



1—It is by means of heavy guns such as are shown in this picture that the Italians hope to convince the Teutons along the River Piave that in the twentieth century civilization right only is might. 2—Laborers and soldiers are continually repairing the highways leading to the fighting front wrecked by German shells and heavy traffic. 3—The result of a trench raid; a squad of German prisoners captured by the French and brought into the wire-fenced prison camp.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Japan Offers to Land Troops in Siberia If Allies Say the Word.

EMBASSIES LEAVE PETROGRAD

Traveling Through Bandit-Infested Siberia to Reach Safety—Austria Cannot Break Away From Her Alliance With Germany.

Japan has asked for permission to land troops in Siberia to prevent the vast quantities of munitions and other military stores at Vladivostok and along the lines of the Siberian railroad from falling into the hands of the Germans. It was feared that the Germans might attempt to force the bolsheviks to deliver these stores to the Germans as a part of a peace agreement. Japan announced her willingness to undertake such an expedition by herself or in connection with troops sent by other of the allied nations.

While all officials at Washington are silent and disposed to minimize discussion of the subject it is known that exchanges of opinion are going on with the object of a perfect understanding between Japan, the United States and the other co-belligerents which would make the plan of joint action wholly acceptable to all and thoroughly define its extent and duration.

Russian representatives at Washington oppose action by the Japanese in Siberia, but the co-belligerents are thoroughly alarmed lest the vast quantities of supplies piled up at Vladivostok, bought and paid for with American cash, should fall into the hands of the Germans.

Criticism at home of the failure of Japan to play a larger part in the war is said to have been influential in bringing about the negotiations.

Our boys have had their first taste of the deadly Hun gas. Without warning of any kind gas shells began bursting among the men of an American artillery regiment on the western front, and more than 200 men were down before they could put on gas masks. Eight men died within a few minutes and 200 were taken to hospitals where they suffered every conceivable torture while the doctors worked over them in an effort to get air into their lungs. While the American troops in France have been supplied with gas equipment and with gas shells for the field guns they had never been used, American commanders feeling that they could not bring themselves to so violate all evidences of civilization by such a method of warfare. The gassing of American troops has, however, convinced our commanders at the front that they must fight the Hun in his own way, brutal and inhuman though that way may be, and the Boches will be given a taste of their own weapons.

The strain between Austria and Germany is undoubtedly increasing. Austria's refusal to again attack Russia in spite of Germany's renewal of the war against the bolsheviks has increased the tenseness of the situation existing between the two governments, and it was reported that Germany had practically ordered the Austrian government to send troops into Russia, and that Austria had refused. Austria also refuses to continue the war against Roumania so long as there is a possibility of concluding a peace arrangement with that nation. Poor Roumania, cut off from every possible source of assistance from the outside, without munitions or adequate guns can seemingly do nothing more than accept such peace terms as the Huns may offer.

The most encouraging thing for the future of both Roumania and Russia is the statement made for the allied governments to the effect that any peace that may be forced upon these two countries by the Teutonic nations will not be considered as final, and particularly so if such a peace involves the session of any territory to the nations

of the central powers. The allied nations are committed to the terms of no annexations and no indemnities for Germany or her cohorts. To permit Germany to seize the best provinces of Russia would mean simply preparing the German people for a repetition of their attack on the world's freedom in the future.

The speech of Count von Hertling, German imperial chancellor, before the reichstag, in reply to President Wilson's most recent address before congress regarding the war aims of the United States, is not regarded by leaders in the United States or England as increasing the chance for peace. Count von Hertling professed acceptance of the four principles of a democratic peace enunciated by President Wilson and disclaimed any intention of conquest but these protestations have not convinced President Wilson and his advisers. It is said, that Germany is ready to forgo ambitions of conquest. Other parts of the chancellor's speech are regarded as conclusive proof that Germany intends retaining control, in one form or another, of nearly all the foreign territory that she now occupies.

Count von Hertling's reference to Belgium is far from satisfactory. While hinting that Germany does not contemplate annexing Belgium, the chancellor proposes to impose conditions which would restrict the freedom of action of the kingdom and place it at the mercy of the Teutonic empire.

The entente point of view was expressed by one distinguished diplomat who declared that von Hertling's speech has effectually closed the door to further peace talk. "Belgium is a question of honor," he declared. "It cannot be discussed. So long as the enemy refuses to do justice to Belgium they cannot be expected to perform justice in any other instances."

While the long-distance debate between the statesmen of the belligerent countries has been looked upon with approval by leaders of thought in this country on the theory that no chance of effecting a peace on terms acceptable to the allies should be overlooked, at the same time there has been a feeling that the continued peace talk may have a harmful effect upon the public morale in the allied countries. There has been a determination in Washington not to permit any peace discussions to delay war preparations for one minute, and the only harmful effect, it is declared, would be upon the spirit of the people.

While there are still conflicting opinions as to whether Germany will undertake a real offensive on the west front this spring, reports coming indirectly from Germany indicate that the German public is being prepared for the tremendous losses that must result if such an offensive is attempted. Dispatches from Stockholm declare that the German high command has given the executive committee of the reichstag the confidential information that the contemplated offensive will cost Germany a million men. For this staggering price, it is declared, General von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff have absolutely guaranteed success. Leaders of the majority in the reichstag are said to be reconciled to the offensive as the only thing left for Germany to do, but there is a widespread feeling of pity and horror that a million lives should be sacrificed when victory, however great it may be, will not force peace. The Germans, it is declared, at the most, expect that a big military victory will convince America and England that Germany is unbentable and to make the western world amenable to suggestions for a peace conference.

