



1—Elmer A. Sperry, noted inventor, who has submitted to the naval authorities a device calculated to destroy submarines. 2—The military port of Brest, which is likely to be the port of entry for the American troops that are sent to France. 3—One of the new policemen of Petrograd about to examine the papers of a pedestrian. 4—Life rafts taken from the seized German steamer Cincinnati about to be put on the U. S. destroyer Jenkins.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

American Destroyers Already Are Taking Part in the War on German Submarines.

FIRST TROOPS GOING SOON

President Orders Division Under Pershing Sent to France at Once—Draft Registration Set for June 5—Hollweg Refuses to Discuss Terms—Russian Crisis Over.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The American navy is represented in the war zone, and an American warship has had a fight with a German submarine. So much was revealed on Wednesday by the British admiral, which announced the presence in British waters of a squadron of American destroyers. It mentioned the "brush" with the submarine, but did not tell the result. Both the British and the American naval authorities maintain a policy of silence concerning the capture or destruction of U-boats. The destroyers, which are under the general command of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, arrived at Queenstown and were inspected by a British officer, who asked the American commander when he could be ready for business. "We can start at once," replied the American, and they did. There is reason to believe some of these destroyers took part in the recent big raid on the German submarine base at Zeebrugge. The American vessels and their crews were given an enthusiastic welcome at Queenstown, and Vice Admiral Beatty and Admiral Mayo exchanged congratulatory cablegrams. Pershing to Lead First Force. Friday evening, President Wilson issued orders for the dispatch to France of the first American expeditionary force. It will be about one division of 28,000 men, all veterans of the regular army, and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. J. J. Pershing. This force will be sent across as soon as is practicable, in response to the appeals of the British and French war missions. The army conscription bill, having been accepted by both house and senate, was signed by the president, but he announced that for the present, at least, he would not accept the Roosevelt volunteer divisions. In a public statement he handed some bouquets to Colonel Roosevelt, but said that "the business now in hand is undramatic, practical and of scientific definiteness and precision," he was acting under expert and professional advice from both sides of the water. The president also issued a proclamation calling on all men subject to selective conscription to register on June 5.

Japan also began taking an active part in the warfare in Europe last week. A number of Japanese gunboats arrived at Marseille to aid in the fight on submarines and to convey French merchantmen, and it was unofficially stated that a contingent of Japanese troops was landed at the same port and would fight on the west front alongside the Russian division that has been there for some time.

Building Up Our Armies. With no illusions as to the seriousness of the task confronting it, the administration is proceeding steadily in its preparation for the part the United States is to play in the war. President Wilson has ordered the regular army brought up to full war strength, and all the machinery for raising the great selective draft army is ready. All over the country the training camps for officers were opened at the beginning of the week, and thousands of efficient young Americans are being drilled in the duties of commanding officers. The sale of "Liberty" bonds in denominations as low as \$50 is in full swing. To provide for the country's own expenses as a belligerent, the appropriations com-

mittee submitted to the senate the greatest war budget in the history of the nation, the total being nearly \$3,400,000,000. All the week the house debated the war revenue bill. Aggravated by criticisms of congress for its alleged dilatoriness in the matter of war legislation, many senators on Wednesday bitterly attacked the war policies of the government. Their special targets were Secretary of War Baker, the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, the car efficiency committee of the American Railway association, proposal of a food dictatorship and plans for fixing maximum and minimum prices. The outbursts of the senators showed they were speaking in large measure in behalf of the business concerns of their respective localities who, they asserted, had had no chance to get government contracts. **Trading in Futures Stopped.** Food supply matters in America moved rapidly toward a crisis last week. Actuated presumably by the investigations of the government into gambling in foodstuffs, and by the tremendous rise in the price of wheat, the Chicago board of trade and the grain exchanges of several other middle West cities put a stop to trading in futures. Wheat and flour prices fell promptly and decisively. The government gathered the necessary data for prosecution of the wheat gamblers, and then got after the butter and egg men. The government also came to the conclusion that the exorbitant prices of wheat and flour were due in part to the gigantic wheat buying operations of Great Britain and France, and asked them to dispose of their immense holdings of grain for future delivery. This the allies agreed to do, and they also agreed to co-operate with the United States in a pooling system to apportionate exports. **All in a Position to Know.** The idea that there will be an insufficiency of food in this country. The problem is to regulate the distribution and the exports. **Hollweg Won't Talk of Terms.** The imperial rulers of Germany are not yet holding out an available perch upon which the dove of peace might alight. Stubbornly resisting the prodding of both the pan-Germans and the Socialists, the chancellor, Doctor Hollweg, on Tuesday told the reichstag and the world that the time was not fitting for a statement of Germany's war aims or peace terms. The military situation of the central powers, he declared, was satisfactory, and he intimated that they were ready to grant liberal terms to Russia, if that struggling nation desired to get out of the conflict. But he asserted there was no reason to believe England and France would at present listen to any propositions from Germany, and to make any evidence of weakening. On the whole, the chancellor's speech was bold and defiant, and his position does not seem to be weakened, despite the continued attacks on him. The most startling of these attacks last week was made by Georg Ledebour, Socialist leader, who warned the reichstag that events must happen in Germany as they have in Russia and that the people must soon introduce a republic in Germany. Though such sentiments are supported by many, it is likely the mass of opinion in the empire is better represented by Herr Roesicke, president of the German Farmers' union, who denounced the Socialist aims as sinister and anti-national, and as tending to a prolongation of the war since, as he declared, the entente based their hopes on German disunion. "President Wilson," Herr Roesicke continued, "wants no peace with the Hohenzollerns, but the monarchy is too deeply rooted in German hearts for the malignity of the entente or of President Wilson to be capable of destroying it."

