June 23, 3.30 a, m .- "The Russien leaders continue optimietic over the situation in Galicia, where the Gezman desire to meet and destroy the Rus sian mein forces in a pitched battle bas been evaded by steady retirement, not at the bayonet point, iut quietly, b. night, after du- warning and thoroug preparation," says the Morning Post's Pet ograd correspondent.

· A despatch to the Central News from Petrograd gives the following Russian official communication, made public

"In the Dniester district a complete success has been attained after six days of fighting near Snowidow.

"The Russians captured over three thousand prisoners.

"On the Zale-Szczky front during the night of the 20th, and after flerce fighting, the Russian troops captured two thousand prisoners."

With the Russians opposing their Austro-German antagonists on a line six miles from Lemberg, according to the most recent information receing Petrograd, it is unofficially considered here that the evacuation of the Galician capital cannot now be avoided without sacrifice of men out of propertion to the strategic importance of the place.

The evacuation of Lemberg as a base already has been accomplished in good order. The hospitals and the government institutions have been removed.

Honesty is the best police torce Ba one in a thousand but not one of the ciphers.

When you start cometning don't luy a return ticket.

### Why Young Girls Grow Pale And Weak

The slood Supply is Deficient and Unless the Trouble is Remedied Consumption May Follow.

When girls grow weak, pale and miserable, then is the time for parents to take prompt steps. Delay means danger-Perhaps consumption. The girl in her teens cannot develop into a happy, robust woman without an abundant supply of rich, red, blood in her veins. It is the lack of this good blood that is the great trouble with nine girls out of every ten. They grow weak and depressed; lose their appetite, are breathless after the slightest exertion and suffer from headaches and backaches. When girls are in this condition there is no medicine can compare with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the use of these Pills there is splendid vigorous health, with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, for every unhappy fragile girl who is struggling on to womanhood in a wretched state of health. This is why thousands of girls and women, now robust and attractive, are constantly recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to their suffering sex. Miss Edith Brousseau, Savona, B. C., says: "At the age of fourteen I became very anaemic. I was as pale as a ghost, suffered from headaches, severe palpitation of the heart at the slightest exertion. I had little or no appetite and seemed to be drifting into a declina. I was attending high school in Vancouver at the time, and the doctor advised me to stop. I did so and took his treatment for some time, but it did not help me in the least. Upon the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in a very short time they gave me back complete health and enabled me to resume my studies. I have enjoyed the best of health since, and cwe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## **Swiss Factories** In Full Blast

Paris. June 21. - While Germans and pro-Germans are protesting against the manufacture in United States factories of munitions for the allies, it is worth while noting that Germany, herself, is drawing considerable supplies from at es it one neutral country.

That the Germans are utilizing to he fullesti every available, neutral urce for supplies of war equipment made evident by reports that the ading machinery and electrical houses

### Recital

The Pupils of Mrs Sanford Pugsley gave a very pleasant recital at her resi dence on Monday evening. At the close of the recital, Miss Marguerite Hanson, on behalf of the pupils, presented Mrs. Pugsley with a beaded handbag. Following is the programme.

Kellerer arr. Lerman Pisco Trio; Silvery Thistle Misses Marguerite Hanson, Mary Clark, Gertrude Thompson

Ethelbert Nevin Narciseus Miss Mary Pringle P. Wenrich Dance of the Wild Flowers

Miss Elsie Grant Plano and Violin "Traumerei" Miss Marguerite Hanson, Mr. L. N. Rogers

Annie Laurie, Variations Miss Mary Clark

Archibeld Joyce Dreaming Miss Gertrude Thompson Lerman Piano Trio; Cupid's Conquest

Misses Barbara Foster, Elsie Grant, Doris Hanson Mountain Stream Miss Dorothy Risteen Anderson Battle of Waterloo

Miss Doris Hanson Pieno Duett; Tipperary Moster Kenneth Hayden, Mrs. Pogsley

Vocal Solo; Selected Mrs. W. D. Rankin

Piano and Violin Flower Song Miss Marguerite Hanson, Mr. L. N. Rogers

Our Boys and Girls March J. J. K. Master Kenneth Hayden P. W. Hager Laughing Water Miss Barbara Foster

Chaminade The Flatterer Miss Helen Pringle Vocal Solo; Selected Mrs. Adney

Gounod arr. Lerman Pieno Trio; Soldiers Chorus "Faust" Misses Helen Pringle, Dorothy Risteen, Mary Pringle NATIONAL ANTHEM.

in Eastern Switzerland are working Austrian sources. The thipment of to full capacity in furnishing material | Swedish ore into Germany is still main. destined for Germany. According to tained, it is said, to some extent and the best available information the works | since the occupation of Northern France of Escher Wyss & Co. and the Oerlikm by German troops, the Germans have Electrical Works, both at Zurich, are been able to obtain additional ore ship working on engine and ship equipment | ments from Doual district. The Rhefor the German navy, and the great nish coal mines are supplying the Ger- son holes and ruts, I thought of my last ed nearly a mile of line, was due largeworks of Brown, Boven & Co, of Bad man steel works with sufficient coal, auto ride in Digby and compared it to ly to his efforts. Nearly 200 prisoners en, the Sulzer Works at Winterthur and no trouble is being experienced as that one. Since then I have had many were taken, with machine guns, and as and the Swiss Locomotive Shops, also yet in that direction. The Swiss shops at Winterthor, are similarly engaged.

in the German speaking section of Swit zerland, and for years such firms as Escher, Wyss & Co., Oerlikern and Brown, Boven & Co., have been em ployed by the German Marine Depart-

ment, as well as by other countries.

The Brown, Boreni & Co. plant at Baden has been engaged for many years in turning out Parson turbines for navel use, and several of the best turbine installations affoat have come from the Bagen shops. The Brown, Boreni & Co. shops are now working, it is learned about three thousand men. At the Fischer-Yyss plant no less than 2,500 men are at work, and at the Artigorn. Sulzer & Sons' locomotive plants the combined force at work approximates, it is declared, about seven thousand men. Altogether, it is estimated about 12,-500 men, representing skilled labor of the highest sort, are now working in Swiss plants on war orders.

The Gern an-Swiss shops have enjoyed up to the time that Italy entered the war free communication with the outside world, and raw material of all descriptions has freely entered Switzer land by Genoa, and thence reached Zurich over the St. Gothard's route. Italy has now blocked exit by way of the St. Gothard, and the Simplon of all trains carrying equipment which might in any way be of service to the Italian forces. Furthermore Italy is commandeering such shipments which might enter into projectile or engine parts. is understood that for some time the Swiss people were receiving ore shipments from Spain via Genoa, and that much of the ore came from mines in Spain controlled by Krupp. The Krupp steel works on the Rrine are largely fed by ore ships which come from Spain and

navigate the Rhine. This supply by way of the Rhine has been shut off, and Germany is now dependent upon ore received largely from

are practically independent of coal. The above Swiss plants are located since they have recourse to electric current developed by the water power of

> Every available machine shop in Germany is being worked, and has been worked for months to full capacity. The majority of the skilled men at the machine, tool and locomotive works have not been called into active service with their regiments, but are performing ser vice, instead, at the work benches All these men so detailed in the shops wear their uniforms and are rated as working for the State.

The Ludwig Loewe works in Berlin, and the Borsig locomotive works at Tegel, just outside of Berlin, are together working about 7,000 on mining and arsenal tools, projectiles and 13comotives. At Chenitz the J. E. Reinicker works, the Wandered work? the shops of Shubert & Salzer, the Eiernatski piant and the Werzeumasclunenjabrik "Union" are all working on war

In the Renish territory the Benrother Works, the shops of De Fries & Co., the Ernest Schiess plant and the Hohhnzollern Locomotive Works all are engaged in turning out arsenal tools, projectiles or transportation material. Every shop in Solingen is working at a tremendous pace in fabricating bayonets and swords, and the twenty thousand men of the Siemens Halske-Sienens-Schuchart Werke, at Nonne.dam aed Nuremberg, are straining every effort in providing electrical equipment for new ships, destroyers and subma. renes building for the German navy. All these German shops are wincional to the great Krupp plants at Essen and

It is estimpted that more than 250, 00) at fled mechanics are working in Gorman shops today in turning out p ojectiles, small arms ammunition | Bomb-Throwers Important Part and various war materials for the forces at the front, and this entire

force is working under strict military control, the majority in eight-hour four hours a day. There are no labor troubles in Germany as in England. one essential difference being that the government is supervising the management at each plant.

### A Digby Soldier's

War Experiences

Woodford Connell. of Digby, N. S. sends to his father a stirring tale of his wounding and after experience. He

"On Thursday night, we were going out to put another bridge over the canal. There is a road running parallel with the caral and the Germans shelf this at intervals all the days because they know they are sure to catch troops there sometimes. As we moved up we took to the field, but it was no use, they seemed to burst in the road in iront of us all the time, so just as we struck the road and turned to the right one burst just over our heads. Of course, we all ducked when we heard it whistle. I would not have been hit at all, but one of the bullets struck some thing and glanced off. I had thrown myself forward on my stomach, so it struck me in the back, just below the shoulder blade and about half an inch from my backbone. The fellows took my coat off, put on a field dressing, that we all carry, and two of them started off with me towards the field hospital, about a quarter of a mile away. wasn't much good at walking so they took my arms around their necks and belped me along. After a ways along the road a couple of soldiers came along with a sort of handcart. I climbed into that, but nearly died from the jolting. I felt as though my insides had ier than the last until I almost enjoy ly.

