

"My dear, I've an idea," said old Mrs. Goodart to her caller. "You know we frequently read of the soldiers making sorties. Now, why not make up a lot of those sorties and send them to the poor fellows at the front?"

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.

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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.

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Germany Needs All Cotton Available.

Berlin, via London, June 31.—The military command of the Province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is situated, has issued an order effective August 1, prohibiting the manufacture of fabrics wholly or chiefly cotton for nearly all ordinary purposes, such as articles of clothing, bed sheets, pillow slips and table cloth. The presumption from this order is that Germany needs all the cotton available for use in the manufacture of explosives.

"The Enemy Must Be Crushed"

Petrograd, June 30.—An Imperial rescript was issued to-day in connection with the formation of the Russian Board of Military supplies. After expressing an unshakable assurance in the brilliant future of the Russian peoples, Emperor Nicholas proceeds:

"A prolonged war calls ever for fresh efforts, but surmounting growing difficulties and parrying the vicissitudes which are inevitable in war, let us strengthen our hearts resolved to carry on the struggle with the help of God to a complete triumph of Russian arms.

"The enemy must be crushed, for without that peace is impossible. "With firm faith in the inex-

haustable strength of Russia, I expect the government and public institution of Russian industry and all the faithful sons of the Fatherland, without distinction of ideas or classes, will work together with harmony to satisfy the needs of our valiant army.

"This is the only and henceforth the national problem to which must be directed all thoughts to united Russia, invincible in her unity."

Berlin, June 30.—Reports current in Berlin that a British submarine had torpedoed and sunk a German submarine, was given official denial today.

Mysterious Find of Dynamite

Quebec, June 30.—The Militia Department and M. Laparre Marsan, Chief of Police of Lévis, are continuing to-day their investigation into the mysterious discovery of 50 sticks of dynamite buried under ground in Snow Park, yesterday.

It is now they are of the opinion that they are on the trail of the supposed depositors of the explosives and have the names of two citizens employed by another Lévis company. Why the dynamite was buried is not yet known, but it was said to-day that it was taken as a precaution to avert any serious accident.

Mr. Stanley Washburn, the correspondent of The London Times with the Russian armies, has been visiting the headquarters of General Ivanoff in Galicia, and says he found the Russian commander a quiet, serene soldier, with a well-balanced mind. His grasp of the situation and confidence in the future tended to dissipate all pessimism. The Russians in the field base their strategy not upon the holding of particular bits of ground or even cities like Przmysl and Lemberg. They have but one object, the weakening of the enemy and it matters little to them whether they do so by advancing or retreating. The German armies during the past six weeks have lost 380,000 men in their drive across Galicia, and the Austrians probably as many. The Germans must continue pouring in fresh troops, which will be increasingly difficult to obtain, for if they cease to do so or go away to defend their own

frontiers, the whole Austrian defence will collapse.—Toronto Globe

Germany Not So Boastful

New York, June 30.—A cable to the Herald from London says:

The newspaper reaching London from Germany are particularly interesting just now. For the first time since the war began, the old boastful tone seems to have subsided, and while in many quarters there are significant allusions to peace prospects, significant because they are made with official sanction there is a general realization that the naval and military outlook is not so promising for the Fatherland as appeared a few months ago.

In the course of a lecture on the sea power of Germany's enemies, which was delivered by Herr Schumrat Flamm at Berlin a few days ago, the following statement was made:

"Today the strength of the English fleet in ships of the line and cruisers is hardly less as compared with ours than at the beginning of the war, for they possess ninety-five of the first class and sixty-nine of the second class, in spite of the losses which they have incurred, which amount to sixteen and thirteen per cent., respectively. The reason for this is that England retained all the ships which she was building for foreign nations. Our submarines still have a great deal to do."

This, of course, is only half the truth. Since the war, ships have been completed in English yards, and the strength of the British navy is greater to-day than it was a year ago. It is becoming clear to the German critics that their submarines are not likely to conquer the sea for their country.

Seventy Communes Under Italy's Rule

Paris, June 30.—A Havas despatch from Rome, by way of Geneva, says that in 70 communes, organized by the Supreme command of Austrian territory, occupied by the Italians, life has again become normal. Business is being resumed, the markets are going on regularly and physicians are proceeding with the work of disinfection. The authorities make daily distribution of food to the population.

The Italian government, the despatch says, has granted the families of those mobilized into the Austrian ranks a continuation of the subsidies of the Austrian government had paid.

Prisoners Starving to Death

When 550 incapacitated British soldiers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps returned to England they told those at home that British prisoners in Germany were being kept alive merely by food sent by relatives at home. One officer said: "Things are getting better, but in many cases the food was rotten, and in others perfectly detestable. There is a great lack of food. Most of the men are actually living on parcels from home. Those who do not get parcels are dying either from starvation or disease brought on by it."

Changes in Eastern Theater of War

The New York Independent, by means of a shaded map, shows

...ing form the vast territory that have taken place in the theater of war as a result of the recent successful German offensive. At one time the Russians had penetrated into Austrian territory for a distance equal to that from Toronto to Coleraine. On the north they had swept over East Prussia for an equal distance. Since then the Russians have been driven out of practically the whole of the Austrian territory on the north and east. The Germans occupy a strip of Russian territory varying in width 50 to 100 miles.

Turks Show Signs of Exhaustion

Paris, June 30.—A Havas Agency despatch from Athens says the exhaustion of the Turks facing the French forces on the Gallipoli peninsula is evident, and leads to the belief that the Turkish position at Kitchia will soon be taken by assault. In a recent advance made by the French, it is added, 6,000 Turks were found dead in the trenches on the front taken.

Facing the French, the Turkish front does not exceed three and one-half miles, which artillery sweeps continually. The Turks are meeting with growing difficulties in bringing up reinforcements and supplies, while the allies have every facility for supplying their needs.

55th Battalion to Remain at Sussex

Sussex, N. B., June 30.—The order received yesterday arranging for the transport of the 55th Battalion from here on Thursday over the I. C. R. was this morning cancelled, and it is not now known when they will go away. It is believed that the battalion will be recruited to strength before being sent to Valenciennes, and as there is still in the vicinity of three hundred men required it will probably be the middle of July or later before a start is made.

Brigadier Col. H. H. McLean is expected at camp this afternoon.

Five men enlisted here this morning.

A big programme of field sports will be carried out on the camp grounds tomorrow afternoon.

U. S. Wants Its Money

"Pay without delay," is the tone of the latest United States note to Germany, regarding the sinking of the William P. Frye, sunk by the Prince Eitel Friedrich. The note is said to be the strongest document that has been sent across the water in the assertion of the rights of American commerce.

"The real question between the two Governments is what reparation must be made for a breach of treaty obligation, and that is not a question which falls within the jurisdiction of the Prize Court," declares Secretary of State Lansing, who signed the note.

The State Department declares that it will not be bound by any decision of the German Prize Court, and reiterates that this is a matter for adjustment by direct diplomatic discussion between the two Governments.

Recruiting is responsible for a good story from Carmarthen-shire. One of the latest accessions to Kitchener's Army is a

stalwart man 6 feet two inches in height, from the heart of the country, and on joining he expanded his chest with pride and ejaculated, "Now for the Germans."

The following day he received from London a telegram: "Heartiest congratulations.—Kitchener."

This was dully shown round, but next morning his pride was boundless on receiving the Royal message: "The Empire is proud of you.—George."

It was not until the third day when he received a wire, "For Heaven's sake, keep neutral.—Wilhelm," that he realized that a vagabond friend had been pulling his leg.

HOW LONG CAN GERMANY GO ON?

The opinion of the New York Outlook writer, quoted last week and to the effect that Germany can prolong the war indefinitely, is not shared by the military correspondent of the London Times. The German nation is, this writer says, losing at the rate of seven men every minute day and night, and no nation can go on losing in this way without in the end becoming exhausted.

Already, he says, the original German army, as mobilized disappeared, and its physical excellence is not maintained by all the new recruits. "The supply of men is not exhausted," he says, "but to a large extent the flower of the German youth has withered. In the battles of the past nine months the Germans have lost their finest men, and in this crisis of their fortunes they have to fall back upon the services of those who are in many cases of inferior physique and were not considered good enough to be incorporated in the army when they were examined as recruits."

WARBLIES ON CATTLE

May be Exterminated by Systematic Effort and Much Patience

One of the very harmful insect pests of live stock is the ox warble fly. The grubs in the backs of cattle are a source of irritation, and the punctures which they produce seriously reduce the value of infested hides for leather products. The flesh around the wound is sometimes so changed by the inflammation set up by the grubs that it is unfit for sale and must be discarded. This causes substantial loss, especially as the more valuable cuts are most frequently affected.

The adult ox warble fly is half an inch long, very hairy and dark in color. During the summer the female deposits her eggs on the legs just above the hoofs. The animal licks the hairs where these eggs are placed, and the larvae hatched from them are carried by the tongue into the mouth. The young maggots pass into the gullet and penetrate its walls. From the gullet they migrate to the back, where they may be found under the hide during the late winter and early spring months. Small lumps or swellings on the backs of cattle indicate the position of the grubs. Each swelling is perforated by a small hole, through which the mature grub emerges from the warble cell in the spring and early summer. They then enter the pupal stage, in the ground or under rubbish, and in from three to six weeks the adult escapes from the pupal case through a circular opening in one end. Every farmer should make a thorough and systematic attempt to exterminate this pest. This may be accomplished by the destruction of all grubs during the early spring months. The grubs when ripe may be extracted by squeezing the warbles between the thumb. All extracted grubs should be destroyed. This will reduce the number of adult flies, consequently fewer eggs will be laid to produce grubs the next season.

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