

GOOD-BYE BACKACHE, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

For centuries all over the world GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has afforded relief in thousands upon thousands of cases of lame back, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, gallstones, gravel and all other affections of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs. It acts quickly. It does the work. It cleanses your kidneys and purifies the blood. It makes a new man, a new woman, of you. It frequently wards off attacks of the dread and fatal diseases of the kidneys. It often completely cures the distressing diseases of the organs of the body allied with the bladder and kidneys. Bloody or cloudy urine, sediment, or "brickdust" indicate an unhealthy condition.

Do not delay a minute if your back aches or you are sore across the loins or have difficulty when urinating. Go to your druggist at once and get a

box of imported GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are pleasant and easy to take. Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill. Take a small swallow of water if you want to. They dissolve in the stomach, and the kidneys soak up the oil like a sponge does water. They thoroughly cleanse and wash out the bladder and kidneys and throw off the inflammation which is the cause of the trouble. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gallstones, gravel, "brickdust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs. Your druggist will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied after a few days' use. Accept only the pure, original GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. None other genuine.—Adv.

Quite So.
"There is not so much scope in this war for naval activity."
"Oh, yes, now and then there's a periscope."

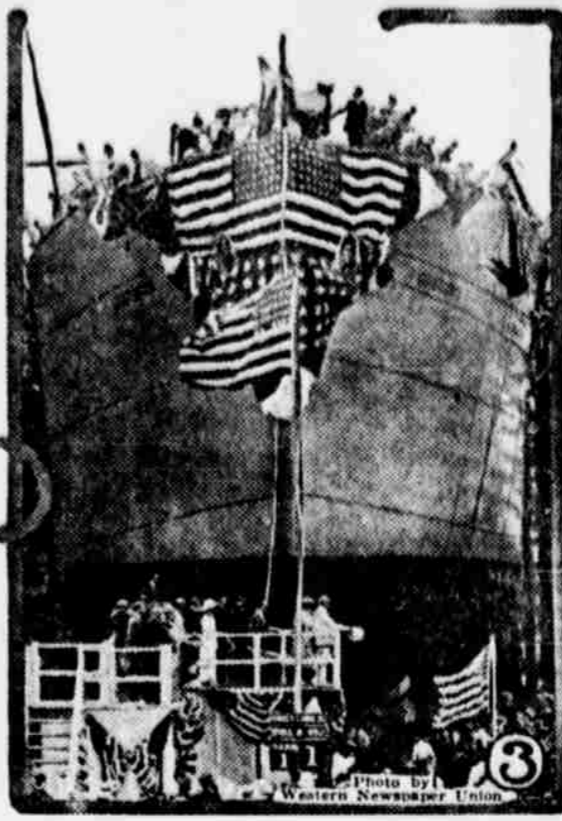
If a man is a liar he's likely to get mad when he is called one.

ASTHMADOR
AVERTS-RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA
Begin Treatment NOW
All Druggists Guarantee

Disastrous.
"How is your son getting along in the army?"
"First rate now. But in his ignorance the poor boy made a mistake when he first reached the cantonment that came very near spoiling his career as a soldier."

"He didn't commit an offense involving moral turpitude?"
"No. He called his colonel, 'Old Top.'"
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Exception.
"Now we have wheatless bread."
"Yes, everything but taxless incomes."



1—American, English, Canadian, New Zealand and South American aviators examining a map prior to a flight over the German lines in France. 2—Hun prisoners being made useful in carrying wounded British soldiers aboard a hospital ship. 3—Steamer Quisconck, first vessel built at Hog Island yard, being launched, the president being present and Mrs. Wilson christening the ship.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

British and French Begin New Offensive Between Albert and Montdidier.

HAIG DIRECTS THE DRIVE

Allies Force Crossing of the Vesle River in Face of Strong Resistance—Plans for Siberian Expedition—March States American Army Program.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Having thoroughly whipped the armies of the German crown prince and driven them back beyond the Vesle river, Foch, now a marshal of France, turned his attention in the middle of the week to the forces under the Bavarian crown prince, Rupprecht. At dawn on Thursday the British Fourth army and the French First army, under command of Field Marshal Haig, began an offensive on a wide front in the region east and south-east of Amiens. The front under attack was about twenty-eight miles in length, from Albert south to the vicinity of Montdidier.

