

LEMONS WHITEN THE COMPLEXION

ANY WOMAN CAN MAKE UP THIS CREAMY BEAUTY LOTION FOR A FEW CENTS.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach a darkened skin and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.—Adv.

JUDGED BY THEIR ACTIONS

Little Miss Naturally Connected Cruelty of the Savior's Slayers With German Character.

Mary was a very serious-minded young miss of ten and was keenly interested in the religious education of her younger sister, Dorothy, aged six. Indeed, she felt that the little sister's education in Biblical stories had been sadly neglected. One day she considered to her mother that Dorothy was very ignorant on the subject of the crucifixion and the resurrection and should be enlightened before the next Easter time came around.

The mother suggested to Mary that she be the one to tell the little sister the stories, and to make them just as vivid and real as she could.

This Mary did, and at the close of the recital the only comment made by Dorothy was this:

"Say, were those men Germans?"—Harper's Magazine.

The Cynical Sutor.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, commissioner of public markets, said in an address in New York the other day:

"A cynical and self-seeking spirit prevailed in buying and selling when the war began, but this spirit is being fast supplanted by a generous spirit of co-operation and fraternity.

"The cynical spirit, now happily on the wane, was like that of the aged banker, who said to a friend:

"Yes, I expect to marry one of the proudest and most beautiful girls in New York. You see, a young sutor sings to his sweetheart, 'Love me—and the world is mine.' But I've got a better method, by jingo. I sing, 'Love me—and the world is thine.' I'm bound to win out, don't you think so, George?"

The Hoover Instinct.

He was four years old and was sent to the grocery to get a can of beans for the Monday lunch. The youngster was fond of this dish and after the can was opened and the contents emptied into a dish took particular pains to place the beans near his plate. He soon had helped himself to a fair portion and just as soon had eaten it. He helped himself the second time and had just finished the third helping when his father, seeing what he was doing, suddenly said:

"Son, are you not going to eat anything with your beans?" And the lad quietly remarked: "Yes, pass the salt and pepper."

Pimpily Rashly Skins

Quickly soothed and healed by Cuticura often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Just What Did He Mean?

"I have read that the most dangerous thing a girl can do is to throw her arms around a man in case the boat upsets." "Uh," said the man. "Perhaps so. This boat is perfectly safe, however."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Energy in Swat, Too.

The public has to be educated to swat the fly, but when it comes to the mosquito, no urging is necessary—it is banged without mercy.—Salem (N. J.) Sunbeam.

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials from F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Truth and Poetry.

"Why do you object to spring poets?" "They're such unreliable weather prophets!"

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

One man's word is as good as another's until you hear the other man's story.