While the allied commanders realize that the expected German offensive will be a staggering blow to withstand, they are confident that the western line will hold, and that the Hun plans will result in defeat for the central powers. America will soon have half a million men on the western front, England has added nearly half a million more men to her vast army under General Haig, and while the French army is not any larger in numbers than it was, it is stronger in guns and munitions, and the determination of French troops to defeat Germany is stronger if possible, than it was during the long months of the Verdun campaign.

Both the English, the French and the

American forces occupy splendid positions throughout practically the entire line. They are in nearly all cases on the high ground, and it is these strong defensive positions against which Germany must throw her shock troops in massed battalions. The price these troops will pay for even an attempt to break through will be terrific, and in all probability more than the million men von Hindenburg has prophesied. It is not likely that even the iron discipline of the German army will withstand such losses.

Possibility of a disagreement between the United States and Spain because of the refusal of the latter country to supply certain war materials to General Pershing was removed by the signing of an economic agreement, under which General Pershing will get mules, army blankets and other materials from Spain in return for cotton, oil and other commodities from the United States. Success of these negotiations was welcomed by officials in Washington as ability to buy supplies in Spain will save ship tonnage and enable General Pershing to build up his reserve stores more rapidly. The United States was able to bring pressure to bear upon Spain by refusing fuel to Spanish steamers in American ports.

The German invasion of Russia mysteriously slowed up and on March first it was reported from London that the forward movement of the Huns had been stopped on orders from Berlin. At the same time reports from Petrograd were to the effect that the bolsheviks were preparing to make the best possible defense of that city if it was attacked.

On February 28 it was reported from Petrograd that the allied ambassadors had left the Russian capital for Siberia. It is unlikely that they will be able to reach the Pacific coast at Vladivostok in less than three to four weeks, and the probabilities are that they will be seriously molested by the mobs of armed bandits that are roaming the country from the Ural mountains to beyond Lake Balkal. The bolsheviks have practically no control of any kind beyond the Ural mountains, though it claims to have suppressed the so-called Siberian republic.

Every report received from Austria indicates that that country would willingly seek peace on any fairly reasonable basis offered by the allies, if it were possible for her to do so, but she is so dominated by German influence that it is hardly possible for her to break away. The hold of Germany is maintained through the Austrian army which has been very largely Germanized since the war began.

So it is believed that Austria will have to remain in her unholy partnership despite her war weariness. She has lost 8,500,000 men, her food situation is desperate, and the future, even if Germany could win, is dark for her, for a greater Germany would only mean a more impotent Austria, but she cannot break away. She must continue in the war under pain of being stamped on by the nation that has her in its power.

That is how our allies regard the Austrian situation, and is the explanation of their lukewarmness toward the American effort to widen the rift between the kaiser and Emperor Carl.

The German socialists have not taken kindly to the German government's attitude toward President Wilson's last peace message. During the debate in the reichstag on von Hertling's speech Philipp Scheidemann, socialist, took the emperor to task for his reply to the address of the burgo-master of Hamburg, in which the emperor said: "We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples, but victory for the German arms must first be recognized."

"The imperial chancellor frankly stated yesterday that he accepted President Wilson's four principles," said Scheidemann. "This declaration is all the more important when one considers that President Wilson emphasized that his principles were accepted everywhere except by the German military and annexationist party. Well, this party, fortunately, is in this country no longer of decisive importance."

Why She's Barred.
"I haven't seen a milkmaid in musical comedy for a long time."
"Evidently you haven't followed the trend of girl show."
"No?"
"A milkmaid is supposed to wear some clothes, even on the stage."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Protested Proverb.
"Half the world does not know how the other half lives"—this we think is a large overestimate of the number of people who mind their own business.—Boston Transcript.

Positive Proof.
"Ferdie, do you really love me?"
"Didn't it take 36 cents to send that last letter I wrote?"

Peruna Relieved My Cough

I Feel as I Did Twenty Years Ago.



Mrs. Gertrude Ehardt, 219 East First St., Kewanee, Illinois, writes: "I have taken six bottles of your Peruna for a cough, and I am all well. I went over to see a neighbor one day and I had a terrible cough and my eyes were sore. She gave me half a bottle of Peruna last November, and it did me so much good that I bought a bottle, and then when I had finished that I got another, and so on until I have taken almost six bottles and I feel like a new woman. I am fifty-nine years

old, and since I have taken the Peruna, I feel as I did twenty years ago. I will always keep Peruna in my house."
Those who object to liquid medicines can secure Peruna tablets.

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. Maria Boyd, 1451 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.

A Puzzle.
"Why do they call it fugitive poetry?" "I don't know; I'm sure there's nobody running after it."

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.

With Corks in Them.

Passengers on water wagons this year are advised to keep a sharp lookout for hostile periscopes.

Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: **U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

Nothing rattles a timid belle like an engagement ring.

Not Too Mild.
"Don't you enjoy listening to the honk of the wild goose?"
"Not when he's driving an automobile."

A volume of smoke brings tears to the eyes of every reader.

22 Million Families in the United States

If EACH FAMILY saved one cup of wheat flour it would amount to 5,500,000 pounds, or more than 28,000 barrels. If this saving was made three times a week, it would amount to 858,000,000 pounds, or 4,377,000 barrels in a year. You can do your share in effecting this saving and really help to win the war by omitting white bread from one meal today and baking in its place muffins or corn bread made according to this recipe:

Corn Meal Muffins

- 3/4 cup corn meal
- 1 1/2 cups flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- No eggs
- 1 cup milk
- 2 tablespoons shortening

Sift dry ingredients together into bowl; add milk and melted shortening and beat well. Bake in greased muffin tins in hot oven about 20 minutes. Same batter may be baked as corn bread in greased shallow pan.

Our new Red, White and Blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes," containing many other recipes for making delicious and wholesome wheat saving foods mailed free—address **ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., DEPT. W, 135 William St., New York**

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR