

**THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK**

May 29, 1915.  
 French captured Ablain-St. Nazaire after three weeks' fight.  
 Heavy fighting in Russian Baltic provinces.  
 Italians reached Isonzo river and took several Austrian towns, but were repulsed at Caporetto and near Piava.  
 Austrian aeroplanes bombed Venice, causing fires.

May 30, 1915.  
 French gained ground at four places in France and Alsace.  
 Russian attempts to cross the San failed and ring around Przemysl closing.  
 Italians checked by Isonzo defenses and repulsed at Cortina.  
 Turks took allied trenches at Avl Burnu with bayonet.  
 German reply to America's Lusitania note received; held evasive.

May 31, 1915.  
 French made gains between Souchez and Carancy.  
 Austrians took Russian positions near Strzy.  
 Italians occupied Cortina.  
 Heavy fighting in Gallipoli.  
 Zeppelins made night raid on London, dropping incendiary bombs.

June 1, 1915.  
 Violent battle at Souchez, French winning.  
 Teutons storming three Przemysl forts.  
 Austro-Germans took Strzy.  
 Serbians resumed operations against Austrians.  
 British repulsed severe attack at Gaba Tepe, Gallipoli.  
 British passenger steamer Saidich torpedoed without warning.

June 2, 1915.  
 Germans recaptured Souchez sugar mill.  
 British took Chateau Hooge with bayonet.  
 Reims again bombarded.  
 Italians established on Monte Nero ridge in Friuli.  
 British submarine sank German transport in Sea of Marmora.

June 3, 1915.  
 Terrific fighting near Arras and Souchez.  
 Przemysl taken by storm by Austro-Germans.  
 Austrians repulsed Italians on Tyrolean and Carinthian frontiers.  
 Swedish, Danish, British and French vessels sunk by German submarines.  
 French aviators attacked headquarters of German crown prince.  
 San Marino declared war on Austria.

June 4, 1915.  
 Germans re-enforced from East, retook Givenchy trenches and Chateau Hooge.  
 Severe fighting along entire Gallipoli front.  
 Combined general assault on Turkish Gallipoli positions begun.  
 Three German transports sunk by mines.  
 Many vessels sunk by German submarines.  
 Zeppelin raid on English coast.  
 Germany expressed regret for torpedoing Gulfight by mistake.

**GATHERED HERE AND THERE**

Eighteen thousand bricks can be manufactured by the steam process in ten hours.  
 Bananas can be best ripened in a room kept at 110 degrees.  
 A campaign has been started in Philadelphia to train 40,000 citizen soldiers in that city.  
 The tuberculosis death rate of New York, Philadelphia and Boston combined has declined from 386.5 per 100,000 of population in 1882 to 164.8 in 1914. The 1914 death rate was, therefore, only 43.2 per cent of that of 1882, or, to put it the other way, the death rate of 1882 had by 1914 fallen 56.8 per cent.  
 No other plant gives such a quantity of food to the acre as the banana, which is 40 times more than the potato and 133 times more than wheat.  
 Granite is the bottom of the earth's crust.  
 The man who discovered Pike's peak said that it would never be climbed. Today the topmost point is accessible to automobiles.  
 The United States public health service believes that the common towel spreads trachoma, a disease of the eyes.  
 An Alaskan bureau in Seattle, aiming to advance their propaganda for making Alaskan waters more safe is sending to every congressman a map and data showing the recent loss in the Alaskan trade of 402 bottoms, with 449 lives, and \$13,867,688 value of hulls and cargoes.

**ARMY OF ITALIANS IN GRAVE DANGER**

**Terrific Austrian Drive Threatens to Cut It Off.**

**GREAT UNEASINESS IN ROME**

Vienna Reports That the Italians Have Been Driven From Their Entire Positions On the Lavanne Plateau.

Rome.—"Italy's great hour has struck," is the theme of the comment of the public and the press on the news that is being received from the front. All the reports coming from the fighting zone agree that the number of Austrian troops now in action has been more than doubled, and that the Austrian artillery, especially heavy, long range guns, is daily increasing and unmasking the impending offensive prepared by Austria with the object of reaching the Alps above Vicenza, from which the Austrians would be able to dominate the entire Venetian region and threaten the flank and rear of the main Italian Army occupying the provinces of Udine and Belluno. Notwithstanding the snow-capped mountain barriers the Austrian infantry is being launched in waves which military observers say break against the formidable resistance of the Italians. The Italian troops have now formed their lines of defense and are holding firmly all the passes and peaks from which Italian officers say the forward movement of the Austrians has not only been successfully arrested, but the Austrians have been dislodged from several strategic positions taken in the first rush of the offensive. There are several indications to confirm the statement that the design of the present strenuous campaign of the Austrians on the Trentino front is to prevent Italy from participating with her troops in the struggle on the French front and also to paralyze any action aiming at the joining of the Avlona and Saloniki forces for a simultaneous effect.