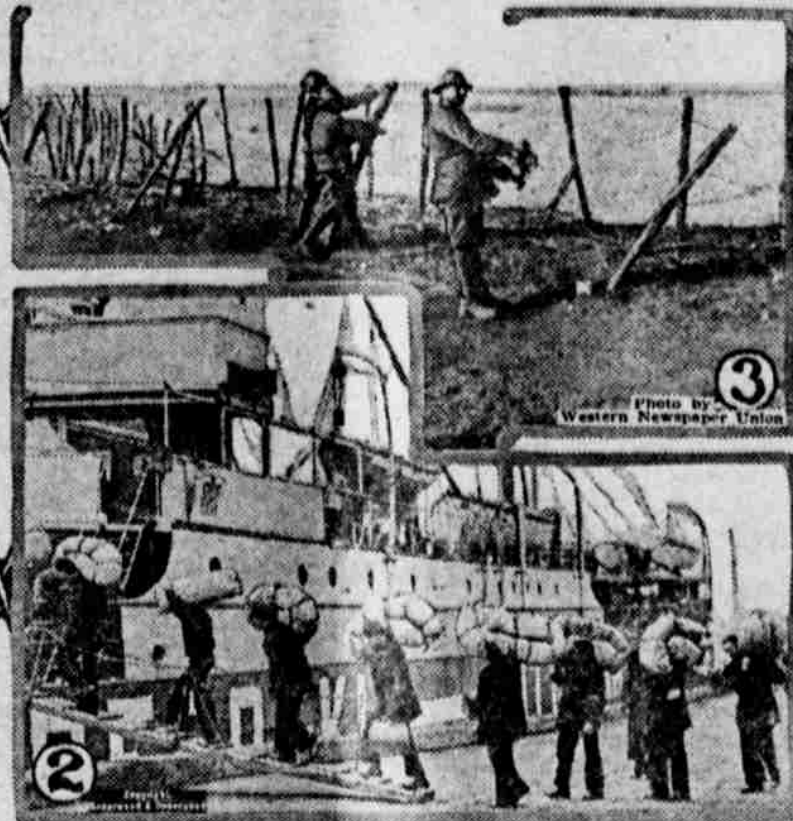
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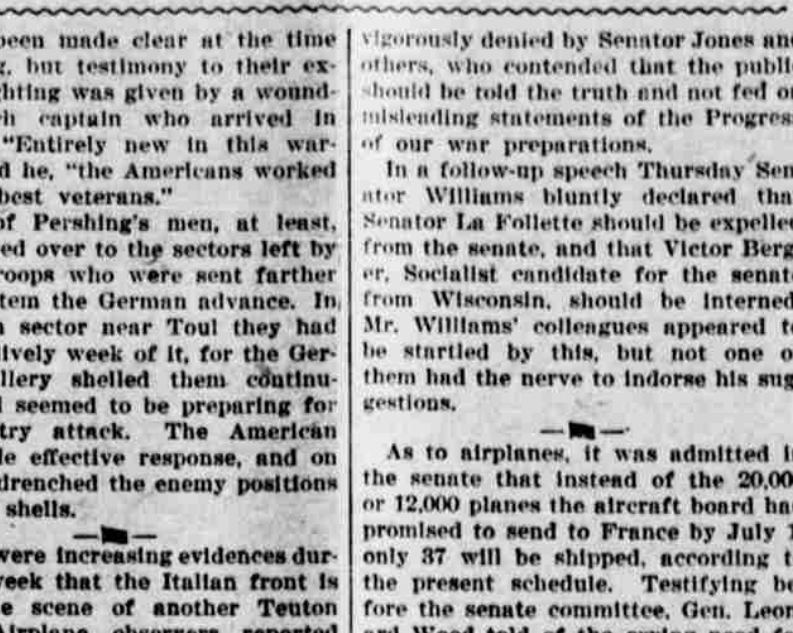
It soothes, cleans, and cures all eye troubles. Write for free booklet. MURLINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO



1—The University Club building in Paris, opened as a hotel for college men and their friends.



2—American blue-jackets going aboard one of the Dutch steamers taken over by the American government.



3—Italian soldiers placing wire entanglements along the Piave river line where an Austrian attack was threatening.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Great German Drive Slowed Up and Allied Counter-Thrust Seems at Hand.

AMIENS THE HUN'S OBJECTIVE

British Speedily Check Diversion Attack on Arras—French Stubbornly Hold Line on Oise—Americans Acquit Themselves Well—Ukrainians and Bolsheviks Recapture Odessa.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. Another week of the bloodiest kind of fighting failed to bring to the Germans the real victory on which they had so confidently counted, for though the British and French armies had been forced to yield further territory, their lines were unbroken and their spirits undaunted. As the German military authorities. General Ardenne, says, it is not the capture of territory that can bring a decision, but only a victory over and through the shattering of the enemy's armies. So far from being shattered, the allied forces, weary and battered as they are, are full of confidence, and as this is written are but awaiting the opportune moment to strike back with the big army of maneuver which was placed at the disposal of the supreme war council.

Amiens, a most important link in the British line of communications, appeared to be the real objective of the Germans, and they were able during the week to push forward toward that city, along the line of the Somme, as far as Hamel, and a little farther north they took Albert and were holding it against fierce counter-attacks by the British. To the south they had pushed a salient forward a little beyond Montdidier, but there the French came back at them with such élan that they were checked and lost several commanding positions. East of this sector the French troops held stubbornly to their lines along the Oise and on Thursday attacked dashingly south of Noyon and drove the enemy back two miles at the point of the bayonet. It was along this east and west base of the German salient that the allied world expected the great counter-thrust of the army of maneuver to be made. Any considerable advance to the north there it was pointed out, would force the Germans to draw back to save their lines of communication, which already are so badly stretched out that they have great difficulty in bringing up artillery and food.

