

## THE DISPATCH.

Published by  
The Estate of Charles Appleby.  
K. Appleby - Business Manager

Subscription \$1.00 per year, in advance  
United States Subscription \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Advertising Rates on application.

## Kaufman's Epigrams

Mr. Herbert Kaufman, the American writer, is a master of the art of neat epigram. For example:  
"Dream to the stars—sing your face a thousand miles."  
"History in the diary of barbarism—The character of civilization are yet to be written."  
"A rule is to be only respected until it can be rejected."  
"Limits do not exist except in convenience."  
"Time is constantly taming into healthy our forefathers' wildest guesses."  
"Furs are a disease of locality—it's a personal habit."  
"Hill of greatness is grit."  
"Self-satisfaction is a rust."  
"There's plenty of room for a sky-poncho, except—most men are building shanty lives."

## UNLIMITED DIGESTIVE POWERS

The Eskimo Suffers No Ill Effects From His Great Appetite

The Eskimo is said to defy all the laws of hygiene and thrive. He eats much as he is satisfied, but is said to never be satisfied while a shred of the feast remains unconsumed. His capacity is limited by the supply and by that only.

The Eskimo cannot make any mistake about the manner of cooking his food. Since, as a rule, he does not cook it. Nor, so far as the blubber or fat of the Arctic animal is concerned, is the Eskimo concerned about his manner of eating it. Indeed he may be said not to eat it at all. He cuts it into long strips an inch wide and an inch thick and then lowers the strip down his throat as one might lower a rope down a well.

Despite all this, the Eskimo does not suffer from indigestion. He can make a good meal off the flesh and skin of the walrus, provisions so hard and gritty that in cutting up the animal the knife must be continually sharpened.

The teeth of the little Eskimo child will, it is said by those in a position to know, meet in a bit of walrus skin as the teeth of a Canadian child will meet in the flesh of an apple, although the hide of the walrus is from half an inch to an inch in thickness and bears considerable resemblance to the hide of an alligator. The Eskimo child will bite it and digest it and never know what digestion means.

The June issue of Rod and Gun is on the news stands and its list of contents is of interest as usual to the sportsman and lover of life in the open. An article on the Nipigon and Canoe Routes to the East is the leader in this issue which contains among other stories "Bjornsen's Grizzly," an unfortunate encounter with an enraged grizzly; "Fisherman's Luck"; Trout Fishing on the Slave River; an article on the Destruction of Fish and Game in the Laurentian Mountains descriptive of the damage that is being done in that region by residents who are ignorant of or criminally careless as to the game laws; besides well conducted department's devoted to guns and ammunition, fishing notes, the kennel, the trap, etc. Rod and Gun, the sportsman's magazine, is issued by W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

## School Report

Continued from page 1

Mowatt, Mary Atherton.  
GUSSIE McKEEN Teacher.  
GRADES IV. V.

Pupils enrolled 48, percentage 90.35.  
Perfect attendance 76, Kathleen Sutherland, George King, George Polster, Catherine Mitchell, Byron Carr, Donald Craig.

MARY MILMORE Teacher.  
GRADES V and VI

Pupils enrolled 37, average 81.049, percentage 83.9.

Perfect attendance, Anna McCarron, Verna McKinley, Alberta Johnston, George Johnston, Fred McKinley, Paul Bowlen, Clifton Glew, Helen Mowatt, Helen McKinley, Hazel Ferman, Flora Parsons, Madge King.

HELENA MULHERRIN Teacher.  
GRADES VII and VIII

Pupils enrolled 41, percentage 88.8  
Perfect attendance, Helen Craig, Mark McGibbon, Grace Smith, Rita McKinley, Lottie Moores, Eugene Griffiths, George Britton, Kathleen Bowlin, Harold Hopper, Gordon McKinley, Albert Sutherland, Isadore Stokoe, Evelyn King, Jeanne Sharpe, W. S. DALEY Principal

Dr. Manzer Will  
Resume Profession

Having been requested by so many of my old patients to do some Dental Work for them I have decided for a short time, or until further notice, to open an office at my Residence, Chapel Street, opposite the Armoury. It was also my aim during my seventeen years' practice to give my patients the best of materials and the most modern appliances to operate with. I have equipped a new office and am now ready to do all kinds of Crown and Bridge Work, make Artificial Teeth, put in Fillings of all kinds or do any kind of Dental Work.

I am still using my old prescription in the painless extracting of teeth and also administer gas and ether.

It is a growing custom now for Dental Surgeons to have their office at their residence. This is a great advantage in many ways to patients as they are always able to find the doctor at any time of day or night. Another is being on the ground floor as many patients object to climbing a flight of stairs and still another—they have all the comforts of a modern home, while waiting their turn for an operation.

I will as formerly give special attention to all diseases of the mouth, nose and throat. The specialist today is the man to consult as he has the experience in seeing and operating upon so many special cases.

Make appointments by phone 10-11 by mail or at my office.

I thank you for past favors and hope to see all my old patients back and many new ones.

DR. MANZER, OFFICE, CHAPEL STREET, OPPOSITE THE ARMOURY (dins).

Austrian Losses  
Now 200,000

New York, June 12.—A news agency despatch from London, today, says: The complete rout of the Austrian armies near Czernovitz was announced here today by the Russian embassy.

Two entire divisions, with all their general, artillery and ammunition, were captured. The Russians are in full pursuit, the Cossacks overrunning the territory at the rear of the fleeing armies.

Petrograd, via London, June 12.—The similarity between General Brusiloff's advance in the week and the Russian drive against the Austrians at the beginning of the war is generally commented upon here. One difference however, is pointed out, that general Brusiloff's initial blow has been considerably more effective and the retreat of the Austrians before it more precipitate than during the initial events of 1914. The military authorities regard the piercing of the Austrian line along the Strips as perhaps of greater importance than breaking through at Lutsk. Assuming that the Austrians, even with the aid of the Germans, are unable to push the Russians back here, it will mean that the Austrians themselves must fall back along the whole line northward and quickly in order to maintain a formidable front. It is pointed out that an orderly retreat with such gigantic armies is an extremely difficult task. Once they are on the move and with the Russians pounding at their rear, it is contended the great drive of 1914 through Poland and Galicia is likely to be repeated.

There are still no official reports of the Austrian losses, but the estimates here, which are considered conservative place them at 200,000.

London, June 12.—(New York Times)—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rome says:

Swiss telegrams state that between June 7 and 9 and about 30 Austrian trains loaded with guns and troops passed through the station at Innsbruck going in a northeasterly direction. The Austrians are also withdrawing troops from the Isonzo and Carso fronts, and it is rumored they are evacuating Albania.

A Geneva despatch to the Daily Express says:  
"I learned from an Austrian source the number of troops the Austrians have withdrawn from the Italian front so far is 45,000. Several batteries and heavy guns also have been sent to Volhynia."

Bulgarian troops are expected at Innsbruck shortly to reinforce the Isonzo front, where the Austrians expect an Italian offensive.

After four weeks the Austrian offensive has been brought to a standstill.

Presbyterian General  
Assembly

Winnipeg, June 8.—Following a day of animated discussion of Home Missions and Social Service work, in which many of the chief factors of strength in the General Assembly from all parts of Canada participated, there was an open meeting to-night at Westminster Church, in which the giants of the Presbyterian Church analyzed the various aspects of the mission field in the Dominion.

The speakers were Dr. J. G. Shearer, superintendent of the Social Service Department, Toronto; Rev. J. H. Edmondson, secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Social Service, Toronto; Dr. Musson, district superintendent of Manitoba and Rev. Murdoch Mackinnon, of Regina. Next Tuesday night the workers of the mission field in Canada will speak on the same subject.