Berlin.—The Italians have been driven from their entire position on Lavarone Plateau, the Austrian War Office announcement says. It is stated that the Italian defeat is steadily becoming more serious. The Austrian lines have been pushed forward rapidly, several additional positions of strategic importance having been captured. The statement says: "The troops of Crown Prince Charles Francis Joseph reached the Monte Tormino-Monte Majo line. "Since the beginning of the offensive 23,883 Italians, among whom are 482 officers, have been captured by us. The number of cannon taken has been increased to 172."

Paris.—The German Emperor, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Temps, is soon to pay a visit to the Austro-Italian front.

**EMPIRE DAY OBSERVED.**

**British Flag Hoisted Over Embassy and All Consulates.**

Washington.—Empire Day, for the first time officially recognized by the Government of Great Britain, was observed Wednesday by the hoisting of the British flag over the Embassy in Washington, while under instructions from the Embassy the same emblem was displayed over every British consular office in the United States.

**DESTROYER BEATS CONTRACT.**

**Sampson Attains Speed Of 31.2 Knots An Hour.**

Quincy, Mass.—The torpedo-boat destroyer Sampson exceeded contract requirements by attaining a speed of 31.2 knots an hour during her acceptance trials off Rockland, Maine, according to a radiogram received by her builders, the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation here. It was stated the vessel developed 20,000 horsepower.

**2 TO 1 AGAINST PEACE BY JAN. 1.**

**London Underwriters Charge Stiffer Rate For Insurance.**

London.—The underwriters charged 50 per cent to insure against declaration of peace between Great Britain and Germany before January 1. The rate indicates that in the underwriters' opinion the prospects for an early peace are better than two months ago, when the rate for the same risk was only 30 per cent.

**MEXICANS CLOSE STORES.**

**Find It Impossible To Do Business Under Currency Edict.**

Brownsville, Texas.—Hundreds of small merchants in Mexico have been forced to close their places of business on account of a recent edict of General Carranza, raising the value of Mexican money to 10 cents, when worth but two cents American money, according to reports received here.

**DRYS WOULD RUN W. JENNINGS BRYAN**

**Commoner Can Have Nomination of Prohibition Party.**

**CONVENTION FIXED FOR JULY**

Movement To Have 5,000,000 Citizens Promise They Will Support Only Pledged Candidates Planned.

Chicago.—If he will consent to make the race, William Jennings Bryan may be selected as the candidate of the Prohibition party. Recent statements of Mr. Bryan before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Saratoga Springs, in which he was quoted as declaring that he had about reached the point where he could no longer follow a political party which refused to endorse national prohibition was discussed by Prohibition party leaders here. They expressed the belief that if the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis declined to adopt a national prohibition plank in its platform Mr. Bryan might consent to become the candidate of the Prohibition party for President. The Prohibition National Convention will be held at St. Paul July 19 to 22 and will be preceded by a rally in the interest of the movement to obtain pledges from 5,000,000 citizens to vote only for candidates for public office who favor national prohibition. The convention promises to be the most important in the history of the party in the opinion of the leaders. One suggestion that may come before it involves the reorganization of the party under a new name. A referendum vote of the executive committee is now being taken by mail to select a temporary chairman for the convention. The two candidates being considered are: W. P. F. Ferguson, of Franklin, Pa., and Daniel A. Polling, of Boston. The convention this year will consist of 1,254 delegates and an equal number of alternates.

**GET OUT, SAYS CARRANZA.**

**Notified Washington That Otherwise He Is Ready For War.**

Mexico City.—A note from the de facto government of Mexico to the government of the United States demanding the immediate withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico was dispatched to Washington. The note states that the Mexican people do not want war with the United States, but that they are ready for war rather than to have their national honor and sovereignty trampled upon. The Mexican government is informed, the note states, that more American troops continue to cross the border. The communication declares that the Mexican people look upon this movement as more than a mere punitive expedition and as a violation of national sovereignty. The note was sent to Washington by special messenger. Two thousand students met and appointed a committee to wait upon General Carranza and assure him of their support in case of foreign invasion and to ascertain from him the present international situation.

