

FOES' DISTRESS GROWING WORSE

Food Situation is Now Very Critical.

Flour Ration Cut, and Meats Inadequate.

London Cable—The food situation in Germany is becoming more critical. Rations of the most indispensable articles of food are reduced or are no longer procurable, and people are again beginning to ask when there will be sufficient food to feed the population of the large towns during the three critical months ahead.

As to the situation in the immediate future everything indicates that the period until the fruits of the new harvest become available is likely to be one of grave anxiety and distress for the German people. Only dire necessity could have compelled the Government to reduce the flour ration from seven to five and one-half ounces, and though the Germans expected great relief from the Ukraine they cannot hope to derive much assistance from that quarter.

In this connection the Chemnitz Volkstimme says: "Kindly spare us Ukraine promises. We have been fooled too often with empty words. Tell the people the plain truth."

The Berlin Vorwaerts declares that the physical and moral powers of the population to endure privations have been substantially diminished through another year of war, and that further reduction of the rations must constitute a serious danger.

Meat is scarce, and even now it is impossible to provide the large towns with their proper quota of meat. The whole cattle-breeding industry of Germany is threatened, and with it the supplies of meat, milk, and fat. In April there was a further reduction in the milk supply in certain large towns, including Berlin. The inhabitants of Breslau lately have received only one ounce a week of butter and margarine together, in order to make up for the shortage of food still more substitutes have been made.

German newspapers recently published an advertisement of a special drug "for stilling hunger and enabling people to hold out until the next meal."

In regard to the effect that the shortage of food is having on the health of the nation the great decrease in the German birth-rate is a matter of interest. A report compiled by the local Government Board of Infant Welfare in Germany showed that in 1916, 40 per cent. fewer babies were born than in 1917, and from 1915 to 1917 the total decrease was equivalent to 10,000,000.

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Disturbance of the stomach and liver always precede attacks of fever and ague, showing derangement of the digestive organs and deterioration in the quality of the blood. In these ailments Parmlax's Vegetable Pills have been found most effective, abating the fever and subduing the ague in a few days. There are many who are subject to these distressing disturbances and to these there is no better preparation procurable as a means of relief.

PARIS AGAIN FEELING SAFE FOR SIX WEEKS

German Losses in Recent Drive Awful—Tanks and Fliers Helped French.

A USEFUL GAIN

Foch Retakes Important Strategic Point Near Soissons.

Paris Cable—Paris breathes easier once more. The city has heard the good tidings that the enemy is being held, that the bars are definitely up on the Noyon-Montdidier front.

This announcement is made with great assurance by the best qualified spokesmen on military matters. Maurice Barres, who gleaned information from the best sources, declares concerning the German drive on Paris: "It is finished. They will recommence it in six weeks, perhaps in two months. Meanwhile they will look elsewhere."

Regarding the latter affirmation there is also a unanimity of opinion: "The enemy is out of breath and somewhat weakened by blood-letting. His latest rush was, perhaps, the most furious, but also the briefest, lasting only five days, whereas the average of the previous offensives was double that time. Undoubtedly he gained some ground, but the price he paid is suicidal.

For the allies the only facts mattering are the Germans' double failure to

rush Compiègne and to lure the French strategic reserves within reach.

The enormity of the German losses is guaranteed by official documents in the hands of the French command. Of what nature the disclosures are can be inferred from the following: "A Prussian regiment engaged at Resains-sur-Matz counted in the evening of the fight scarcely 70 men."

The ever-increasing importance of tanks and air squadrons is eloquently demonstrated by the recent combats. Thanks to the tanks, the French were able to drive wedges into their opponents' flanks, obtaining the main gains.

Thanks to the concerted action of the French infantry and the air squadrons, the foe's numerical superiority of bayonets is counterbalanced. A striking example of this occurred on June 2 when a squadron of five-score airplanes, carrying 4,000 bombs, crashed troops massing for a big attack.

IMPORTANT GAIN.

Paris Cable—German troops attempted during the night to cross the Matz River near the Oise but were halted by the fire of the French, says today's War Office statement. In local actions northeast of the woods of Genlis, south of Dammar and the region of Vinly (north-west of Chateau Thierry), the French took 70 prisoners and a number of machine guns.

French troops have re-occupied Coevres-et-Valseroy (south-west of Soissons), an important strategic point, from which the Germans have been endeavoring to debouch their troops. The War Office announcement of this adds that ground has also been gained around Montgobert. The text of the statements reads: "Day—South of the Aisne a local operation enabled us to drive the enemy out of Coevres-et-Valseroy, which we occupied. We likewise enlarged our ground east of Montgobert. One hundred and thirty prisoners and about ten machine guns remained in our hands."

