

1—Remarkable photograph of the big German U-boat which attacked and stopped the steamship New Amsterdam off the Norway coast. 2—American military bands passing in review at the ceremonies of the renaming of the Avenue du Trocadero, Paris, the Avenue du President Wilson. 3—British soldiers from India repairing New street, one of the principal thoroughfares of Bagdad.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany's Strongest Bases in Picardy Are Occupied by the Allied Armies.

NOYON TAKEN BY FRENCH

British, Advancing Along the Scarpe, Cross Hindenburg Line—Desperate Resistance of the Huns Is Unavailing—American Man-Power Bill Passed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Croisilles, Bullecourt, Bray, Hebecourt, Chaulnes, Gommecourt, Nesle, Roye, Noyon, Chavigny—one after another the German strongholds in Picardy, all down the line from Arras to Soissons, fell into the hands of the allies last week. The redoubtable Hindenburg line was broken through at various points, and so menaced at others that it was in a fair way to become untenable, even before the retreating Huns could reach it. East of Arras the British had turned its right flank, and the French, passing through Nesle, threatened it farther south.

Astride the Scarpe and the Somme, Field Marshal Haig's armies moved steadily if slowly toward the east, never giving the enemy an instant's rest, relentlessly pushing him back in the direction of Cambrai, Peronne and St. Quentin. In the midst of furious rainstorms the British fought unceasingly and tirelessly to overcome the desperate resistance put up by the Germans. The battle developed and spread day by day until it became one of the greatest conflicts of the war. In these regions, as elsewhere, the Germans sought to stem the advance mainly by innumerable machine guns. The crews of these, left to fight while the main bodies of the troops continued their retirement, did fight, and to the death. The Hun infantry in many cases showed the greatest reluctance to attack, sometimes flatly refusing to obey the orders of their commanders.

By the end of the week the British had Peronne under their guns and the Huns were falling back to the river crossings there and at Brie. Farther north, Bapaume was taken on Thursday and Haig's forces had pushed far beyond it on the north. Having crossed the Hindenburg line, they were threatening the Queant-Drocourt support line. Perhaps the most important effect of their advance along the Scarpe was that it menaced the group of converging railway lines that are vital to the enemy in handling men from the Belgian and northwestern French fronts.

During the week the British took something like 30,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns. The severest blow to the Germans was the capture of Noyon on Thursday by the French troops of General Humbert. The city, which had been practically enveloped for a week or more, was powerfully defended by the Germans, who had counted on making it the pivot of their line to the north. Its southern and western outskirts were full of strongly entrenched machine-gun positions. The French were not to be denied, however. Noyon is a great highway center and its taking opens the way for the French to drive the Germans back to the St. Gobain forest, La Fere and maybe St. Quentin. The intervening terrain is such that the enemy could scarcely hope to make a stand there.

man bases, but as the enemy in departing left it full of mustard gas it could not be utilized by the French. However, they didn't need it, for they pushed ahead so relentlessly that the next day they passed through Nesle, and on Thursday they were near Ham, only 12 miles from St. Quentin. In their retreat there the Huns lost three complete munition trains, which proved they were in something of a hurry. This drive on Ham made a big salient in the German lines and rendered the enemy's situation along the entire front more desperate than ever.

South of the Oise General Mangin made use of some American units in his attacks on the salient north of Soissons. He was aiming at the heights at the western end of the Chemin des Dames, and the decided progress he made imperiled the German positions both to the east and to the west. At Juvigny on the Allette, too, the Americans came into action, helping the French to repulse heavy attacks.

Along the Vesle the Americans had some severe fighting during the week. They attacked Bazoches, gained a foothold there and clung to it; but at the same time the Huns attacked Fismette in force and compelled the Yankees to fall back. The enemy, however, was not permitted to cross the river. This little reverse was not considered by General Pershing to be of especial importance.

Over in Germany the effects of Marshal Foch's successes became more apparent daily. The press and certain emissaries of Hindenburg and Ludendorff endeavored to explain away the German defeats or to minimize them, but the murmurs of the people grew louder. Their confidence in final victory is waning rapidly, despite the pen-German organs, which violently prod the faint-hearted. Dispatches from neutral sources indicate that Berlin will soon launch another peace offensive, offering to give up Belgium and northern France. It is against just such an illusory proposition that the wise men of the allies are warning the people. Nothing would suit Germany better just now than a peace on such a basis; but nothing should or will suit the allied nations except a peace dictated by themselves after the military power of the Hun has been utterly broken. The peace of compromise, leaving Germany the power to make a new and more terrible war in future, is sure to receive the support of the influences in the country that are controlled by the insidious German propaganda, and it is against this that America must especially guard itself.