There was no discussion when the attack on the patronage system of the political parties was adopted in this resolution:

"The assembly record their conviction that the time has come when the entire patronage system of public service must be abolished, root and branch, and provision made for public prosecution independent of party control of offenders, against election and other laws, and for the bringing to justice of all offenders regardless of political or social standing. We rejoice that thus far wherever the electors have had the opportunity to speak, they have registered their decisive condemnation of all such wrong doing as witnessed in various elections."

Dr. Robert Campbell, senior clerk and leader of the minority forces in the church union struggle, presented the report on the returns to remits.

It was stated in the report that in regard to Publicity, of the 76 Presbyteries, 23 voted for the remit and 25 against it. In regard to subscriptions to standards 20 Presbyteries approved of the remit, 23 disapproved and 33 made no returns. The overture is therefore rejected. The vote on Church Union results as follows: Total sessions, 7,066 for, 3,882 against; total communicants, 106,584 for, 69,913 against; total adherents 36,942 for, 20,004 against; pastoral charges and mission fields, 1,331 for, 494 against.

It was agreed to delay consideration of these returns until after the report on church union has been taken up.

Dr. Campbell introduced this resolution to day, which is considered the initial step of the opposition forces:—That the report on the remits on church union, together with the overtures and resolutions of Presbyteries and other documents bearing on this question, passed by the committee on bills and overtures, be sent to a special committee to be named by the moderator, with a view to reporting a finding on the remits for the acceptance of the assembly."

There's No  
Thought Of Death

(By W. J. Robinson in the World's Work.)

The thought of death does not bother us. It is the strangest thing I ever knew. I used to be so horribly afraid of death, but here, where we are face to face with it every minute it has no terrors.

During the last attack we were in, more than half of our company was wiped out, and Harry and I and two brothers were the only ones left out of our platoon, yet during the whole affair I don't think I thought of death once. The fact that I can't think of it frightens me sometimes, and I try to picture myself lying dead, yet it doesn't seem real to me. I hope it is a lucky sign.

I hope some one tells me when they see the death look in my eyes, if it ever comes. I have seen it in other chaps, and I have wanted to tell them about it, but somehow I could not do so. I suppose it will be the same with me if it ever comes.

## Light Breaking On Roumania

London, June 13.—A Petrograd despatch to the Daily Chronicle says: "Roumanian papers show an excited interest in the Russian progress. Pro-Ally papers profess to confess to consider Roumanian intervention in the war as inevitable."

The Roumanian says: "It is obvious from the nature of the Russian offensive that the Quadruple Entente reveals to us the moment when we can realize our national ideals."

Paris, June 13.—(12-46)—A Saloniki despatch to the Radio Agency says that the Allied fleets are bombarding the southern Bul-

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garian coast from Porto Lagon to Dedag. hach. The population is fleeing inland, the despatch says.

Athens, Greece, June 12.—(Via London, June 12)—King Constantine decided today to order the complete demobilization of the Greek army.

The demobilization of the Greek army follows the blockade of the ports of Greece by the Allies and the placing of an embargo on Greek ships in British and French ports. The steps were taken as a result of the occupation of Greek fortresses in Macedonia by Bulgaria at the end of May. The Allies were aroused by negotiations, which were opened with Bulgaria and Germany by Premier Skouloudis and on June 9th the British government announced that steps would be taken to prevent Greece from providing the Central Powers with supplies. The blockade was the result and on June 10 King Constantine ordered the 12 senior classes of the army to be demobilized.

## TWICE WORSE.

(London Opinion.)

A German spy was being marched on a very rainy day to the Tower.

"What bites you English are," he said, "to march me through a rain like this!"

"But how about us?" grumbled one of his escort. "It's worse for us. We've got to march back."

Crushing Military Defeat Of Germany  
Only Way To  
Lasting Peace.

