

Italians Take San Gabriele

London, Sept. 5.—Although official announcement is lacking, there seems to be little reason to question the despatches from various sources that Monte San Gabriele, the last of the Austrian strongholds in the Gorizia district, has been taken by the valorous Italian troops, giving them possession of the entire chain of hills dominating the Gorizia area.

London, Sept. 5.—A despatch received in London confirms the capture by the Italians of Monte San Gabriele together with 950 prisoners, including 32 officers. The Italians now possess the entire chain of mountains which dominate Gorizia.

Udine, Italy, Sept. 4.—It is impossible thus far to give even an approximate idea of the immense quantity of booty which has fallen into the hands of the Italians since the beginning of their advance. The materials captured show the precipitation with which the Austrians fled all along the line of attack. On the Bainsizza plateau, near Santo Spirito and Luska, whole convoys of arms and munitions were abandoned in such haste that there was no time to destroy them. At one point thousands of boxes of projectiles, hand grenades, rockets, shoes, rifles and helmets were strewn everywhere. Some of the caverns are still packed with Austrian dead, lying one on another. The bodies are being buried gradually.

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What of Russia?

(St. John Globe). A Russian military authority, General Shumsky, of the Petrograd Bourse Gazette now in England, makes light of suggestions that the loss of Riga opens the way for a German offensive which can or will seriously threaten Petrograd. Such an offensive, even unhindered by the Russian troops, could not in his judgment be developed in less than two months, and

long before that time—in 1917—three weeks—the rainy season and bad roads will render impossible any such operation this fall. Aside from the difficulties which the season will interpose, General Shumsky sees the possibilities of a most vigorous Russian resistance along a line of strong natural positions formed by the River Divina and the lake system in the Pokoff region. Convinced that Germany has not sufficient forces on the Eastern front for a great expedition, General Shumsky expresses doubt if the advances will be pushed even as far as Riga. Another authority on Russian affairs, Mr. A. J. Sack, Director of the Russian Information Bureau in New York, discounts the pessimistic tone of many comments on the Riga loss by declaring that ninety-five per cent. of the Russian army is "still sound fighting material." He is convinced that "as soon as the five per cent. of the army affected by Maximalist agitation recovers, or is amputated, the splendid fighting spirit of the army will be restored." The fact that since the revolution more than one hundred and eight thousand Russian deserters have returned to the army convinces Mr. Sack that the situation is far less desperate than is assumed, and that Russia, slowly recovering her strength, will continue to be an important factor in "making the world safe for democracy." The very stiff resistance that is being offered the Germans in the Riga sector apparently justifies some of the confidence these Russians express in the face of a situation which seems far from reassuring.

To Retire With All The Plunder

The German Idea as to Why War Should Now Come to an End

London, Sept.—The Daily Mail publishes the following editorial on the speech of the British Premier.

The signal merit of Mr. Lloyd George's eloquent and inspiring speech at Queen's Hall was that it set forth with supreme simplicity the two great arguments for the resolute prosecution of the war.

The Kaiser and his Chancellor, knowing what tremendous blows the German army has received from Sir Douglas Haig and the Allied armies in France, and apprehensive of that grim future when the vast armies of the United States will take the field, are endeavoring to force on negotiations. Their aim is to cheat the Allies into making a peace in which Germany will keep all her plunder, and they feel that now or never is the moment to negotiate it. Six months hence the American forces will be arriving by the hundred thousand; the British Admiralty may have been revived; Russia will have recovered herself. Germany is at the top of her strength; her forces from this hour must steadily decline. The map on another page today shows why the Germans are filling the world with "peace talk." It shows, too, why Great Britain is determined, as Mr. Lloyd George

declared, that there must be restoration before negotiation.

As he says, the Kaiser and the German Chancellor may talk glibly of peace, "but they stammer, they stutter over the word 'restoration.'" Our map makes plain why this is. One unbroken block of German territory stretches to day from Antwerp and Ostend to the neighborhood of Baghdad, a distance of over 1,000 miles. The span of German dominion is greater than the distance from New York to San Francisco. The shortest trade routes, the great trunk railways, the arteries, the very spine of Europe, these are all in Germany's hands. They shall not remain there—to that the Allies and the United States are pledged. The strength of the Allies will wax as that of Germany wanes. In quick succession Haig has struck blow after blow, always with complete and definite success. The Somme, Vimy and Messines ridges were captured in a brief and brilliant attack last week, and there are many more such strokes to come. It is not the first shot that wins in war, but, as a great French admiral has said, the last.

There is a second reason why the Allies can have nothing to do with negotiations. Pitt a century ago on such an occasion summed it up in the one word "Security." Mr. Lloyd George puts it as simply, as forcibly—"no next time." The German idea, as he says, is to stop now, retire with the plunder, and then resume war in ten years.

They say: "There are three things we ought to have foreseen. We ought to have had plenty of food stored in Germany. Next time! Then we shall see to it that there is plenty of copper, plenty of cotton: Then we made a mistake about submarines. Instead of having two or three hundred we ought to have had at least two or three thousand. Next time!" There must be no next time!

More disastrous than even an unfortunate war would be a bad peace which left Germany strong and free to repeat her assassin's attacks when she had multiplied her submarines and aero planes so that she could hold Great Britain at her mercy.

There can be no rest for the world till Germany is beaten and until her people have learnt that treachery and murder "do not pay."

The British nation is true as it was three years ago to its faith and ideals. Great passion, like great love, speaks with resolution and calm. "Why," asked Amiel, in one of his inspired moments, "do we call for justice and confidently prophesy its triumph! This demand does not come from the blindness of our vanity. It is the deepest cry of our whole being." And justice will yet be done. Let us recall the simple method of General Grant, who, when he found in his first great victory his men somewhat shaken by a violent attack, told them that the enemy were much more shaken—as was the truth—and led them bravely on to triumph.

His Short Suit

Jim Perkins had purchased a horse, which he afterward found to be afflicted with heaves. Now of all the misfortunes that might come to a horse, in Jim's opinion, heaves was the worst; so he advertised his horse for sale, describing him as being an unusually fine horse in every particular. A prospective buyer appeared in answer to the ad.

"Isn't he a corker? Hasn't he a fine coat?" exclaimed the owner enthusiastically.

"H'm! His coat is all right, but I don't like his pants," murmured the other.

Korniloff's Remarkable Career

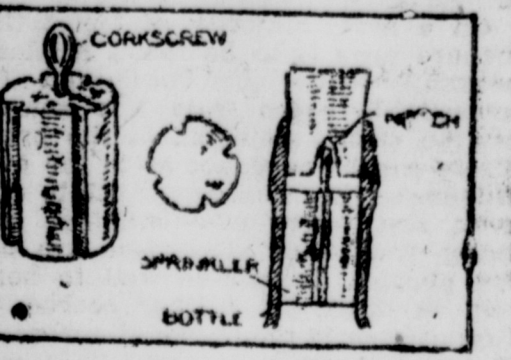
The life story of Gen. Korniloff, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, is as interesting as that of Kerensky himself. The son of a poor Siberian Cossack, Korniloff, at the age of 13, was a shepherd boy on the steppes, and he had not yet learned to read. To-day he speaks no fewer than 15 languages, and at the age of 47 he is at the head of all the armed forces of Russia on land. During the present war he was a prisoner in Austria, but escaped.

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Shaker Top That Fits Any Bottle



There are many times the cook wants to use a sprinkler bottle when she hasn't one. Shaker tops are very easy to make for any bottle. Two forks and a small corkscrew are all that is necessary. Put the corkscrew into a cork that will go down into the neck of the bottle. Notch the cork so that there will be four channels for the contents of the bottle to flow out. Have the top of the bottom cork low enough to permit a top cork to fit in the neck. The corkscrew is there for the purpose of pulling out the notched cork when it needs cleaning.

A JUMPING KANGAROO

A Mechanical Toy That May Be Made Easily

The newest kind of mechanical toy, according to the toy dealers' bulletin is a "jumping kangaroo" that jumps without the aid of a spring or any sort of inner works—simply utilizing a well known section of the law of gravity. Any one clever enough to carve rude figures in wood can make one.