What looked like a diversion rather than a serious threat was the attack of the Huns in the middle of the week at the northern extremity of the line of battle toward Arras. There the British, after giving some ground, repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter. Presumably this thrust at Arras was made to keep the British from sending men and guns to the sector where their lines join those of the French, but it was so quickly blocked that it failed of its purpose. Extraordinarily bold and successful was the work of the British and French aviators. In their low-flying battle planes they flew in swarms continuously over the battlefields and back of the German lines, playing havoc with the enemy's transports and inflicting heavy casualties in his reserves. Battles in the air were innumerable, but the allied airmen maintained the upper hand always. The aviators also distinguished themselves, sticking to their firing to the last moment and usually saving their guns when forced to fall back.

On the whole, the developments of the week were such as to restore confidence among the allies, for though the situation was still critical, it seemed that Premier Clemenceau was right when he said that whatever might happen in the next few days, the enemy could not win the path to the sea nor the path to Paris.

Just what part the American troops have been playing in the Somme battle

had not been made clear at the time of writing, but testimony to their excellent fighting was given by a wounded French captain who arrived in Paris. "Entirely new in this warfare," said he, "the Americans worked like the best veterans."

Some of Pershing's men, at least, were moved over to the sectors left by French troops who were sent farther west to stem the German advance. In their own sector near Toul they had a rather lively week of it, for the German artillery shelled them continuously and seemed to be preparing for an infantry attack. The American guns made effective response, and on occasion drenched the enemy positions with gas shells.

There were increasing evidences during the week that the Italian front is to be the scene of another Teuton drive. Airplane observers reported that heavy re-enforcements to the Austrian forces were being brought up daily from the Roumanian front, together with numerous new pieces of heavy artillery. In the mountain section the artillery duels grew in intensity, and everything pointed toward an early effort to break through to the plains in that region. It was supposed the Austrians believed the Italians would be dispirited by the German successes in France.

The "miracle gun" with which the Germans have been shelling Paris from a distance of 76 miles turns out to be a product of the Krupp works, as is proved by the kaiser's message to Doctor Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach congratulating him on the success of the new weapon. A German ordnance authority says these extraordinary guns are merely being tested on Paris and have been built for the purpose of bombarding London.

Another considerable victory was scored last week by the British forces in Mesopotamia, the entire Turkish army in the Hit area being captured or destroyed. In Palestine Allenby's men continued their advance beyond the Jordan, approaching the Hedjaz railway on which they heavily bombed troop transport trains.

The revolt of the Russians against the brutal pillaging of the Germans who have penetrated their country is beginning to bear fruit. Troops of the Ukrainian rada are co-operating with the bolshevik forces and already have recaptured Odessa after a bloody battle, in which naval forces took part. Before that the red guards and armed civilians had retaken Kherson, Nikolayev and Znamenka from the Teutons. In some places the peasants killed the German soldiers who were taking away their foodstuffs. The Ukrainians were angered by attempts of the Germans to go far beyond the terms of the peace treaty and strip the country of its stores of grain and sugar. It is said a council of German officers decided to continue operations in Ukraine until the power of the bolsheviks there had been eliminated.

Trotzky, speaking in Moscow, declared Russia will never be an enslaved country, though the soviet government is now weak and poor. He said they would introduce compulsory military training for the workmen and peasants and create an army of 300,000 men within eight or ten weeks. The allies still stand ready to support all elements within Russia which will oppose the German invasion.

However, as Gilbert K. Chesterton says, it is plain that the bolshevik philosophy does not prevent a man from fighting; it only prevents him from winning. Probably it was inevitable that politics should enter into the debates and doings of congress this year, but it has taken a particularly unfortunate turn owing to the senatorial election in Wisconsin. The president, because of his effort to bring about the election of Mr. Davies, is accused by the Republicans of going out of his way to confuse partisanship with loyalty, and for this he was attacked by Senator Smoot and others, who assert the Republicans have not sought to secure party advantage from the war. Senator Williams really started this row by a speech in which he charged that revelations of the failure of the airplane program and of the backwardness of shipbuilding were "poisoned gas" directed by the Republicans against the administration. This was

vigorously denied by Senator Jones and others, who contended that the public should be told the truth and not fed on misleading statements of the Progress of our war preparations.

In a follow-up speech Thursday Senator Williams bluntly declared that Senator La Follette should be expelled from the senate, and that Victor Berger, Socialist candidate for the senate from Wisconsin, should be interned. Mr. Williams' colleagues appeared to be startled by this, but not one of them had the nerve to indorse his suggestions.

