

Roumanians Are Making Headway

Jassy, Roumania, July 26.—The occupation of ten villages by the Roumanians in their new offensive is announced by the war office. The Austro-German forces retired in disorder. The statement follows:

"We continued our advance as far as 12 kilometres from our old front, occupying all our objectives and taking possession of ten villages. We captured 450 prisoners, many guns and much war material, the enemy is retiring in disorder."

Amsterdam, July 27.—Emperor Charles of Austria had a narrow escape when visiting the battle front in Galicia, while touching at a castle near the battle line Russian artillery shelled the dwelling.

London, July 27.—The number of deaths caused by the German air raid over London on July 7, totalled fifty nine.

Amsterdam, July 27.—Les Nouvelles of Maestricht reports that one of the chiefs of the German espionage service in Belgium was assassinated last Friday at Lommel, Belgian Limburg.

The newspaper also reports that seven Belgians were shot at Liege, July 12, including the Swiss curate of St. Lambert's parish at Horstal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constant failure to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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Discussion of Shipping Matters

London, July 28.—In the course of a discussion of the shipping question, yesterday, Lord Robert Cecil, blockade minister, after stating that Great Britain had been called on to make great sacrifices through tonnage shortage, remarked that about 6,500,000 out of 915,000,000 tons of British merchant shipping had now been allocated entirely to the needs of the navy and army, the allies and the dominions, while a further million tons were being used similarly on the outward journey and therefore were lost to the export trade.

"From the beginning of the war British ships have been requisitioned on a large scale by the government and run in national instead of private interests," said Lord Robert, "the rates paid to ship owners soon became much lower than could be earned by free ships, and British owners, therefore, were unable to earn the same freights as competitors. Now the situation has reached a stage at which it has been necessary to take complete control of all British shipping, first to ensure the employment of every vessel in the manner most consistent to the national interest, and second to divert from private pockets to the national treasury the high freights prevalent."

Referring to the sacrifices which the country generally has had to suffer Lord Robert said:

"The diversion of liners from long distance to short distance trade has afflicted injury on many British export

trades, particularly to India and the Far East, and, also upon the interests of our distant exporting colonies.

"As to imports curtailment, before the war we imported 59,000,000 tons yearly, last year 43,000,000 tons and the present year considerably less. Of the pre war imports less than a quarter were foodstuffs. Last year more than two thirds were foodstuffs or munitions, leaving less than a third of the greatly reduced total for productive industries.

"As to exports we have reduced our export trade by about 26 per cent., exports to our allies have increased to some extent as naturally would be expected, though this increase, representing the special and transient feature of the present situation, afford no substitute for the loss of permanent trade. Our exports to other foreign countries and to the Dominion overseas have fallen off nearly one third."

German Losses Exceedingly Heavy

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE and BELGIUM, August 1—(By the Associated Press)—The situation is virtually unchanged. This sums up the day's news from the wide zone along which the British and French yesterday hurled Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria forces back to the supporting defences at a depth varying between one and three miles. Artillery activities continued with great intensity, the British pouring a steady stream of high explosive shells into positions, which the Germans now hold, but there was comparatively little infantry fighting.

The Allies to-day were busy consolidating the positions they captured yesterday. Heavy German counter-attacks had been looked for, but outside of a few local attempts to regain positions these did not materialize. This was perhaps due partly to the heavy rain which continued without cessation since last night, filling shell holes with water and turning the ground into a deep mud over which it is difficult to fight. The German guns, however, many of which had been withdrawn to positions further back before the rain began had been carrying on a steady bombardment especially against the territory captured by the Allies on the northern side of the Ypres salient, but their fire has been more or less erratic because of the storm, which blocked the work of the observation officers. As usual, the Germans are employing great quantities of gas shells.

