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THE DISPATCH OFFICE

ROD and GUN

In his story "Two Bags of Wild Ducks," in the September number of Rod and Gun, which is now on the news-stands, Bonnycastle Dale, the naturalist writer and contributor to many Canadian as well as American journals, compares shooting with the gun to shooting with the camera. "Duck Days on Pitt Meadows" describes a duck shooting expedition in another Province, that of British Columbia. "A Bit of Selkirk Bush" is a humorous sketch of an expedition through the Selkirks while "Wita Dad in the Forests of Quebec" tells something about the good hunting and shooting that is to be had in that Province. The magazine for September is replete with stories of interest to the lover of the out-of-doors and the special departments devoted to Guns and Ammunition, Conservation, Fishing Notes, The Kennel, etc., are also of particular interest. This representative Canadian sportsman's magazine is published at Woodstock, by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

Austria's Collapse Is Now Certain

(Correspondence of the Globe)

Paris, Aug. 11, 1916.—What a glorious week for the Allies!—for the Italians and Russians in particular. Austria is fast crumbling to pieces. She never expected the latest Italian advance, from which it is impossible for her to recover. Both the Italians and Russians are rapidly placing the Austrians hors de combat—Russia's chief object all along, for it means peace in the Balkans so far as the Entente Allies are concerned, and Germany being left the sole enemy and target of the all victorious Allies. The collapse of Austria is now certain, and is already said to have taken place, the Italians by their magnificent victory having given Austria the coup de grace. Germany is not unmindful of the

LATEST CRUSHING DEFEAT

inflicted on her tottering ally, whom she can no longer assist either materially or financially. All that Germany can now do is to blame her allies for their impotence, totally forgetful of the fact of the great services rendered her at one time and another by Austria-Turkey and Bulgaria. The latter will not readily forget Germany's shabby treatment towards them in their hour of peril. This ingratitude has already cost the lives of many German officers in Turkey and Bulgaria, and this is only the beginning of the turning of the tables.

Why should not General Joffre be confident? He has all along been so himself, and done his utmost by acts as well as words to inspire the same confidence in his countrymen, and France's gallant and valiant Allies, who are now reaping the golden fruits of their untiring efforts. The French Commander in Chief once again assures us that France and her Allies are fully equal to the task undertaken by them. Events completely confirm this. Unity of action on all fronts must bring about, sooner or later, the final breakdown of the common enemy. Neither Germany nor any one of her allies now stand the slightest chance of gaining a victory over their enemies; the longer they fight the more powerless they become.

ACTS OF DESPERATION

are the order of the day, but the day is past when the Entente Allies could be terrorized; Zeppelins and submarines are doing as much mischief as possible, but their respective powers are dwindling more and more. Turkey's mad dash in Egypt has ended in a great disaster for her. Gorizia has fallen and Trieste is in danger—more jolts for the shaken Austrians, who can now plainly see that to seek an immediate separate peace is their only salvation. The Russians are going ahead more and more in the East, to the intense horror of the Austrians and Germans, who admit they can no more push them back than they can the British and French in the West or the Italians in the South.

Bigger offensives still are in course

of preparation, as none of the Entente Allies intend to give their enemies any time to rest. This perpetual chase night and day is a terrible strain on Germans, Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians who being underfed for one thing cannot possibly stand it long. Out of sheer exhaustion they will, as thousands do hourly, be glad to surrender. Signs are not wanting to-day that

GERMANY IS FAST TOTTERING TO DECAY

the result of placing might before right. Neutral countries, Germany's allies included, are no longer deceived; the former have waited patiently for results, and now that these are so plain and decisive, we may hear any day of agreeable surprises in the form of new recruits for the victorious Allies. In Bulgaria, Turkey, Germany and Austria there is a growing insistence of peace and food; mutiny in these respective armies is becoming a more frequent occurrence too. Why should Germany's allies continue to cling to her? They have paid quite dear enough for their folly. The chief reason why the Entente Allies are so victorious is to be attributed to the fact that they are all attacking at once. It was thus that General Grant ended the American civil war. The Germans no longer have an enormous predominance in numbers, in heavy guns, in machine guns and bombs. The French are daily making flying excursions to Germany and dropping bombs on vital places with splendid results; not willfully killing people, animals and birds, or wrecking homes.

