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In the coast section the British attack at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 9th inst. After a short drum-fire preparation coming to grips with the Germans at various points, but according to the Vossische Zeitung version they did not succeed in ejecting the Germans from their positions.

Further to the south the British were more successful. Here two hours of drum-fire from Merket to Frozenberg was the prelude to violent infantry attacks in the sector between Draabank and St. Julien. The chief effort was concentrated south of Boesinghe and Langemarck railway, where the British established themselves on the west bank of the Steenbeek.

Austria Fears Italy Expects Great Drive

Washington, Aug. 8.—According to official advices received here, Germany expected to put Russia out of the war by an immense offensive that was begun with the drive following the effort of the disorganized Russian military forces to make a show against the enemy.

The plan of the German General Staff called many Austrian divisions from the Italian front to be sent directly to the Galician front, but the Vienna Government decided that it would be inopportune to remove a single division from the Italian theatre, reminding Germany that the system of shifting troops from the Isonzo and the Trentino last year cost Austria severe defeats by the Italians. All that Austria would consent to do was to call to the colors the older classes, who were dispatched to the Russian front.

General Conrad, the Austrian Commander in Chief on the Italian front, has never left that theatre except for one brief visit to Galicia. At the present time the Austrian army fears an Italian offensive, and is massing all available troops and artillery. Innsbruck is being feverishly fortified and measures are being taken in an attempt to block any possible action by the Italians in the direction of either Trieste or Laibach. General Conrad is personally directing the measures of defense, as the Austrian Staff and Government hold the view that the most serious threat to the Central Empires during the fall will be from the direction of Italy.

Austria is said in the despatches to have abated her former practice of supplying troops and materials to Germany on demand, taking the newer view that her own most serious menace is the Italian army, Russia for the moment being disposed of and Germany apparently being able to withstand the attention of the allied armies in the west.

Austria is said also to be increasing the number of submarines she is operating in the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas.

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Reported that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, German Socialist Leader, Has Been Released

Paris, Aug. 11.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Socialist leader in the German Reichstag, who was arrested in connection with the May Day demonstrations in Berlin in 1916, was liberated a fortnight ago by the German government through fear that he might die in prison. He is said to be suffering from tuberculosis, weighing only 34 pounds.

The authenticity of the above seems certain, says the Temps Geneva correspondent, although the German news papers, in obedience to orders, have kept silent regarding it.

The news, says the correspondent, was brought here by a Hollander who had just arrived from Germany. He says the trades' union organizations brought pressure upon the government for the release of Dr. Liebknecht, who is now in a private hospital and is not expected to recover, suffering in addition to the lung malady, from mental depression, the result of inhuman treatment while in prison.

[Dr. Liebknecht was tried by court martial in Berlin for "military treason" and sentenced to four years and one month in prison. A court martial at Thorn, also, is said to have sentenced him to four and a half years, at hard labor, charging that he had attempted to incite the soldiers of the Thorn garrison to disobedience and rebellion.]

of the military tactics of General von Freytag-Loringhoven not only makes no mention of the hitherto told German stories of French activity in Belgium, but proves their falsity by pointing out that

—the French main concentration was originally accomplished between Belfort and the Belgian frontier, and the first indication that they contemplated a German advance through Belgium resulted in a shift to the left. The Entente Allies recognized only on Aug. 17 that strong German forces also were advancing in a wide enveloping movement on the left bank of the River Meuse, where previously they had assumed that only an army of cavalry, strengthened by some infantry, was present.

The German historian declares the Germans retreated from the Meuse because they were too weak to break through the French line, but argues that although final success was in doubt there, Germany, by seizing the opportunity of a daring advance through Belgium, avoided war on her own territory. This is the whole story. The French concentration for defense on the Franco-German frontier. To prevent fighting there, Germany deliberately made a "scrap of paper" of the Belgian neutrality treaty, invaded the little kingdom and made her the recipient of the greatest conflict in history. The world knew all this before, but General von Freytag-Loringhoven is the first German to make the admission. It comes opportunely, and will strengthen world conviction that there must be no peace except a peace of restoration and reeducation.

A German Confession

(St. John Globe.)