Due to the complete preparation made for yesterday's assault the British casualties have not been excessive, but the condition of the battlefield and statements by prisoners indicate that the German losses are exceedingly heavy. The British medical corps has again evinced a most complete organization. At eight o'clock last night, all British wounded had been collected and brought back to emergency stations. More than 4,000

prisoners with some sixty officers were taken by the British in the Ypres salient alone.

Prussians, Bavarians and Saxons all have given of their number to swell the total captured, and no more defeated appearing men have been seen in the prison stations since the beginning of war. Particularly notable was the scarcity of veteran non-commissioned officers and the large number of youths from the 1918 class which are nothing more than raw recruits. One veteran of many battles freely expressed his contempt of these youngsters who he said, lacked stamina to stand up under the hardships of war and could not be depended upon in a tight place such as they found themselves facing yesterday.

Most of these prisoners were miserable, sorry-looking lot, many of them suffering from internal complaints caused by exposure and the majority from hunger. Few of them have any hope of Germany winning the war and one officer ventured the opinion that the time of the Fatherland's downfall was near. He based his opinion largely on the scarcity of men and certainly boyish faces, now in prison cages, appear to be indicative of a lack of human material.

Poultry Keeping For Everybody

"Unlike most industries, poultry-keeping, if it is to take its rightful place among our Dominion industries, must depend mainly upon the well-directed efforts of the small producer rather than upon the large operations of the poultry farm." Thus speaks the Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms in his introductory letter to a bulletin by the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Mr. F. C. Eiford, on "Poultry-Keeping in Town and Country." Mr. Eiford goes over every phase on his subject. With a large number of especially interesting and appropriate illustrations, after pointing out the advantages derived and offered by poultry-keeping, he describes the best method of housing and of feeding. He shows that poultry farming can be made profitable, pleasurable and health producing. With particular reference to the adaptability of women and girls, he mentions two or three classes of people who might well turn their attention to poultry-keeping as a side line. He gives hints and suggestions on the best breeds to have and how to select birds with good constitutions. Pigeons as well as all kinds of fowl demand attention. In short, the publication is a complete and valuable handbook on poultry raising and keeping. Everybody interested can get a copy free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Peace Kites are Flying once More

Kaiser Realizes Perilous state of Empire

Paris, July 13.—The dominant note of the world at the present moment is war-weariness. All the peoples of the world are sick of the war, and want it to end. That is perfectly true. We are all longing for peace, longing for the blessed time when we shall have

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time to devote to our own proper affairs free from interference by the cursed aspirations of an epileptic autocrat. Yes, we want peace, and there is not a man or woman worthy of the name in France who would not welcome with inexpressible joy an honorable issue out of the terrible affliction. But while it is true we are longing for peace it is quite a mistake that the Entente Allies who are more or less suffering from war-weariness, are prepared to give in. That is a German-made error. There is quite as much, aye, considerable more, fighting spirit left—as events prove in the British, French, Russians, Italians and their small allies, as ever. The Central Powers are doing their best to keep level with them, but find it a most difficult task. Austria-Hungary is not as pro-German as she was, no more are Bulgaria and Turkey. Germans themselves are most weary at the present moment, whichever way they look, they can detect no bright light—no ray of hope—though they are still making huge sacrifices to impress the people in the Fatherland and retard revolution. The grave political crisis in Germany may well be

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ent unrest in Germany it is clear that the Kaiser realizes the perilous position of his Empire. In view of Russia's successful new offensive, of America's entry in the war, of Greece taking sides with Britain and France, and other disquieting events, it is time Germany took her soundings. Somebody had to be blamed and pay the penalty for Germany's latest misfortunes; so the Crown Prince, not the Kaiser decided that the Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg be held responsible and unsaddled. He was the chosen scape-goat though not the chief culprit. There is no telling as yet how the crisis in Germany will end; that it is likely to have very serious consequences is generally admitted. The ex-Chancellor still possesses much influence, and he means to make a bold fight to be re-instated. The crisis in Germany will prove very helpful to Germany's enemies, as it will create additional embarrassment for the Fatherland which will not escape the attention of Germany's allies who have become none too friendly.