The large hind legs of the beast are fastened immovably on an axle or pin and are attached, one on each side, so that they will swing together. Then the kangaroo is placed on a slightly inclined surface.

When the figure falls forward so that the front legs touch the inclined



surface the tail flies up and causes the swinging hind legs to forward until they come in contact with the incline again and relieve the weight from the front legs, which go up and then come down again by force of gravity, the operation being continued as long as the surface is inclined and the kangaroo moving forward by little jumps and bounds throughout the operation.

Adjust the weights in the body carefully—at least the weight of the body, so that the proper balance is obtained.

Bermuda's Coral Houses

Bermuda is the original home of the "White House." The simplest bungalow is built of the same material as the most pretentious villa, in almost precisely the same way. White coral blocks cut from the backbone of the islands are used for all building purposes. Many of the well-to-do negroes live in lovely little white coral bungalows and cottages, which for vivid, radiant whiteness would surpass the executive mansion at Washington. Paint can not rival the dazzling lustre of Bermuda's lime-washed coral buildings, shimmering as they do in the brilliant, sub-tropical sunshine like pillars of light.

Russians Use Wooden Spoons

The peasant class in Russia, which forms 77 per cent. of the total population, still uses the wooden spoon. The people of this class can not afford plated ware. The middle classes use steel and plated ware, and the wealthy classes usually have sterling. Most of the steel and plated ware is manufactured in Warsaw. Probably 80 per cent. of the people of Russia use the very cheapest grades of table ware and only 10 per cent. of silver ware.

USE CARE WITH EGGS TO GET TOP PRICE

Give the Customer Benefit of the Doubt First Principle of Good Marketing

In marketing eggs the highest prices can be obtained in supplying a retail trade. This is also one of the most satisfactory trades to cater to and is easy to get. There are hundreds of families in every large town or city that are looking for the person who will furnish eggs regularly each week for year around at several cents above the retail store prices.

The largest profits must come from superior marketing, and from special market advantages in selling eggs and stock. A difference of only a few cents a dozen makes a large increase in the income when several hundred hens are kept.

A neat package is a very good investment. An attractive shipping crate has much to do with fixing the product. The person who will take the trouble to prepare a neat package may be depended upon to be equally careful and painstaking about the quality of the goods which he puts into it.

The first principle of good marketing is to have good quality to sell. Quality sells itself. A fancy egg should be new-laid; that is, not more than one week old when it is delivered to the customer. It should be free from any foreign flavor due to improper feeding or to the absorption of objectionable odors.

To produce eggs of the highest quality requires skill and care. First, one must keep pure-bred fowls in order to get uniformity in color, shape and size of egg. Second, eggs must be selected for hatching that fulfill all the market requirements for strictly fancy eggs.

Eggs for a first class trade must be gathered regularly each day from nests that are especially fitted. If there is any doubt about the freshness of eggs, give the customer, not the eggs, the benefit of the doubt. Do not take any chance. One bad egg will ruin the reputation gained by selling a thousand good ones. As soon as the eggs are gathered they should be carried to a cool place and covered with a clean cloth so that dust cannot settle on them.

A damp cloth is required to rub off any slight discoloration. If it is necessary to wet the eggs, they should be wiped dry before being placed in the crate. They should not be washed unless absolutely necessary, because washing destroys the natural appearance of the shell.

LIFE OF A MAIL BAG

Post Office Bag Has Five Years of Life

The life of a mail bag in Canada is about five years, some lasting six or seven, according to the service to which they are given. Such bags pass into the hands of expert inspectors, who utilize such parts as still have some good material left, in making what is known as "piled bags." Many are thus reclaimed and returned to the service, constituting, with the sale of condemned material, the salvage of the repair shops. The remaining end is scattered all over Canada and gives work to many small and large shops. The bags or parts of bags are sold (that is when they cannot be used) to the highest bidder.

Skull Hole Closed With Rubber

For closing a hole in the skull Dr. A. Scandota of Naples uses rubber sponge. He reports to La Riforma Medica that he tried it on a rabbit and a dog, which he killed after nine and six months and found that except for slight loose adhesion to the dura, the rubber sponge was unchanged. It had caused no trouble and the animals had behaved normally.

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