



1—Scene at a divisional headquarters of the British during one of the big battles on the west front. 2—Members of an American college girls' trench candle brigade making candles of rolled paper bolted in paraffin. 3—Gen. Herbert C. O. Plumer, appointed commander of the British forces sent to aid the Italians.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Interallied War Conference in Paris Opens With Russia the Big Topic.

LENINE DEALS WITH BOCHES

Germans Accept Bolshevik Proposal of Armistice—Signs of Collapse of Radical "Government"—Italian Crisis Considered Over—Supreme War Council for United States.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The great interallied war conference opened in Paris on Thursday and the world is justified in expecting momentous results from it, though they may not be immediately evident.

Aside from the question of unified control of the war, one of the most important matters considered by the conference, of course, was the Russian situation. This was rapidly moving to a climax, for during the week the representatives of the bolshevik government crossed over to the German side and made their proposition of an armistice on all fronts of the belligerent countries. Since this plan coincides with Germany's desires and doubtless was inspired by her, the German authorities accepted the suggestion and set December 2 for a conference on the subject. Meanwhile members of the German general staff were in Petrograd advising Lenin and Trotsky.

The conference in Paris took under consideration the issuance of a "reasoned statement for the guidance and warning of the Russians as to the serious results that are likely to follow if a separate peace is concluded," to quote the conservative language of Lord Robert Cecil. This means nothing less than that the Petrograd radicals, and Russia if they are able to impose their will on the country, will be recognized as enemies of the allied nations. The ambassadors of the allies and of the United States were said to be waiting for the meeting of the Russian constituent assembly, elections for which were held last week though the results were not known at the time of writing.

Hope in Southeastern Russia.

There are growing indications that, when the froth and spume of the present bolshevik revolution in Russia have blown away, the original revolutionists of last March, men like Miluykoff, who have brains and experience as well as ideals, will come to the surface again and regain a control that may save their distracted country from the talons of the Prussian eagle.

The beginning of the end for Lenin was reported to have come on Friday, when, according to dispatches from Petrograd, his cabinet was succeeded by a coalition ministry of advanced Socialists and other factions, with the Bolsheviks in the minority.

Despite the fact that the second and fifth armies last week gave their adherence to the Bolshevik "government," Lenin and Trotsky have shown no slightest evidence of their ability to rule Russia, and whether or not they be knowingly agents of Germany, their actions are all for the benefit of the central powers. If the armistice they ask for were followed by the kind of peace they advocate, Russia would lie open to Germany as a ripe field for merciless exploitation and the Germans would gain infinitely more than they possibly would lose in western Europe.

The hopefulness in the situation lies far away from Petrograd. A great organization known as the Southeastern union has been formed, embracing the Don territory, most of Little Russia, the lower Volga region and Turkestan. This is the great grain-growing part of Russia, the territory that feeds the rest, and steps are being taken to add to the union the corn-producing part of Siberia. In all this territory, roughly speaking, General Kaledines, headman of the Cossacks, is in control, and he, in turn, is controlled by leaders

who have not yielded to the dictation of Lenin and his bolsheviks. Moreover, the immense gold reserve of the Russian empire, which was removed from Petrograd to the Kremlin in 1913, has been taken still further into the interior and is out of the reach of the maximalists. Whether Kaledines and the Cossacks will choose to support the social democrats or will aid in a restoration of the monarchy is not clear. But sane friends of order, democracy and freedom feel that anything would be better than the reign of anarchy and civil war that threatens Russia now.

The soldiers who remain at the front are walling bitterly because of the shortage of food, and there is a fine prospect of hundreds of thousands of these fighting men turning back into their country half-starved and ready to pillage and ravage it without restraint.

Italy's Danger Lessened.

The heroic Italian troops having demonstrated their ability to hold back about four times as many Teutons along the Piave front, the fears of a more extended invasion of Italy and of the capture of Venice are lessening. During the week great numbers of reinforcements arrived from the British and French armies on the west front, many of them having marched eight days through the mountains. They brought with them ample artillery and supplies. Italian reserves in great masses, young, well-equipped and full of spirit, also moved north to relieve those who have been combating the invaders, and in some places the Italians took the offensive. The fighting, especially between the Piave and the Brenta, continued fierce and unabated throughout the week, and the losses on both sides were heavy, but the Austro-Germans made no further gains. Down toward the Adriatic they made repeated attempts to cross the river and the flooded lands in pontoons, but were completely routed by the Italian artillery. As the week closed the situation in Italy was still serious, but improving each day.

Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations in the British war office, was especially well satisfied with the week's developments in Italy. From the fact that Germany had not brought up vast reinforcements to follow up the initial success with a decisive blow, he concluded that Germany was unable to send them. It is now time, he declared, to say definitely that the crisis in Italy has passed, this being due entirely to the efforts of the Italian army. "Anglo-French troops are now available in sufficient quantities to satisfy us that the situation is secure," he concluded.

Hard Fighting Around Cambrai.

The war has seen no more desperate fighting than has followed on the heels of General Byng's sensational thrust toward Cambrai. Crown Prince Rupprecht seemed determined not to let that city fall into the hands of the British, or at least to make it a costly prize, and his constantly re-enforced troops were sent against the British in Bourlon wood again and again and in the village of Fontaine, which changed hands several times. Byng's men held on tenaciously and usually had the best of it in the hand-to-hand fighting as well as in the artillery combats, and the tanks continued to play their part. These monsters often cleared the way for the infantry, and in at least one instance, when they were themselves held up by superior forces, the British airmen, flying daringly low, routed the enemy with machine gun fire and permitted the tanks to go on. Altogether, it has been the most spectacular battle of the war, and it has cost the Germans a great many of their best men.

General Byng last week seemed to be endeavoring to break through to the north of Cambrai, a movement that probably would compel the enemy to fall back on a wide front. Cambrai itself seems doomed to destruction.

General Pershing last week sent over his second casualty list. It gave the names of two privates who were killed in the trenches by German artillery fire and of five severely wounded.

U. S. Supreme War Council.

While urgently advising upon our allies more unified action in the prosecution of the war, the administration is not overlooking the need for similar co-ordinated effort at home. On Tuesday a great step toward centralized control of all the country's resources

was taken in the appointment of a superior war council through which all the war activities of the government will be enabled to work together. This council is made up of the members of the council of national defense—Secretaries Baker, Daniels, Lane, Houston, Redfield and Wilson—Secretary McAdoo, Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield and Chairman Willard of the war industries board. Director Gifford of the council of national defense will sit with this superior council, and President Wilson will meet with it whenever he thinks it advisable.

The government is making a determined effort to settle the troubles of the railways and its own problems in the matter of transportation, and just now the plan of a railroad pool for all lines east of Chicago is being tried out. If this is not successful, it is predicted, the government may take over the operation of all American railways.

President Wilson proclaimed a new embargo on the importation of many articles that are essentials of munitions of war, without the express permission of the government. This will operate to conserve American tonnage for war purposes and to facilitate the importation of raw materials and other supplies necessary in the manufacture of munitions. This assumption of control over imports, provided for in the embargo act, gives the government a powerful weapon for the economic war on Germany and can be directed also against neutral traders suspected of supplying the central powers with American goods.

President Wilson on Monday approved a recommendation of Mr. Hoover reducing the alcoholic content of beer to 3 per cent and reducing the amount of grain used by brewers to about 70 per cent of the volume hitherto consumed. Prohibition of all brewing, the administration believes, would divert tipplers from the comparatively harmless beer to the consumption of whisky, brandy and gin, of which there is in the country enough to last several years.

No War on Austria Yet.

Vigorous enforcement of the orders restricting enemy aliens made things rather lively last week for German residents, especially of the large cities. But the hope that the administration would make easier the checking of espionage by having congress declare war on Austria went glimmering. For reasons which could not be made public, President Wilson and his cabinet agreed that no declaration against the dual monarchy should be made unless it commits some further especially hostile acts. The president pointed out the fact that the enemy alien law could be amended to include the subjects of countries allied with Germany, as was done in the trading with the enemy act, and Attorney General Gregory at once began the preparation of such an amendment.

Vatican Replies to Critics.

Unusually bold criticism of the course of the Vatican by a number of papers, and assertions that the pope had been fostering the cause of Austria, had been far from neutral and should be called on to make his position clear, brought forth indignant denial from Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state. Said he: "To say that his holiness favors, or has favored, or will favor an unjust, un-Christian, and unendurable peace is not only false but also absurd. Any propaganda for such a peace, alleged to be conducted at the Vatican's inspiration, especially in certain nations, is the product of pure maliciousness."

He asserted that the disruptive propaganda that began to affect the morale of the Italian army could not be laid at the doors of the Vatican, and that "the shoulders on which rests the responsibility for the reverses are well-known, a responsibility which certainly does not touch Catholics, the clergy and least of all the august person of the sovereign pontiff."

His eminence made no reference to the Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland.

One of the first matters taken up by the interallied conference in Paris was the need of speedy diplomatic action in regard to Switzerland, where German intrigue is imperiling the neutrality of the country and gaining economical domination through control of the Swiss railways. The Swiss federal council is becoming anxious over German military movements on the frontier.

Man and Lion Die in Battle.
Lion and man, lying alongside one another both terribly mangled and both quite dead, told a silent story of a titanic struggle "somewhere in Africa." The deceased was Trooper Norman Sinclair, a native of Prestonkirk, and while on military duty his body was found lying beside the king of beasts which he had killed. A remarkable tribute to his memory has been paid through the devotion of native troops. There has now been placed on his remote grave an iron cross, which weighed two hundredweight, bearing his name, the date of his death and the words, "Died for King and Empire." For the last 300 miles the cross was borne by carriers over a practically unknown country.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Sore at Grandma.
Betty always hated the early to bed rule. This evening her grandmother was hurriedly putting her to bed. When she finished tucking her in, instead of the "great big kiss" she asked for, Betty indignantly looked up and, giving her a cold kiss, said: "I love you" everybody, but it's a wonder I love you."

HEAL ITCHING SKINS
With Cuticura Soap and Ointment—They Heal When Others Fail.

Nothing better, quicker, safer, sweeter for skin troubles of young and old that itch, burn, crust, scale, torture or disfigure. Once used always used because these super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious, if used daily.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The Greater Luxury.
"I hear Mrs. Gadder is in the hospital again."
"Yes. She wanted a new town car this year, but Mr. Gadder told her firmly that she could not have a new car and an operation, too, so naturally she chose the operation."

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

The less a hat looks like one the better a woman likes it.

Holland prohibits exports of bulbs except by license.

Always Have PERUNA

Mrs. L. A. Patterson, 1399 Kentucky St., Memphis, Tennessee, writes:

"I have been a friend of Peruna for many years. I have used it off and on for catarrhal complaints and found it a very excellent remedy. I have a small family of children. Times are hard with us, but I can scarcely afford to do without Peruna, especially during the season of the year when coughs and colds are prevalent. We always recommend Peruna to our neighbors, for the benefit it has been to us."

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

For Coughs and Colds in the Home. Recommend It to Our Neighbors.

STRANGLES

Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPOHN'S COMPOUND

Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from having the disease. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 the dozen. All druggists, harness houses, or manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation

The Great Vegetable Remedy **Puts You Right Over Night**

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills

Genue bears signature *Brewer-Root* Small Pills Small Price

The Limit Reached.
"I don't see why women use such diminutive envelopes for their correspondence."
"Guess they won't make 'em any smaller, at that."
"Why not?"
"Got to have room to carry a postage stamp."

Illustration.
"Birds of a feather flock together."
"That's so; a number of swallows generally accompany a jolly lark."

A sure sign is one that reads, "No Trust!"

Wise men bump into a fool's game now and then.

Typical Housecleaning.
A woman wouldn't think she was housecleaning if she didn't get all the articles her husband needed most in the most inaccessible places the very first day.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One Little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

In the Trenches.
"Hi, Bill! Here comes a gas wave!"
"Thank heavens! This toothache's almost killin' me."—Cartoon's Magazine.

Lansdowne, Pa., new St. Vincent's home for orphans cost \$3,000,000 or more.

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near \$2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crop also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

W. V. BENNETT
Room 4, Box 514, Omaha, Neb.
Canadian Government Agent

Overworked Women must learn not to neglect their health

How Women are Restored to Health

Spartanburg, S.C.—"For nine years I suffered from backache, weakness, and irregularities so I could hardly do my work. I tried many remedies but found no permanent relief. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great change for the better and am now well and strong so I have no trouble in doing my work. I hope every user of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will get as great relief as I did from its use."—Mrs. S. D. McANAN, 122 Dewey Ave., Spartanburg, S.C.

Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOE O'BRYAN, 1725 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

YOU CAN RELY UPON

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND