

NO. 26, 1918

HELP WANTED.

MILL HELP WANTED. Mill and Spinner for day and night. Highest wages paid. For full particulars apply to the Sing Sing Prison, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BOYS FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS to learn Carding and Spinning. Wages paid while learning. For full particulars apply to the Sing Sing Prison, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED-NINE HOURS. Wages W. A. Dixon, Galt, 100 E. 10th St.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

COUNTRY STORE PROP. on country road; nine rooms; good selling business; arrangements can be made. Executor's estate of the late H. A. 28, Barrie, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL. Dominion Express Mfg. Co.

BOYS-BABY CHICKS. Eggs \$1.50. Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Whites, Wyandottes, Golden Pheasants, Golden Polish. Write for satisfaction guaranteed. Farm, Perth, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STANDARD HOTEL-IN. With good selling business. Apply Box 6, Lindsay.

WILL BUY A SAW MILL. Complete with all modern machinery. Only run a few years; situated on belt of hemlock and hardwood. Good business opportunity. Apply to Box 423, B. C. Ont.

IMMEDIATE SALE-340 ACRES. Situated near maple, birch, and hemlock. Frontage on the county of Peterborough. Located below Purdy's Mill. Timber shipped via C. N. Railway. Would sell the timber or Johnson, Coe Hill.

Classes of Debts.

Business and unnecessary debt paid a pestilence. A business financier. There are two debts. One is constructive, the other is a destructive. One is a farmer or business man who has a business, and he will borrow money to buy more stock, build improvements, and so on. The other is a man who has a business, and he will borrow money to buy a automobile or some other thing, and he will not pay back the money.

Who Could Hear.

Her (to granddaughter)—I can hear John snoring in the next room. That's a snoring grandpa. That's a snoring grandpa. That's a snoring grandpa. Send 'em to the next room.

Is Better or Worse.

When they are bad, are worse than when they are good. It is better to be in the wrong than to be in the right. It is better to be in the wrong than to be in the right.

HEROIC ITALIAN COUNTER DRIVES IN AUSTRIAN LINE

Defenders Regain More Towns From Invaders Who Crossed Piave

Enemy Forces Are Divided, and One Group is in Grave Danger

London cable says: By counter-attacking all along the Piave, the Italians have gained further ground on the Montello, in the northern sector of the river front, and have also made headway southeast of this ridge.

The Austrians here had been occupying a narrow strip along the river bank. The Italians drove in the Austrians and established themselves on the bank of the Piave below Sileio (about 18 miles from the Adriatic). Through the reaching of the river here the positions occupied by the Austrians have been divided. Unofficial reports assert that the Italians have recaptured the village of Capo Sileio, lying on the edge of the marsh region, some twenty miles east of Venice.

FRENCH GAIN GROUND.

South and east of Asiago the French and Italians in brilliant counter-offensives have retaken Pennar, Bertigo and Costalunga, past which the Austrians had hoped to push their front and gain the Astico River valley, which leads to Vicenza, on the plains below. Not alone were the positions regained, but more than 200 prisoners fell into the hands of the Allied troops.

On their part, over the entire mountain region, the Austrians have remained quiet, except when compelled to go on the defensive.

AREAS HEAVED WITH DEAD.

Correspondents of Rome papers at Italian headquarters telegraphs that conditions at the battle-front are increasingly advantageous to the Allied armies. After the fourth day of the battle the fighting is restricted to two salients on the Piave, where Austrians who crossed the river are surrounded by the Italian artillery and Allied airplanes, which, in addition to causing great losses to the enemy, have succeeded in destroying many of their bridges and interrupting their communications. The correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia says that there are many signs among the enemy of demoralization. The Italians in their counter-attack have come across areas heaped with dead Austrians. Entire Hungarian units have been annihilated. The enemy, exhausted by his efforts, has stopped all operations in the mountain sector. The Italians on the Asiago plateau have re-established the former lines, while the Austrians have been compelled to employ their reserves to withstand the counter-attacks, in spite of which the Italians have made important advances.

