

French Resume Battle Of Somme

Paris, July 22.—After ten days of preparation the French army of the Somme has made another parter spring. The action was in two parts. North of the river, France's most famous division surpassed its records by accomplishing in the brief period between 5.25 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a task its own chiefs had calculated would take fully eighteen hours of daylight. Their progress automatically cleared Deivre Wood and Longueval. There the Germans were stubbornly disputing with the British the ground they won back in Tuesday's great counter-attack. Moreover, the French have now a firm footing on the high ground north of Peronne, whence they can initiate an en-

CATARRAL DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

veloping movement instead of a costly frontal attack through almost impassable marshes. The second action south of Peronne was on a greater scale, but attended with equal success its extensive objective. The forty-eight hour artillery preparation was so efficient that on the whole five miles front the German first line defenses fell en masse.

The resumption of the battle of the Somme in the French sector has greatly enhanced the general confidence in the situation. The protracted halt of operations on more than a minor scale was beginning to make the public fear that the first results would have no morrow and that, as in the case of the Champagne offensive a year ago there might be a reversion to the old trench warfare. Thursday's bulletins effectively removed this impression.

A particularly fine piece of work from the French point of view was accomplished in the new sector attacked south of the river, east of the old French front, which ran from the east of Herbeville to half way between that village and the Fouques-court-Vermandavillers road the Germans had constructed by months of patient toil an underground fortification in a star-shaped wood and on the slopes of a hill. There were 90 trenches in the wood, very deep with two series of underground shelters in which the soldiers lay snug during the hottest bombardment.

The Germans here, as in the Barleux and Soyecourt region, where their positions formed an intricate maze of trenches, offered a stouter resistance than elsewhere

on the long line of attack. But the French troops, carefully prepared for their work and skilfully led, not only won everywhere but held on to their guns and prepared to attempt to still further extend them.

It now develops that Thursday's effort was due several days ago, but that the artillery preparation was delayed by heavy weather. The French commander reported that the preliminary bombardment was so effective that the losses of the attackers were comparatively light.

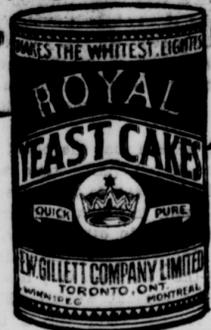
Contrary to expectations, the Germans have made no attempt to follow up the smashing blow delivered against the northern defenses a week ago. The French counter-attacks, according to the official accounts, are gradually winning back the ground gained by the Germans at heavy cost in the vicinity of Thiamont and Fleury. The inactivity on the part of the Crown Prince is interpreted by French military opinion as evidence that the Germans are finding increasing difficulty in concentrating troops at any one point on the front. The French officers say that each assault on Verdun is acquiring longer and longer time to prepare. They claim that the Germans took no less than 18 days in preparation for the attack on July 12.

The War News.

(St. John Globe.)

When the British forces are consolidating positions wrested from the Germans in counter offensives, which proved even more conclusively than did their original capture the over-mastering strength of the Allied armies on the Western front, France has launched a new drive and pushed the lines much nearer Peronne. Capture of the narrow gauge railroad running from Clercy through Maurepas to Combles, is a most important achievement and carries the French front almost level with Peronne and brings nearer the day when the line between Peronne and Baupaupe will be cut. Military critics see in this steady advance of the Allied lines clear evidence of a strength manifestly superior to the German strength on the Western front. It Philip Gibbs is anywhere near correct in his estimate, the German losses since the Allied drive started on July 1 total fully 150,000. This, added to the Teutonic losses on the Eastern front, figured at fully 500,000, has so materially weakened the enemy that an early retreat to shorter lines is regarded as the only possible outcome of sustained assaults. The great battles now in progress will not slacken but increase in intensity. British, French, Russian and Italian military leaders all declare. It so, the move, which will be the first confession to the world of Germany's weakening strength, cannot long be delayed. Strongly entrenched in new lines, the enemy may again maintain successful resistance for weeks or months, but the pressure of superior forces on a people terrified by the fear of defeat and feeling the pangs of hunger, will make it increasingly difficult for the Kaiser and his minions to force a belief that the god of battles or any other god is on Germany's side.

WHEN BUYING YEAST INSIST ON HAVING THIS PACKAGE



DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

The War News.

(St. John Globe.)