Germany is beginning to own up. One of the most interesting and most significant of war admissions comes from Lieut.-General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, Chief of the Supplementary General Staff of the German army. This officer, presented in Copenhagen despatches as Germany's leading military historian, writes on the basis of the official general staff records in a recent contribution to a German newspaper confesses that the German invasion of Belgium was a military invasion pure and simple, and not a defensive action. Germany had hitherto sought to have the world believe, Germany, it will be remembered, has always argued that the invasion of Belgium was because of preparations by France to invade Germany by way of Belgium. At the beginning of the war there were published stories that French troops were in Belgium before Germany attacked Belgium, and after the capture of Brussels Germany sought to make the world believe that the discovery of documents in the Belgian archives proved the existence of a secret agreement between France and Belgium. That this was all lies the world never doubted, and now comes the admission of the official historian that the invasion of Belgium was a part

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Hostile Raiding Parties Repulsed

London, Aug. 9.—The text of the British official communication, issued to-night, follows:—

"A heavy rain is again falling. Our allies gained further ground during the day, northwest of Bixchooré. Hostile raiding parties were repulsed, last night, and this morning, north of Reux and in the neighborhood of Opsy.

"The enemy's artillery continued to show great activity east of Ypres.

"Yesterday, in spite of continuing wind, airplanes bombarded the enemy railway tracks, sidings and trains 40 miles behind the German lines, causing much damage, derailing one train and blowing up another. Bombs, also, were dropped, the previous night, on an enemy ammunition depot. One of our machines is missing."

London, Aug. 9.—To the northwest of Bixchoote, the French gained further ground against the Germans during the day, while the British repulsed attempted raids by hostile contingents at several points on their front, according to the official communication issued last night. A heavy rain is again falling in Flanders, the statement adds.

Guns Demanded Gold

Washington, Aug. 8.—Confirmation has reached the State Department of the report that Germany has demanded a loan in gold from Switzerland in return for coal. In official circles here this is taken as emphasis to the stories of financial difficulties in which Ger-

many finds herself at present.

Germany is in sad need of gold to meet the obligations which she has incurred with those neutrals with whom she can trade, for German paper money is no longer in favor, and the value of the German mark is depreciating almost to the vanishing point. Switzerland is resisting the demand, and if it is pressed she is in far better shape than Holland or the Scandinavian countries to meet either military or economic aggression from Germany.

Under present conditions Switzerland is dependent upon Germany for her coal but it is believed that the Allies may be able to meet her needs. With the restoration to France of the mining region so long in German hands, the supplies of the Allies may be increased to such an extent that Switzerland can be supplied despite the drain caused by urgent appeals from Italy for fuel.

Preparing For The Next Big Push

Copenhagen, Aug. 10.—A special despatch from Flanders to the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, cabled on the 9th inst., describes three heavy British attacks on the day resulting in the forcing and crossing of the Steenbeek River, at a point where the railroad from Boesinghe and Langemarck crosses the creek. It says that in consequence of better weather the artillery bombardment flamed up along the whole army front. This and other preparations indicate that a renewal of the general attack is impending as soon as the ground conditions permit the infantry to attack.

Attempt to Wreck House by Dynamite

Montreal, Aug. 9.—Considerable of a sensation was created throughout the city this morning when it became known that an attempt was made last night to blow up the summer residence of Lord Atholstan at Cartierville. Twenty-two windows in the house were shattered by the explosion, the walls were damaged and havoc wrought in the interior of the home. Lord Atholstan, his wife and daughter were in the house at the time, but all escaped with a shaking up and a scare. The explosion occurred about four o'clock in the morning and could be heard and felt for several miles, many people imagining that an earthquake had visited the district.

The dynamite is believed to be some of the lot that was stolen a few weeks ago from a quarry on the outskirts of the city by a gang of masked men who are still at large. It is generally feared that it is merely the first of a series of outrages that will be adopted by anti-scriptionists to terrorize the community. About a week ago a stick of dynamite was left at the door of Senator Beaubien's residence, but it was regarded more as a threat. Last night's occurrence shows that the dynamiters are prepared to go to any length in their campaign against conscription.

It was only because the explosive was badly packed that it failed to do greater damage. It was placed in a hole in a corner of the house below the sleeping quarters of Lord Atholstan and his family.