On the Piave, which runs red with blood, the enemy maintains a constant pressure from Montello to the sea. In his entire advance he has succeeded in holding only twelve square miles, which is less than he gained on the first day. He has occupied Montello salient to a depth of two and a half miles. Further south he holds the bridgehead of Sandona on the Piave for a stretch of less than two miles. Battalions of Archduke Joseph pushed as far as Ciano, on the Montello, but the Italian counter-attacks during a violent storm and regained some lost ground, while the artillery cut up the Austrians reserves which were being brought up to the river front. At Susegana some hamlets on the southeast of the Montello, which have changed hands ten times, are now held by the Italians. For a hundred yards along the railroad which runs between Monte Belluna and Monte Proua the ground is encumbered with enemy dead. Repeated attempts at crossings of the Piave south of Montebello have failed. The greater part of the army of Archduke Joseph, which should have reached Treviso on the first day of the offensive, is still on the left bank of the Piave.

LOSSES ENORMOUS.

The losses of the Austrians are reaching a tremendous total. The correspondent adds that the estimate of headquarters indicates that in the first three days the effectiveness of twenty enemy divisions suffered so severely that many of these divisions had to be withdrawn. Two divisions were taken out of the battle for Mount Grappa with a loss of several thousand men each.

The correspondent of the Tribuna telegraphs that the Austrians had in the Grappa sector twelve hundred and sixty guns, including fifty of 12-inch calibre. The Austrians have had to heavily employ reserves, while the Italian reserves are practically intact.

The correspondent of the Messaggero says the enemy occupied 25 square miles of territory at a cost of 150,000 casualties. All the prisoners taken by the Italians are without food reserves. Prisoners admit that great losses were sustained by the Austrians, the first four regiments attacking at Montebello being practically wiped out, 50 per cent. being killed. Three Austrian divisions fighting in the sector of Sileio lost 70 per cent. An officer who had tried to lead his regiment across the Piave stated that at least one out of every ten of his men were killed before they even approached the river bank. Two other regiments had orders to cross and suffered likewise. They, unable to advance, remained as glued to the opposite bank. They had no reserve divisions. Provisions on the enemy side of the Piave were scarce, and the officers had been told that they would find an abundance on this side. They threw foot bridges across the stream, but as rapidly as they were made they were destroyed by the Italian shells.

The third day, perhaps, marked the enemy's heaviest pressure on the Piave River, which was to be forced at all costs. Facing one Italian division were twelve Austrian divisions, and seven divisions were waiting in reserve. The first divisions were cut up, and reserves took their place, while the spirit and courage of the Italian army continued high. The brigades held in reserve march on the first day. Provisions and munitions are being poured to the front by all the lines of communication without a hitch or interruption.

ITALIAN REPORT.

Rome cable: From the Montello to the sea the battle of the Piave River is continuing bitterly without pause. Last night Italians forced the invaders to withdraw their whole front north of the Montebello railway. An additional 2,000 Austrian prisoners have been captured. Czech-Slovak units have fought valiantly side by side with the Italians.

The Austrians yesterday afternoon launched a fresh attack on the Piave with strong forces and succeeded at first in gaining some ground in front of Zenson. Later Italian reserves were brought up and forced the Austrians to retire.

French forces on the Asiago plateau stormed the Austrian positions at Bertigo and Pennar. Italian troops succeeded in capturing Costalunga. The text of the War Office announcement is appended:

"From the Montello to the sea the battle is continuing bitterly without pause. Yesterday evening we drove the enemy back to the north of the Montebello railway, and made him withdraw his whole front of attack somewhat towards the northeastern salient of the Montello, capturing 1,225 prisoners and taking numerous machine guns.

"Along the Piave River the struggle is fluctuating fiercely on the front lines. It is being carried out by the enemy with decision and hardiness and sustained by our troops with great stubbornness and bravery.

"The enemy on the afternoon of yesterday, launching to the attack fresh and numerous troops, succeeded at first in gaining some ground in front of Zenson, but he was promptly checked, and afterwards was forced to retire by our reserves which immediately arrived.

"Our troops with energetic counter-attacks succeeded in greatly reducing the fighting sector to the west of San Dona di Piave. Prisoners to the number of 512 remained in our hands.