As to airplanes, it was admitted in the senate that instead of the 20,000 or 12,000 planes the aircraft board had promised to send to France by July 1, only 37 will be shipped, according to the present schedule. Testifying before the senate committee, Gen. Leonard Wood told of the crying need for airplanes for the American expeditionary forces now on the other side. Mr. Creel's publicity committee came in for a sharp reproof for sending out misleading captions on photographs of airplane construction.

On Thursday Senator Overman aroused the senate by making the positive statement that German spies were employed in the Curtiss airplane plant at Buffalo, and that their work had delayed the making of planes for months. These spies, he said, had weakened joints in the planes so that they collapsed, and he exhibited "one of the parts so tampered with to prove his assertion. Mr. Overman advocated that the government commandeer the Curtiss plant and turn out every one of its present employees.

Following the debate in the senate the shipping board issued a statement of its work, showing that since it began its activities 188 vessels have been launched, of which 103 have been completed and put into service. Of the launchings, 103 were requisitioned vessels and 23 were built for the board or contract in new yards. Eleven of the launchings were wood. "Quantity production will win the war, and that is what we are getting," said Chairman Hurley. Negotiations for the transfer of 150,000 tons of Japanese shipping to the United States have been completed, and it is understood much more will follow.

The government, and Great Britain and France as well, continue to emphasize the fact that the basis of victory for the allied cause is an adequate supply of shipping, for America's armies must be transported to France, food and munitions for them and for the allies must be taken over, and for these purposes ships must be provided much faster than the German U-boats can sink them.

The latest report of the British admiralty shows an increase in the number of larger vessels sunk by submarines.

As a spur to American activity and enthusiasm, Premier Lloyd-George sent to Lord Reading, British ambassador, an appeal for urgent haste in American troop movements to France. This Lord Reading read at a banquet in his honor in New York. "It is impossible," said the premier's cablegram, "to exaggerate the importance of getting American re-enforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible time."

In the German-infested regions of the country the enemy aliens and traitors were unable to restrain their joy over the German drive, and in consequence there were many arrests. It is to be hoped that at least some of the seditionists will be severely punished, but in view of the mild treatment given most of them the hope is rather faint. Americans the country over are growing decidedly impatient with the kid-glove method of handling the spies and traitors who are caught. The feeling that many of them should be stood up before a wall and shot is prevalent, and the action of impulsive patriots in certain sections makes it plain that it would be easy to revive the Vigilantes of the old days on the Pacific coast and clean up the whole unsavory crew. The genuine spy commands a certain amount of respect, his work being recognized in a certain measure as a part of warfare, but there can be only contempt for the disloyal American citizen, whether he be pacifist, I. W. W., senator or plain civilian.

CHANGE IN THE FARMER'S LIFE

"Making a Living" Idea Has Developed Into a "Money Making Fact."

A few years ago—and not so many at that—most farmers were satisfied if they saw ahead of them the opportunity to make a fair living, a reasonable competence in their falling years, and an assurance of an existence for their families. They worked hard, and tilled their acres with this end in view. Honest struggle, earnest effort and a true conception of upright manhood, together with the increasing knowledge that upon the fruits of their endeavor rested the structure of the world, whose people had to be fed and maintained. Economy in method, improved conditions of working, have added to the farmer's possibilities, and today instead of being a plodder for an existence, which his early training had bred into him, he has become the bulwark of the nation, and, as such, has become elevated to a position where his word and his work are recognized as the factors it was always intended they should be. He is now the man of business—of big business. He has forced an appreciation of his work, and the true value has been placed upon it. The big men of the country today are the farmers, who, with business acumen and forensic forethought are able to tell you—from their books—what it costs to produce a bushel of wheat or a pound of wool.

All of which is intended to prove that farming is a business, as much as banking or selling a suit of clothes. It is an industrial business, with more certain profits than accompany any other line of trade. It is a manufacturing enterprise, devoid of any of the dangers that the frills of fashion's follies and desires force upon ordinary pursuits. Food is something that all must have and the farmer produces it. The cheaper it can be produced the less will be the cost to the consumer. And this is one of the chief thoughts of the farmer. Within the memory of the ten-year-old boy there have been improvements in machinery, changes in methods, scientific discoveries of chemicals as adapted to agriculture, all of which has lessened cost of production and made possible the cultivation of increased acres. In some parts these things have brought about more intensified agriculture, growing heavier crops on less acres. Improved machinery and demand for greater production have led another class in search of larger areas, where their ability may cope with the growing of a greater number of bushels. That is one of the reasons why Western Canada lands have recently come into such demand. These, at from twenty to thirty dollars an acre, and producing the prodigious crops that are claimed for them, have attracted thousands of American settlers, while other thousands have gone out into the lands in the Western states. But, as to the Canada lands, there is this to say of them, today they are cheap, and if they will yield sufficient in one year to pay the cost of the entire purchase, why should not there be a demand. The country is well settled, and settlement is increasing. As evidence of the growth of the three Western Provinces into whose territories the Canadian Government invites settlers, recent reports show the following increases from 1913 to 1917 inclusive:

	Value of Field Crops 1913	1917
Manitoba	\$ 64,557,000	\$137,470,550
Saskatchewan	129,376,000	349,488,200
Alberta	46,712,000	178,985,800
Total	\$240,645,000	\$665,924,550

The total value of field crops for 1917 was \$665,924,550, produced on less than 59,000,000 acres of land.

Further evidence of prosperity and progress is found in the Government estimate of the value of farm lands, and increase in value since 1908:

	1908	1916
Manitoba	27.30	32.03
Saskatchewan	20.40	23.07
Alberta	18.20	22.18

It will be observed that the average price of land has not kept pace with their producing value. It is therefore pointed out that the opportunities for the purchase of high-class land is still within the reach of those with limited means.

A good idea of advancement in a country's progress may be obtained by a knowledge of what has been done in the production of cattle, and when these figures are studied in connection with Western Canada, a country whose fame having been heralded as a grain-growing country, giving the idea that that was what it was mostly adapted to, it will be realized that there is there a vast storehouse of wealth awaiting those who choose to take advantage of it. In the three provinces in 1912 there were—horses, milch cows, other cattle, sheep and swine, four million head, while in 1917 the number was seven million.

In 1901 the entire population was 419,512; in 1916 1,698,220. One marvels at the rapid progress of the United States during the nineteenth century. But America's opportunities for growth at the beginning of that century were nothing compared to the opportunities which are Canada's at the present time.

The fact that Canada has as its next door neighbor a nation of over 100,000,000—the richest nation in the world—is bound to have a stimulating effect on its progress. Already one sees signs of it on every hand.

Canada not only has the largest area of unoccupied, but fertile, land of any country, but this land is already made available by a network of railways. Most of production of grain is lower than elsewhere, while the prices are on a basis of those of the United States.—Advertisement.

What Was the Answer?

Simon Kiser tells a story of a little boy in his neighborhood who found fault with a man for cutting down a tree, almost shedding tears for the poor tree in its pain.

"Trees have no pain," the little fellow's mother said. "A tree doesn't feel it when you chop it down at all."

"The lad thought for a moment, then asked: "You don't mean to tell me, mamma, that when a woolly worm crawls up a tree in the summer it doesn't tickle its bark?"—Indianapolis News.

KIDNEY SUFFERERS HAVE FEELING OF SECURITY

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy. The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

Swamp-Root is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything. According to verified testimony it is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you will find it on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try 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.

In the Soup.

A rookie was home on a furlough. "What do you have to eat?" inquired his solicitous mother.

"Oh, a little of everything," he replied nonchalantly.

"But I want to know what a little of everything is," persisted his mother.

"Well," answered the son, a mischievous smile lighting up his countenance. "There's soup, for instance."

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of Those Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

A Sheep in Every Home!

Raise a sheep for its tail. Sheep of the old African fat-tail variety carry tails weighing from four to six pounds. The Dutch Boer farmers have for several generations used this fat in place of butter. It is now being exported to England. Perhaps our New England farmers might start in raising fat-tail sheep.—Textile World Journal.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

But She Roasted Him.

Sapleigh—I was aw—wending the othah day about a twibe in Africa thut—aw—ents wosted monkeys, doncher know. Beasty dwendful, doncher think, Miss Knox?

Miss Knox—Yes; but why should you care; you are not thinking of going to Africa, are you?

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 *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 80 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Burdened Down.

"Great Scott! Does your wife make you do all the marketing downtown?" "No. I'm just trying to carry home the soap, and the coffee and the tennypenny nails and the garden hose and the dried beef that we don't need that I had to buy in order to get the pound of sugar that we absolutely had to have."

RED CROSS BALL BLUE

Makes clothes whiter than snow. Delights the housewife. Large package 5 cents at all good grocers.—Adv.

If you can't do a kind act with a good grace, do it anyway.

A guilty conscience may need no accuser, but it usually has one.