Spain's threat to seize interned German shipping to compensate for Spanish losses by submarine warfare had its effect in Berlin, for though the German government did not yield entirely, it made it plain that it wanted no more countries added to the list of its enemies. While the discussion was going on, however, another Spanish vessel was torpedoed, and the situation became yet more critical.

Indirect advices from Austria-Hungary emphasize the desperate internal condition of that empire. The Bohemians appear to be on the edge of organized revolt, and they would receive the support of the Slovaks. Austria and Hungary are in a perpetual quarrel. The former has now forbidden the export of pharmaceutical supplies to Hungary, and the latter has retaliated by ordering that its food supplies shall go only to Hungary and the army.

After a slight set-back, the cause of the allies in Siberia and Russia proper made good progress during the week. At first the bolsheviks forced the allies on the Ussuri front to retire, but re-enforcements came up, including Japanese and American troops, and the satisfactory conditions were re-established in quick order. The bold attempt of General Horvath, self-styled dictator of Siberia to execute a coup d'etat and gain control of all the Russian military forces in the far East was blocked by the allies, whose representatives at Vladivostok informed General Pleshkoff, Horvath's emissary, that the allied nations would countenance no government not in accord with the wishes of the people.

Meanwhile the allied expedition was strengthened by the arrival of more Americans, and Italy announced it would send a regiment there. The Japanese forces took control of the Manchurian border, China having withdrawn her objections. The Japanese engaged the bolsheviks near Dauria, and General Semenov, anti-bolshevik leader of Cossacks, crossed the Siberian border and captured Matsievsk station.

In the "Country of the North" the fighting of late has been in favor of the Russo-allied troops. The bolshevik river flotilla, which caused them some trouble, has been dispersed and the Red guards have surrendered the town of Shenkursk, south of Archangel, the last place of any size held by them in the region.

News from the far East is likely to be rather scanty in the future, for its dissemination has been taken in charge by the Japanese, and they are notoriously close-mouthed concerning military operations.

Reports from Albania have not been very satisfactory lately. The Austrians "came back" hard at the Franco-Italian forces and compelled them to retire somewhat, retaking the town of Berat. Later in the week the allies defeated the Austrians in two battles. On the Italian front there was not a great deal doing, but the allies made several successful raids and repulsed all enemy attacks. American airmen in Italy raided the big Austrian naval base at Pola, on the Adriatic.

Both house and senate passed the man-power bill making the draft age limits eighteen to forty-five inclusive. Each body inserted its own amendments, but most of these went by the board in the conference. The most important of these was the senate anti-strike clause. The house conferees, led by Dent, absolutely refused to accept this, and rather than risk delay, the senate conferees consented to sacrifice the amendment. One new provision in the measure which will be welcomed by all officers is that the government shall furnish uniforms and equipment to officers at cost.

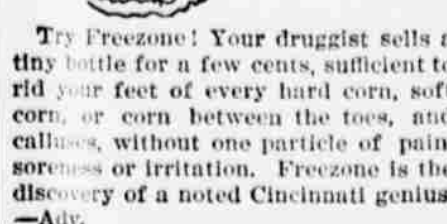
Continuing its efforts to clear up the muddled aircraft production situation, and at the same time evading the demand for the creation of a separate department of aeronautics, the administration made John D. Ryan an assistant secretary of war and director of the air service. In starting on his new work, Mr. Ryan made no boasts or promises of what he would accomplish, but said he hoped order would soon be established in the airplane branch and that quantity production of military planes would be accomplished. The De Havilland 4's improved to meet all objections, he said, are now being turned out rapidly and orders for the Liberty 12 motor have been increased from 22,500 to 50,000. Our allies like these engines so well that we cannot keep up with their demands for them.

First Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell has been made director of munitions and given the power to keep our forces supplied with all the munitions they require.

The long-expected shortage of gasoline is developing, and consequently the fuel administration last week requested that for the present all automobiles, motorboats and motorcycles, used for pleasure, be not used on Sundays. In all states east of the Mississippi river. As the gasoline is needed for war purposes, all patriotic owners of cars accepted the request as a command.

