



1—Holy Gate of the Kremlin in Moscow, the buildings which will be occupied by the Russian government when it moves from Petrograd. 2—American soldiers in France manning an anti-aircraft gun to fight German aviators who are beginning to trouble them. 3—This photograph taken on an American vessel carrying many Y. M. C. A. men to Europe, shows the passengers climbing coolly into the rigging to watch a submarine that had just been sighted.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

French Drive the Germans Back Toward Laon, Taking Many Prisoners and Guns.

SPLENDID WORK BY AVIATORS

Austrians, Re-enforced by German Troops, Open Offensive Against Italians—Teuton Retreat in Riga Region—Liberty Loan a Success—Burleson Warns the Traitor Press.

By EDWARD PICKARD.

The French army made last week one of the most important advances of the fall campaign on the front northeast of Soissons. After a furious barrage by the artillery, the troops rushed forward for a gain of more than two miles, and when they rested, they were in a position to enfilade the German lines all along the valley of the Allette. Petain also now directly threatens Laon, the big railroad center that forms the southern extremity of the Hindenburg line, and can enfilade the crown prince's troops that still hold the northern edge of the plateau that parallels the Chemin des Dames. The German line running north to the forest of St. Gobain is in danger, and if this gives way, the enemy would have to give up his present front from Chavignon to St. Quentin.

In this operation the French captured Fort de la Malmaison and other strong positions and routed some of the finest troops in the German army, taking more than 8,000 prisoners and a great number of guns. The French aviators did especially good work during the battle, flying at a very low altitude and breaking up with their machine-gun fire several German attempts to counter-attack.

The first French smash was made on Tuesday, and again on Thursday Petain's forces struck hard, driving the Germans from Monkey mountain and other strong positions and advancing to within eight miles of Laon. The number of prisoners was increased to 12,000.

Another Advance in Flanders.

The British, in Flanders, with the French co-operating, pushed forward about a thousand yards on a front of a mile and a half on Monday, taking some important positions and getting astride the Ypres-Staden road. The Germans made desperate attempts to recover the ground, but succeeded in regaining only one farm at the edge of the Houtholst forest.

All week the allied aviators made destructive raids behind the German lines, dropping many tons of explosives on munition works, lines of communication and other military establishments.

Austro-German Drive on Italians.

Responding to Austria's call for help, the kaiser sent large bodies of his troops to the scene of operations north of Trieste, and the combined forces of the central powers began a big offensive there on Wednesday. The Italians were expecting the move and declared themselves ready. Berlin admitted that the Teutons on the first day gained only some advanced positions of the Italians near Filtch and Tolmino and on the northern part of the Balazza plateau, but claimed to have taken 6,000 prisoners. In the matter of terrain General Cadorna has rather the best of it, though the Austrians hold some lofty mountain positions. A British correspondent at the Italian front says the object of the enemy in making this drive is as much political as military, the Germans having the mistaken idea that the Italian people are tired of the war.

When the German forces that are aiding the Austrians has not been revealed, though it is likely they are from the Riga sector of the Russian front. The Germans announced at the beginning of the week that they had retired for a considerable distance there without telling why.

Kerensky Attacked in Russia.

In other respects the week's developments in Russia were unsatisfactory.

Though the fleet succeeded in keeping the German sea forces out of the Gulf of Finland for the time being, the enemy completed the occupation of the islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. The civil population of Reval, Kronstadt and in part of Helsingfors was removed, and the government proceeded with its plans of moving to Moscow. The worst of the news, however, was that the council of soldiers and workmen had adopted a resolution declaring the salvation of the country lay in the conclusion of peace as soon as possible and that all power must pass into its hands, and accusing Kerensky of openly favoring the kaiser and seeking to give Petrograd into his hands. Furthermore, the council has given to its delegate to the coming conference of the allies in Paris instructions that cannot fail to be displeasing to the other allies. They cover the whole ground and would result in a peace in some respects more German than Germany itself dares to hope for.

Another source of anxiety to the allies, Great Britain especially, is Ireland. With the able assistance of German agents, the militant Sinn Feiners are becoming more defiant every day until now the whole west part of the island is said to be on the verge of open rebellion. Several of the conspirators have been arrested in the United States and others in Ireland.

Germany Loses Zeppelin Fleet.

Germany, ridiculously indignant at the promises of reprisals for her murderous air raids, threatened that "for every brick which falls from peaceful German homes whole rows of buildings will be overthrown in Paris." Then she sent a big fleet of Zeppelins over England, their bombs killing 34 persons. From there the monster airships sailed across to France to punish Paris. But the Frenchmen were awake and such an army of aviators and storm of anti-aircraft gunfire met the invaders that four of them were brought down and three others were partly disabled and fled. One of the Zeppelins was captured uninjured and as it is of the latest type it has been an interesting object of study. A mighty roar of exultant laughter rose from France when the result of the kaiser's attempt to carry out his threat became known.

Preparing for Two Years More.

