

To Wash Dark Dresses

Get from the drug store ten cents' worth of soap bark, which is sometimes powdered, but of ten in strips of bark; steep for an hour or two in a gallon of water, and strain. The liquid will be of a brownish color and when stirred, foamy like suds. Rip the dress and wash one piece at a time, between your hands, paying particular attention to soiled spots, which it is well to mark beforehand with white thread. Do not rinse, but wring, shake and hang on the line. If the foam clings to the wool, no harm is done. When nearly dry iron on the wrong side. If the goods are double width, it makes them look newer to iron a fold down the middle, but a cloth should be laid over in doing it. When made up your dress will look like new; but when a dress is not generally spoiled, it is best to clean off spots with diluted ammonia.

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Outlook For Allies Is Good

Paris, March 31, 1916.—The outlook today is distinctly encouraging so far as the Allies are concerned. Reliable information received from neutral and enemy sources indicate that the position of Germany is now more critical than at any period of the war. Discouragement is rife, and demonstrations in favor of peace are becoming more common.

"There is very little talk of victory today," says a neutral who has just returned from a visit to the Fatherland. "Everybody is anxious for peace." The public are allowed to know little that is inspiring, and the consequence is that rumors of the wildest description are rife and are causing a feeling of national uneasiness. "There is one very significant thing. English newspapers are allowed to be received under certain conditions, and the Hy of Hate is no longer rung."

When in August, 1914, the Kaiser went to war, he calculated being able to smash his way through

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before British sea power became the dominating factor in the war. In that effort he has failed, and his desperate attempt upon the French fortress of Verdun has also proved a most costly failure. The German navy has done nothing to relieve the situation, nor can it do anything while the Russian Baltic Fleet remains intact and stronger today than in August, 1914, while the British Fleet is ready for instant action. The original policy

of piracy was a ghastly failure in so far as the reducing of the British naval supremacy was concerned, and the revised policy promises also to fail. Von Tirpitz, the popular German naval hero, has been dismissed—he being the second pilot—the late Prince Bismarck being the first victim—to be trooped by Wilhelm II.—Europe's mad monarch. The man who created the German navy, the man who inspired the nation, who taught the navy to dream of "Der Tag," the Kaiser's right-hand man has gone, because he saw trouble ahead in the new piracy, and because his plans for the escape of raiders from neutral ports and from Cuxhaven failed. Von Tirpitz was one of the firmest of believers in the policy of "sink first and enquire afterwards." He has been succeeded by Admiral von Capelle, who for years had been the chief of staff of the old pirate. Lacking the experience of the venerable pirate chief, von Capelle has not for years been afloat, not, in fact, since he left a cruiser as captain. The submarine war will be continued by Germany as long as she can.

Months ago Lord Kitchener told us that Germany had shot her bolt as far as she

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RUSSIA

was concerned, and the statement proved a correct one. To day there is every cause for optimism, and the belief is firmly held in France that so far as the whole war is concerned, Germany has shot her bolt. But it is not likely there will be an immediate cessation of hostilities. The Allies have much hard and uphill work to accomplish before peace can be thought of. Germany must be made to accept the terms which the Allies dictate. Happily the day is drawing nearer when she will even be ready to do that. But first her fleet must come out. The battle on the sea must be fought. Germany is not likely to add to her humiliation by being forced to hand over her fine navy intact. There has been a "scrap" in the North Sea off the Belgian coast, shots were exchanged, and the German ran away. The enemy, however, declares that the British boats did the running away. Bearing in mind the tactics employed by the German ships on every occasion they have come within range of British vessels, and the strong desire which the British tars have to settle accounts with the pirate's fleet, it is far more likely that it was the enemy ships which did the running. Germany, of course, claims a victory. That is one of the characteristics of the Teuton. The Allies have paid more aerial visits to Germany with good results which cannot fail to impress the Kaiser and his subjects. The Germans are also being constantly harrassed by the Allied fleets, which also leave lasting impressions behind.

THE GERMAN ADMIRALTY

are certainly progressing in their policy of frightfulness. During the last few days several neutral and enemy ships have been sunk, either by submarine or mine, to no apparent purpose whatever, unless it be to impress neutrals that they have no right in the North Sea. There is little doubt that the Tabantia (Holland) was the victim of a submarine, like the cross-channel Sussex and others. The new policy of frightfulness is in direct contravention from the assurances

given to America that no merchant would liners be attacked without warning, nor uninvolved passengers and crew had been reported. That the attack on the "T" was premeditated and planned by the sale, before the vessel left port, of the G shares in the company which owned the boat. What then was the object of Germany in wanting a vessel which, of things, would have her purpose to have allowed to unmolested? We are told that Germany is now a corsair prowling Holland into war, but indeed it can hardly be the case, since through Holland Germany has received practically all her supplies during her period of blockade. And again, experience of Germany shows that she does not trouble to provoke a nation if she desires war, she makes war. Germany, it is also stated, is casting covetous eyes on the port of Rotterdam, which would make an excellent submarine base, superior to that of Zeebrugge. Against this, however, must be remembered that Germany possess much superior bases at Emden, Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven and Heligoland, bases in every way more suitable than Rotterdam would prove. So tight is the blockade becoming that Germany is prepared to risk practically anything to relieve the strain, even though the effort involved war with Holland. It is now declared that Germany is to attempt to stop all neutral commerce to the British Isles and other European countries whether neutral or not—a very dangerous game to play indeed. In consequence of this very strongly worded protests have been sent by neutrals to Germany, which are not likely to be heeded by the desperate Teutons.

Home Made Bricks.

Every town in the country has its brickyard and every farmer makes his own bricks, says a report from South Africa. Sun-dried bricks are used for farm buildings and for partitions in towns and city dwellings. Kiln-burned bricks are the most common material for city buildings. Bricks are made and laid by native labor, and in dry climate even sun-dried bricks last several decades both for interior and exterior walls; where used in exterior walls they are plastered.

Sacrificed Their Lives For Others

A bomb dropped in a trench held by the British in Flanders. With a rush a young Londoner named Drewitt hurled himself upon it. He was blown to pieces, but his sacrifice saved comrades who stood near.

Private Brannen made a gallant dash under enemy fire to rescue a wounded friend. He achieved his object, but just as he gained the trench on his return he pitched headlong with a bullet through his own heart.

Rates of Pay in Different Countries

Privates in the United States army receive \$15 per month; in that of Great Britain 30 cents, Italy 23 1-3 cents, Germany

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12 2-3 cents, France 6 2-3 cents, Austria-Hungary 2 2-3 cents, Japan, 2 2-3 cents, Russia 1 1-3 cents per day.

The rate in Canada is \$1.10 per day with an extra allowance for families, where there are such.

The Prince's Hard Bed

"At the village of Loos," said Captain Kendall, one of the British Methodist ministers at the front, in a recent address to a Midland audience, "is a line of miners' cottages, and many a time the Prince of Wales

has slept on the floor in one of these humble homes. Over the other side of the road is a beautiful old chateau, but the Prince would not go there, preferring the miners cottages. I have seen the room in which His Royal Highness slept, and the Frenchman who lived there knew who his guest was and told me he did not give a bit of trouble. I have seen the Prince at Loos doing his bit. He was often in danger, for he went where the lads went. I am very proud of the Prince, and glad to be able to tell you this about him."

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