

Refrigerated Meat For French Army

Paris, July 12.—The purchase for the French army of 120,000 tons of refrigerated meat, annually until the end of the war, or until December 31, 1916, has been agreed upon by Minister of Agriculture David and Eugene Muciere, head of the army administration. The companies doing business with the government will be permitted to import their products duty free.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, TOLEDO, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Rumored Retirement of Sir John French

There is a persistent rumor, says the London World, that there is likely to be a change in the command of the British Expeditionary Force in Flanders. It is said that Sir John French will return to England and to take up the command of the Home Forces, and that he will be succeeded in Flanders by Sir William Robertson. The latter is the brilliant Chief of Staff who began life as a footman, and afterwards, having joined the Army as a private, rose to be head of the Staff College. For three years previous to the outbreak of the present war he had lectured on the next war with Germany, and it is said that the plan of campaign which he indicated has proved amazingly correct. The appointment, if made, is likely to meet with the war approval of General Joffre.

Timothy Seed Situation.

Present and prospective high prices for hay is having the natural effect in reducing the areas that may be left to timothy seed. Reports from the United States also indicate reduced areas left to this seed crop. Two-thirds of our supply is usually imported from the United States, where it is grown on land ranging in value from \$75 to \$150 per acre. This seed comes rather badly hulled but is particularly free from weed seeds.

The prospects for this year are considerably higher prices for timothy seed. Canadian farmers are advised to bear this situation in mind and arrange to leave for seed particularly clean pieces of timothy.

Such is Fame

Reginald de Koven, the composer of Robin Hood, left the Knickerbocker Theatre, one day after a rehearsal of some new chorus people and visited a barber shop across the street from the stage entrance. He climbed into a chair and asked for a shave.

"Rehearsing at the Knickerbocker?" asked the barber.

"Yes," replied Mr. de Koven.

"Ac'or?"

"No."
"S'age mechanic?"
"No."
"What are you doing on the stage then?"
"Did you ever hear of Robin Hood?"
"Sure."
"I composed it."
"You did what?"
"I said composed it."
"A r, go on," said the barber.
"Robin Hood is a race horse."

"Ruined if we Win" Says German Banker

M. Maurice Strauss gives the following account in L'Informantion, of Paris, of statements made to him in Berlin by a financier of the entourage of Herr Fehrens, director of the Dresden Bank, during a conversation:

"Even if we win, we are ruined. The money which is in circulation is fictitious. I do not mean that the Reichsbank paper money is valueless. But how are you to determine this value? On what basis can you fix it? In England gold circulates; in France it is hidden away by the private citizen. Here in Germany it is the government which has taken possession of it. Nilly-willy, it had to be given up. "At the beginning of the war the government gave out that it would pay all its purveyors in gold. It was so. Then those who had received this gold were made to understand that they must pay it into the Reichsbank if they expected a continuance of government orders. How were they to refuse? They had no option. In these troublous times you must work for the military or not at all. In a word, all the gold in the country has gone to swell the war treasure. What has been done with it?"

Turning Mexico Into A Waste

A correspondent of the New York Sun, who has travelled over Mexico from end to end, in describing conditions in that country, says:

"It must not be supposed that Mexico is in the midst of a revolution; the days of revolution have passed. Mexico is now merely having its bones picked dry and clean by bands of cut-throats. If you ask a soldier why he is fighting he will answer, "For Villa," or it may be Carranza or Zapata. He is fighting for an individual, and he is fighting for that individual because he finds that soldiering gains him \$2.25 a day without work, whereas he formerly might gain at the most 50 cents a day. Soldiering is not a dangerous occupation, and it gives him a chance to ride a horse and to satisfy his lower instincts—he can rob murder and destroy to his heart's content. Many of these soldiers are criminals; the army of Mexico has always been a branch of the penal department; criminals were sentenced to a term in the army instead of to prison. Once they were slightly restrained by their officers, but now there are officer of their own class, equally bent on plunder. Ordinary murder is so common that it passes without comment if the murdered man is a native. I believe that three times as many men and women have been murdered as have been lost in battle. Property is destroyed even more freely

and wantonly than human life; the armies leave a swath of desolation behind them, for that which is not used is destroyed."

German Attacks on United States

New York, July 22.—A cable to the Tribune from Lugano says: "The violent attacks on the United States in the government inspired German press, which had died down, has broke out with renewed violence. The semi-official Rheinische-Westphalische Zeitung, the organ of the coal and iron magnates of the Rhine province says:

"The possibility of war with America has recently been discussed in German political circles, and this has produced a calming effect on the presumptuous threats of the United States. We certainly did not seek a quarrel with United States, but if the United States government protects with its buckler England in search of defenders, and if it threatens to oppose our means of attack our honor forces us to strike at this buckler with our mace of steel.

