

Have Hospitals Under The Ground

Providence, R. I., Aug. 19.—The Providence Journal prints the following special cable from London: "Trenches captured by the British within the last week over the new territory in which they are now fighting and which is several miles inside the main German fortified line, which stood for so long a period intact, give every proof of the most thoughtful and careful preparation imaginable."

"Many of these trenches are concrete lined throughout, and are fitted up with practically underground houses, with every conceivable kind of accommodation, drainage water systems laid out in pipes, etc."

"The general commanding the division of British troops which are at the front of the advance has just transmitted to London the report of his medical staff, which makes the following statement: 'In the German trenches which

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.

were captured yesterday we found two completely equipped emergency hospitals, one of them thirty feet underground and the other fifty feet underground. There are great rooms with every possible convenience, exhaust and direct fans, operating tables and walls lined with box board and floored with cement. In these places operations can be carried on with nothing to disturb the underground quiet. With thousands of shells hursting overhead, it is impossible to hear a sound. Such perfection of detail compels our admiration. It is also proof of the positive opinion of the German General Staff that their lines could not be successfully attacked or taken.

"We have seized thousands of pounds worth of operating material and table instruments and entire outfits of medicine and anaesthetics, not emergency camp equipments, but full hospital units."

Hamburg Port As A Sleeping Beauty

London, Aug. 22.—The Daily Mail quotes from the Berliner Tageblatt's description of Hamburg written by a recent visitor to that port.

"If anyone wants to realize the picture of Hamburg as a sleeping beauty he need only take a run round the docks. The sound of sirens, the groaning of cranes, the clanking of anchor chains is heard no more. Only from the ship-building yards come occasional sounds of blows of hammers. Through the silence of quays and ships everything is completely still. Before the war boats made an uninterrupted chain right to the

mouth of the Eibe, but now the tenants of the villas on Blankenese tells me they rush to the window every time a ship goes by. The whole place is deserted, excepting for some warehouse caretakers, a sentinel guarding the margarine depot and a few women packing salted codfish. The Emperor lay empty in the dock. Strange to say the brass port hole fittings of this ship are untouched. The ship has 2 000 portholes and the weight of brass is seventy-five tons, but it is too much trouble to remove it."

Teutons Devise New Horrors

Petrograd, Aug. 22.—New horrors are being used by the Teutons on the eastern front. This is a new form of aeroplane bomb which is exceptionally efficient. It is an Austrian production. The main feature is a heavy rubber base in which the detonator is embedded, but principally its effectiveness is due to the fact that the explosion radiates from the centre literally and not upwards. Anywhere above a man's average stature there is comparative safety even in close proximity to the bomb. The space below that, for a distance of twenty or thirty yards around, death or mutilation is almost certain. The effect of a rain of these new bombs from an aeroplane flotilla upon an area where dugouts are impossible defies imagination.

The Germans continue to exercise their inventiveness, but always in the same direction, namely, the perfecting of some new horror. While at the front I heard of yet another novelty which has just been used at Krevo. The Germans fired some sort of liquid which produced a sensation of burning. It was not a liquid flame, but something that did not openly flame. A man struck, say, on the arm was not disabled, and on the second day thought lightly of his burns, but on the third day, or at the latest on the fourth day, he died. This new devilry produces clotting of the blood and consequent death.

London, Aug. 22.—Philip Gibbs writing from British headquarters says:

"The German is beginning to leave a lot of little things behind him, even if he abandons a trench in a hurry. This is a new dodge. One invention which has come into his fertile imagination is the mantrap, which he sets outside his parapet or inside a shell hole on the way to it. As soon as one of the British soldiers set foot on it, it closes about his leg with a terrific bite and brings him down like a log. Another little device in devilry is the "tortoise bomb." It looks like a tortoise, if you happen to see it, which you do not in the dark, and it stands on four little legs. They waggle a little, but should it be unvarily touched it may detonate a bomb and blow a man to bits."

United States To Be Loser By War

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In a leading editorial entitled "The Great Neutral," the Sunday Times takes the ground that the United States has forfeited post-bellum rights which might have been enjoyed if a different attitude had been assumed early in the war. It says: "Next to war, perhaps nothing is more wonderful than neutrality. In theory, to be neutral is to be nonpartisan

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san and to favor neither side. But in practise, as we know, neutrality may arrogate to itself a variety of functions which might at first sight seem foreign to its return.

"So far as the present war is concerned, only one neutral of plain consequence exists. We refer, of course, to the United States of America. When England joined the issue with Germany in 1914 the probable attitude of America would appear to have been considered by nobody but the Germans. Roughly, the English view was that by the nature of things American sympathy, and, if worst came to worst, American support might be taken for granted.

"It would be invidious and probably improper to suggest that we have neither one nor the other. The Germans say we have.

"On the other hand, we believe there is a tremendous body of American opinion which says we have not. . . . There was a moment at the beginning of the war when the whole duty of the American government seemed to be palpably and surely before it. For good or ill, that moment was allowed to pass. America did not intervene, did not move.

"Indeed, to assert a moral right she assumed the virtue of her insistent participation in The Hague Convention.

"If by this failure she lost nothing of material importance, and may for that matter rather have gained in so far as her own immediate advantage is concerned, she certainly forfeited post-bellum rights which would have been hers if she had taken upon herself the burdens and responsibilities of interference. This view of her position is fully appreciated in those quarters where American neutrality has been upheld in the face of all criticism, and obviously is the correct view."

