



1—French refugees with their household goods passing British gun positions as they seek safety from the Germans. 2—King George and members of the royal family reviewing American troops at Buckingham palace, London. 3—Capt. Gabriel Pares, director of a band composed of wounded French soldiers that is touring the United States.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Start a New Drive on Paris, Striking Lines of the Allies in Champagne.
ADVANCE, BUT LOSE HEAVILY
Foch's Reserves Come Up and Huns Are Checked North of the Marne—Americans Carry Out Offensive in Gallant Style—Italians Win Two Victories.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
Last week witnessed a renewal of the Kaiser's drive on the west front. But to the surprise of everyone not in the confidence of the German high command, the blow was directed, not against the allies in Flanders, nor against their lines in the Alsians region, but in Champagne. His apparent intention was to rush his forces swiftly on Paris, breaking through where the allies were weakest. The location was well chosen and the preparations made with wonderful secrecy. But up to the hour of writing the results were, as in the former drives, not comparable with the losses sustained. The apex of the drive had advanced some 18 miles beyond the starting line, reaching Vozyly, six miles from the Marne and 44 miles from Paris. The famous Chemin des Dames had been taken, as had Craonne, Vailly, Fismes and other towns and villages, and finally, on the west side of the new salient, the allies retired from Soissons. But by that time General Foch's reserves were arriving in large numbers and the desperate efforts of the Germans to widen the salient were stubbornly resisted and virtually checked. In the suburbs of Soissons the French were holding onto the western outlets from that city, and northwest of Reims, on the east side of the wedge, the Franco-British forces were repulsing every Hun assault. The commanders of the allies viewed the situation with calm confidence and seemed to have no doubt that they could stem the onrush of the Germans long before they reached the neighborhood of Paris. They were not yielding a foot of ground easily or cheaply, but were pursuing their former policy of retiring in good order before vastly superior numbers, maintaining their line intact and sparing their reserves as much as possible.
The German armies selected for this third drive were those of the crown prince, though they are commanded really not by that degenerate son of the Kaiser, but by Generals Von Boehm and Von Below. About thirty divisions, with large droves of tanks and much artillery, were brought up to the Chemin des Dames front in the nights and kept concealed in the daytime so that the allied aviators had no inkling that the long expected attack was to be made there. Facing the 30 divisions were nine French and four British divisions to stop the Germans when they began their attack on Monday between Coucy and Reims, after a terrific bombardment with gas and high explosive shells. They forced their way down to the Aisne the first day, and even crossed that river at some points. Next day they made a further advance of some five miles, reaching the Vesle river and forcing a crossing at Fismes, but already they were being slowed up, and on the flanks they were able to make little progress. Wednesday they directed great masses of troops at Soissons, and the French and British there, after exacting a fearful price in lives, withdrew to the western environs. Meanwhile the German center was pushed forward to Fere-en-Tardenois and Vozyly. On Thursday the entire allied line was reported to be holding well, and thereafter the Huns made slow and difficult progress, or none at all.
Foch's arrangements for handling reserves proved excellent, and the

fresh troops arrived swiftly and without confusion, largely by motortruck trains, and got into the fight immediately on reaching the front. Foch was compelled to keep in mind the fact that more than 3,000,000 German soldiers are facing him and that vast numbers are still threatening Amiens and Arras, and consequently he could not make his line everywhere as thick as he would like to have it. But his plans for quick shifting of troops are admirable. The German soldiers, it has been learned from various sources, were keyed up to the present effort by promises of the prompt capture of Paris and a consequent German peace. That these promises cannot be fulfilled there need not be the least doubt. The morale and valor and determination of the French and British were never greater than now, and the ever increasing numbers of the dashing American soldiers give them renewed confidence.