The Kaiser's anniversary message to his armies and people, on the occasion of entering the third year of the war, is suggestive in many ways, but most of all in the contrast which it presents to certain of its blasphemous and bombastic forerunners at earlier junctions of the conflict. The writer does not mean to say that the notes of either blasphemy or bombast are absent on the present occasion. Without them



an Imperial message would scarcely suit the peculiar habit of mind in which the German nation has been trained. The outside world can hardly describe the Kaiser's claim that the second year of the war, like the first year, was for Germany's arms a year of glory, as otherwise than empty and vain-glorious verbiage. Nor can civilization listen.

WITHOUT A SHUDDER OF REPULSION

to his invocation of victory "with God's gracious help." Yet, discounting these characteristic expressions of Hohenzollern vanity at their normal worth, we can hardly fail to remark a milder and more chastened tone in this latest message from Wilhelm II. to his people. Nor, we trust, can his people fail to observe it. The Kaiser now commands the valor of his armies "against gigantic superiority." His enemies are no longer "hunted" and "routed" and "scattered." The Imperial message declares that the will and strength of the Allies are "not yet broken." A noteworthy admission and a pointed recantation of the earlier plans of triumph which a year or more ago let loose such floods of imperial ink. The Kaiser's new message is, in fact, a plain confession that the struggle has become for Germany and her wretched vassals a war of defence against opponents whose strength and unity have been incomparably reinforced since those first felon blows were struck at Belgrade and Liege.

That is the essential fact of the situation in these opening days of the third year of the war. Everywhere we may now say with assurance, Germany and her allies have been forced to the defensive attitude in the field. They have

LOST THE INITIATIVE IN THE WEST.

as in the east and south, and lost it, as we are entitled to believe, for good and all. But if the Kaiser's imperial message reveals the first hint of a chastened tone, there is no corresponding modification of the methods of "warfare" to which he gives his authority and for which he also takes upon himself a clear responsibility. The third year of the war finds Germany pursuing her insane career of "frightfulness" by land, sea and air with unabated lust. She is heaping fresh tortures upon that civilian population of Belgium, and fresh ignominy and privation upon the defence-

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less victims herded in her loathsome prison camps. Her air fleets have renewed their midnight assaults upon the English coasts and countrysides with a more vicious fury than ever; and in the

BRUTAL MURDER OF CAPTAIN FRYATT

of the Brussels she has added to the category of crime recorded against her as infamous outrage which even the murder of Nurse Cavell did not surpass for cold blooded deliberation. Wherever ships sail upon the sea, the story of Captain Fryatt will remain an unforgettable stain upon the name of Germany among honest men.

The allies and neutrals must never forget that they are dealing with brute beasts when dealing with Germans who have placed themselves beyond the pale of civilization. Till Germany is crushed the allies must recognize that there can be no appeal to anything but the sword. Force is the only argument that Germany can understand, and that argument must be relentlessly applied to her debased and decivilized body before it can create in her a new mind. After she is crushed it will be time enough to consider in what manner full retribution shall be exacted in the most convincing and conclusive form for all her crimes.

Powerfully Fortified Positions Were Captured by the French in Their Drive Forward Both on Sunday and Monday

Paris, Sept. 5.—The capture of Soyecourt and Chilly, by the French yesterday, makes a total of 29 villages since the start of the offensive on the Somme front.

The positions wrested from the Germans yesterday were powerfully fortified.

At Barleux, one of the strongest positions on this front, repeated direct attacks were unsuccessful and the French finally resorted to a turning movement, attacking to the south-west.

The Germans counter attacked no less than six times yesterday, in a desperate effort to regain the lost ground.

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