Only Russia Can Stand the Drain

The drain of man power on the population of all the Allies is enormous, though, of course, Great Britain with her teeming dependencies is not yet feeling the strain like some of her friends. But the wastage grows day by day. France has felt it, especially at Verdun, and of all the Allies only Russia with her teeming millions can look forward to the future with absolute confidence; she at least will have an ample supply of men to draw upon to the end.

Wanted

WANTED—A girl to learn type setting. Inquire at "THE DISPATCH" Office.

Stupendous German Losses

A French authority declares that since the war began German losses in officers alone have numbered more than 50,000. The losses in rank and file have been proportionate, and by the middle of winter the Germans will consist in the main, he says, of mere

youths and old men of the reserve.

Court Awarded Big Prize Money

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A prize court today awarded £12,100 prize bounty to the officers and crews of the squadron of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee which destroyed the German Pacific Squadron in the battle off the Falkland Islands in December of



1914. The bounty was determined by the number of men aboard the destroyed ships, £5 being awarded for each man. This is the largest amount of prize money awarded since the outbreak of the war.

Control of British Shipping

Under a bill now before the British House of Commons, American shipping companies will be forbidden to buy or acquire any interest in British ships during the war or for three years thereafter. The bill is likely to pass, as it has the Government backing. The bill prevents any company, wherever registered, when controlled by foreigners, from acquiring any interest in British ships.

A HANDY TOOL

Auges and Cuts Door and Window Frames for Mountings

Carpenters will find a very handy addition to their kits in the tool designed by an Indiana man. For gauging and cutting doors and window frames for locks, hinges and other mountings it saves time and insures accuracy. A handle, with cutting blades in its head, is slidably mounted on a gauge rod. A turn of the handle in one direction loosens the grip on the rod and a turn in the other direction tightens it. At one end of the gauge rod is a triangular flat head. To use this tool the gauge is set at the desired point and, with the flat head as a guide, is drawn down the edge of the door, cutting out a recess for hinge or bolt. With mallet and chisel the workman can then quickly hollow out a space in which the mounting will be flush with the surface of the wood.

POST-CARD MAN LIFTS HAT

He Salutes When String is Pulled and Then Puts Hat Back

An amusing postcard feature has been patented by a Minnesota man, but his patent does not prevent a

clever boy or girl from making these cards for their own use. The head and shoulders of a man are drawn on a card. An arm bent at right angles, with a silk in the hand, is pivoted at the shoulder. A rubber band hooks over the pivot end of the arm and is



PUTS HAT BACK AUTOMATICALLY
fastened to the card below it. A string is made fast to the elbow and allowed to dangle below the card. Normally, the hat rests as if on the man's head, with his hand to the brim. By pulling the string the hat is raised and when you let go the string the rubber band automatically pulls the arm up again and the hat is replaced. A few words of greeting and the name of the recipient of the post card can appropriately be written above.

Getting all the Cream

The high cost of living has turned the cream in many a cup of coffee—no, not soul, but to milk, for the simple reason that there are a lot of people who cannot afford to buy cream and are using ordinary milk instead. The habit of using cream can be acquired again, however, at small expense if the proper methods are followed.

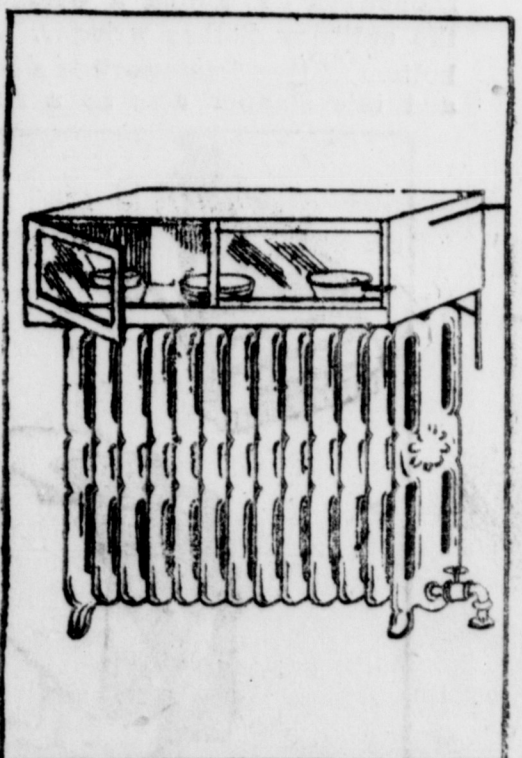
A nice thick layer of cream will be found on top of the milk in the morning milk bottle. Many people have not been able to utilize it to any great extent because it always mixes with more or less milk when poured off.

However, every drop of the cream can be utilized, and there is really quite a lot of it, if a simple cone-shaped skimmer is obtained. It will probably be necessary to have a tin-milk can, but if the kind shown in the illustration is reproduced it is easy to see that cream will again become a popular and frequent visitor to the home that has one.

WARMING CLOSET

Home-made Cabinet That Gets Over the Steam Radiator

An ingenious Pennsylvania man made an effective warming closet for his home by building a flat cabinet which he fastened above the steam radiator. He took a piece of white pine board, one-half inch thick, about 15 inches wide and as long as the radiator for the top. Two pieces about 15 inches by 12 inches formed the ends and a sheet of galvanized metal, preferably perforated, made the bottom. Across the front, at the bottom, was a strip about two inches deep and two glass doors, but not necessarily glass, are hinged at the ends. Finally, this cabinet is fastened to the wall, just above the radiator, by four angle brackets. The dishes needed for breakfast or uncooked cereals that



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require warming can be placed in it at night and warmed without the use of gas and without loss of time in the morning.

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