Poizieres, the French village British troops have captured from the Germans in their latest advance, is on the direct road to Baupaupe, nearly two miles in front of Contalmaison. To the northeast the line has been pushed forward much further, and ground has been gained which may enable a westward push that will force German evacuation of a considerable portion of the well-defended road along which Germany forwards supplies from Baupaupe to the two or three hundred thousand, if not larger, army now defending the twenty or twenty-five mile section in front of Arras and Albert. Three weeks of fighting on this front and on the French front immediately adjoining have not won the points of control, but they have given the Allies possession of the German first and second lines of defenses, and have compelled a thinning of the lines at other points. Even if Allied progress has not been as great as anticipated, the advances made, considered in conjunction with the Russian and Italian advances, have forced recognition of the fact that the striking force of the war is now with the Allies, and that Germany fighting on the defensive, is being steadily pushed out of positions so elaborately constructed that it is clear they were regarded as absolutely impregnable. Trench houses, twenty feet underground, with second houses thirty feet lower, with all the home comforts, including electric light, were never expected to fall to the Allied hands, but miles of them are now behind the British and French lines. Progress on the Western battle must of necessity be slower than on the Eastern front, where Russia is pushing with incredible speed operations that are as great a surprise to her Allies as they are to the enemy. How truly serious the Austro-Hungarian situation has become is disclosed in today's news that the hospitals as well as the Italian front are being stripped of all the men who can fight for use in a last despairing stand against the might of armies already overrunning Austria north of

the Carpathians, and fighting their way into the mountain passes dominating the Hungarian plains, while other Russian armies are holding the Germans in battles which are compelling the withdrawal of reserves from Bulgaria, and preventing the despatch of reserves to Austria. There may be an occasional set-back west or east, but never again can the Central Powers regain the lost initiative; never can they shake off the strange grip which after months of preparation got the master hold.

German Ships In Brazilian Ports

Rio Janeiro, July 24.—The question of requisitioning German ships in Brazilian ports will be shortly taken up by the Brazilian congress. Deputy Goncalves Nala is preparing a resolution authorizing such a requisition, which he will present to the chamber.

[There are 38 German ships and four Austrian in Brazilian ports. This shipping is estimated to be worth between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. The biggest ship of the fleet is the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher, which has a net tonnage of 7,592.

Horrors of War In Hungary

London July 25.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Budapest dated July 15, says:

"Some Cossack detachments succeeded in crossing into Hungary yesterday, creating a panic throughout the frontier towns and villages, and causing thousands of refugees to swarm down onto the plains. The Russians penetrated, about 30 miles and then rapidly withdrew, fighting continuously with detachments of the gendarmes.

"Correspondents explain the panic of the populace by saying that a dozen, Cossacks are sufficient to frighten and put to flight a 100,000 women and children."

"These refugees," continues the correspondent, "have greatly embarrassed the local authorities, who cannot supply them with accommodations. Moreover, they block the road, hampering military transport and holding up supplies. The refugees are entirely without food. The cattle which they drove with them, also have had nothing to eat, owing to the sparse vegetation in the mountains.

"Journalists who have seen the exodus in the Bukowina region say that only the Serbian flight into Montenegro and Albania can be compared with it. Everywhere are to be seen bodies of persons who died from exhaustion and often beside them the carcasses of horses."



Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

WANTS BRAIN TRUST IN SCIENTIFIC WORLD

German Scientist Would Apply Modern Business Methods to Conserve Energy of the Savants

Dear Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, the famous chemist of Leipzig, wants to do in the realm of science what has been done in industry, and he is asking his fellow scientists to help regulate and standardize their output. Professor Ostwald thinks science has been unearthing more useful facts than the average man's brain can comfortably store. Discovery has piled upon discovery in such rapid succession that he believes the people are suffering from mental indigestion brought on by a too liberal diet of knowledge.

"At the present day a great deal is being done by science," writes the professor. "Indeed, at times, it almost appears as if too much were being done, for it has become practically impossible for an individual scientist to follow the total deduction of science in his own field.

"It will easily be seen that modern method is attended with great waste of energy. In chemistry every paper published is abstracted independently at least ten times, the result of lack of organization. What I have said from personal knowledge in chemical science is seen in other sciences.



PROFESSOR OSTWALD

"Now it happens at the present time, in the field of finance, a process is going on which may be regarded as a model for the organization of science and intellectual work.

"The recognition of the fact that competitive struggle is the most energy-destroying and impractical of all methods is gaining stronger foothold. In place of bitter competitive strife among related industries and commercial undertakings, we see everywhere going on the process of combination for joint collaboration and rational distribution.

"The process which we thus see going on in the world of economics must necessarily, therefore, unfold itself in the field of intellectual labor.

"The need has become urgent that the total work be so organized and brought into harmonious union that no energy is wasted."

"Which is about all the need for a BRAIN TRUST" Professor Ostwald thinks is necessary to show. He believes the organization should so fix it that the scientists throughout the world will be placed in a position to know what other men are doing over the same route. He admits, however, that the highest creative productions will still have to be left to what he calls the "individual highly gifted heads."

A step has been made in the direction of the new trust through the establishment in Munich, Bavaria, of an institution called Die Brucke (The Bridge), which plans to follow the work of science everywhere in the world and publish books and pamphlets setting forth what is going on.



"SALADA"

The Tea That Never Disappoints

Black — Mixed — Natural Green