"Czech-Slovak units have valiantly given their first tribute of blood to the generous principles of freedom and independence for which they are fighting on our side. The 25th Infantry Division, in the course of five days of glorious fighting without pause; the Biadene Brigade, and the 209th and 210th Regiments were able yesterday in repeated counter-attacks to bring out all their valor.

"From dawn to sunset our own and allied airmen and the seaplanes of the Italian Royal Navy were all active in chasing and not allowing the enemy to approach, our lines for observation or for other aims. Our machines carried out bombardments, attacks on the enemy with machine-gun fire and interrupted uninterruptedly and effectively in the battle.

"Fourteen enemy machines were brought down. One of our airmen did not return. Along the whole front our observation balloons co-operated usefully and courageously.

"On the Asiago plateau French units by a successful surprise operation carried the positions of Bertigo and Pennar, capturing 102 prisoners.

"Our troops completed the gains with the capture of Costalunga, taking another 100 prisoners.

"Enemy attacks on Corno were repulsed."

RAIDED THE RIVER.

American Patrols Crossed Marne to Do So.

(With the American Army in France, cable: Two American patrols crossed the Marne east of Chateau Thierry early this morning. They established contact with the hostile forces, killed a considerable number of the enemy, and brought back prisoners.

These were from Landwehr units, which is taken as an indication that no hostile attacks are intended at this point in the immediate future. Late this afternoon American machine gunners discovered a hostile party in considerable numbers apparently making ready to attempt to cross the river. But after these guns were turned loose for a few minutes, the enemy abandoned whatever plans he had.

Ready-made Medicine.—You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable, for scalds, burns, bruises, cuts, sores, ulcers and the like it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

SLAMMED GATES UPON TEUTONS

Great Work of British On Montello Hills.

Heroic Deeds by Detachment of Cyclists.

Italian Headquarters Cable.—Montello, the oval-shaped chain of hills which hinge the Austrian offensive, has been occupied for several months by the British, who came to Italy under Gen. Plumer. A British division occupied the southwestern ridges of the Asiago plateau which the French on their right. The British action, according to the Austrians, momentarily abandoned on Saturday morning with a view to strengthening the line, but only resisted all Austrian attempts, but gallantly counter-attacked in a fashion that marked "the slamming the gates of Italy in the face of the invader."

Instead of fleeing, they dismounted and accomplished heroic deeds. They were changing position, and moving along a line of forest which they dismantled and then ran into a vastly superior Austrian contingent barring the way. Instead of fleeing, they dismounted and advanced with fixed bayonets. Simultaneously the Austrians were ordered to charge and the waves of bayonets clashed. A terrific fight ensued, but the splendid physique and undaunted courage of the British cyclists proved too much for the Austrians, who fled, carrying their rifles, the British pursuing and capturing many rifles and prisoners.

One of the most successful features of the operation was the wise distribution and rapid handling of reserves, which is illustrated by the British action on the British sector, and is further testified to by the splendid Anglo-Italian camaraderie which pervaded the operation. The Austrians were ordered to retire, with a view to straightening the salient. A small detachment was left on the crest of a hill 2,000 feet high, to cover the withdrawal. The Austrians, who immediately perceived the British intention to overwhelm the detachment, but the latter although almost completely surrounded and outnumbered, tenfold, succeeded in holding the enemy at bay.

The commander of the Alpine detachment decided on his initiative to attempt to rescue the Britishers. The question was whether the British were able to arrive in time to find the defenders alive. The commander of the Alpine detachment decided on his initiative to attempt to rescue the Britishers. The question was whether the British were able to arrive in time to find the defenders alive.

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Foe Has Only a Limited Number.

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"The activity of the German submarines on the American coast is a manifestation of the failure of the enemy's submarine campaign. The enemy has a limited number of submarines, and his only chance of employing this available number successfully is to concentrate their operations on the focal points of allied trade. All shipping which supplies the allied armies must converge in the areas in the vicinity of England and France.

