



1—Russian river cruiser guarding bridge over the Suez Canal near Harbin, the commercial center of the Czech-Slovak forces in Siberia. 2—Special camp erected at Brookline, Mass., to care for sufferers from the epidemic of Spanish influenza which has been prevalent in army and navy camps. 3—Capt. Maurice Chastenet de Gery, commander of the French Foreign Legion men who came to America to help in the fourth Liberty loan campaign.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

### French and Americans Open New Offensive Against the Huns in Champagne.

### TURKISH ARMIES DESTROYED

### Splendid Success Won by General Allenby in Palestine—Rout of Bulgarians in Macedonia—Their Country is Invaded.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

It was a bad week for the Huns and their allies. From all the battle fronts came reports of repulse, retreat, defeat or utter rout and disaster, the central powers always being the losers. And to top it off, on Thursday the French and American armies started another big drive in the Champagne and in the region to the east of it, which threatened the communication lines in the rear of the Hindenburg defense system and might even result in separating the German forces in the west into two groups.

The drive, on a 40-mile front, was shared equally by the armies of Pershing and Petain and all the way from the Salpêtre river to the Meuse the Germans were forced back, their bases and railway centers at Somme-Py and Challenge being in immediate peril. The Americans made the swiftest progress along the Meuse valley, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners. The Huns were withdrawing all their forces except machine gunners. At the time of writing the Yanks and French were still advancing.

This new allied attack came logically after the Huns were driven back to the Hindenburg line and was well timed, for the enemy had concentrated his heavy guns and all the troops he could spare further north to defend St. Quentin and Laon against the persistent assaults of the British and French. For quite a distance eastward from Reims the terrain is so open that the movement of the allies is favored, and any considerable advance there would tend to cut the eastward communication lines from Laon, which city has been the pivot of the entire German system from Reims to Flanders.

The sensational news of the earlier part of the week came from Palestine and Macedonia. In the Holy Land General Allenby, by a sudden, swift and skillfully conducted attack, smashed the Turkish forces between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean from the Jaffa-Jericho line clear up beyond the Sea of Galilee. Fighting with his right in an attack directed toward Afula. In the hill region of Samaria, he delivered his main blow with his left, which moved swiftly up the coastal plain, occupying in turn Caesarea, Haifa and Acre. This force then quickly shifted its course toward the northeast, turning the highlands of Samaria and compelling the Turks to make a precipitate retreat through the desert. In fact the enemy was routed and made little effort to rally and check the victorious progress of the British. Allenby's men drove forward with amazing rapidity, capturing the railway running from Haifa through Afula and Nablus toward Jerusalem and occupying Nazareth, the home of Jesus.

Meanwhile the Arabs of Hadjaz were moving northward along the hills east of the Jordan, driving the Turks before them and threatening to sever their line of retreat to Damascus. Still further north another force of tribesmen raided the railway junction of Deraa and destroyed the railway there.

Probably 50,000 prisoners were taken by the British in Palestine and it seemed likely that almost the entire Turkish force caught in the trap would be captured or destroyed. The seventh and eighth Turkish armies were virtually annihilated. There is added satisfaction in the fact that Lt.-man von Sanders, the German general-

issimo of the Turkish forces, was in command there and fled from Nazareth just in time to avoid capture. General Allenby deserves the greater credit for his success because he had to send many of his troops to the west front in Europe during the summer and was compelled to reorganize his expedition. The end of his drive is not yet in sight.

How the leaders of the Young Turks, the tools of Germany, will weather this storm of defeat is a question. Already, it is reported, they are depositing their wealth in Swiss banks.

In Serbia, where another German general, Von Steuben, is in supreme command of the forces of the central powers, the successes of the allies were no less than those in Palestine and perhaps of greater immediate importance. Having driven their great spearhead northward in the center of the line along the Vardar river, they crossed that river and by Tuesday the Serbians had reached the outskirts of Isthin, an important Bulgarian base. Then the allies turned to both the east and west in a great flanking movement. On the west the Serbians, routing a German garrison, took Gradsko, capturing an enormous quantity of supplies, including a number of guns. They and the French operating with them passed far beyond Prilip toward Krushevo and Kichevo, which are in the foothills of the mountains separating Serbia and Albania. They occupied Veles, north of Prilip, Thursday. Thus the allies gained control of the entire Monastir-Gradsko road, cutting the Bulgarian army into a number of groups. Still further west the Italians took a hand in the joyful proceedings, pursuing the fleeing Bulgarians relentlessly.

East of the Vardar the Bulgars and Germans were steadily forced back toward the frontier, and on Thursday came the news that British and Greek forces had actually invaded Bulgaria at Kosturino, about six miles south of Strumitza, the Feutonic base of that region. In the Lake Dolran region the resistance of the enemy has been stronger, but there too the British and Greeks were making daily gains. As soon as they shall have driven the Bulgars from a hilly triangle in that sector, it is pointed out, they will be able to put into commission again the Uskub-Saloniki railroad and convey plentiful supplies to the troops.

As the allies advanced they were joined by the peasants, and among the prisoners taken were many Serbians who had been forced to serve in the Bulgarian army. It is noteworthy that among the allies fighting in this region is a big contingent of Jug-Slavs. In the advance of the allies the tanks cut a considerable figure. These engines of war never before had been on such a rough, mountainous terrain.

It was the general opinion that Bulgaria was a belligerent, was doomed by the disastrous defeat in Macedonia. Already she was sore at Germany and Turkey, and a great part of the nation, led by the queen, was really in sympathy with the allies. The recent retreat blows to German military prestige will make the Bulgarians more than ever anxious to break with the Kaiser, who whose promises of Balkan hegemony they had relied. According to information from Switzerland, King Ferdinand was reported to Field Marshal von Mackensen, who was in Bucharest to take command of the Bulgarian armies and save his country from invasion. A ministerial crisis with an entire change of foreign policy is imminent, and owing to pacifist demonstrations in Sofia that city was placed under martial law. Some authorities believe Crown Prince Boris will be made regent.

Progress by the allies in Picardy was slow but sure during the week. The Huns were desperately trying to save St. Quentin, but despite their repeated counter-attacks, which were especially fierce in the region of Epehy, the British continued to close in on that city from the west and north, while the French completed its investment on the south. The reactions of the Germans were powerful and they sacrificed great numbers of men. At times the British were compelled to give ground, but almost every instance this was immediately recovered, Griecourt and Pont-truet, both virtually on the Hindenburg

line, were the centers of bloody combats for days, and Fayet, only about a mile and a half from St. Quentin, also was the scene of terrific fighting. By taking Selency the French established themselves in strong positions two miles from the western environs of St. Quentin. It seemed evident that Marshal Foch could capture that city at any time he wished, but at an expense in lives which he was endeavoring to avoid by the slower method of investment.

The news of the week was so good that it seems necessary once more to warn the people of the United States against undue optimism concerning the early ending of peace. Allied commanders and statesmen agree in the opinion that unless there is a sudden and unexpected collapse of Germany, as well hold out for at least another year, and that we must make all our preparations for a war that will not end before 1920, if then. Moreover, the prevailing idea that the morale of the German soldiers has greatly declined is mistaken. They are still in most cases fighting hard, despite their recent reverses, and low morale is observable mainly in prisoners, where it is to be expected. Germany is by no means at the end of her resources, the distance to the Rhine is great and her resistance may be expected to grow stronger, the closer the allied armies get to German territory. The final outcome, as has been said many times in this review, is not in doubt, but the greatest hopes for civilization and freedom are yet to be dealt.

Imperial Chancellor von Hertling, addressing the main committee of the Reichstag in a very blue speech, admitting the deep discontent of the German people and the gravity of the situation. His effort to defend the government was regarded as a failure and his own downfall was predicted. Von Hertling made a bitter attack on President Wilson, and said that though he had accepted the four principles of a democratic peace laid down by Mr. Wilson, the president had not deigned to reply. This is false, as Von Hertling accepted only the first four of Wilson's first set of fourteen planks and then stated that Germany would make peace with each belligerent separately and deal with Poland independently. The rest of the planks he rejected.

Holland's food situation has become so distressing that the Dutch cabinet is trying hard to effect an arrangement by which the offer of the United States can be accepted. This, in a word, is that foodstuffs will be sent from this country, under guaranty against re-exportation, provided Holland will send her own ships to get them. The Dutch feel that they must first make an arrangement with Germany and obtain a formal guaranty that their vessels will not be sunk or seized, for if they were she would probably be forced into the war. It is a difficult situation for the Dutch and they are entitled to much sympathy, but to a great extent their food troubles are due to the greed of their own food profiteers, who for a long time imported provisions only to sell them to the Germans at extraordinary prices.

The campaign for the fourth Liberty loan of \$2,000,000,000 opened Saturday morning with immense enthusiasm exhibited in every city, town and village of the country. The people are as determined as is the government to make this loan a swift and overwhelming success. They now fully realize that in thus lending their money to themselves they are providing the means of keeping the Huns from taking it from them by force. And that is only the selfish part of their view. They also know that the loan is vitally necessary to the salvation of humanity the world over.

By concurring in the prohibition amendment to the agricultural extension bill the house of representatives last week made it certain that the country would be "bone dry" from July 1, 1919, until the war is over and the armed forces demobilized. The manufacture of wine will cease on May 1 next. The president already has ordered the cessation of the making of beer after December 1.

## NOTHING BUT PROXY SALUTE

But Wounded Officer Appreciated Kiss That Came With War Cross That He Had Won.

An officer, writing from a hospital in France, tells how a French officer, plumed a war cross on his pajamas, and how, without any warning, one of the nurses hurried to his bedside and planted "a nice rosy kiss on the ugly mug of yours truly." There is no reason to believe that it is a love affair. Doubtless it was a proxy kiss—it represented the feminine members of his family.

Fiction nurses have been of one kind. In the illustrations they were strangely beautiful. Always their hands were cool and their uniforms fresh. Some young millionaire had been picked up and carried to the hospital where the nurse fought for his life—grim death stalking just behind the door. His identity was not known, but he was a man, white of shoulder and small of girth. He had a flat back and his close-cropped hair was inclined to be curly. By and by he became a ruffian. The first thing he realized was the cooling touch of the nurse's hand on his feverish brow. But why continue? He always married her, and they live happily ever after.

## Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local application as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces. ONE DOLLAR BOTTLE. Write for full particulars of CATARRH MEDICINE for any case of CATARRH Deafness, Catarrh of the Throat, Catarrh of the Nose, Catarrh of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Bladder, Catarrh of the Rectum, Catarrh of the Uterus, Catarrh of the Vagina, Catarrh of the Prostate, Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles, Catarrh of the Testes, Catarrh of the Epididymis, Catarrh of the Vas Deferens, Catarrh of the Urethra, Catarrh of the Penis, Catarrh of the Scrotum, Catarrh of the Perineum, Catarrh of the Anus, Catarrh of the Rectum, Catarrh of the Sigmoid, Catarrh of the Colon, Catarrh of the Small Intestine, Catarrh of the Large Intestine, Catarrh of the Stomach, Catarrh of the Duodenum, Catarrh of the Jejunum, Catarrh of the Ileum, Catarrh of the Cecum, Catarrh of the Appendix, Catarrh of the Gallbladder, Catarrh of the Pancreas, Catarrh of the Liver, Catarrh of the Spleen, Catarrh of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Catarrh of the Uterus, Catarrh of the Vagina, Catarrh of the Prostate, Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles, Catarrh of the Testes, Catarrh of the Epididymis, Catarrh of the Vas Deferens, Catarrh of the Urethra, Catarrh of the Penis, Catarrh of the Scrotum, Catarrh of the Perineum, Catarrh of the Anus, Catarrh of the Rectum, Catarrh of the Sigmoid, Catarrh of the Colon, Catarrh of the Small Intestine, Catarrh of the Large Intestine, Catarrh of the Stomach, Catarrh of the Duodenum, Catarrh of the Jejunum, Catarrh of the Ileum, Catarrh of the Cecum, Catarrh of the Appendix, Catarrh of the Gallbladder, Catarrh of the Pancreas, Catarrh of the Liver, Catarrh of the Spleen.

All Druggists & Co. Take care. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Stung Again. He came into the office with a bullet-nosed air that developed the clerks, and they let him walk right into the private room of the head of the firm.

"I have here," he said, diving into a capacious pocket, "a most valuable little book that tells you most lovely secrets within a hundred-mile radius of Cleveland, and how to get to them. It contains road maps, etc. It—"

"It's no use to me," interrupted the boss, decidedly. "Strange as it may appear to you, I do not own a car; I do not drive. I cannot use your book."

And you think this worried the book agent? Think again. For the little book was all a bluff, and the pretended book agent was an automobile salesman. And he promptly took advantage of the best opening he had had in weeks.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Breaking It Gently.

Asken—When the rich address you're engaged to?

Tellum—You see that lovely girl in pink at the other side of the room?

Asken—Yes; I say, old man, what a superb—

Tellum—Well, it isn't she. It's that grand old ruin in yellow sitting next to her.

## Pimpily Rashly Skins

Quickly soothed and healed by Cuticura often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

## Everywhere.

"I see the French are on the quiet side." "Where is that located?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A man isn't necessarily a firebrand just because he has a good head for figures.

Self-conquest is the greatest of victories.—Plato.

**WRIGLEY'S**

For Victory Buy Liberty Bonds

We will win this war - Nothing else really matters until we do!

The Flavor Lasts

## Worth Knowing How.

Army life makes a man, out of a fellow.

"So it seems."

"There's Reinald Grabow, for instance. Before he was drafted he couldn't even dress without the assistance of his valet. His favorite exclamation was, 'Oh, mercy!' and his nickname was 'Elizabeth.'"

"Soft and effeminate, eh?"

"Exactly. He's been in the army only six months, yet he can eject a stream of profanity on short notice that is the envy of his top sergeant, and he is commonly referred to by his associates as a 'hard guy.'"

"Birmingham Age-Herald."

His Peculiar Apology. Our son, Lincoln, five, was sent to throw papers in the waste basket. The janitor asked him to take his papers, too. John told him to empty his own papers. I told John to apologize. John said: "I get mischevous sometimes and say things I don't mean. I told you to empty your own papers, but you don't need to if you don't want to."—Chicago Examiner.

Economy is simply the art of getting the worth of your money.

Self-conquest is the greatest of victories.—Plato.

## JUST HOW PEDDLER GOT BY

Short Conversation Enlightened Attorney as to Manner in Which Caller Evaded Office Force.

City Attorney Stephens was amazed the other day when a peddler invaded his private sanctum and began dilating on the merits of an ash sifter.

"I don't want an ash sifter," snorted Stephens, "but I do want to know how you got in here."

"Everyone needs an ash sifter," persisted the peddler, ignoring the question.

"But I don't," snapped Stephens. "I burn gas."

"But you smoke, don't you?" demanded the peddler.

"You win," cried the attorney; "I know how you got in."

"How?" questioned the perplexed peddler.

"Just sifred," was the laconic reply. —Los Angeles Times.

## Quick Work.

Mrs. Gossip—"Have you had your house cleaned?" Mrs. Justed—"Oh, yes, the burglar cleaned it last night."

## An Outdoors Recreation.

Jack—"What was the best thing you caught on your fishing trip?" Bert—"A pair of kings.—Judge."

**ATTENTION!**

**Sick Women**

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CRUMMING, R. No. 1, Hellam Pa., Lowell, Mich.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HEIM, R. No. 6, Box 88, Lowell, Mich.

**Why Not Try**

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.