Although America's land forces have not yet begun to participate in the conflict, it becomes more apparent daily that we will take a commanding part in the war. Great Britain and France make it plain that they rely on the United States to clinch the victory, and Uncle Sam is girding up his loins for the mighty task. We are to be well represented in the coming conference in Paris, when it is probable there will be mapped out a more definite and cohesive plan of military operations than has yet been followed. Lloyd-George and other leaders assert that peace is not in sight because no terms have been suggested that all can accept, and the nations are laying their plans for at least two years more of warfare. It is understood, and admitted by captured German officers, that the morale of the German army is weakening and that the food situation in the central empires is bad, but those who know do not claim that Germany's fighting power is nearly exhausted. The political turmoil there continues, and there were unconfirmed reports last week that Michaelis had resigned the chancellorship. But all that disturbance does not help the allies a great deal. The emperor returned to Berlin on Wednesday and began to deal with the political crisis. The first result was the taking of the portfolio of internal affairs from Vice-Chancellor Helfferich.

Secretary of War Baker intimates that the American troops may get into action in France very soon, that they will take part in the winter operations of the allies, and that they will be heavily re-enforced in the spring. He says they are in splendid physical condition and efficient fighting trim. They and their commanders have made themselves well liked there, and General Pershing made himself more popular than ever last week during the French advance north of the Aisne. Accompanying the French commander as an observer, "Black Jack" quietly insisted on being taken to the first German trenches, and then on to the second line, and staid there under fire until he had seen all he wished to see. The success of the second Liberty loan is a source of immense gratifica-

tion to the government and to the entire nation. During the last week subscriptions came in with a rush, under the urging of thousands of patriotic workers, and even the Philippines, Panama and Cuba responded nobly. Wednesday, by national and state proclamation, was celebrated everywhere as Liberty day. Great parades were held in every city and smaller ones in every town and village, and in the army training camps the boys carried out special programs and handed in their dollars for the cause of freedom. In some places the people dealt in their own way with certain pro-German obstructers of the loan, but nothing was done to Mayor Bill Thompson of Chicago, who took no part whatever in the city's demonstration. His recent half-hearted conversion to open patriotism seems to have suffered a relapse.

Curbing the Traitor Press.

Postmaster General Burleson has made public his plans for enforcing the espionage law against seditious publications, and gives this outline of what he will consider unmailable printed matter:

Advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States.

Conveying false reports or false statements intended to interfere with the operations or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies.

Intended to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States.

Intended to obstruct the recruiting or enlisting services of the United States, to the injury of the services of United States.

Matter the circulation of or the publication of which involves the violation of any of the numerous other criminal provisions of the espionage act, but which are not of special interest to publishers.

Any matter printed in a foreign language containing any news item, editorial, or other printed matter respecting the government of the United States or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, internal relations, the state or conduct of war, or any matter relating thereto, unless the publisher or distributors thereof, on or before offering the same for mailing, or in any manner distributing it to the public, has filed with the postmaster at the place of publication, in the form of an affidavit, a true and complete translation of the entire article containing such matter proposed to be published.

Food Regulation in America.

The food administration last week began the daily publication of wholesale prices of prime commodities so that the housewives might know what the retailer should ask. But the consumers speedily found out they could not buy at the suggested reasonable prices. The retailer said the wholesaler was to blame in that he was not coming down to the figures set by Mr. Hoover and his aids. The licensing of wholesalers goes into effect on November 1, however, and thereafter it will be easy to bring the balking ones to terms. The National Association of Wholesale Grocers met in Chicago and pledged itself to the support of the administration regardless of diminishing profits, so the outlook for the consumer is bright.

Throughout the country generally there is evidenced a desire to conform to the regulation for one wheatless and one meatless day each week. The hotels and restaurants are being watched by the agents of the food administration, but obedience to the rule in the home must depend on the patriotism of the individual.

Relief from the sugar shortage is near, for the beet sugar crop will come in soon, and also the authorities persuaded Southern producers to put on the market a great amount of cane sugar that was in storage. Now Mr. Hoover is turning his attention to fats, and urges that waste in these be eliminated.

The coal situation is beginning to straighten out and the men are going back to work, though supplies of the fuel are still very small.

President John P. White of the United Mine Workers has resigned to become adviser to Fuel Administrator Garfield, and Frank J. Hayes, who succeeded him, says he has no sympathy with local strikes or shutdowns.

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Should Make Soldiers Happy.

"When I was first admitted to the bar, I pictured myself as engaged in making impassioned addresses to juries," writes Emerson Hough. "Later I found that a lawyer had a great many things to do besides making impassioned addresses. We picture to ourselves a soldier as engaged always in the imminent deadly breach, his sword waving above his head. As a matter of fact, a soldier has to do a great many things besides wave his sword. He has to eat, drink, smoke, play cards, sew on buttons, wash, shave—and read. The soldier who does not read is neither as good or as happy a soldier as he might and ought to be. It is our duty to make our soldiers not only good ones, but happy ones. Ergo, books, and plenty of them, for the boys at the front."

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