They put me aboard a French train that night and towards morning I think I slept a little. God knows we all needed sleep for I, myself had had one whole naps' enough to keep me going the rest of the time. They took me to clearance hospital at Hazbrouck and lay there on a stretcher for five days. The first three I won't say much as bout, they were too much like nightmares. My lung was punctured and,

although I did not spit much blood, I had a hard time breathing. My stomach was also very sore when I took a very little difficulty. breath. The X-ray has since showed the best thing for easy breathing. could not move from the flat of my back, and lying in one position nearly killed me after the first day or so. I think it was the fifth they moved me horrors of hell. I was so sore in stomach and right side that every jolt seemed to rip me open. I was still on that old stretcher. But after I got into a bed it did not take me long to pick ur after the first day. Pretty soon

was sitting up. A week ago yesterday they put me under the X-ray and the next day under chloroform. The nurse said I never said a word all the time and the first question I asked on coming to was-"Did I ta'k much?" Then I drifted off again. Saturday, I started on another trip, which I fairly enjoyed, both the train and boat and train again Sunday I landed, here, and here I am' My site is still pretty sore, but I'm go ing to ask to get up to-morrow. They treat us fine and get eveything we

In the London Morning Post of May 29th there appeared a lengthy account by a special correspondent at British Headquarters in the Field of the beginning of the British advance in the region of Festubert, north of La Bassee, May 15th, 16th and 17th.

Bomb-throwers played an important part in the winning of this victory. The developement of this form of attack is one of the novelties of modern warfare. It is intended to clear the labyrinth of underground refuges of the enemy when their position has once been gained, and its success depends on the quickness and coolness of the men 2,000 acres of land.

engaged, as well as on their bravery. The Germans show a marked distasts shifts, keeping the shops going twenty. for such close range bombardmentsin fact they seem to fear hand gren. ades as much as they fear cold steel and the mere sight of e man in khaki with his uplirted hand clutch ing one of these missiles has teen suffic ient to cause the surrender of an entire company. Canadian facrosse p ayers and basebalı players have become very expert as bomb throwers.

> One German officer of the 57th Westphalians, now lodged in comfortable captivity admitted quite frankly that war lost all interest for him when he was su 'dealy confronted with a band grenade. He said to the British officer who questioned him after the battle of Festubert: "I had only just arrived at the froht. I was in Lille for three days, and then sent to the trenches. The first day I was shelled; the next day a British soldier threw a bomb at me. I thought I had enough, so I sur-

> A bombing party presents a weird sight as it plunges across the broken entaglements into a German trench. The men carry five or six grenades each and these are thrown with expert aim, in accordance with a carefully rehearsed plan. Frequently one of the detach ment will go back through a galling fire in order to replenish the stock of bomb, During the Sunday morning secualt at Festubert there were frequent trips of this nature from the captured trenches back to the British position.

> One of the finest bomb exploits was performed by Company Sergeant-Major Barter, of the Fusiliers, and seven men who, unaided, bombed one German trench for 500 yards, capturing 102 prisoners and the officer mentioned above, and discovering and cutting eleven minings which had been prepared at intervals of twenty yards.

Second Lieutenant Hassell, of the been ripped from end to end. They South Staffords (an officer of the Spedressed me again at the hospital and cial Reserve), led a grenade detachafter waiting about an hour a French ment of twenty five men, which workambulance took me for a joy r.de for ed through one difficult trench after about fifteen miles. I don't remember | another. It showed great personal much of that ride, but I do remember | bravers, and when the bombs were exthat in one of my saner moments when | hausted went back for a fresh supply. the road was fairly clear of Jack John- The saccess of the attack, which clearambulance rides and each has been eas- many more Germans bolted precipitate-

Private Hardy, of the Queen's one of the bomb-throwers, was wounded in the left arm as he reached the first German trench. He fainted, but on reviving bound his arm in a sling made from a night's rest that week and just 'cat portion of his shirt, and resumed the attack, although a very conspicuous mark, with his chest and throat bare. Hardy was left-handed, but he continued to throw "stick" bombs until he was shot dead.

> The Queen's followed up the determined bomb attacks with a rush which gained them the German trenches allot-I ted as their portion of the assult, with

One particularly courageous exploit that I had a rib broken and that is not was performed by Second Lieutenant Lloyd Jones of the Yorkshires, who was in charge of a bombing party, A German sniper killed a non-commissioned officer of the battalion after it had occupied a German trench. Lieut. Lleyd and the ride in the train to Le Treport Jones crept towards the sniper's hiding on the coast was an introduction to the place, behind a hedge, grenade in hand the and suddenly hurled it with such excellent aim that two German soldiers were blown to piece, and a third-the sniper in question-was found with his hand blown off.

### BORN

HAZEL At Woodstock, on Friday, June 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hazel,

### MARRIED

Dow-Temple-At the Reformed Bap tist Parsonage, Woodstock, by Rev. H. S. Dow, Howard Dow, of Lower Woodstock, and Anna Temple, of Somerville, Mass.

FLUTCHER-EVERETT,-At the Matho dist parsonage, on Monday, June 28, by the Rev. Richard Opie, John L. Fletcher, of Marysville and Pearl L. Everett, of Riley Brook.

### Canadian Patriotic Fund

The following payments on account of subscriptions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund has been received by the Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Balmain, for the

two weeks ending Saturday	
Cyrus Vanwart	\$1 00
Rev. A. S. Hazel	4 15
R. P. Hartley	10 00
John Melninch	1 00
R. Newton	2 00
Wm. Hemphill and wife, Argyle.	15 00

Alien enemies interned in Northern Ontario have cleared

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Dispatch Office"