"Every submarine which operates far afield, as off the extensive coast of America, simply means less losses to the allies, because it is one less submarine where shipping is heavy, and therefore harder to protect. If the allies could in any way influence the enemy they would encourage him to send his submarines to these areas distant from the critical areas of allied activity, which would result in the loss of some ships—losses will undoubtedly go on until the end of the war. What we are concerned about is whether the losses the enemy inflicts are critical—are more than he can stand. As long as they are kept below the crucial stage they could go on indefinitely and not affect the war.

"From the enemy press it is evident that these little submarine raiders a remote areas, such as raids on the American coast, the hom-

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Instead of pushing through allied lines with stubborn indifference to casualties so long as an objective was gained, they now waver and then halt in the face of artillery and rifle fire of the men barring their way, and with the points they were trying to gain still far beyond their reach.

Ambitious attempts by the troops of the Central Powers in the past few weeks have proved this. The opening of a gateway to Paris, through the eastern front running from Montdidier to the Marne, failed completely; the offensive on the Italian battle line launched by the Austrians seemingly has failed miserably in the mountain regions and apparently has almost been stopped along the Piave, while a stroke started by the Germans against Rheims broke down in its inception without the enemy gaining a yard of territory.

In these various attempted enterprises the high commands of the German and Austro-Hungarian armies have seen their men literally mown down until battlefields have been clogged with dead or wounded as recompense to the allied troops for the small bits of terrain they yielded.

A NEW CABLE AGAINST BRITISH

20 Foe Divisions Ready to Be Sent to Death

In Early Attempt to Reach Channel.

(By Joseph W. Grigg.)

British Headquarters in France, cable says: There is not the slightest doubt that the enemy is all set for one of his wild ball drives. There is great enemy aerial activity on the Arras front, and he is hoping to score again through sudden onslaught. One day Hazebroeck seems his immediate object, then again it appears to be Amiens.

What is absolute certain is that he is preparing to make a desperate gamble with Prince Rupprecht's divisions, over twenty in number, which have been fatigued and rested for weeks. Will he stake his wealth of reserves on the red or on the blue? It is the north and south against British or French, according to the whole front has developed a quickened pulse. By their frequent raids, the British have got the wind of many German sectors, and as a consequence the enemy spasmodically lays down batteries of varying intensity on France, according to the taken of by straggling areas to interfere with troops' movements and communications.

I have given illustrations recently of the intensified German activity to develop new wrinkles or to make use of others, such as, for instance, the use of airplanes to feed isolated units or to convoy ammunition to them.

When I was on the Italian front last winter the Italians were transporting food and ammunition by Caproni to isolated units. Now, according to German prisoners, this is to be done by the enemy in future when any German units become isolated, and it shows that the enemy is banking on warfare of a greatly more open variety than he hitherto existed.

It is to be expected that baskets with a parachute attachment capable of carrying one day's rations for thirty men, or 900 rounds of small arms, ammunition or forty bombs or medical equipment. The isolated units are to make known their needs by wireless or other agreed upon signals.

The German is certainly a notorious imitator, and this is shown again by his recent orders to make more use of smoke screens for batteries, especially his minenwerfers. The other day there was a big smoke cloud suddenly wafted down the valley from his lines. It is probable that in future battles he intends to follow the British example at Zeebrugge and Ostend, where immense smoke screens were used before the sea attack.

While the big battle waits the decision of the Hindenburg-Ludendorff combination, there is an intended battle of back areas in progress in which the Germans are getting the worst of it. Tons upon tons of bombs are dropped by day and night upon his communications and supplies, and American and British squadrons grasp opportunities these night and day strikes afford.

SOVIETS URGE COMMISSION UPON HUN AGGRESSION.

Moscow, Special Cable.—(By the Associated Press)—The Russian Government in a statement concerning the protest by Ambassador Joffe at Berlin against German aggression in the Black Sea fleet, and the submarine campaign in the Arctic, which threatens the north coast with starvation, says that Germany has been notified that the Soviet Government is willing to accept a commission to adjust all disputed questions. Germany, however, is urged to cease hostilities pending the convocation of a commission, otherwise nothing can be accomplished.

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M. Malinoff, ex-premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been asked by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to form a cabinet to succeed the one vacated by the resignation of M. Radoslawoff.

Commenting on the selection of M. Malinoff as head of the new Bulgarian Government, the Germania papers point out that he was originally a strong supporter of Russia, but regard it as hardly probable that he cherishes such inclinations after the events of the past year or two.

The Kreuz Zeitung adds: "Nevertheless, we will not conceal the fact that it is regrettable for Germany that there should be a change in the Bulgarian Ministry."

The paper finds comfort in the "loyalty of King Ferdinand, who is accustomed to hold the threads of the foreign policy in his own hands."

M. Malinoff has been prominent in political circles in Bulgaria for several years. He is the leader of the Bulgarian Democratic party, and on Sept. 24, 1915, was one of a committee which protested against the adventurous policy of throwing Bulgaria into the arms of Germany and attacking Serbia.

The committee warned King Ferdinand against becoming an ally of Germany, stating that this was contrary to popular sentiment, and the interests of Bulgaria. It protested earnestly against the policy of making common cause with Germany against Russia, which they said was Bulgaria's friend and liberator.

In October, 1915, shortly before Bulgaria entered the war, M. Malinoff was designated as spokesman of the Opposition parties to treat with the Minister of the Entente powers in the hope that war might be averted.

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WORM ASSAULT ABOUT RHEIMS FLAT FAILURE

40,000 Participated, and Only a Few Rear Returned.

Drive Was to Compensate for Failure to Take Compiègne.

With the French Army in France, cable: Large units of German shock troops which had been concentrated on the western side of Rheims, between Vignay and Ornes, and which went over to assault last night, were met with such an awful fire from the French defence that they were unable to make the slightest progress. They suffered such losses after trying three times to reach the French positions that only a few of the attackers were able to return to their own lines.

When the Germans launched their attack in full force on Rheims, their intention was to deal a heavy counter-blow to compensate for their failure to capture Compiègne. Forty thousand troops participated in the assault along the front extending from Vignay plateau to Sillery, with orders to carry the city at all costs. They met with dismal defeat. At every point they were repulsed with heavy losses. In a most gallant manner the French troops prevented the enemy from scoring even an initial success. The artillery preparation lasted for several hours, and was one of the most terrific yet carried out. High explosives from hundreds of cannon intermingled with numerous poison-gas shells.

To the east of Rheims the Germans as first made some advance, but were soon thrown back to their original positions, and a considerable number of them were taken prisoners.

The attack may be regarded as a complete defeat for the attacking forces.

The front over which the new attack was launched is approximately 14 miles in length. It has been expected that the Germans would, sooner or later, attempt to straighten out their lines in this region because the "Pioneers of the Alps" offensive left the allies in a favorable position along the front of the Marne above Chateau Thierry to the region north of Chalons. Having inferior lines they are able to quickly concentrate their forces on either side of the angle having its apex at Rheims.

STILL PLEADING.

Soviets Urge Commission Upon Hun Aggression.

Moscow, Special Cable.—(By the Associated Press)—The Russian Government in a statement concerning the protest by Ambassador Joffe at Berlin against German aggression in the Black Sea fleet, and the submarine campaign in the Arctic, which threatens the north coast with starvation, says that Germany has been notified that the Soviet Government is willing to accept a commission to adjust all disputed questions. Germany, however, is urged to cease hostilities pending the convocation of a commission, otherwise nothing can be accomplished.

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Protested Against Joining Central Powers.

Amsterdam cable says: According to the Germania, of Berlin, the food situation in Bulgaria brought about Premier Radoslawoff's resignation. The food problem in that country, the newspaper adds, is becoming increasingly difficult, its supplies are entirely exhausted and the nation is asking advances of grain to cover the time until the next harvest. The Central Powers, however, Germania declares, cannot give Bulgaria this aid to the extent desired.

M. Malinoff, ex-premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been asked by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to form a cabinet to succeed the one vacated by the resignation of M. Radoslawoff.

Commenting on the selection of M. Malinoff as head of the new Bulgarian Government, the Germania papers point out that he was originally a strong supporter of Russia, but regard it as hardly probable that he cherishes such inclinations after the events of the past year or two.

The Kreuz Zeitung adds: "Nevertheless, we will not conceal the fact that it is regrettable for Germany that there should be a change in the Bulgarian Ministry."

The paper finds comfort in the "loyalty of King Ferdinand, who is accustomed to hold the threads of the foreign policy in his own hands."

M. Malinoff has been prominent in political circles in Bulgaria for several years. He is the leader of the Bulgarian Democratic party, and on Sept. 24, 1915, was one of a committee which protested against the adventurous policy of throwing Bulgaria into the arms of Germany and attacking Serbia.

The committee warned King Ferdinand against becoming an ally of Germany, stating that this was contrary to popular sentiment, and the interests of Bulgaria. It protested earnestly against the policy of making common cause with Germany against Russia, which they said was Bulgaria's friend and liberator.

In October, 1915, shortly before Bulgaria entered the war, M. Malinoff was designated as spokesman of the Opposition parties to treat with the Minister of the Entente powers in the hope that war might be averted.

AMERICA WANTS MORE U-BOATS

Sees Their Visit as an Aid to Allies.

Foe Has Only a Limited Number.

A London cable says: The opinion expressed by Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, to the Associated Press last week that the submarine activity of the Germans off the Atlantic coast of the United States should not be taken too seriously, as the German probably would not attempt to block the American shores, resulted to-day in the following statement being issued at American naval headquarters:

"The activity of the German submarines on the American coast is a manifestation of the failure of the enemy's submarine campaign. The enemy has a limited number of submarines, and his only chance of employing this available number successfully is to concentrate their operations on the focal points of allied trade. All shipping which supplies the allied armies must converge in the areas in the vicinity of England and France.

"Every submarine which operates far afield, as off the extensive coast of America, simply means less losses to the allies, because it is one less submarine where shipping is heavy, and therefore harder to protect. If the allies could in any way influence the enemy they would encourage him to send his submarines to these areas distant from the critical areas of allied activity, which would result in the loss of some ships—losses will undoubtedly go on until the end of the war. What we are concerned about is whether the losses the enemy inflicts are critical—are more than he can stand. As long as they are kept below the crucial stage they could go on indefinitely and not affect the war.

"From the enemy press it is evident that these little submarine raiders a remote areas, such as raids on the American coast, the hom-

TEUTON ALLIES LOSING SPIRIT

Attacks Lack Doggedness of Earlier Days.

Awful Price Paid for Small Gains.

London cable says: The Teutonic allies apparently have lost their spirit of do-or-die. Their attacks everywhere lately have lacked the tenaciousness of days gone by.

Instead of pushing through allied lines with stubborn indifference to casualties so long as an objective was gained, they now waver and then halt in the face of artillery and rifle fire of the men barring their way, and with the points they were trying to gain still far beyond their reach.

Ambitious attempts by the troops of the Central Powers in the past few weeks have proved this. The opening of a gateway to Paris, through the eastern front running from Montdidier to the Marne, failed completely; the offensive on the Italian battle line launched by the Austrians seemingly has failed miserably in the mountain regions and apparently has almost been stopped along the Piave, while a stroke started by the Germans against Rheims broke down in its inception without the enemy gaining a yard of territory.

In these various attempted enterprises the high commands of the German and Austro-Hungarian armies have seen their men literally mown down until battlefields have been clogged with dead or wounded as recompense to the allied troops for the small bits of terrain they yielded.

MUST GIVE UP ALL HER SHIPS

London cable says: The Board of Trade committee, in its report on the position of shipping and shipbuilding in the reconstruction period, has recommended the early removal of Government control. The peace treaty, it declares, should enforce the surrender of enemy shipping, heavily punish the enemy's crimes at sea, and provide for the auctioning of surrendered vessels, the proceeds to be treated as part of the common war indemnity.

The committee considers post-war restrictions on building for Germany useless unless all the allies, including the United States, are prepared to coerce neutrals to that end.

It is false economy to use cheap, inferior tea, for it yields so poorly in the teapot. Use only the genuine SALADA to secure the maximum number of cups to the pound, and, in addition, you will enjoy the unique flavor.