THE DISPATCH

The War News

(St. John G'obe'

Germin failure at Verdun, and it must be remembered that failure at Verdun is not yet admitted by Germany would very naturally occasion in der many grave mi-givings as to the out come of the great struggle. It could not fail to force a gener il conviction that any effort to pierce the Allied Western lines is hopeless. That wou'd seen in wild confus on with their be equivalent to admitting the bopeless ness of plans to crush France, and so. With real zation that such was the situation. the Kaiser and his rulers Hartig says: would have to face the problem, not only of vistory elsewhere, but of a victory that would be disastrous to Britain, for it is as plain to Germany as to the rest | of the world that failure to secure a decision of that kind spells defeat. Even more imperative for Germany than in the early stages of the war is a crushing victory, giving peace on one horses and thirty men. No courfront, thereby permitting a full corcen tration of the nation's strangth on the other. France offered the best hope of success in such an effort, for France must have passed the zenith of her power, while the opportunity winter has given Russia to reorganize and re-equip her forces puts out of consid eration any hope of now being able to finish the drive blocked last fall. Equal ly hopeless is the outloak for success in any drive eastward or toward the Susz.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

cannot reach the seat of the disease. Krupp family, who was supposed Catarch is a local disease greatly in fluenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take | under an assumed name in A nerian internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. free.

have shown the falsity of charge- nor e. I deted to get of thatof the dem "alization of the "iitth add as the raliest possi le toom a u.".

The weekly mig zie J'at V. has a drawing "based on the state mert of a cap'ired German artif. ery Contain named Hartig" which digarates the anoneo's larg. share Names Bridge to Vanco a rein the French voccess. Hores a tached to a German bittery are Nan Zalano, and back leave A ders unlors dowing to the bombe hurled from the sky. Captain r dean on through Fines to L a.

ouddenly an air squadron attacked | G rman fellow - raveler. us. Flying as low as 1,000 fl-et first series of Lombs killed nine age could resist th s. We broke for cover, abandoning the guas at. the horses wounded and struggling while the airmen, untcuched, sail. ed on to repeat their performances elsewhere,"

Calls Krupp's Death Hoax.

The Fixeleior print: a strange ory to the effect that Frederick with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they Albert Krupp, head of the great to have died in 1902, was living ca. exild by the Kaiser. The story has been circulated for some

tiroo.

It relates that the Crown Prince, Herr Krupp, C. unt Eulenburg, and an under-leutenant, on the occasion of the Crown Frince's first puble appearances and at the Send for cestimonials. | Crown Prince's request went to cheap gambling nouse in Dasseldeit. The house was raided by the police and word of the escapade reached the imperial ears. The Knieer, who has long cher ished the dream of being master of the great steel works at Essen and who had found it impossible to bend the old head of them to his will, saw, thes cry goes, in the m. cident a chence to work his will Herr Krupp went to Capri, Then the news of his death was circulated. His coffin was brought back from I:aly; the Kaiser delivered a funeral oration at his grave. But the choice given to Herr Krupp had been death or hanishment. He bascheren the latter, and his death service was merely to cover up the Kaiser's tracks. It is pointra out in support of the plausibility of the story that it Wis in 1902, immediately after Herr Krupp's supposed death, that Germany began active preparation for the great struggl which is now preci-itated. "Around The World" And No German Fellow Traveller A Frenchman who has lived in England for many years was in New York a few days since return ing from a trip around the world and during that trip he says that he never mot a single German as a fellow traveller so completely was the sea under British control. "When I arrive' in New York last epring," said Mr. Lesage, "] had the choice of two routes to Australia and New Zealand. could go to San Francisco or Vancouver and, as I had not been used

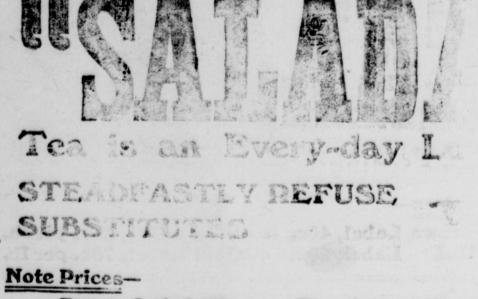
ent. I want to Niegars Falls and was erry cleard to find that when

you got i alf way aero - the brity op those were are ou Britten terr . tory. And henceforward, man of an Preifie to A to rates an ralis to I des and from Ind. t ugh E ypt, the Sa z, the Mad don, acros the Atlantic to N

"The Battery was moving up in Y rk - on the entire circuit aroun order to sweep Pepper Hill when the globe I did not meet a single

"One s reely real z is it unless one tle airmen had a deadly aim. The sees it with one's own eyes. The British command of the seas is an extraordinary thing. Waers can a Garman traveler go? He e noo get on hoard a Briti h ship at Valconver. If there were an American ship going from Sin Francisco to Sydney, a German wouldn't be a 'owed on board because he couldn's laad at Sydney. He m ght g from gun Francisco to Hono'a.o., but there would be no place else to go but back, as the saying is If he proceeded to F j he wouldn' be allowed to get off, because the Beit sh cor trol F j ."