The Americans in Picardy undertook their first real offensive on Tuesday, and acquitted themselves gloriously. Attacking on a front of one and a quarter miles west of Montdidier, in less than an hour they had smashed the German lines, captured the village of Cantigny, taken several hundred prisoners and inflicted heavy losses in killed and wounded on the enemy. The entire attack, including the waves of barrage fire, was carried out with perfect smoothness. Twelve tanks led the way, and Pershing's men followed them with the cry "Go to it, Yanks." When they reached Cantigny they found the village mainly ruined houses, and the German garrison hidden in caves and dugouts. These refugees were speedily cleaned out with grenades, and all the Germans there were either killed or captured. A ridge beyond the village was the real military objective, and this our troops soon gained, and prepared to hold it, despite the fierce fire from the enemy. And hold it they did throughout the week, against repeated counter-attacks. This operation was not extensive, but as one British officer jubilantly remarked, it was not the size that counted so much as the splendid way in which the Americans showed the Germans their mettle.
In the Lunerville sector the Huns made a heavy attack on the American line Wednesday, but were driven back with considerable loss. The American casualties were few and not a prisoner was taken by the enemy, though that was their main object. That night there was great artillery activity all along the front northwest of Toul, and on Thursday many aerial battles were fought there.
In Flanders the Germans made one big attack, early in the week, between Voormezele and Loere, but after gaining a small bit of ground they were driven back with severe losses.
A characteristic bit of German brutality was the deliberate bombing of American hospitals in a town many miles from the front. One nurse was killed and a number of wounded were injured. The Hun aviators also made several attempts to raid Paris, but the air defenses of the French capital are now so admirable that the raiders were easily driven off. American aviators are now helping to defend Paris.
The Italians apparently grew tired of waiting for a renewal of the Austrian offensive and took matters into their own hands. In two dashing operations they captured important mountain positions in the Tonale region, together with many prisoners and guns, and cut a big gap through the Austrian defenses on the lower Plave front at Capo Sile. The first of these battles was fought on ground 1,200 feet above the sea and amid glaciers and melting snows.
Sweden, it was announced, has signed a commercial and navigation agreement with Great Britain and her allies. A similar agreement between Denmark and America has so angered Germany that the Danes have been served with an ultimatum that it must be canceled.
The swamping of the Hun submarine by American shipbuilders goes ahead merrily and no longer is there any doubt of the ultimate failure of the

U-boat warfare. A significant event of the week was the launching at Newark of the Agawan, the first of the new standardized fabricated steel vessels built by the Emergency Fleet corporation.
The British admiralty announced that the transport ship Leasowe Castle had been torpedoed in the Mediterranean with a loss of 101 persons.
The central committee of Finnish workmen has protested against the brutalities of the White guard, which, it asserts, has imprisoned 70,000 persons and slaughtered prisoners by wholesale, hundreds of the killed being women. In this delectable work the White guard is helped by the German soldiers.
Of great importance was the announcement by the administration last Wednesday that the United States now supports the nationalistic aspirations of the Czechs-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs. Until now the president had gone no further than to express sympathy with the idea of autonomy for the anti-German Austrian states, but he has changed his attitude and his new policy may do much to encourage the subject races of Emperor Charles to revolt. It will certainly encourage the brave Italians who are fighting along the Piave, where before long American troops will be with them in the trenches.
On the other hand the Austrian emperor has stated that in the future he will rely on "the faithful and precious collaboration of the Germans for the development of the interests of the state."
President Wilson appeared before congress unexpectedly on Monday and urged that body to begin work immediately on tax legislation to provide the funds necessary to the carrying on of the war. The defeat of the central powers, he said, is the consideration that dominates every other. Senators, representatives, supreme court justices, everybody present, rose and cheered lustily when the president added:
"We are not only in the midst of the war, we are at the very peak and crisis of it. Hundreds of thousands of our men, carrying our hearts with them and our fortunes, are in the field, and ships are crowding faster and faster to the ports of France and England with regiment after regiment, thousand after thousand, to join them until the enemy shall be beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind."
Despite the desire of many members to have an early adjournment, congress yielded at once to Mr. Wilson's plea and plans were made to formulate a revenue bill as speedily as may be. The president in his address confirmed the expectation that there would be another and larger issue of Liberty bonds in the fall, probably immediately after the election.
On Wednesday the president issued an appeal to all Americans to buy only those things which are essential to the individual health and efficiency, and to save their money and invest it systematically in war savings and Thrift stamps and other government securities.
Director General McAdoo announced general pay increases for nearly 2,000,000 railway employees, carrying out most of the recommendations of the railroad wage commission, and he followed this with the announcement that both freight and passenger rates would be raised, the latter to 3 cents a mile, and the former by more than 25 per cent. This, it is estimated, will bring in about \$900,000,000 more a year, which will be used to meet the increases in wages and the higher cost of supplies.
Popular belief, based on the wheat crop estimates, that the restrictions on the use of wheat might soon be modified was corrected by Mr. Hoover, who says every prospect of the wheat situation intensifies the need for the greatest possible limitation in the consumption of wheat and wheat products in America in order that there may not be serious want among our allies. The consumption of the cereal at home, he says, should be only one-third of the normal.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

