



1—Typical camouflage road on the Maine front... 2—Major General Liggitt... 3—A fleet of Dutch and Norwegian ships... 4—Training men for officers of the merchant marine at New Bedford, Mass.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Haig and Petain Start Another Drive in Flanders and Make Big Gains.

AIMING AT U-BOAT BASES?

Good Work by the Russo-Romanian Forces—Treaty Peace Move Decried—Agreement Reached on Food Control Bill—Exemption Boards Are Busy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

After twenty days of the most tremendous artillery fire of the war, the Anglo-French armies in Flanders began on Tuesday a great drive that aroused the highest hopes for definite results.

The exact objective of this drive was not officially announced, but the people of the allied nations hoped and the Germans assumed that the Anglo-French armies intended to push along the Belgian coast and force the Germans to abandon their submarine bases.

The German attempt to bunko the Poles with vague promises of a restored kingdom has fallen through. Dispatches from Berlin say the Polish legions have been disbanded and interned because the Germans found themselves confronted by a nutritious Polish army.

The problem of the submarine is still holding first place in the considerations of the allied nations, for while the Germans admit the U-boat campaign is not reducing England to starvation, Admiral Jellicoe admits the submarine has not yet been mastered.

The examination of drafted men by the exemption boards is going on rapidly and smoothly, and under instructions from Provost Marshal General Crowder the boards have tightened up on the exemptions.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA

Count Czernin Said to Look With Favor on Negotiations Between Vienna and London.

Amsterdam.—The Volks Zeitung of Leipzig, Saxony, recently made the announcement that two great mass meetings were held in that city to discuss the question, "Do the People Want Peace?"

Hindenburg, having prepared for the Galician affair with the aid of his spies, promised the kaiser he would put Russia out of action within two months. But Kerensky, though he is terribly handicapped and is not a soldier, is proving himself to be a much greater man than the German chieftain and civilization still looks to him with confidence in his ultimate success.

It was announced on Thursday that General Brussloff had resigned as commander in chief of the Russian armies and that General Korniloff had been made generalissimo, being succeeded on the southwestern front by General Tcheremisoff.

The heroic conduct of Vera Butchmaroff's feminine battalion at the front has resulted in a popular movement for the formation of a great army of Russian women.

The beginning of the week was marked by the ascension of three large peace balloons sent up by the central powers. One was piloted by Chancellor Michaelis, one by Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, and one by the un-American correspondent, Bennett, acting for Michaelis and Ludendorff.

The new war industries board, with Frank A. Scott instead of Bernard Baruch as its chairman, has taken up with vigor its work of government buying and supervision over the general industrial activity.

The embargo that is designed to shut off Germany's supplies of food and war munitions is going to have an effect on the supply of shipping. Norway already has proposed to place almost its entire merchant fleet at the disposal of the allies and promised to export nothing but fish to Germany.

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The government cannot and will not tolerate strikes that tie up industries that are vital to the successful conduct of the war. This was demonstrated by the quick ending of a strike of thousands of railway switchmen that started at Chicago.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, read with great pleasure certain statements of Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, in the house of commons, which he interpreted as meaning that England does not regard Austria as a real enemy.

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U-boats. One British warship, the old cruiser Ariadne, was sunk by a torpedo and 38 of its crew killed.

What Congress is Doing. One month behind time, the administration food control bill was reported out of conference without the features that were objectionable to the president. Its enactment within a week was confidently predicted.

Partly as a result of the compromise on the food control bill, the senate adopted the Sheppard amendment to a national prohibition resolution for the constitution. The vote—65 to 20—would have been much closer had the dry forces not consented to a provision that the amendment shall not be operative unless it is ratified by the states within six years.

Another commendable action of the senate was the adoption of McCumber's resolution calling upon the president to undertake to obtain the consent of the European nations allied against the central powers to the draft of their subjects in the United States for the war.

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SELF HELPS for the NEW SOLDIER

By a United States Army Officer

TURNING THE SQUAD COMPLETELY ABOUT. We now return to the squad for further instruction therein. "Squad right," which was explained in the thirteenth article of this series, is at once a movement so difficult and so important—important as the basis for changing the front of a platoon or company—that it would be beneficial to go over it again in preparation for "squad right about."

In "squad right," the right man on the front rank, at the command "MARCH," faces to the right in marching and marks time. He must cease absolutely to advance until the movement is completed. If he inches forward, he then ceases to be a "fixed pivot" and unless "squad right" is performed upon a fixed pivot, the squads will not fit together properly when a column of squads swings into a company front.

In the rear rank, the third man from the right (No. 3, in the "count off"), followed in column by Nos. 2 and 1, moves straight to the front until he finds himself immediately to the rear of his front rank man. Nos. 2 and 1 place themselves behind their front rank men likewise.

When the squad is deployed with other squads, the front and rear rank men place themselves abreast the corporal at half-pace intervals, as we have seen, but when the squad is acting alone, the skirmish line is formed in the same way upon No. 2 of the front rank. No. 2 stands fast in his place or continues the march, as the case may be.

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Everything we have taken up so far from "the school of the squad" except "take interval" and "take distance," has been "close order" drill.

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quite so expeditiously as it could dispose of one in close order. For not only does the extended order separate the men, but in that degree increases their chances of escaping bullets, but it also affords them infinitely better chances of finding cover while advancing.

To deploy "as skirmishers," which is the descriptive command for extended order drill, the corporal at the command of execution, "march," springs in front of the squad, if he does not occupy that position already.

Inasmuch as the normal interval between skirmishers is one-half pace, or 15 inches, each man has practically one yard of front. The front of a squad thus deployed is ten paces, or 25 feet.

WHEN THE SQUAD IS ACTING ALONE IN EXTENDED DRILL. The squad in combat drill is what might be called a subsidiary first unit. The squad is not the regulation first unit—the platoon (one-fourth of a company roughly speaking), as will be explained later.

In addition, the squad is a most practicable unit for patrol and outpost duty, since it places a small and flexible body of men in charge of a noncommissioned officer for work which requires discretion and concealment.

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It will be seen that in deploying as skirmishers, the precise form of movement prescribed for close order drill is not adhered to. A man has more ease and latitude in carrying out the movements. This is to make speed.

First Omnibus. The first horse omnibus was seen in the neighborhood of Nantes in 1826 and ran to facilitate access to a bathing establishment which a M. Baudry had set up in the outskirts of that town.

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Intelligent Alarm Clock. An alarm clock awakened a lady in Philadelphia just in time to allow her to escape from a burning building. She had set the clock as usual at five o'clock, but that morning it failed to ring. During the afternoon she lay down for a nap on the divan. At five o'clock the alarm clock started its racket twelve hours late.

The man who has no use for the opinions of other people never has any of his own that other people want.

Had' Blow the Whistle. "Suppose," read Capt. John J. Toffey, Jr., instructor of the Sixth company of the Ninth division, at Ft. Harrison, from "Small Problems of Infantry," "that your advance guard had been surrounded; that you knew the approximate location of the enemy and his number, but his position was strongly held, and darkness was coming on. What would you do?"

Swift feet get a man out of lots of trouble that his tongue gets him into.

Don't Poison Baby. FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have sleep, and a FEW DROPS OF PURE LACTOGEN would produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING.

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat. The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American continent.

Nebraska Directory. Amateur Photographers! WE DEVELOP YOUR FILM FREE! HOTEL CASTLE, HOTEL LOYAL, BOWLES, GARAGE TOOLS, ROOFING, HEMSTITCHING, REPAIRS, WOOD BROTHERS, Our Nation Is Stirred To Its Very Foundation.