Developments in Russia. After much travail the Russians managed to settle the crisis in that country by the formation of a coalition cabinet in which all elements, including the workmen, the soldiers and even the peasants, are represented. Prince Lvoff, the premier, then announced that for the first time they had a government that would combine both moral authority and material power. The peace-without-annexations-or-indemnities factions still adhere to that policy, but all seem agreed that the

war must be carried on vigorously and faith kept with the country's allies. Professor Milukoff was forced to quit the cabinet and was succeeded as foreign minister by Tereschenko, while Kerensky, who was minister of justice, became minister of war and marine. Generals Brussloff and Gurko and other commanders who had resigned, were persuaded to withdraw their resignations, and turned their energies toward stopping the disintegration of the armies.

All this sounds encouraging, and it may be Russia can be held firm to her pledges. If not, it means merely the prolongation of the war and the deferring of the certain ultimate result—the defeat of the central powers. The United States began giving concrete aid to Russia on Wednesday, when Secretary McAdoo gave to its charge d'affaires \$100,000,000 of the allied loan, with the specification that the money be spent in this country under the supervision of the treasury department. The American mission to Russia, headed by Mr. Root, was given its instructions, but it cannot reach Petrograd for about two months. Belgium got a share of the loan when Mr. McAdoo handed its representatives a credit for \$45,000,000. **Italian Offensive Begun.** With the passing of winter conditions Italy began a vigorous offensive on Monday, attacking the Austrians along the entire Isonzo front. The enemy fought back stoutly, but was forced to give ground in the region of Piava, north of Gorizia. In this Italy is only anticipating a grand assault which the Austrians had been preparing to make. The fighting continued throughout the week with varying fortunes, the Italians slowly pushing their way toward Trieste, their objective. Released temporarily from the necessity of guarding strongly the eastern front, Germany brought from there to France a large number of comparatively fresh troops and threw them into the struggle against the British and French. General Holz's men are now confronting greater enemy forces than at any time in the past, but before the week ended they were in full possession of Bullecourt, the village for which the Germans fought so desperately because it protected Quant, the southern end of an important line of defenses. On the French front the most violent fighting was about Laffaux mill, a position even more important than Bullecourt. Again and again the Germans made desperate attempts to regain this ground, but the French repulsed them with terrific losses. Many burning villages behind the German front north and south of St. Quentin indicated an intention of the Germans to carry out a further retirement. St. Quentin itself has been burning for some time. General Petain on Tuesday was appointed commander in chief of the French armies in France. General Nivelle was given command of a group of armies, and General Foch became chief of staff of the war ministry. Petain gained fame and high popularity by his defense of Verdun. In Great Britain, too, there was a shake-up, a general staff for the navy being formed in response to the attacks on the admiralty. Admiral Jellicoe heads the staff. A gratifying decrease in the number of vessels sunk by submarines, was reported by the British admiralty. Whether this is due to the increasing attacks on Zeebrugge by sea and air, or to the recent destructive fire at the Wilhelmshaven wharves, or to the large number of U-boats caught in the British nets—reported to be between 80 and 100—is not known outside of Germany. One more nation was added to the long list of the katser's declared enemies last week, when Honduras severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Spain remained neutral, but barely so. Premier Lloyd George offered John Redmond immediate home rule for Ireland, excluding northwest Ulster, or a plan for an Irish convention to arrange a plan. Redmond accepted the latter suggestion. The United States lost one of its most distinguished and honored citizens in the sudden death of Joseph H. Choate, eminent lawyer and former ambassador to Great Britain.

Druggist's Customers Praise Kidney Medicine

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the best seller on the market today in this locality. I believe it is all that is claimed, and during my experience of eight years in handling it as a kidney, liver and bladder remedy I have never heard a single complaint and know that it has produced very beneficial results in many cases, according to the reports of my customers who praise it highly.

Very truly yours,
HERBERT S. MAXWELL,
Druggist,
Plymouth, Mass.

June 5, 1916. **Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You** Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Back to the Soil. The young k-nut, unfit for general service, volunteered for work on the land. He went down to his father's "place" and began "farming." A friend passing that way spied him in leggings and Norfolk jacket striding across a wide stretch of moorland. He hailed him.

"Hallo, Smutty!" he cried as he came up. "What are you doing in this forsaken land?" "Farming. I've gone back to the land." "Any good at it?" grinned the friend. "I should think so! See this piece of moorland? Before I came it was going to waste—no use at all; but with a lot of work I've turned it into a ripplin' golf links."—New York Globe.

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Made So by Daily Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment—Trial Free. The last tling at night and the first in the morning, bathe the face freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water. If there are pimples or dandruff smear them with Cuticura Ointment before bathing. Nothing better than Cuticura for daily toilet preparations. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

She's Found a Place to Start. "Now that we are at war we shall have to practice rigid economy." "All right, my dear, I looked at your last year's hat this morning and I am sure it will do again for this summer."

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain. A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

There is always room at the top, for fate is continually taking a little bit off the top.

Explosion Averted. "I hear you have been a very sick man," said the manager of the garage. "Yessur," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "Dey mos' despaired of my recovery. But I never had no doubt about it myself. I jes' had to get well." "Why?" "Well, sub, I knowed I wasn' good enough to go to heaven. An' workin' in dis garage has got me sonked so chockful o' gasoline, dar wasn' a chance of deir wantin' me aroun' de other place."

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE The antiseptic powder to be shaken into shoes and sprinkled into the foot-bath. It relieves the painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sitting out of corns and bunions. The greatest comforter ever discovered for all foot-aches. Sold everywhere, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olinette, Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

A Suggestion. "The English used to name their gunboats after birds. Now they ought to use those names for their airships." "Of course. It is much more fitting for the latter to have names so suggestive of flights."

Bearing part of our neighbors' cares makes our own load lighter.

Efficient Service

Must be rendered by the stomach, liver and bowels in order to maintain the highest possible standard of health. When help is needed—

TRY HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Women of Middle Age

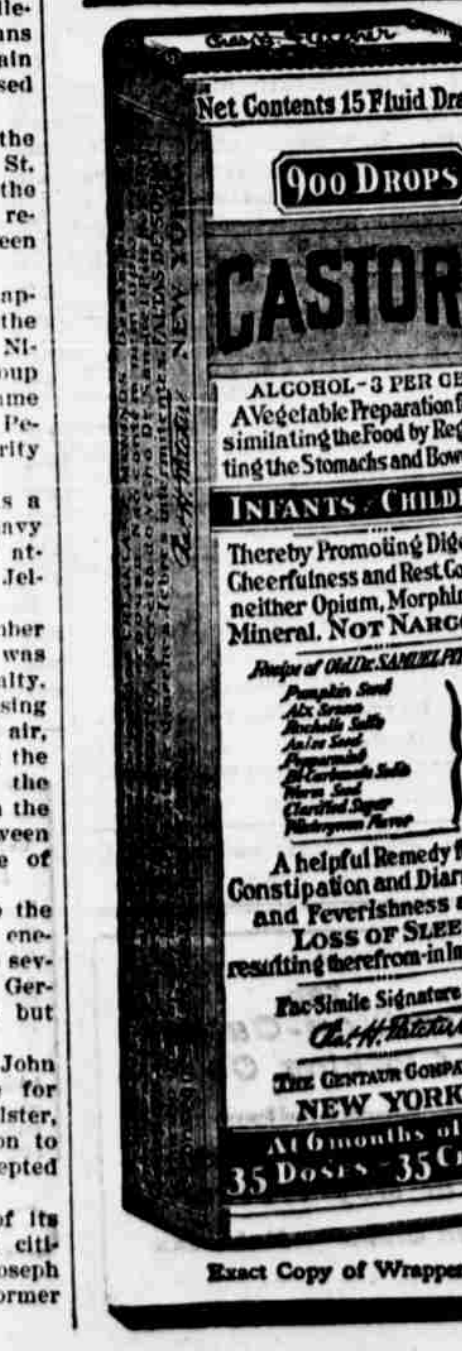
Many distressing ailments experienced by them are Alleviated by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Here is Proof by Women who Know. Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take."—Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

She Tells Her Friends to Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies. North Haven, Conn.—"When I was 45 I had the Change of Life which is a trouble all women have. At first it didn't bother me but after a while I got bearing down pains. I called in doctors who told me to try different things but they did not cure my pains. One day my husband came home and said, 'Why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash?' Well, I got them and took about 10 bottles of Vegetable Compound and could feel myself regaining my health. I also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and it has done me a great deal of good. Any one coming to my house who suffers from female troubles or Change of Life, I tell them to take the Pinkham remedies. There are about 20 of us here who think the world of them."—Mrs. FLORENCE ISLELLA, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

You are invited to Write for Free Advice. No other medicine has been so successful in relieving woman's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Such letters are received and answered by women only and held in strict confidence.

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CURES THE SICK
And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle, 95 and \$10 a dozen bottles. All good druggists and turf goods houses.
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