> No wonder the Germans com. plan ! But is it our fault as Britishers that Providence gave the G rmane "kultor" and merely gave the British supremacy? H then proceeds to recite the impressions which I e gathered in various from Antwerp. Only a few days ago British colonies and found that the overseas Dominions were qie as enthusiastic in the war as the felt by British shipping. mother country, whether the rem through the Mediterrinean he land ish port, as there were 50, 000 troops in Marseilles, en roure io The French prople in Marcelles wire simply buibting over with Proceeding this traveller sums up the eff et of the G rmans attempt Sav : ---"You know that the British peo ple are clow as coming to violent decisions, bu, when they've made up their minds they are v ry sor , and I think it will be a b'easing for | you Americane if the Garman mil.t ; ary and naval power is crushed. Your land and liberties are certain French or British, and in fact the frie.d hip of the British m gut be of great use to you some thus or other, whereas the friendship of the Allies by merchantmen the German; would be of no use to you in the absence of a British fl set



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Will Germany Attempt To Invade England?

Matter Seriously Discussed in British Papers-London Expects to Hear at Any Moment That "the Germans are Out"-British Are Ready-Navy Never So Strong.

LONLON, March 23.-All is thought to be ready in Germany for the attempted great air and sea raid on England. In the North Sea there has been great activity, and the feeling in London is that final touches have been put to the German fleets of Zeppelins, criusers, descroyers and submarines. At any moment news is expected that "the Germans are out" and that the long-expected attempt to bring about "Der Tag" has be-n launched.

By way of preparations the German fleet has made a couple of short dashes -practise runs-outside of Heligoland. Now and then destroyers have slipped several of them engaged in a running fight with British destroyers. Their presence outside of the harbor has been

In official circles it is believed that the Tubantia and at least one other stea srk oe mide of Canada, hastra ", mer were torpedoed by the destroyers. loper Lightship, at the mouth of the New Z aland or South Africa, D a The principal object of the dashes of the pile the eff rts of G rinth intrigu destroyers, however, was to scatter mines. Since the first of March count. er, backed by G rain gold, even less mines have been set adrift by the the attempt uprising in Lidia had Germans, in the North Sea. In the last proven to be an emeute. Passing week Zeppelins have been observed over the North Sea, evidently bent upon scouting expeditions. No attempt ; ed at Marseilles which he might be has been made by them to reach Engpardoned for mistaking for a Bri - | land. Their purpose, it is believed here was to ascertain movements of the British flest. German saaplanes have reached the coast of England in scouting Saloniki on the day he landed, flights. Bomb dropping has played no part in their activites. Apparently their fiight was solely purposes of reconnaissance. British officials admit enthusiasm for the British troops, that the signs of German unrest in all likelihood means the combined dash of "She the German air and sea fleets, has had eighteen months in which to at frightfulness on the ocean and try it out with us," decired an official to-day. "Perhaps in that time Germany has advanced, but we have too. Everything is fine and rosy so far as we are concerned." 'The navy likes work," was the brief comment of another official. In thuse words he summed up the attitude of the entire British navy. None are more eager than they for the expected raid. A scrap is always to their liking. Speculation is general as to the purcose of Germany in laying such a great ly not in any danger from the number of mines. One view is that st Swedish and Danish ships, forms a they are intended to rid the North Sea of neutral shipping in advance of the dash and in that way prevent word of the fleet's movements being carried to There are plenty of signs that the German people are becoming more and more restless as the privations of war are making themselves felt. The Battle of Verdun has been a great disappointment to them . On the heele of the realization that the Crown Prince's legions had not effected the victory which the War office assured the people he was certain to gain has come the news that the Russians are again pressing the Germans in the East. To add to their unrest is the fact that the ast German war loan was raised with the greatest difficulty. This last has been a long and weary winter for the German people and the indications are that peace would not be unwelcome to a vast majority. "What has our fleet been doing?" the Germans have been asking ot late. 'W': know what our soldiers have dona, and we know what they will be expec ted to do when the armies of our ene mies start synchronizing their attack in the spring. But how about our navy? "Great Britain has been standing in our way and blocking our every move

tor a settlement. Let us specialize a bit with our fleet and shut off her supplies and hamper movements of her troops. Is it not almost time for 'Der Tag' ???

