followed by a new series of German efforts against the points attacked on the preceding day, in the region of Vauxaillon on the one hand, and southeast of Filain on the other. All these attacks were repulsed, and the enemy, whose losses were serious, gained no advantage.

"The fighting was particularly spirited between Royere Farm and Froidmont Farm. The Germans, who enlarged their attacking front east of Epine-de-Chevregny, as far as to the north of Froidmont Farm, multiplied their efforts to capture these positions. Their attacking forces, broken up by our fire, were not able to approach our lines or debouch from the salient penetrated yesterday.

"Other efforts of the enemy, east of Chevreux, east of Cavaliers-de-Courcy, and in the sector of Chambrettes, also were repulsed.

"We penetrated the lines at several points and took prisoners."

ONE SMALL SUCCESS.

Berlin, June 23.—Via London.—A French position southeast of Filain, on a front of 1½ kilometres and 500 metres deep was captured yesterday by German troops, army headquarters announced today. Prisoners to the number of 300 were taken.

THE WAR SITUATION

Heavy attacks by the Allies are continuing along the Aisne front, with the fighting at times assuming almost the proportions of a general engagement.

No substantial successes have attended the crown prince's efforts. The latest bulletins from the front, indeed, indicate the fighting to be turning even more favorable for the French, whose artillery is proving that it has lost none of its effectiveness in breaking up attacks.

The crown prince's primary purpose apparently is to forestall the renewal of the French offensive movement which was expected in this important sector, southwest and south of the fortress of Laon, the German key position, which would be seriously menaced by any further French advance. So far as appears, General Petain has lost none of his commanding positions, while the Germans have sacrificed heavily for such small gains as they have been able to effect.

The plan of the Germans seems to be to launch heavy forces on comparatively narrow fronts in the area under attack.

They penetrated a salient in the French line yesterday on the Chemin-des-Dames, in the neighborhood of Epine-de-Chevregny, in one such attack. Last night they tried to debouch from the ground thus gained, but found all their efforts broken up by the French fire. Other attacks in the region of Vauxaillon, to the west, and near Chevreux and other points to the east, were likewise futile.

SWISS INVESTIGATING PRUSSIAN INTRIGUES TO SEPARATE RUSSIA

Paris, June 23.—Dr. Hoffmann, the former Swiss foreign minister, according to the Geneva correspondent of the Petit Parisien, forwarded correspondence between Count von Bulow at Lucerne and certain Italian anti-interventionists at Rome to the Swiss diplomatic pouch. According to the Matin, Dr. Hoffmann also negotiated for the return of Lenine and other Russian Socialist refugees to Russia through Germany.

The foreign affairs committee of the Chamber of Deputies examined yesterday the detrimental situation caused by German intrigue in Switzerland. Premier Ribot and Deputy Andre Lebey communicated a series of documents relating to the Grimm-Hoffmann incident and respecting agents who, in agreement with the Berlin Government, directed from Berne and Zurich the anarchist peace campaign in Russia.

RUSSIANS LEAVE TO FIGHT FOR REPUBLIC

Several Russians, employed in local factories, are leaving London for Russia to join the army. Two went to New York this morning and others will follow very shortly.

They refused to give their names or discuss the question.

HART RE-ELECTED.

Victoria, B. C., June 22.—Hon. John Hart, minister of finance in the Brewster Government, was re-elected today by a majority of 159, the vote being 1,798 for Hart, to 1,639 for Hall. The total vote today was 3,437, as compared with a total of 6,709 in the general election of September 14 last. After the result of the poll was known there was a gathering of Liberals at the headquarters, addressed by the premier and other ministers. The by-election was caused through the death of Ralph Smith, minister of finance, and the appointment of Hon. John Hart as his successor.

THE SOUL OF TINO

I saw him seated on his puppet throne,
With soapy Sophy resting by his side,
The three of us were in the room alone,
And anti-German mobs clamored outside.

"Oh, great and mighty king," I softly said,
"You hear the turmoil and the discontent
Of people craving to be lead,
"To quell the tide of alien armament.

"Why don't you join the forces of the right,
"And reap the benefit on land and sea?"
King Tino spoke, "Is not right always might?"
"My friend, your talk is just plain Greek to me."

"Why, Brother Willie said the other day,
"That when I join him in the game of war,
"He will immediately increase my pay,
"To twenty bucks per week and maybe more.

"And so you see, my friend, it can't be done.
"The stuff I've reaped I'll start again to sow.
"You can't buy me, can he, Sophy, my Hun?
"I've sold my soul to you, dear, long ago."

—O. R.

FRANCE WAS SAVED BY ITALY'S ACTION, DECLARES MARCONI

Her Refusal To Join Germany Stopped Drive for Paris.

UPSET KAISER'S SCHEME

Latter Hoped To Keep Million French on Borders of Italy.

New York, June 23.—Senator William Marconi, a member of the Italian war mission to the United States, which is headed by the Prince of Udine, speaking last night at a dinner given by Mayor Mitchel in honor of the mission, declared that his country's prompt refusal to join Germany in a war of aggression was the decisive factor which enabled France to stem the tide of invasion.

"Germany did not expect us to join in a savage attack on the liberties of Europe," said Mr. Marconi. "She did not even care whether we eventually agreed to remain neutral. Her game was a much deeper and more treacherous one. She wanted us to leave France, our great Latin sister, in doubt as to our intentions.

Refused to Join Germany.

"On the morning of July 30, 1914, the day before Germany declared war on Russia, the Marquis di San Giuliano, who was then our foreign minister, unofficially informed the French ambassador at Rome that Italy would never side with the Central Powers in a war of aggression. This information was immediately wired to Paris, but it was not sufficient to make France feel absolutely certain that Italy's attitude was favorable to her, because there was as yet no official declaration of neutrality on our part.

"On August 2, 1914, three days before England declared war against Germany at a council of ministers held in Rome, Italy decided formally to declare her neutrality. News was immediately communicated, through our charge d'affaires in Paris, who went to see M. Viviani, the French foreign minister, in the middle of the night.

"M. Viviani, on seeing him, grew pale and drew back, for he was almost convinced that nothing but Italy's decision to join Germany would have brought the Italian charge d'affaires there at that hour.

"The revulsion of feeling when M. Viviani read the telegram was such that he could not hide his emotion. Within half an hour orders had gone forth for the mobilization in the north of nearly 1,000,000 men, which France would have had to keep on her southern and eastern front to guard against a possible attack from Italy.

"That million men helped to stem the advancing tide of Germans, to win the battle of the Marne and to save France. Had there been the slightest wavering on the part of Italy, France would not have dared to withdraw a single man from the Italian frontier, and the history of the world might have been different.

"Gentlemen, is there any man who can think, in view of what I have just told you, that Italy's conduct was not a decisive factor in the war?"

DR. PATTERSON DEAD.

New York, June 23.—Dr. Charles Brodie Patterson, author, lecturer and founder with his wife of the "New Thought" movement in this country, died at his home here last night in his 64th year. Many of Dr. Patterson's works in the occult had been translated into other languages.