

To Join in The Big Offensive

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 15.—The Canadian troops have been withdrawn from the Ypres salient, after occupying the position for upwards of a year. The salient has not been abandoned, but other British troops have been assigned to the defence of it, while the Canadians have been sent to the Somme district to assist in the general offensive there.

Canada has now four divisions at the front. The fourth division, which for several months has been undergoing training in England, has now gone over to France.

These announcements were conveyed in a cable this morning to the Militia Department from the Minister of Militia.

It is fully anticipated that the Canadians will now take their place with British and Australian troops in the big British offensive in the Somme district.

The fourth division is commanded by General David Watson, of Quebec.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

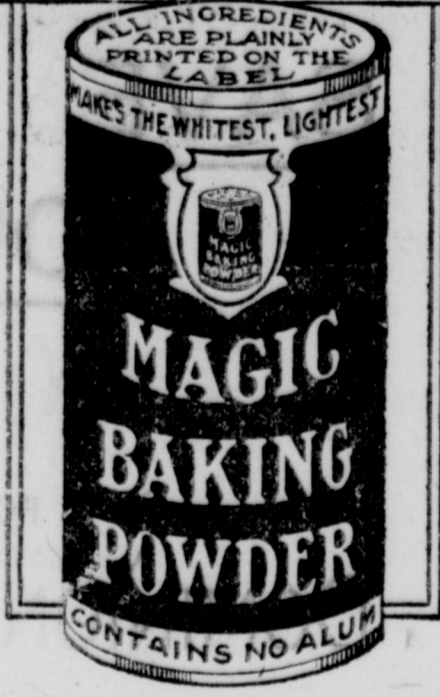
Must Treat Huns As Barbarians

Paris, Aug. 12.—Sir Edward Carson, in an interview in today's *Matin*, declares that the Germans are barbarians and should be treated as such.

"In peace as in war," Sir Edward is quoted as saying, "the German is a barbarian and we should treat him as such. Let all the Allied governments declare forth with to the German people; 'Even when we shall have signed peace we shall not send any diplomatic representative to Berlin or receive any diplomatic representative of Germany in our capitals as long as you Germans shall not have yourselves punished all those who have been guilty of murder, all those who have violated those international laws which were set up in the interests of humanity during past centuries which have witnessed the progress of civilization.'

"There is still another reason which makes such action necessary. Neutral powers have passively looked on at the violation of customs of law established by all nations. They have been powerless or unwilling to protest. If then a special penalty does not show clearly that these laws cannot be transgressed, that these laws cannot be violated with impunity, we must renounce in future all hope of introducing into war rules of humanity, and henceforth no nation in the world would see any use in sending representatives to a Hague convention or any other diplomatic conference."

NO ALUM



Statement of How Mails are Examined

Washington, Aug. 15.—An explanatory statement of how Great Britain's examination of mails is being conducted was presented yesterday to Secretary of State Lansing by the British embassy. It is preparatory to the more comprehensive reply to American representations now being prepared jointly by the London and Paris foreign offices.

Figures given in the statement show the average time for examination of intercepted mail is from one to three days. The minimum delay to mail between the United States and Holland is given at two days, and the maximum at seven. Danish mails have been delayed from seven to ten days, when it has been necessary to remove them from a ship; otherwise only four days.

"It is admitted," says the statement, "that at the outset, neutral correspondence in which enemy interests were in no way concerned was subjected to a delay which is greatly regretted, and which has since been reduced to a minimum. It must not be imagined that the mails were removed from neutral ships for examination without careful consideration of the arrangements, which would be required to deal with them as quickly as possible.

"All preparations which seemed necessary were with this object, but, unfortunately those responsible for them were not aware of some of the difficulties which would be encountered.

"For instance, there was no reason to suppose that (as proved to be the case), mail bags marked as despatched from one neutral country to another neutral country would contain nothing but mails for or from an enemy country, that bags represented as containing printed matter would contain rubber, coffee, jewelry, etc., sometimes disguised as newspapers, as well as correspondence of all kinds, registered and unregistered, or that persons writing to or from enemy countries would already have adopted the practice of sending their letters under cover to intermediaries in neutral countries, or that great numbers of complete sacks appearing to contain merely business circulars from neutral countries, would contain in reality nothing but propaganda from Germany under covers bearing neutral postage stamps.

"These and similar unforeseen peculiarities made it impossible until the staff had been largely increased and had become accustomed to them to select on any fixed principle those mail bags, which when all could not be examined

within a reasonable period, should be forwarded without examination.

"The delay of shipping documents carried by the same ship as the cargo to which they refer, can be, and has been in some cases, avoided by the simple expedient of enclosing such documents in specially marked bags."

The statement concludes by showing why the despatch of the intercepted mail is best facilitated by examination in London, and not at points nearer the seizure as has been suggested.

Speculating on End of The War

New York, Aug. 15.—A London cable to the *World*, dated yesterday, says:

"Despite the prominence given in belligerent as well as in neutral countries to the economic problems after the war, and the rapid growth of plans by commercial and banking institutions, preparing to meet such problems, Lloyds brokers are not reducing quotations on the ending of the war in the near future. Ninety per cent (9 to 10) was quoted to-day on the possibility of its ending by December 31, which was held to be a prohibitive rate, and the possibility of its ending by May or June of next year was quoted at 45 per cent (4 to 10).

"Information reaching American business concerns here from representatives in Holland, Scandinavia and other neutral countries indicates the growing belief that the marked consideration of economic matters foreshadows the approaching end of the war, although a majority of the prognosticators of the actual date still lean toward the spring of next year.

"Termination by this November, however, is not a rare speculation. In the meantime, neutral business interests are losing no time in perfecting arrangements for the problems after the war."

Russians In Close Pursuit

Petrograd, Aug. 15 (via London).—The rapid Russian advance in Galicia continues. Russian troops are crossing to the western banks of the Zlota Lipa and the Bystritza-Soletvina, and are advancing along the Upper Stripa, the war office announced to-day.

New York, Aug. 15.—The London correspondent of the *Tribune* cables as follows:

Von Bothmer is continuing his flight over the whole front, from the Sereth-River to the Daister. The armies of Generals Sakharoff, Letchitsky and Cherbatcheff are drawing closer to the retreating Austrians every hour. Already they have struck at the Austrian flanks along the railroad to Potutory and apparently have cut deeply in-

to the enemy's forces.

To-day the Russians swept forward across the Zlota Lipa at several points, making it a perilous position for the Austrians to attempt to hold, and pressed southward from the Sereth district, and northwest from the Stanislau region. Halitz is now within range of the heavy Russian guns, and the bombardment of the southern gateway to Lemberg is expected within a few hours.

Military critics here are already discussing the possibility of another Sedan. It is firmly believed that neither von Bothmer nor Pflanzer can escape from the Russians with their armies intact, and some observers foresee the capture or destruction of the main part of both forces. Reports have reached London from unofficial sources that von Bothmer had already lost half of his army of 150,000 by the swift flank advances of the Russians immediately after the Stripa line was abandoned.

The Russians have now straightened out their lines in front of Halitz, and are closing in on the city rapidly.

It was the fall of Halitz to Brusiloff's army, at the beginning of the war that enabled Ruzky to sweep forward and capture Lemberg, and observers here look for the same sequence of events.

No Respite For The Teuton

New York, Aug. 10.—The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune* cables as follows:

"The allies are now in full tide, carrying out their great plan—that is pressing the enemy all the time on every front, giving no respite. The entry of the Italians into the scheme with their big offensive against Gorizia and Monfalcone completes the chain encircling the central empires. Like the Franco-British offensive on the Somme and the French attacks at Verdun, the Italian action is heralded as only beginning their undertaking.

"Great cause for rejoicing is that after months of careful, laborious preparation the Italians have taken the field. How well their plans were laid and their preparatory work was done, is shown by the magnificent results of the last four days in ground won and prisoners captured. The capture of prisoners by the Italians is more important in ultimate result than the ground taken, as important as that is strategically, for the great success of Russia has so weakened Austria in men and material that every man and gun she loses to-day means more to her than ten times as great a loss would have meant at the beginning of the war.

Austria has now arrived at the point where, figuring on the present rate of allied progress, a definite time limit can be put on her activities in the war. The campaign in the west aims at constant pressure, a steady pushing back of the Germans to the Rhine. Russia, on the other hand, is destroying the armies of the nation.

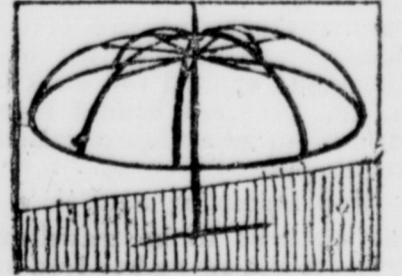
Italy's problems are different from Russia's. Like the French and British, she must aim at forcing back the enemy rather than destroying their army, but in entering the field with her great offensive she greatly lightened the Russian task, while at the same time she hugely increased the burden Germany now more than ever is compelled to carry.

"Meanwhile the Franco-British pressure continues unremittently."



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UMBRELLA TRELLIS



Umbrellas have a lot of uses—even when there is no rain falling. For instance, there is nothing that makes quite so good a trellis for climbing plants and vines in the flower beds on the lawn. Of course, the umbrella selected for this particular job must be an old one and must have no cover. Run a length of fine wire through the holes at the end of each rib and fasten the end of the wire together so



that when the umbrella is "raised" the ribs will take a graceful curve. The handle is then inserted in the ground and the plants will climb all over the steel frame and make quite an attractive center piece.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL"

In the Bee-hive There is no Room For the Loafer

All play and no work is not such a bad rule when times are good, but when the clover blossoms fade and there are no honey-sweet flowers along the roadway—well, then it's a fine thing to be able to do something for your board and keep.

Any sensible queen bee can tell you this, and the bumble bee knows it too. And because they know the dignity of labor, and the need of it they buzz and whirl all through the



LAZY LAZY MR. DRONE. LAZY, LAZY MR. DRONE

summer days making hay—or rather honey while the sun shines, and the flowers bloom. Then when winter comes they curl up in the hive perfectly sure that no wolf will bark at their hive-door.

But the hard working "bumbles" and the busy queens have a most dreadful time with their brothers the Apachus, or as they are called, when there's a family row on and everybody's mad—the drones.

The drones will not work; to their way of thinking the poorest way to get a living is to earn it. To be sure they have the very good excuse that Nature didn't give them pollen baskets and they couldn't make honey if they wanted to, but the queens won't listen to this. So just as soon as the flowers die and honey gets scarce they open the hive-door to the drones and then such a row as follow. Even if the drones can't work they can fight but as they haven't a good cause to fight for they lose, and out they go to die of hunger and cold.

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