Peace kites are flying once more all over the world; these are all German-made of course, and not likely to deceive anybody. The Hun reluctantly recognize that the Entente Allies are on the way to victory—to an easy win. One or two battles like that of Arras and Messines, and further Russian progress, and the way to Berlin will open as by magic. This is why Germany and her supporters want peace now; want it badly, while so much foreign territory is in their grip, when they could claim to enter a peace conference on the terms of the victors. It is because they know for a fact that their doom is sealed if the fighting continues, that the Germans are now

POSING AS HUMANITARIANS

This role does not become them, and offering terms "because the world has shed enough blood." Russia has been offered bribes, France has been again insulted by proposals for separate peace. Both countries see clearly that Germany is seeking to evade the con

sequences of her crimes, and their refusal to consider the proposal is emphatic and to the point. Russia's answer was to take thousands of prisoners and more impregnable places; the capture of Halicz is a first class strategic success. France has replied by once more decimating the Crown Prince's reserves around the vital section of the western front. No peace has been offered to the British Empire. Germany is too discerning for that. No kind of peace except a virtual surrender of Germany and her allies is possible. The Entente Allies will continue to fight forward to the complete victory which is not believed to be so very far away. Half-victory will be possible very soon, and the Entente Allies will have to summon all their fortitude to still refuse to entertain peace.

The mad and successful dash on the Flanders coast, resulting in isolating a British section and causing a temporary retreat, though regrettable, is but a small affair, compared with the splendid progress made by Russia. Even if, as Germany alleges, 1,250 British prisoners and "much booty" were captured, that will soon be made good. The Germans are no longer in a position to follow up victory, before their intense bombardment, lasting 24 hours, it was almost certain that they would reap some benefit from the same. Their victory has not been as important as they make out. Its effect on the crisis in the Fatherland will be short-lived. The blow was a new attempt on the part of the Germans to move down the coast to Dunkirk and Calais—an old futile design.

This latest German success should serve to remind us of the fact that the Germans are not yet by any means beaten. For all that the initiative will remain—we all fervently hope—at least—with the Entente Allies. War is nothing but a "give and take game"; those who play it the most skillfully are certain to win. Air raids on London—and that of Saturday last was beyond doubt the most disastrous—will not cause a cessation of hostilities. Bombs can be dropped by the British and French the same as by Germans. While bombs were being dropped on London last Saturday morning, reprisals were being taken by French airmen who penetrated into Germany and dropped bombs on Essen (Krupps) and other places, with excellent results.

GERMANY FEARS AERIAL RETALIATIONS.

Dropping of bombs on Constantinople by British naval airmen, causing much damage to ships (the Goeben included) and the War office, was the sort of work that leaves a last impression behind. Reprisals are vital and must be insisted on. What is good for the goose is equally good for the gander.

Germans continue to demonstrate great anxiety regarding the British fleet, especially since it has been reinforced by the American fleet, and their submarine campaign. These two matters seem uppermost in the minds of all parties in the Fatherland and many and varied are the attempts to explain certain difficult points away. Germans can not understand why they have not yet won the war, nor why Britain is not yet starved into submission. They will soon learn the truth, after being deceived so long. The premature report that Ostend had fallen may herald the approach of such an event. In spite of Germany's slight and temporary victory on the Flemish coast, it is no secret that the position of the Germans in that quarter is untenable. Ostend and Zeebrugge have been so battered to pieces of late that a few more attacks on these places either from the sea or otherwise will cause Germans to evacuate such "hell centres and death traps." Important events are in course of development, and though Germans are all smiles, they know perfectly well that such smiles are artificial and forced on. As already observed, the hardest task the Germans have now is to keep up an appearance of courage. The Kaiser is enthroned upon a volcano which may any day erupt.

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