Members of congress who have been pacifists and anti-war obstructionists have been having a hard time, to the great satisfaction of all true patriots. The list of those turned down by their constituents already includes Senator Vardaman of Mississippi and Representatives Lundeen of Minnesota, Dillon of South Dakota, Woods of Iowa, McLemore of Texas, Crosser and Gordon of Ohio, Shackelford and Hamlin of Missouri, Kebo of Florida and Slean of Nebraska. Last week Cole Blease, pacifist candidate for the senate in South Carolina, was defeated, and Henry Ford failed to get the Republican nomination in Michigan, though the Democrats did accept him.

LIFT OFF CORNS! With fingers! Corns and calluses lift off. No pain! Miele! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



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The American Sailor's Dollar. Here is a story of American good will and its sequel, told to me by Mr. George Robey. An American sailor had paid for a gallery seat at his Liverpool concert last Sunday. The sailor said to the program seller: "I want to buy one of those programs and help the French Red Cross. But I've only got one dollar note—the last of 'em. Could you change it?" The girl gave him two half crowns for it and he insisted on giving one for the cause. Robey told the story on the Liverpool Exchange next morning, and sold the sailor's dollar bill for £31. He is going to sell it again Sunday.—London Evening News.

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 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Where He Is Expert. "So you've joined the army, Mose?" "Yes, sah." "What branch of the service are you in?" "Well, sah, Ah's in de infantry, but when we gits t' France Ah's done asked de captain to put me on dat night raid wo'k. Gittin' into de odder fellow's back yard durin' de night hours is a job Ah considers mahse'f particularly experienced at."—Detroit Free Press.

PERSONAL IN HIS APPEAL Irishman Evidently Was on the Best of Terms With the City of the Mohammedans.

The more things the draft officials do to baseball here the better it flourishes in London, according to Richard Hatters of that thriving community, who is now stopping at the Majestic. Mr. Hatters says the game is getting a firm hold on every nationality in the British capital. "Why, recently," quoth he, "I saw a game in which East Indians were playing. One of these approached the plate at a crucial moment and cried aloud: "Allah, give me strength to make a hit." "He struck out." "The next man up was an Irishman. He spat on the plate, made faces at the pitcher, and yelled: "You know me, Alf? He made a home run."—New York Tribune.

RED CROSS BALL BLUE. Insures snowy white beautiful clothes on washday. Buy Red Cross Blue, not just cheap liquid blue which makes your clothes greenish yellow. Red Cross Ball Blue large packages cost only 5 cents. All good grocers sell it.—Adv.

Only One Cause Left. Consumer—My goodness! Coal up again. What's the cause this time, another combine? Dealer—Oh, no, sir, no combine, I assure you.

"Railroad blockade?" "No. Everything is running." "No strike?" "None that I've heard of." "Excessive demand, perhaps?" "No, nothing extra." "Failure of supply, possibly?" "Haven't heard of any." "Humph, if coal has gone up again, there must be some cause." "What keeps prices rising now?" "I really don't know, sir. Guess it must be just habit, that's all."

The above was clipped from a Park theater program dated July 24, 1918. This may be the answer to our present troubles.—New York Weekly.

Interrupted Lesson. An ancient French schoolhouse, deserted in the flight of the villagers, was taken over by the Americans as part of the headquarters of a field ambulance. The interrupted lesson could be read upon the bulletin board by the Yankee wounded, carried through, and a Daudet among them could have woven a masterpiece from it. The moral that the teacher was inculcating when he held his "derniere classe" was this:

"The free man obeys his conscience and the laws of his country." And the phrase set before the pupils for their composition exercise that day—the date was written on the board, 29 Mai, 1918—was: "Un jour de grand vent." They might have written it: "The day of the big wind."—Stars and Stripes.

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Every Neighborhood Has One. "General Foch is a brilliant strategist." "Yes, but we've got a guy in our neighborhood who knows more about how this war should be run than Foch ever will know."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918. (Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A comfortable woman is one who realizes that the world doesn't care what size shoes she wears.

Proof that Some Women do Avoid Operations Mrs. Etta Dorion, of Ogdensburg, Wis., says: "I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." How Mrs. Boyd Avoided an Operation. Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well. My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARISS BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio. Every Sick Woman Should Try LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND Before Submitting To An Operation LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

You Are Dying By Acid When you have Heartburn, Gas, Bloat, and that Full Feeling after eating. TAKE ONE EATONIC FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE Get rid of the Overload and Excess Acid and you will fairly feel the GAS driven out of your body—THE BLOAT GOES WITH IT. IT GIVES YOU REAL STOMACH COMFORT Get EATONIC from your Druggist with the DOUBLE GUARANTEE Send for the "Eatonic" Book, Address Eatonic Remedy Co., 1118-9 St. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.