In local actions north-east of the woods of Genlis, south of Dammar and in the region of Vinly the French took 70 prisoners and captured a number of machine guns. An enemy attempt to cross the Matz River near the Oise was checked by French fire. On the rest of the front the night was calm.

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them as long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

JAPAN IS READY TO CROSS URALS

Go Far as Necessary to Check the Germans.

Three Millions, If Needed, for Siberia.

London Cable—The Yordzu, a prominent Japanese newspaper, dealing with the question of intervention in Siberia, says: "What additional resources can the allies muster? Prompt action by the Japanese army alone can save England, France and humanity. The allies soon will request the intervention of Japan who now stands like an archer with bow bent."

"The answer must be instantaneous; Japan's army exists in vain if it is not used now to win the game which divides the world. Japan must call up half a million men, two millions, three millions if necessary and advance to the Urals or beyond until the main enemy is encountered. "We will go as far as is necessary to check the Germans effectively. We fear no difficulties and will shrink from no sacrifices, realizing that we allies must win or succumb to Tautonic domination."

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TWO MORE VICTIMS Sunk by U-Boat Off the American Coast.

Washington Report—The Norwegian barque Samoa, 1,661 tons net, from San Jose Agros, was sunk by a U-boat off the Virginia coast at 3 a. m. Friday, June 14, the Navy Department announced today. Fifteen members of the Samoa's crew were rescued by a schooner which later transferred them to another vessel, which is bringing them to an Atlantic port. The sinking of the Samoa brings the total shipping losses to 19 vessels as a result of the German submarine raid on the American coast. The Norwegian sailing ship Sabina has been sunk by a German submarine twenty miles off the Virginia coast. The Navy Department announced tonight that the crew had been picked up by an American vessel and had been brought to an Atlantic port.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASES.

London Cable—The Board of Trade figures for the month of May show an increase in imports of £2,250,000 over the same of last year. The principal increases were: Food, £2,500,000; cotton, £4,000,000 and oils, £3,900,000. Exports increased £1,250,000. There was an actual increase in cotton textiles of £1,200,000 but decreases in other commodities account for the reduced total increase.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

MORE VILLAINY BY THE ENEMY

London Cable—The British Admiralty announces that the area within five miles of where the Dutch hospital ship Koningen Regentes was sunk has been searched and no more mines have been found. But between June 2 and 7, nine newly-moored German mines were swept up in the track used only by Dutch ships engaged in repatriating British and German prisoners.

"It seems clear," says the statement of the Admiralty, "that the mines were laid to catch repatriating vessels on their passage west, and that the submarine which laid them remained in the route to sink the ships on the eastern journey. If not already sunk with British repatriated prisoners, it is remarkable that there were no German prisoners on the Koningen Regentes on this trip."

The use of Miller's Worm Powders insures healthy children so far as the ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These sap the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.

CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

Grave Events Said to Be Imminent.

London Cable says—Reports of a serious crisis in Austria are current today. They come from various outside sources, but there is no direct confirmatory news.

A news message today from the semi-official Fabra Agency of Madrid says private information from reliable sources state that grave events

are about to occur in Austria, where the population is demanding peace at any price.

Amsterdam messages say a rumor was circulated on the bourse yesterday that rioting had begun in Vienna.

WIN IN E. AFRICA.

British Force Enters Malema Unopposed.

London Cable—The War Office today issued the following statement concerning operations in East Africa: "Between June 3 and 10 the enemy force withdrew southward from the Lado River into the difficult hill country about Malema. Our pursuing columns, after a number of minor encounters with enemy detachments, entered Malema unopposed June 12, the enemy having retreated further southward the Lignya River."

10,000 REDS SLAIN.

Bolshevik Red Guards Wiped Out by Huns.

Amsterdam Cable—Gen. Knoerzer, in a telegram to Gen. Elichhorn, the German commander in the Ukraine, says a message from Kiev reports that forces of about 10,000 Bolshevik Red Guards, commanded by Czech officers, have been almost wiped out by German troops to the west of Taganrog, a Russian port on the north shore of the Sea of Azov, and were marching toward Taganrog. More than 3,000 dead Bolshevik soldiers were counted in one vicinity and this did not include the bodies of those drowned.

Gen. Knoerzer says the losses of the Germans were slight.

A few persons of sense are more awful than a multitude of fools.—Plato.

CANADIANS WILL RESPOND GLADLY AND CHEERFULLY TO ANYTHING THAT FOOD BOARD SEES FIT TO ASK OF THEM, SAYS LADY WHITE



LADY WHITE. Wife of the Minister of Finance.

"In order that the soldiers who are fighting for us may be well supplied with the most nourishing food and that the people of Great Britain and the Allies may be saved from hunger, we in Canada are asked to increase our production of food-stuffs and to assist to the utmost of our ability in conserving what has been produced. "As is being reiterated every day, the object of increased production and of the saving of food is one and the same—namely, that more may be available to be sent abroad. It stands to reason that the less food consumed in Canada the more there will be to be shipped overseas. "If all the people of Canada would resolutely determine to consume during the war only as much food as is necessary for the proper maintenance of their health, a great national economy would be effected. Generally speaking, all of us eat much more than is really good for us. "Apart from the question of saving in quantity, it is impera-

tive that we economize in the foods which are high in nutritive value for their bulk. This is why we are asked to use as little white flour, beef, bacon and butter as possible, and to refrain from using much lamb and veal in place of these. We have plenty of substitutes which we can use without injury to our health—corn and brown bread, roiled oats, fish, potatoes, beans and other vegetables—to mention only a few. "While everyone cannot produce food, perhaps, yet all can save by exercising a little patriotic self-denial. What the Chairman of the Food Board is asking us to do is but a small thing in the way of sacrifice, and I am sure that we should gladly observe all the regulations which he finds it necessary to make from time to time. "I believe that food conservation will prove a mighty factor in the conduct of the war, and in this, as in other things, the Canadian people may be depended upon to nobly and bravely do their part."

LADY WHITE.

WINE PITS KEEP RHEIMS SECURE

Troops, Safe in Immense Champagne Cellars,

Emerge From Defences Only at a Crisis.

Rotterdam Cable says—Gen. von Ardenne, in an article in the Berliner Tageblatt, attempts to explain to the people of Germany why Rheims still remains in the possession of the French. It is due entirely, he says, to the strength of the defence, and not, as hitherto suggested, in accordance with some obscure German tactical motive.

"Rheims," he writes, "is held by a very strong garrison of at least two divisions of French colored colonial troops. These troops find complete protection from German artillery fire in deep cellars miles in extent, constructed by great champagne firms. Against gas clouds which float over the town these cellars offer complete protection. Therefore the garrison really is behind an impregnable armored shelter so far as a German storm attack is concerned.

"Moreover, such an attack is scarcely to be thought of in view of the gas clouds which are continually over the city, while even if it were attempted, the French colonial regiments would be able to emerge from their defences with unthinned ranks. The fight, therefore, would be an extremely bloody one."

Von Ardenne adds that the fall of Rheims would not be decisive, though it would affect the whole French Champagne front, even perhaps as far as Verdun.

FEWER SUICIDES.

War Causes Marked Decrease in Britain.

London, June 17.—The British Medical Journal finds that the war has caused a marked decline in the proportion of suicides to the population. Among males rate per million living was 157 in the ten years ending 1910, 151 in 1914, and 105 in 1915. In 1916 it was a little higher, 111.

The rate of suicide among women showed a fall from 47 in the years 1901-10 to 45 in 1914 and 1915, and 38 in 1916. The greatest reduction among men was at the age of 45 to 65, whereas for women of later middle-age the rate had not fallen at once.

The reason for this, according to the Journal, is the increased employment opened up by the war. Fresh interests and diversions have given the mind a new outlook on life.

DRIVE ON HALF ITALIAN FRONT

Rome Cable says—The Austrian offensive includes more than half the entire Italian front. The battle lines cross the Lagarina Valley, which extends north and south about five miles inside the Austrian frontier, and is about 25 miles deep north of the City of Trento. From there the line runs out to the vicinity of Thene; then north-east to the Flava River, near Segusino; then flows to the Flava south-eastward to the sea. The Asago plateau lies between the Lagarina Valley and the Brenta River, directly north of the city of Vicenza. The lines along the middle Flava protect the important city of Treviso, which is only 15 miles north of Venice.

TURKS TAKE TABRIZ.

Second City in Persia Captured in Advance.

London, June 15.—Turkish troops have occupied Tabriz, next to Teheran, the largest city in Persia, according to a Turkish official statement dated June 14.

The text reads: "We have occupied both shores of Lake Urmia and the town of Tabriz (northwest Persia) in order to protect the wing of our army on the Caucasian front."

Tabriz is the capital of the province of Azerbaijan, and is situated on the Asiatic Bitter River. It is one of the best cities in Persia. Tabriz was for a long period theemporium for the trade of Persia to the west, but since the opening of the railway through the Caucasus and greater facilities for transport on the Caspian, much of its trade with Russia had been diverted to Ostar and Tschit.

Nell—I stopped in at a bargain sale to-day. Belle—Did you see anything that looked cheap? Nell—Yes. Several men waiting for their wives.—London Tit-Bits.

To economize on tea you should use only the genuine Salada. A pound of Salada yields so many more cups than does ordinary tea that it is a real saving compared to the ordinary tea.