



1—Typical camouflage road on the Marne 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-Romanian Forces—Teutonic 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. 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 retirement 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 Romanian front the Russo-Romanian 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 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 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 legations 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 Arcturion, 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 29—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.

ORGANIZED PLAN OF HOME DEFENSE

Cumberland County System Is Expected to Command Itself Generally

FOR RAPID CONCENTRATION

The Distribution of Platoons and Sections of Platoons Will Thoroughly Cover the County Areas—Equipment of Members—Rapid Work.

—Harrisburg.

Adequate protection at home while national and State troops are in France by means of easily mobilized units of Home Defense Guards will be given, following the start of organization work by the Pennsylvania Public Safety Committee along a plan evolved by the Cumberland County branch.

Gov. Brumbaugh's signature on July 18 to the act creating the force has given the necessary legal authority, and plans for complete enrollment have been formulated by Major John C. Groome, director of the department. Cumberland County is organizing under Capt. D. E. Brindle a home defense system which will serve as the model for the extension of the service to all counties.

The plan provides that the Home Defense Police of each county shall consist of a headquarters and platoon system, the platoons being strategically located for rapid concentration of their component units. The distribution of platoons and sections of platoons will thoroughly cover the county areas. Each member of the force will be assigned to the platoon section nearest his residence. All platoons in each county will work under the direction of the county officer at headquarters. Chiefs of police will have command in cities of the first class, and township commissioners will command in townships of the first class. Authorized officials will command elsewhere. The system now being put into effect applies only to counties. A variation of the system will be made effective in the larger cities.

In cases of trouble requiring mobilization of one or more platoons headquarters will notify platoon commanders of the number of men needed, the time and place of mobilization, and other details. The platoon officers will then pass the word to their men. As far as possible the enrollment will include owners of motor vehicles who will provide emergency transportation. Local disturbances will be handled at the discretion of the local units.

Primarily the duties of the force will be to assist local authorities in the preservation of order in the vicinity of their homes and to protect life and property from the destruction attending internal disorders in war time. Men between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, ineligible by reason of age or dependent for service in the military or naval forces, may enroll, provided they are citizens and residents of the State, in good health and of good habits.

Special care is to be exercised in the selection of platoon officers, the preference being for mature men who have had military, naval or police experience. They are to be chosen for ability to command rather than for personal popularity. Regular enrollment in writing is required, and the endorsement of the county chairman of the local public safety committee and the approval of the director of the department are necessary before applications are submitted to the Governor for appointment.

Equipment will consist of a special badge bearing the county name and member's number; a blue and white arm-band showing the State coat of arms for display on the left arm while the wearer is on active duty; a whistle and a police "billee." The badge is to be worn visibly on the left breast during the service call, but at other times is to be worn under the coat. This will give members authority at all times to make arrests should occasion arise, and will place at the State's disposal an auxiliary police reserve.

Competent drillmasters will give military instruction and drill the units in riot, fire and other police duties.

Brumbaugh Right On Spuds.

Governor Brumbaugh was unmercifully ridiculed for his proclamation, last spring, advising the planting of potato peelings, but experimentation has proved he knew better than his critics. One of the best farmers in Lehigh is Wilson J. Hartzell, proprietor of "The Welt-Bote," and he decided to act on the advice of the Governor. He planted an acre with peelings which turned out to be the best in that section.

Counties Seeking Abolition.

All of the counties in which toll roads are located on State highway routes have agreed, under an act of 1917, to co-operate with State Highway Commissioner Black on a "fifty-fifty" basis in freeing the county of toll roads. Berks, Lebanon and Dauphin counties each will pay its proportionate share of the cost of the Berks-Dauphin turnpike, which will be taken over by the State Highway Department about September 1, at a cost of \$70,000. Lancaster county now is conducting an aggressive campaign also.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

Fort Locksley, twenty-eight years old of Morton, was killed in a friendly wrestling bout with John Phillips also of Morton. The two men had been working at the Primos Chemical Works and during leisure moments fellow employers suggested that the two men wrestle. In the bout Phillips threw Locksley heavily to the ground, breaking his neck.

The State Commissioner of Health suspended the Board of Health of Edgelytown borough, Delaware County, for failure to enforce the law requiring medical inspection of hotels, restaurants, etc.

Percival Borrell, fifty years old, while hunting groundhogs, was shot in the back while near Fleetwood by another hunter, Seneca Adam, of Kutztown. Over 100 small shot were taken out of Borrell's body, with thirty more too deep to be removed. Adam was ignorant of Borrell's presence in the grove when he fired.

Harry Lowrey, of Duffield, twenty years old, son of a wealthy dairy farmer, is dead in Chambersburg hospital as the result of injuries inflicted by a bull. The animal attacked Lowrey while he watering the cattle.

Farmers of the northeastern part of the State won't sell off their crops so quickly this year as last, but will hold their supply for a rise in the market after the early yield is disposed of.

Interviews with the produce men of Hazleton indicate there will not be such a big crop as was expected in the retail or wholesale price of potatoes this year, despite the greatly increased crop. The demands of the war are such that shippers expect quotations to hold up at least around the \$1.50 figure. Tubers are now bringing \$2 a bushel.

The Berwick plant of the American Car & Foundry Company will manufacture 42,000 galvanized smokestacks for the Government cantonment camps and 6,000 iron collars for the stacks.

