



1—Typical camouflage road on the Alpine front, extending for several miles and masking the movements of the French troops in that section. 2—Major General Liggett, commander of the western division, which will have four training camps containing from 30,000 to 40,000 men each. 3—A fleet of Dutch and Norwegian ships held up in an American port because of the food embargo. 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-Roumanian Forces—Teutonic Peace Move Denied—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. Great masses of troops dashed forward along a front of twenty miles, overran the enemy's first three lines of defense between Warneton and Dixmude and captured eleven towns and more than 5,000 prisoners. They crossed the Yser at many places, the engineering corps performing prodigies in the way of bridge-building under fire. Tanks and airplanes played important parts in the terrific conflict. The Germans resisted stoutly and on Wednesday, when the allies' advance was checked by torrential rains, the Teutons by fierce counter-attacks won back a little of the lost ground. Next day the British again drove the Germans back, and then the artillery resumed the task of blowing Prince Rupprecht's men out of the supporting defenses to which they had retired.

Generals Haig and Petain exchanged telegrams of congratulation on the success in Flanders, and the kaiser, not to be outdone, congratulated Rupprecht on his "great success" and at once called a conference in Brussels of his commanding officers on the west front and other officials. The German losses are reported to have been tremendous and those of the allies comparatively light. Several American surgical teams worked on the fighting line side by side with their British allies.

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 intend to push along the Belgian coast and force the Germans to abandon their submarine bases. Such a movement would also turn the right end of the German line and might well compel a general retreat toward the Rhine. If the allies could reach the Dutch border it is believed Holland might be persuaded to throw in her lot with them, a decision which Germany evidently has feared for some time.

Conditions in Russia.

The disorganized Russian troops continued their retreat eastward through Galicia, and at some points the pursuing Teutons and Turks crossed the Russian border. However, there was a perceptible stiffening of resistance by the Slavs, and further north they held their lines fairly well. On the Roumanian front the Russo-Roumanian army fought bravely and successfully, making considerable advances. Its good work may go far toward saving the rich grain fields of southern Russia from the enemy.

Meanwhile Kerensky and his colleagues are working fast to avert disaster. Their program, according to the official newspaper, is to restore the army's power by a clear definition of the limits of Russia's present liberty, the taking of the severest and most merciless measures for re-establishing military discipline, and the restoration of the shaken authority of Russia's most disinterested and self-sacrificing servants, her officers. Hundreds of German spies in Russian uniforms found mingling with the soldiers have been executed summarily, and the mutinous troops are being punished as traitors. It is now reported that Lenin has escaped from Russia, probably to Germany through Finland and Sweden.

Russian secret service agents report

that 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 Brussiloff 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 Butchmareff's feminine battalion at the front has resulted in a popular movement for the formation of a great army of Russian women.

Teutonic Peace Bunk.

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 balloons went up swiftly for a time, but, being filled only with hot air, they soon came to earth again, the descent accompanied by the ironic laughter and cheers of the allied nations. The imperial chancellor, to abandon the metaphor, told a vivid tale of secret treaties between France and Russia looking to conquest, and Premier Ribot promptly branded him as a liar. Michaelis uttered a lot more claptrap about the wicked aims of the entente allies and "the justice of our defensive war," and, through the un-American correspondent, gave out a mess of high-sounding phrases and foolish accusations, and declared the submarine warfare would continue until the British raise their blockade. Czernin gave an interview that sounded more reasonable, and a couple of days later a Vienna paper announced authoritatively that Germany would gladly act upon peace overtures coming by way of Vienna. The entire peace move of the week, however, was declared by Washington, London and Paris to be insincere and evidently made in the hope of slowing up the war preparations in America and the restoration of authority and discipline in Russia.

On Wednesday the kaiser issued two proclamations, to the German people and to the German army and navy and colonial forces, in which he defiantly set forth his determination to prosecute to a successful termination "this righteous war of defense."

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 disarmed and interned, because the Germans found themselves confronted by a mutinous Polish army, while Austrian subjects enrolled in the original legion insisted on taking the oath to the new Polish kingdom as if Galicia were a part of it.

America's Submarine Detector.

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, and says until the effective antidote is discovered the allies must concentrate on the building of patrol boats and merchant vessels. Secretary Daniels believes the American navy department has found a plan for protecting American shipping and it will be put in operation very soon. The department is working on a giant detector which Rear Admiral Grant thinks will bring immediate results. The details of this detector, of course, are not revealed, but it is expected to be effective over a distance of five miles, and if these expectations are justified the department will stretch the device across the waters in the vicinity of the German bases and thereby locate submarines as they start out. Meanwhile the trained gun crews placed on American merchantmen are giving a good account of themselves, generally getting the better of any submarines that venture to attack the vessels they are guarding.

The British admiralty's weekly report showed a decrease in the number of British merchantmen destroyed by

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. The chief features that were eliminated were the congressional war expenditure committee and the three-member food control board. The price-fixing and control provisions were greatly restricted and the prohibition section is less drastic.

Partly as a result of the compromise on the food control bill, the senate adopted the Sheppard resolution for a national prohibition amendment to 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. The constitutionality of that limitation is doubtful.

The dry leaders decided to await the December session of congress before trying to get the resolution through the lower house.

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. It is believed the allies will quickly agree to this and that the plan will be in operation before long.

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. Mr. Scott announced that profit-making must now yield to patriotism, extravagance to economy and selfishness to service. The reorganized shipping board also is speeding up and last week it made the Southern pine producers promise prompt delivery of the timber they have pledged, for the board intends to build as many wooden ships as possible.

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 if assured of receiving American food products, and Holland, too, is willing to exchange ships for food if the vessels are not to be sent into the danger zone. Sweden and Denmark, it is believed, will follow suit. The effectiveness of the embargo policy, however, depends to a considerable extent, on whether or not the shipment of foodstuffs from Russia into Germany can be prevented.

The shipping board last week prepared to commandeer all American shipping, and President Wilson issued an order that has the effect of cutting off steel exports to Japan unless Japanese vessels are diverted to war uses.

Exemption Boards Busy.

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. They have been told to keep in mind that the two things to be accomplished are the raising of armies and the maintaining of industries. Meanwhile the federal and local authorities all over the country are rounding up the slackers.

Continuing their work of co-operating with the Germans, the Industrial Workers of the World stirred up various troubles for mine owners, lumber producers and themselves, in many Western localities. Some towns followed the example of Bisbee and deported the disturbers, and one of their leaders, Frank Little, was taken out and hanged by masked men at Butte, Mont. Such occurrences, of course, must be deplored—theoretically.

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. When the federal authorities took a hand, both sides found they could yield points and reach an amicable agreement.

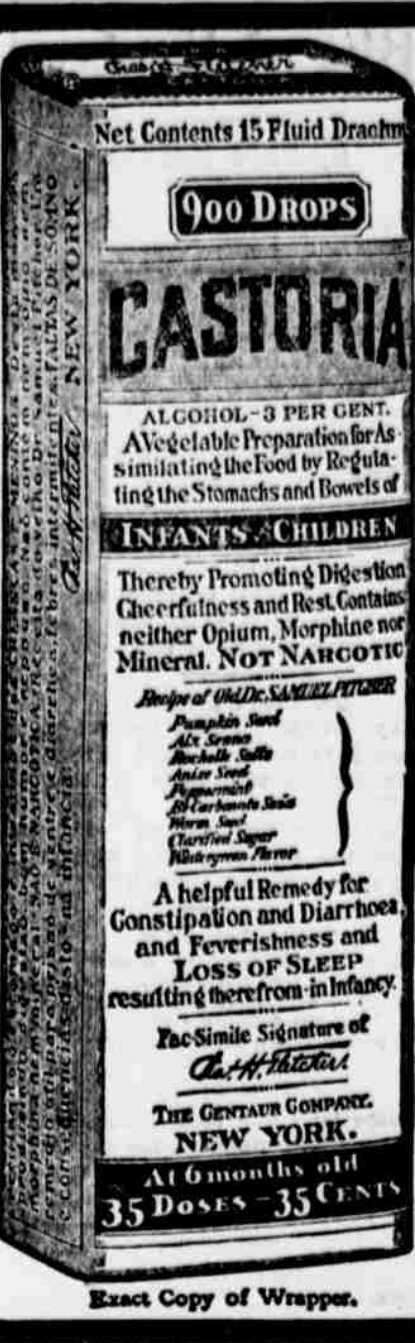
Quite Happy.
Through the wild ways of her good-for-nothing husband, a hard-working charwoman had to remove to a little two-roomed cottage, where there was scarcely space to squeeze without shaking the ornaments from the mantel-piece.
"It's hard lines for you to be brought down like this, after what you've been accustomed to," said a sympathetic neighbor. "I don't doubt you feel very miserable, Mrs. Jones."
"No, I don't," the charwoman stoutly denied. "I'm happier here by a long way than I used to be in the old place. For one thing, when my husband comes home in a brute of a temper, he can't throw me down the cellar steps, as he used to do, 'cos there ain't none now!"—Pearson's Weekly.

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Wise Caddie.
Green Gopher (to caddie)—What are you looking there for? I must have driven it 50 yards farther than that.
Diplomatic Caddie—Yes, sir; but sometimes they hit a stone and bounce back a terrible distance, sir.

At the Ringside.
The Novice—Why does that pug crouch so?
The Old Sport—He stoops to conquer.



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234 stock model Saxon "Sixes" travel 70,200 miles July 18 and set grand average of 25.9 miles per gal. of gas

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And it proves as nothing else would prove, the gasoline economy your Saxon "Six" will give you. No other car in its class can match this record.

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Didn't Seem to Be "Free" Seeds.
An Indiana congressman recently made a liberal distribution of free seeds, sending them to his constituents in franked envelopes on which appeared the regular warning, "Penalty for private use, \$300," says the Indianapolis News. A few days later one of his supporters wrote:
"I don't know what to do about those garden seeds you sent me. I notice it is \$300 fine for private use. I don't want to use them for the public. I want to plant them in my private garden. I can't afford to pay \$300 for the privilege. Won't you see if you can fix it so I can use them privately? I am a law-abiding citizen, and do not want to commit a crime."
Exactly.
"The amateur fishermen up our way have formed a club."
"A sort of co-whopperative society, eh?"

A Turkish Love Story.
A Turk knocked at his beloved's door, and a voice answered from within. "Who is there?"
Then he answered, "It is I."
Then the voice said, "This house will not hold thee and me."
And the door was not opened.
Then went the lover into the desert, where there is nothing but Allah, and fasted and prayed in solitude.
And after a year he returned and knocked again at the door.
And again the voice asked, "Who is there?"
And he said, "It is myself."
And the door was opened to him.—Exchange.

The Only Way.
"Senor, can you handle any Villa money?"
"That depends. Is it baled?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Safe.
Madge was three years older than her baby brother, and felt herself equal to assuming the responsibilities of big sisterhood. When, therefore, her mother asked her to "keep an eye" on the baby and see that he didn't fall out of bed, Madge answered:
"Yes, mamma, I'll mind him; an' if he falls I'll call you the minute he hits the floor."—Pearson's Weekly.

Hard Luck.
Mendicant—Could you help a poor chap who has a starving wife and children and the gout?
Don't talk too much; a stiff upper jaw is as useful as a stiff upper lip.

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