There are many persons in England who are confident, in view of recent German activities at Kiel and other bases of the air and sea fleets, that the much talked of German day will soon arrive. They are not awaiting it with fear and trepidation, however, but with fearless expectation.

They are anxious for the opportunity to uphold the proud record of England on the sea. They have waited long and they hope they have not waited vainly. Whether the Germans come now or later, they will be ready. The sinking of the Galloper Lightship may be a sign that Britain has some surprises in storo.

Thames, has not been torpedoed, as was reported yesterday by Lloyd's but has been withdrawn from its station. LONDON, March 24 .-- Reference is made in the London press to day to a matter which has been one of the most discussed topics in London clublant for several weeks past, viz., an expected attempt by Germany to land an expedi tionary force on English soil, and the possible occupation of London. The preliminary correspondent of the Dily News says the reason why such heavy demands are now being made for men was to be found in the War Office policy to keep a very large army in this country in addition to meeting the drain on the British forces engaged in France and elsewhere. The Star last night publishes an article by "a well-informed political correspondent," who say, in part: "There is a growing feeling at Westminster that an attempted German invasion of our eastern coat during the next week or so is quite on the cards. There are many signs in East Auglia that the military authorities share this view, but these must not be discussed here, and it. is sufficient to consider the actions of the enemy. "The torpedoing of the Dutch liners Tubantia and Palembang in the North Sea, followed by similar outrages againnew and highly significant chapter of sea affairs. The German controversialists always pretend that their submar. ine warfare was establihed in order to cut off supplies of food and munitions from the British in retaliation for the british blockade. Herr Batlin is said to have informed directors of Dutch shipping companies that Germany was determined to use every means in her power to prevent steamers, neutrals or not, from reaching" England from America. "It is quite impossible that Germany ou'd take this step with all its dangerous chances of arousing neutral nations against her in order to deprive us of the quantities of margarine and foodstuffs which now reach us from Holland. That is a mere pretext. This is finally proved by the fact that the Tubantia was bound for Brazil and the Palen. bang for Java, so that the Germans, by torpedoing them were inflicting no amage on this country. Their r-al object is unquestionably is to sweep the North Sea clear of all merchantmen. Already the Dutch government has been considering the idea, evidently put forward by Germany, that Dutco steam ers bound to the west may go round the

Page The

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Neither Britain, France nor Russia can be crushed by such a movement, and the only possible chance of success it offers Germany dare not take. To send troops away from Europe would be to invite disaster on one or the other Eur opean fronts. Considered in all its bearings, the Verdun attacks may be fairly regarded as marking the supreme of German strength Persistence in the attack must now fail; because time has enabled the French to make such de fence. plans that no German gain can do more than straigthten the line, a matter not of little consequence so long as the the holds. That is of little moment to France, while every day's fighting weakens Germany. It is conceivable that this failure and the certainty of an Parly Allied offensive may force thoughts of peace on Germany, but hardly yet is Germany likely to make a formal re quest for peace. To do so now, and to surrender to the Allies all the territory hild, and pay the price they must demand on behalt of Belgium and Serbia would cest the German rulers that which they dare not risk. When the demand for peace comes from the people they may run less risk in asking and accepting the terms which must be demandel.

Near In Ver-Victors Is dun Fight

Paris March 21 .- French confidence concerning Verdua is becoming almost a feeling of triumph. Although the word "victory" is sull too precious for use in the newspap ers, Henry B dou, one of the write ers who is in closest touch with the War Office refers to the immen-s German defeat which grows evid- Here are his own words: ent before Verdua." The Swisnew papers, being less restrained, sees a possibility of a decisive coan ter-mova.

Although much credit is given to the Frauch infantry and artill. ery, it is recognized that the daring to meeting enemies on neu ral service, of the French sirmen ground, and doing so got on my

"When I started on my trip & round the world the coast of E gland was infested with submarines. We took no notice of them. At that time, although the war had en on for almost nine months. he traffie in and out of Br tieb ports was 200 vessels every day -6,000 vessels a month. S when we heard of one British vieel sunk-filled with potaties or cabbages--it made a line in the newspapers, but no one cred a rat."

Sr Elward Grey announced that For ugal would not compensate Germany for the r quisitioned ships which were soizit as Britain's suggesticu.

Concluded on page 7