**TO RECESS FOR CONVENTIONS.**

**Senate Leaders Agree Upon Three-Day Adjournments.**

Washington.—Informal agreement was reached by Senate leaders for a practical cessation of legislative activity during the political national conventions. Three-day adjournments are to be taken from June 3 to June 20, with only perfunctory business transacted on the meeting days.

**CYCLONE KILLS THREE.**

**Two Towns Near Birmingham Hit By Twister.**

Birmingham, Ala.—Three persons, two white and one negro, are dead, and ten or more are injured as the result of a cyclone which struck Sunny-side and Songo, ten miles south of Birmingham.

**SCHWAB GIVES CONCERT HALL.**

**Announces \$100,000 Donation To Town Of Bethlehem, Pa.**

Bethlehem, Pa.—Charles M. Schwab announced a gift to Bethlehem in the form of a \$200,000 concert hall, which will seat 2,500 people and in which future festivals, concerts, etc., will be held.

**INTERESTING NOTES FOR ALL**

Production of copper in the United States is more than 25 times what it was in 1880.  
 The number of women employed in Germany increased from January 1 to July 1, 1915, by 500,000.  
 Japan is planning to adopt an alphabet of 47 letters, including most of the Roman characters, some Russian and the rest original symbols.

**DEMOCRATS GAIN FROM FOE'S SPLIT**

**Prospect Good Regardless of What Faction Wins**

**GOVERNOR TO BE PROBED**

Machine Dissensions Lasting, and Brumbaugh's Alleged Perjury Among Issues for Campaign and Legislative Action.

In the average year the Democratic party has not been very hopeful that it would carry Pennsylvania. A nomination on the Democratic ticket, this year, however, is more than ordinarily desirable. It is something more than a mere honor conferred upon a worthy citizen, as it means a prospect that, with a continuation of the death struggle between the Republican factions headed by Senator Penrose and Contractor James P. McNichol on the one hand, and by Governor Brumbaugh's backers connected with the Vares contracting concern on the other, the Democratic ticket may be wholly or partly successful in the Pennsylvania election of next November. The State situation is now entirely different from what it has been in an ordinary year. The bitterness of feeling which each Republican faction has against the other is of a permanent nature, with no indication that any attempting patching up could restore harmony in the Republican ranks this year. Neither Governor Brumbaugh nor any one of his friends has satisfactorily answered the specifications of his alleged receipt of money gifts for his campaign purposes when he was running for Governor, and his failure to account for that money in his sworn reports of his campaign expenses. The Penrose wing of the machine is relentlessly pursuing Brumbaugh and his colleagues, with the avowed purpose not to let him escape the consequences of a candidate's attempted concealment of campaign contributions. There will be no lack of "issues" in the Pennsylvania political campaign that will follow the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States by the national conventions to be held next month. The red hot factional struggles among the Republicans of the big cities and the whole State have begun to supply the Democrats, independents and anti-gang forces generally with plenty of exceptionally valuable campaign material. This and the abundance of additional "munitions" assured from the camp of the faction-ridden foe, in the shape of investigations, exposures of crookedness and charges and counter charges by one Republican wing against the other, will be used to the best advantage of the anti-machine elements in connection with the campaigning of this Presidential year. The wide range for this use of unusually interesting "issues" may be understood from the fact that there will be elected in Pennsylvania next November a United States Senator, a State Treasurer, an Auditor General, four Representatives in Congress at Large, Representatives in Congress from all the congressional districts of the State, one-half of the members of the State Senate and all of the members of the State House of Representatives.

**New Charges Against Governor.**

The troubles of Governor Brumbaugh and the Philadelphia Mayor, Thomas B. Smith, are likely to be among the more interesting factors in the campaign, and to be taken up for action by the State Legislature that will convene next January. Hardly had Senator Penrose hinted strongly at coming state legislative proceedings to reduce the concentration of power in the Philadelphia mayor and amend that city's form of government when fresh revelations are made in relation to amounts of money alleged to have been gifts to Brumbaugh for use in his gubernatorial campaign. The movement which began with the revelation of the Oliver \$1,000,000 check received by Brumbaugh, to fasten the crime of perjury upon the governor is growing apace, having been strongly reinforced by additional accusations of that nature made by State Representative Isadore Stern, of Philadelphia, who asserts, first, that in June, 1914, following the primary election in which the governor was nominated on the Republican ticket, Colonel Louis J. Kolb of that city placed \$5,000 with the Real Estate Trust Company to the credit of Brumbaugh, with the explanation that it was to be used by him for political purposes in his campaign. Stern alleges that Brumbaugh checked out the money, but, so far as known, no part of the \$5,000.00 was ever accounted for in the campaign accounts of either Brumbaugh or any of his campaign committees. Stern further alleges that the \$1,000.00 which Brumbaugh reported as contributed by him to the Republican fund for his election was really the contribution of ex-Senator Clarence Wolf, who, however, was never mentioned by the governor as having given him any money for his campaign. Stern threatens, in case the governor shall not clear himself of these accusations, to demand a legislative

investigation of all of the facts alleged, and, upon the findings of that investigation, if the results justify it, to institute impeachment proceedings against Brumbaugh. Stern mentions that Governor Sulzer of New York was impeached and ousted from office for a failure properly to account for campaign contributions amounting approximately to \$7,000. If innocent, Why Secretive? A Republican newspaper, the Philadelphia Inquirer, voices the demand upon Governor Brumbaugh that he clear himself if he can, of these charges. The governor, apparently, is not making any effort to clear himself except in rather vague general denials of guilt on his part. If the governor is the victim of falsehood or misrepresentation in this matter he can vindicate himself by answering the accusation in a manner so clear and specific as to indicate that he is not striving to withhold from the public any information upon the subject of this scandal. The Democrats would feel no safer under the domination of Penrose and McNichol than they would if subjected to the power of the Vares and Governor Brumbaugh. It would be helpful to them to see either Republican faction wipe up the floor with the other. Democrats will be mindful that Penrose, after preventing the nomination of William S. Vares for mayor of Philadelphia in 1911, gradually got back into his old attitude of indulgence toward the political contractors and of thankfulness for aid from them or from any other quarter in fights intervening between that majority content and the present factional outbreak which was precipitated by the official actions of the present mayor of that city. Penrose's displays of political virtue have been no more lasting in nature than were those made by his predecessor and preceptor, Quay. Democrats may doubt that the interests of the state would be better promoted than they are if the governor were a Penrose puppet, placing in the hands of the United States Senator the patronage and power which Brumbaugh has been giving to the Vares. But the operation of the present Penrose-McNichol plans against the governor and his colleagues serves a good public purpose. As long as each faction keeps watch upon the other and shows eagerness to expose its irregularities or worse, there will be a prospect of benefit to the commonwealth, just as honest men are supposed to get their due when rogues fall out. The internal dissensions by which the Republican party in this state is torn would alone be good basis for hope that a vigorous and systematic campaign by the Democrats this year, will not be made in vain. The Democrats will gain additional advantage from the growing strength of President Wilson among the independent voters. The Wilson influence in the presidential campaign will carry Democratic state candidates and other worthy nominees of the Democratic party along with it, so that it may be reasonably hoped that as a result of this combination of circumstances so favorable to the Democrats, their ticket will be far more successful in the next November election than it usually has been in campaigns of ordinary character, or when there was no cut-throat factionism rampant in the Republican party. There is no telling where or when the accumulation of "hot stuff" for use by the Democrats and other anti-machine forces in the coming campaign will end. They could hardly have hoped for conditions more favorable to their cause than those now being produced by the Republican factional warfare.

For many years the Federal Government has been at the mercy of the armor-plate makers, and they have dictated prices. A democratic Senator's (Tillman's) bill, passed by the Senate, for erection of a government armor-plate plant, has evidently made them apprehensive of consequences. It is estimated that a government plant would turn out armor-plate at a cost of \$230 a ton. It is inferred that in making an offer to the House Naval Committee to reduce the price from \$425 to \$235, the purpose of the Bethlehem Steel Company is to defeat the Tillman project of anything like it.

In preparation for the primary election to be held throughout Pennsylvania on May 16th, there is a general bestirring of citizens in the work of procuring signatures to the nomination petitions, all of which must be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth not later than April 18th, except those for party officers exclusive of members of the State Committee. The importance of the primary is enhanced by the election of the National delegates-at-large and alternates-at-large through the popular vote, instead of by a State Convention as was done in 1912. "It is a Democratic year in Pennsylvania," says the Pittsburgh Post which rejoices in the signs for fulfillment of its expectation that Pennsylvania will go for the re-election of Woodrow Wilson for President. In what is being done by Allegheny Democrats with factionalism suppressed and union of the erstwhile rival forces of the party in that county, and also the recent harmonious conference of the state leaders in Philadelphia the Post "sees evidence of determination on the part of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to make the most of its opportunity."