"We see clearly what our fellow country abroad may have to suffer on this account, what political effect it may have, and what material losses we may have to endure but what are such considerations in the presence of our aim, the encirclement of the British Isles by war.

"Our submarines are sending ship after ship to the bottom until the English are tired of such a struggle. We now know that our submarine war can have a very different consequence if we want to push it to its furthest limits. When the day comes for us to decide to push the submarine war to the extreme, neither London nor Washington will try any longer to impose conditions on us by diplomatic notes."

The German papers print without comment letters and press despatches on President Wilson's forthcoming note. Occasionally a paper remarks that the world is gradually becoming accustomed to the attempts of the British press to act as America's mentor, and to prescribe for the President the tone and text of his notes.

Persecution of Greeks in Turkish Territory

Paris, July 22.—A Havas despatch from Athens says:

"Turkish military authorities, according to advices received from Vuria (a port in Smyrna, on the Gulf of Smyrna), have ordered all Christian women and children to leave the town and go into the interior. Many of the residents refused to obey the order, and a fierce struggle followed, in which many were victims.

"The Greek government has received from the Porte no reply to representations regarding the persecution of Greeks in Turkish territory.

"The delay is attributed to the difficulties of communication by telegraph.

"Some of the newspapers are urging the government to assume an energetic policy in dealing with Turkey."

One of Biggest War Orders Given

(Globe Special Toronto.)
New York, July 22.—Negotiations likely to be concluded within the next few days, will probably bring to Brooklyn the most unusual as well as one of the biggest of war orders. A contract

for the construction of 20,000 portable houses, to be used in Belgium and Northern France, is involved and aggregate many millions of dollars. The British government has figured as the purchasing agent thus far in the transaction.

The plan responsible for this tremendous order, said to be largest ever given for buildings of the portable type, calls for the furnishing of structures suitable for dwellings, churches, schools and business buildings. Entire cities and towns are to be created from them to house the refugees made homeless by the high tide of the German advance in France. Shipment of the building is expected to be completed by winter. It is believed that Great Britain, France and Belgium are acting jointly and that Britain is representing the other countries in the negotiations.

Russia Prepared For the Worst

London, July 22.—A Petrograd despatch to the Morning Post says:

"Grand Duke Nicholas has manoeuvred his armies so as to bring the enemy into positions which will enable him to throw superior forces upon either side. This is one of the oldest devices of strategy, known as the principle of partial defeat, and was first used by Epaminondas at the battle of Leuctra, in which he defeated the Spartans.

"Seldom in history has a great commander been so favorably placed as the Grand Duke for the application of this principle. The jaws of the German nut crackers are nearing each other steadily, but the Grand Duke has no intention of allowing them actually to meet upon the Russian nut with the smooth co-operation necessary for success.

"At present, it seems that he has decided to deal with the northern attack first, meanwhile holding off the southern attack. Holding the inner lines with abundant railway accommodation, he is in a position readily to throw the greater part of his forces upon the attacking German armies."

London, July 22.—Telegraphing from Petrograd the correspondent of the Times says:

"Novo Georgievsk, one of the greatest of the Russian fortresses is effectually standing sentinel for Warsaw from the northwest. The range of its guns attains the Bzura line, and the German advanced columns on the Narew. The fight for possession of the right bank on this river is expected to occupy some time.

"Evidently the last word has not been said before the Russians withdraw from their positions guarding the Polish capital, but the public is prepared for the worst, and to-day throughout the Empire, millions of worshippers are joining in a prayer for victory."

The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Yesterday evening the bells in all the churches throughout Russia clanged a call to prayer for a twenty four hours' continual service of intercession for victory. To-day, in spite of the heat, the churches are packed. Hour after hour the people stand wedged together, while the priests and choirs chant interminable litanies. Outside the Kamian Cathedral here an open air Mass is being celebrated in the presence of an enormous crowd."

BERLIN, via London, July 22.—Before evacuating Windau, the Russians applied the torch to the city and the harbor works, according to advices received at Libau. The greater part of the city is said to have been destroyed. The Russian troops also are reported to have fired villages and farmhouses in other parts of Courland, in accordance with the provisions of a recently published army order.

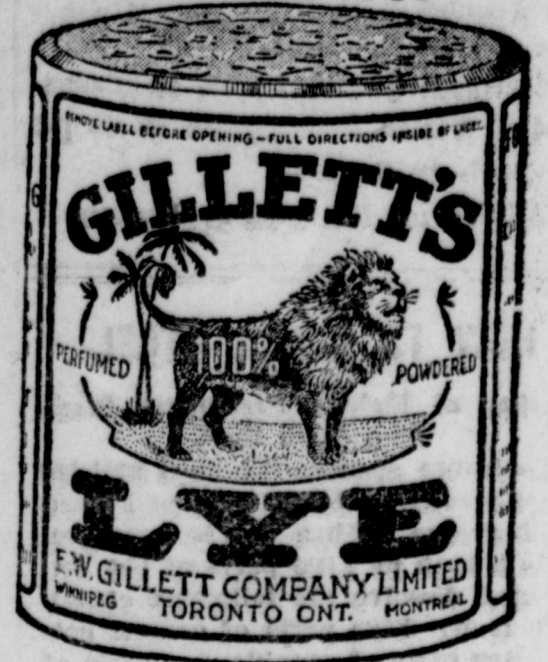
War News.

LONDON, July 22.—A despatch from Milan says:

"Along the entire Isonzo front, a general action is being carried on vigorously, although at some points there are more violent engagements than at others. There are signs that under the continual forward pressure of the Italian army the Austrians are weakening, and that their lines are breaking.

"The vigor of the Italian assaults is almost unprecedented. The courage of the soldiers has been displayed in a series of most brilliant achievements. The troops are distinguishing themselves, especially by their indomitable resolution to carry out any task assigned to them. They are showing an incredible amount of endurance in the face of the broiling sun.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



"What most encourages the soldier is the fact that they are fighting almost within view of Trieste, where the large Italian population is in eager expectation of delivery from the Austrian yoke."

ROME, July 21, via London, July 22.—An official communication issued to-day says:

"While the Italian offence continues to develop energetically in Cadore, and the artillery is effectively working in Carnia, the struggle in the Isonzo zone continues with increasing intensity.

"Toward Gorizia we gained part of the line of the heights, which from right bank of the river commands the town and the Isonzo bridges.

"On the Carso plateau the enemy has been driven from some trenches and many prisoners and much material has been captured. The number of prisoners taken during the 18th 19th and 20th was 76 officers and 3,400 men."

PARIS, July 22.—Albert Avelline, a member of the Paris Opera Company has just returned from Germany, having been taken prisoner while acting as a stretcher bearer. He tells of a colloquy which he said occurred between Emperor William and a captured French sergeant. Perceiving the sergeant's regiment on his collar, the Emperor praised the regiment, saying: "I know it very well, and I think most highly of it."

"Not more than I do," replied the sergeant.

The Emperor then asked what the sergeant thought of the food supplied to the prisoners.

"We are given absolutely uneatable stuff at present," Avelline says the sergeant responded. "Later on, I suppose William II, will give us nothing but bricks."

The Emperor's suite, Avelline says, was horrified at this remark, but the Emperor, unperturbed, passed on.

London, July 22.—While prayers for victory were being said to-day throughout Russia, the Austrians and Germans continue their drive at Warsaw from the north, the west and the south. Meanwhile they were reaching further north towards Riga, on the Baltic, from which their advance guard is not more than twenty miles distant.

The tone of despatches from Petrograd bespeaks plainly that the country is aware of the military situation, involving not only the fate of the Polish capital, but the integrity of the Russian army in Poland, the northern and southern sections of which might be cut in twain by a decisive defeat along the Lublin-Cholm railway. It is along this sector that the Russians are now fighting most desperately, for this railway is the sole great artery of communication of Poland with Southern Russia, sweeping away from Lublin and Cholm, towards Odessa. Having several times been reported within five miles of the railroad, and now, according to Austrian claims, having pierced the Russian front this section of the Teutonic forces should be within rifle shot of the railway, but no claim has been made of having seized it.

Northwest of Lublin, however, the Teutonic forces have pushed forward to the bridgehead positions south of Ivangorod, and thence northward around the circle which is tightening on Warsaw. They have made steady progress, though meeting with serious opposition along the Narew river, north west of the capital.

Elsewhere, generally speaking, the Russians are falling back, employing the tactics with which they harassed Napoleon in 1812. That is, they are not only burning all bridges and destroying roads, but are laying waste the countryside with fire and dynamite, removing such provisions as they can, destroying such as they cannot take away, driving cattle and other livestock before them, and leaving for the invaders a ruined and desolate waste.

All Courland has been laid waste, and Windau in flames sent up a glow visible many miles away.