Within 24 hours the allied forces had penetrated the enemy lines to points from six to seven miles beyond the start, had taken more than 10,000 prisoners and great quantities of material and many guns, and had occupied numerous towns. Their own losses were remarkably light. Tanks led the infantry in the attack and did wonderfully good work.

Complete success in this offensive would result in obliterating the German salient in the Montdidier region and would imperil the entire Hun line from Reims to Ypres. The Germans seem to have anticipated this movement by the allies and some days previously withdrew their forces there and in other sectors to stronger positions. Progress by the allies here carries them into the Picardy country which was ravaged by the Germans in their retreat of March, 1917, and again devastated by them when they drove forward this year.

The defeated but not disorganized Huns between Soissons and Reims, as was predicted, gathered their strength for a "sausage" in their retreat between the Vesle and the Aisne. Their guns were brought into play from the plateau in that region which commands the Vesle valley. The Germans, indeed, made strenuous attempts to prevent the French and Americans from crossing the Vesle, especially in the vicinity of Fismes, but numerous relatively small units forced the crossings and held onto their new positions despite furious counter-attacks. These operations were mostly between Braime and Fismes. Up to the close of the week Marshal Foch had not tried to send any very large forces across the river, probably waiting until his artillery could drive the Huns from the nearer hills to the north. The Germans were using only medium caliber guns, which was taken to mean that their heavier artillery was being placed north of the Aisne to defend that line; for there seemed little doubt that they would be forced that far north before very long. Their position south of the Aisne was said to be really untenable though seemingly strong. At the west end of the line the French and Americans were steadily pushing east along the Aisne, and at the east end immediately north of Reims the French made considerable advance between the railways running to Laon and Rethel.

The city of Fismes, which was so gallantly taken by the Americans, was as gallantly held against all attacks, though the Germans deluged it with explosive and gas shells. The machine gun and rifle fire of the Yankees was so accurate as to arouse the admiration of their allies.

Activity increased during the week in the Lys salient which the Germans

made toward Bethune and Hazebrouck. On the southern side of this bulge the British moved forward between the Lawe and the Cingreux. In other sectors of the northern line also the British attacked successfully. These operations probably were all related though their full significance was not known here. At least, it was clear that Foch had no intention of allowing the Huns to have any rest, now that he has them on the defensive.

Authorities admit that the kaiser's strength is still prodigious and that he has large reserves, but all unite in asserting that he has passed beyond the high point of power and efficiency and can never regain numerical supremacy, nor can he ever again have the opportunity to achieve a victory that was his two months ago. Those of his people who know the truth now admit that his ultimate defeat is a certainty. The more fearless papers of Germany and Austria do not hesitate to say this plainly. The military and pan-German leaders are held responsible, and as their only hope lies in administering to the allies the crushing blow so long professed by them, it is reasonable to expect another great Hun offensive before long. That is, if Marshal Foch gives them a chance, which does not seem to be a part of his present plans.

Arrangements for the American-Japanese expedition to Siberia have been going forward rapidly and the Czechoslovak forces over there will soon have the active support of a small but competent body of allied troops. It is announced that two regiments now in the Philippines will form part of the American contingent, and that it will be commanded by Maj. Gen. William S. Graves until recently assistant chief of staff of the army. Later it will be determined whether he will command the entire expedition. At Vladivostok the Americans will be joined by an equal number of Japanese and probably they will first drive from the Amur branch of the trans-Siberian railway the bolsheviks and the Teuton war prisoners who were armed to aid them. Eastern Siberia would then be in the control of the allies and loyal Russians. British forces were landed at Vladivostok last week, for what purpose was not stated.

Japan has given evidence of eagerness to do more in Siberia than merely aid the Czechs, if she has the excuse, and it is reported that Lenin now plans to declare war on the Japanese, being instigated by Germany. The successes of the Czechs have had great effect in Austria, and reports from that country tell of the desertion of about a million soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian army. Eighty thousand of these deserters are living in Vienna and the government fears to take any step against them.