**DAIRYING IN WESTERN CANADA**

**Accompanying Industries Also Prove Highly Profitable.**

The cheese industry throughout western Canada today is in a highly flourishing condition and is bound in a very short time to become much more important. The war has created a great demand for that article, and its use abroad has given it a lot of useful advertising. The article known as Canadian cheese is low sought not only by the soldier in the trenches, but by the ordinary civilian consumer, who, having used it, is quick to appreciate its value. This means that after the war there will be a demand created for it that would not otherwise have been. Up to the present the war needs have limited the local supply, but with the increased effort that is now being put forth it is hoped that this will be met. As a matter of course the prices are high, and the farmers who contribute to the cheese factories are making money.

The cheese season is now fully open and there is every prospect of an excellent year because the high price which obtained last year will undoubtedly be maintained this season. Western Canada has all the natural resources for the making of cheese, the feed and the cool nights, two things essential, and in time it is bound to become one of the finest cheese countries of the continent. The lower foothills of Alberta, used only at the present time as ranges or for no purpose, will in time produce cheese in great quantities, and doubtless will soon equal the famous uplands of Denmark. The cool nights mean the better keeping of milk and cream and cheese, and that is a great thing for the industry, especially when combined with possibilities of cattle feed such as exist on the long slopes from the Rockies eastward. The hog market, which may be classed as an adjunct of farming, is an exceedingly good one, and the low cost at which the feed can be produced, coupled with the high prices realized, make this industry very profitable.

One of the first thoughts that occur to the mind of the average prospective settler is the likelihood of suitable markets. In this connection the following table will be illuminating. It is supplied by the P. Burns company, packers and exporters, of Calgary, and shows the average monthly price paid for hogs for the six years 1910 to 1915 inclusive. When one considers the low initial cost of the land and the small overhead cost of maintenance and feed, these prices challenge comparison.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
January	7 1/2	8	8	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Feb. ....	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8 1/2	8 1/2
March .....	7 1/2	8	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
April .....	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
May .....	7 1/2	9	8 1/2	7	8 1/2	8 1/2
June .....	7	8 1/2	8	6 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
July .....	7 1/2	8 1/2	8	8	8 1/2	8 1/2
August .....	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Sept. ....	8	8 1/2	9	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Oct. ....	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	6	8 1/2
Nov. ....	7 1/2	9	8 1/2	7	6 1/2	8 1/2
Dec. ....	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2

A farmer of Monarch, Alberta, claims the distinction of being the first in the province to sell a carload of hogs at the high price of eleven cents a pound, live weight. The sale was made a short time ago at Calgary, and at that time was a record, although prices have since gone as high as \$11.12 1/2 per hundredweight. With such prices available for hogs the farmer has a market for everything his farm produces, as there is practically no farm product which cannot be converted into good hog flesh. The uncertainty of results which attends grain farming even under most favorable conditions is removed when the settler goes in for raising hogs, beef and dairy products. With Western Canada's cheap lands, heavy crops, and climate free from diseases of stock, the stock farmer is as sure of success as anyone can be.—Advertisement.

**She Had Nothing to Say.**

"Twas a dark and dismal evening, and they were returning home from the theater. "I wonder why it is," said his wife, "that so few actresses travel under the management of their husbands?" "My dear," replied her husband, "have you ever reflected that it is almost impossible for the average man to manage his wife?" And for fifty-seven consecutive seconds she was speechless. 'Twas a dark and dismal evening.

**No May Queen.**

"Can I borrow your lawn mower, Mr. Subbiah? I want to mow my lawn in the morning." "How far do you live from here?" "About half a mile." "All right, you can have it. From that distance you won't get me awake."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**FITS, EPILEPSY, FALLING SICKNESS STOPPED QUICKLY.** Fifty years of unrelieved suffering by Mr. H. H. Egan, Epilepsy, Asthma, Nervousness, Indigestion, Large Tumor, Stomach Pain, etc. KLINE COMPANY, Red Bank, N. J.—Advt.

While a man is trying to make his fortune a woman goes and gets hers told.  
 And many a man has managed to get out of a bad scrape by letting his whiskers grow.