Representatives of some of the big retail and wholesale coal dealers of Philadelphia are making a tour of the anthracite field appealing to operators to rush their shipments, so as to avert a threatened fuel famine the coming winter. They were told at Hazleton that every effort is being made to fill orders and that the collieries are being worked to their utmost capacity to meet the demands of the trade.

Mrs. Charles W. Forsythe and her eight-year-old son, Charles, of McKeesport, were killed on the Lincoln Highway, several miles west of Bucktown, when their motorcycle was demolished by an automobile driven by Amaniah Boyer and Frank Walker, of Hooversville. Charles W. Forsythe, husband of the dead woman, sustained a broken right leg.

Benjamin Throop, Scranton's wealthiest young man, enlisted in the Thirtieth Regiment as a private in the supply company. Throop passed the physical test with a high mark.

Fred Wendell, aged 36, died at Geisinger Hospital, Danville, of a fractured skull, suffered when he fell from a house roof he was painting.

Falling 80 feet from a Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, which he was guarding near Idlewood, Private William R. Norton, 31, of Company L, Third Pennsylvania Regiment, was dashed to death on the rocks below.

The drilling operations at the former Old Zionsville ore mines have been abandoned, owing to high water pressure.

According to an estimate made by County Farm Agent S. S. Lehman, there are 8,000 acres of potatoes growing in Erie county, the estimated value of which is \$144,000, the price being set at \$1.80 a bushel. He estimates that the yield will be one third greater than normal in that county this year. Grape growers throughout the county say this will be one of the best years for their crops for some time.

Judge A. T. Searle, of Honesdale, has cut 60 tons of hay on his Siko farm, considerable time and attention having also been given to the cultivation of 10 acres of potatoes and corn. The Judge says farming is far better exercise than golf.

Five hundred dollars has been subscribed toward the ambulance fund at the Grand View Hospital, Sellersville, and \$500 more is required.

Radnor police are posting signs at all roads entering the township warning motorists of the penalty provided for opening muffled cutouts.

The summer session of West Chester Normal School, held for the past six weeks, with more than 100 students has closed.

Albert Barger, a platform foreman of the Adams Express Company, was held for Court at Altoona under \$500 bail on a charge of larceny of an express package containing 25 new ten dollar bills.

While returning home from a night ride to Lock Haven in an automobile, Oscar Brown, one of four young Bellefonte men in the machine, was crushed to death when the automobile ran off a road at a sharp curve and upset. When two of the young men realized what had happened they disappeared. The automobile belonged to a man who was not in the party.

Joseph G. Hiner, steel and iron dealer, of Philadelphia, has acquired the 225-acre farm and country place of the late W. J. Hallowell, at Hershman, for about \$60,000, to be conducted permanently as a model farm.

In the Bath
Before retiring, use with warm water and insure a restful night.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap
It Refreshes
Contains 20% Pure Sulphur.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

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PARKER'S HAIR BALM A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For restoring color and beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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Lung Trouble? Learn of a remarkable discovery known as Carboid, that was used with wonderful success at Cliff Dale Camp. Convincing proofs from AMERICAN CARBONATE CO., Dept. 22, HILLSDALE, N. J.

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Longevity.
Mr. Pipple—This is a very healthy town.

Mr. Ripple—I must say this town holds the record for health.

Mr. Pipple—My father died here at eighty-four, and my grandfather died at one hundred and forty.

Mr. Ripple—One hundred and forty? Mr. Pipple—Broad street.

Granulated Eyelids, Sties, Inflamed Eyes relieved ever night by Roman Eye Balm. One trial proves its merit. Adv.

HE HIT BULL'S EYE THEN

Governor Cox of Ohio Explains Why His Marksmanship Improved Suddenly on Rifle Range.

James M. Cox, governor of Ohio, told this story when he visited Fort Benjamin Harrison, says the Indianapolis News:

"I was over at the fort this afternoon, and out at the rifle range Major Darrow asked me if I wouldn't like to try shooting. The men then were shooting from the 600-yard range. I said 'yes,' so Major Darrow borrowed a rifle for me from one of the men and another for himself, and we lay down across the sand bags and began peppering away."

"After each shot that either of us made the man down in the pit waved the red flag that meant we had missed the target altogether."

"Finally, after about a half dozen shots apiece, the major said: 'Young man, telephone down to that man in the pit that Major Darrow is shooting,' and so the young man did, and then the major shot again, and the pit man waved the emblem that signified the major had hit the bull's-eye."

"Then I said to myself, 'um hum,' and so I turned to the man on my right and I said, 'Young man, telephone down to the pit man that the governor of Ohio is shooting, and then the next time I hit the bull's eye, too.'"

Hated to Play With Him.

At the club Thompson and Taylor were discussing the peculiarities of certain of the card players when Thompson said:

"There are two men here—Parker and Perkins—I surely hate to play with."

"Oh," said Taylor, "I know Parker's always a hard loser, but what's wrong with Perkins?"

"He," said Thompson, "is always an easy winner."—Puck.

A desire to mind one's own business is eminently worth acquiring.

A Perfect Day
should end—as well as begin—with a perfect food, say—
Grape-Nuts
with cream.
A crisp, delicious food, containing the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including the vital mineral elements, so richly provided by Nature in these grains.
Every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.
"There's a Reason"