Paris, June 8.—The Journal prints a statement by Lloyd George to R. Bert Donald, editor of the London Daily Chronicle. He says:

"No nation has reached the heights of the moral grandeur of France during the war. I set her as England's constant model. Soldiers and Generals show qualities of endurance, courage, and military skill worthy of the highest deeds of Napoleon's army."

"We are now too close properly to judge the immortal pages written by France in the book of history, but historians of the future will write of the splendid deeds of her sons in letters of gold."

At the name of Verdun I bow before each proof of superhuman courage. The French Army met a shock, backed by the most barbarous methods, such as no army ever had to meet. It will be one of the decisive battles of the war because it represents the enemy's supreme military effort."

"It is less for the Allies is that heavy artillery and the most violent explosives will play preponderant role in the battles to come. We will profit thereby, for it comes at a moment when the fabrication of munitions increases prodigiously and the allied strength daily augments."

"I have never despaired of victory. The task will be hard, but the end is sure. It is Germany's military force that we must beat. It is not enough to force her to submission by economic pressures. A peace imposed on Germany exhausted in food and materials only would not be durable. It would be a moral defeat for the Allies. The Germans could say they had beaten us in battle and made peace only because we had starved their women and children. That peace we don't want. Only a crushing military victory will bring the peace for which the Allies are fighting, and of which Germany will understand the meaning. That victory we shall have; it will be complete and final."

## The War.

(St. John Globe.)

With the violence that has characterized their operations, in the past two

weeks especially, as if the need had grown to finish their task promptly, if it can be finished, the Germans have continued to assail the defences of Verdun now from one quarter and then from another. Occasionally, after the usual shelling preparation, the infantry is sent forward in enormous numbers, at great sacrifice of life, and some ground gained. Every observer of events at Verdun must have noticed in the despatches the constant repetition of the statement that France is not disturbed by these minor successes of the foe, and that she is not at all alarmed at the outcome of the fighting which is costing Germany more men than she can afford to lose. An explanation of this condition of the French mind is furnished by the Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle:

The Allies have now a definite ascendancy. At any moment they can reduce the enemy to the defensive on any and every side. The German command undertook the battle of Verdun because it could not contemplate a larger operation; and it is now so deeply involved that it cannot draw out. The Allies, on the other hand, are so bent upon the vastly larger operation which they hope will be decisive that they prefer to risk local and momentary losses rather than postpone the day when they will be fully ready to deliver in common their knockout blow. It would, therefore, be unfair to General Joffre and the generals, officers and men directly concerned to regard the struggle north of Verdun as a free trial of strength. Vast as are its proportions and the sacrifices involved, it is overshadowed by a coming event incomparably greater. The enemy strategy, whether on the Meuse or the Aisne, is to destroy this menace by abortion. It is at once the weakness and the strength of the Allies that, while putting forth at these points just sufficient defensive effort, they must never compromise the supremely important work of preparation.

It has been stated more than once that the commander at Verdun has all the men and all the guns and ammunition she requires, and that he could have the services of British troops if he desired them. Following out the plan of campaign, he prefers to allow the Germans even to make progress rather than interfere with the programme suggested in the foregoing extract from the Chronicle's article. Confident as Paris is, Great Britain is equally satisfied that the enemy can be thrown back when the hour of destiny strikes. In the eastern war area the Russians are meeting with such success that the Germans may find it necessary to rush to the assistance of the Austrians if they hope to avert complete disaster. The Russians have made a big gap in the enemy's lines, have compelled a hasty retreat, and have captured many thousands of prisoners. So rapid has been the advance of the Czar's forces that Lemberg is again considered in danger. The enemy losses have been enormous, the London Times's estimate being two hundred thousand men. The outlook is very bright, as it is in the Caucasus, where the Turks are losing ground, and on the Italian frontier, where the progress of the Austrians has been stopped. Thus the week ends with a favorable aspect on land, and the confirmation of the long and just held belief that Britain rules the seas.

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