Conditions in northern Russia are very encouraging. The allies have been driving the bolsheviks south from Archangel, and a new government has been established in that city embracing half a dozen districts. Volunteer detachments of White guards are assisting the allies. M. I. Terestchenko, minister of foreign affairs in Kerensky's cabinet, has been assassinated in Poltava.

Seemingly not yet quite satisfied that Zepellins as raiders are a failure, the Germans sent a fleet of five of these monsters across to raid England last week. Their coming was signaled and they were attacked by the British air defense before they could reach the coast. One of them was shot down in flames over the sea, its commander, the noted Captain Strasser, and all the crew perishing. The other airships fled.

The submarine pirates continued their depredations in the western Atlantic, torpedoing a number of merchant ships and fishing boats and sinking the Diamond Shoals lightship off Cape Hatteras. This last-mentioned exploit may be part of a set plan of destroying important navigation signals in order to hamper shipping. The doling of the U-boats, however, no longer cause the allies extreme anxiety, for it is evident they are on the decline. Addressing the house of commons, Premier Lloyd George said 150 submarines had been sunk by the British navy, and the British admir-

ally announces the output of merchant ships by the allies and neutral nations for the three months ending June 30 exceeded the losses from all causes by 236,000 gross tons. The American yards are now turning out vessels with extraordinary rapidity. The launching of the first one from the great government yard at Hog Island was attended by President and Mrs. Wilson.

Our war department's army program was partly revealed to the senate committee on military affairs by General March, chief of staff, when he appeared before it to urge all possible haste in passing the bill extending the draft age limits to eighteen and forty-five years. Concisely stated, the program is as follows:

Ninety-eight divisions—3,920,000 men—to make up troops obtained under existing law.

Eighty divisions—3,200,000 men—to be sent to France.

Eighteen divisions—720,000 men—to be held in reserve in the United States while additional recruits are being trained.

An army when completed of 5,000,000 men, minimum strength.

Troop movement to France at the rate of 250,000 men a month until cold weather sets in, meaning over 1,000,000 more men abroad before the first of the year.

An expeditionary force of almost 2,500,000 men in France by January 1.

General March told the committee the United States can end the war by getting 4,000,000 trained troops, fully equipped, into France, and he intimated that Marshal Foch is only awaiting the arrival of the Americans in full strength to hurl the entire united military strength of the allies at the Huns on the western front. This tremendous blow, he intimated, was due to fall next spring. The chief of staff said he did not believe it would be necessary to send the eighteen-year-old class to the firing line, but that the government wants these young men trained and in readiness. He said it would be satisfactory if the bill were passed immediately after congress resumes the transaction of business on August 26. Some of the senators believed quicker action would be advisable. Chairman Dent of the house military affairs committee, clinging to the anti and anti-war ideas that always have animated his actions, shows no desire to have the bill considered by his committee in time for early passage. It was stated that the sensible members of the committee, headed by Representative Kahn, probably would have to take charge of the measure. Why the small-minded Dent is not ousted from his chairmanship of this most important committee remains one of the mysteries. Other men connected with the administration and the government, who were pacifists and small army and navy advocates, have seen the error of their ways long since and are doing everything in their power to help win the war, but no such light illuminates the dense mind of Dent.

The house ways and means committee is still busy with the next revenue measure. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has informed Chairman Kitchin that he is strongly in favor of a flat war profits tax of 80 per cent, which he believes would render unnecessary any increase in the existing excess profits tax rate, and would also be found the only way to reach real war profiteering. The committee has agreed upon a section that would call on the president to pay a tax of \$24,000 as his part of the country's financial war burden and under which the Supreme court justices, all federal judges and all state officers would be taxed. "There is a great sentiment all over the country," said Mr. Kitchin, "that no one should be exempted from taxation." In which Mr. Kitchin speaks the exact truth.

The federal trade commission has recommended that the government take control of all the principal stockyards, cold-storage plants and warehouses and of refrigerator and cattle cars, in order to destroy the monopoly which it declares is exercised by Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing company. The commission accuses these concerns of illegally and oppressively controlling and manipulating the meat and other food supplies of the nation, and of profiteering.

FOUND UP OF SPIES

Supply of Literature and Correspondence Taken—Light Shed in New Places.

Chicago—Positive evidence that the far-reaching German spy system has gathered to itself anarchistic, I. W. W. and other international radical organizations in America and has welded them into one great anti-war propaganda machine is in the hands of the government. Disclosures of at least three different angles of anarchistic activity, each having close connection with German agents and largely financed with German funds, came with the announcement that the plant of the anarchist newspaper at 818 South Morgan street had been raided and Frank and Nicholas Carnavals, brothers, of the late Dan Wallace's group of conscientious objectors, arrested.

A big supply of literature and important correspondence which sheds further light upon the personnel of the men who are guiding the alien enemy propaganda work and indicates new lines of its ramifications.

A dozen other persons who have been arrested and whose records are being investigated with a view to deportation are accused of being actively engaged in one or more of the German anarchistic branches.

Besides the men and women who have been arrested and questioned by the authorities there are at least twenty-five other persons in Chicago who are now under the close surveillance of government agents.

In a number of quiet raids great quantities of literature of an anti-war and anarchistic character have been seized. Letters of various radical leaders also have fallen into the government's hands, which indicate to a certainty that there was a general campaign to create social unrest in America and foster opposition to the war.

Vienna Given a Warning

Rome.—The feat of dropping manifestos on Vienna has been accomplished by a patrol of eight Italian machines and all returned safely except one. The airplanes were commanded by Captain Gabriell d'Annunzio, and the patrol was comprised of one biplane and seven monoplanes. The total flight was about 1,000 kilometers, of which 800 was over enemy territory. Engine trouble forced the missing machine to land. The flight over the Alps was made in a great windstorm and through strong mountain currents, at a height of about ten thousand feet. The manifestos dropped on Vienna contained a warning of what the Italians might do if they saw fit to return on a bombing expedition.

Need All Potash Possible

Washington.—Declaring a serious situation exists because of the effect of the excess profits taxes on the production of certain minerals essential for carrying on the war, Secretary Lane, in a letter, urged Chairman Kitchin, of the house ways and means committee, in framing the coming revenue bill to use care in assessing taxes which might injure these industries. "A number of typical cases," the letter says, "have come to my attention in which development is prevented because of the fact that new mining enterprises of uncertain life are not allowed to amortize the actual investment before subject to the excess profit taxes."

Resigns from Reserve Board

Washington.—Paul M. Warburg, vice-governor of the federal reserve board, retires from the board at his own suggestion but with the feeling on the part of President Wilson that his retirement "is a serious loss to the public service." In his letter to the president, Mr. Warburg says that "certain persons have started an agitation to the effect that a naturalized citizen of German birth, having dear relatives prominent in German public life, should not be permitted to hold a position of great trust in the service of the United States." He has two brothers in Germany who are bankers.

Fire on Munition Vessel

New York.—A mysterious fire in the cargo of a large steamship loaded with supplies for the allies was discovered as she lay at her dock on Staten Island. Sailors turned a stream of water into the hold containing the shells for the ship's guns, which was next to that in which the blaze started. After two hours the burning section was flooded. The ship was almost ready to sail when the fire was discovered.

Czecho-Slovak Forces 300,000

Amsterdam.—The position of the soviet government in Russia is considered very serious by the Moscow correspondent of the Tageblatt of Berlin. He announces that the Czecho-Slovak forces have increased from 7,500 to 300,000 and are being reinforced by Serbians, Cossacks and counter revolutionists.

Annual Raincoat Contracts

Washington.—Immediate cancellation of all contracts for raincoats with the firms and individuals who have been indicted in connection with the alleged fraud, bribery and corruption in the selling of raincoats to the war department, was ordered by Brigadier General R. E. Wood, acting quartermaster general. The instructions issued by General Wood also direct the commanding officer of supplies of raw materials, partly manufactured materials, and completed raincoats in the hands of all such persons.

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