While inflating a tire from a high-pressure air line, Earl Harris, aged seventeen, of Shamokin, permitted excess pressure, with the result that the tire was blown from the rim. Harris was hurled half-way across the street, and is suffering from concussion of the brain, a badly crushed face and the loss of several teeth. His recovery is in doubt.
Guided by the vote of all the public school children in Altoona, who almost unanimously decided that fireworks should be placed under a ban on the Fourth of July, council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale and discharge of fireworks in the city on that date.
Federal Food Administrator Hugh Dolan, of Pottsville, has imposed a fine of \$10 upon Henry Leech's, proprietor of a leading bakery in that city, for failure to comply with the federal regulations pertaining to making weekly reports. The \$50 will be paid to the Red-Cross war fund.
Irving Tashman, of Middletown, was approached by a solicitor, said that the Red Cross is all "fake and humbug." He was arrested on a charge of obstructing the Red Cross, and will be given a hearing in federal court.
Word was received in Scranton from Washington by relatives of the death of son of Maurice Harris, twenty-two, first-class fireman on the tanker William Rockefeller, lost a week ago. Harris' home was in West Scranton. He enlisted three years ago.
As a testimonial of their esteem, 400 graduates of the chemistry department of the Pennsylvania State college have presented Dr. G. G. Pond, dean of the school of natural science, with \$5000 in Liberty bonds.
The West Chester, Kennet and Wilmington Electric Railway company, has filed with the public service commission notice of increase of fare from five to six cents, and a one per cent increase in existing rates while the Scranton and Binghamton lines have filed notice of special excursion rates to parks which are also advanced.

A swarm of bees did up farming operations at the Laurystown farmhouse when they lighted on Robert Miller, chauffeur of the tractor used in spring plowing work, and put him to flight. Miller is off duty as a result of the attack.
Twenty nine workers had narrow escapes from being dashed to bits and two may die as a result of injuries received while riding a trip of mine cars that broke loose from couplings and ran away on a steep slope near Wilkes-Barre.
No longer will German be taught in the Media high school. The Media board of education, of which Joseph E. Quinby is president, unanimously decided to drop German from the curriculum.
Mrs. Ellen Jane Taylor, aged sixty-two, of Freedom, died in the Rochester hospital from injuries sustained when she was struck by an automobile driven by John Price, of Beaver Falls.
James Brooks, aged fifty, a Socialist, has been arrested at Conestogone and turned over to the department of justice in Pittsburgh. Brooks, according to two witnesses, was alleged to have declared that many men workers for the Red Cross received big salaries.
Lewis Ritter, aged about forty, a jewelry merchant of Meadville, was fatally injured when he was thrown from the rear seat of the automobile in which he was riding, his head striking with great force upon the pavement. He died within an hour.
Walter Allen, aged fifty-five, farmer of Hickory township, near New Castle, was preparing to file damage suits for injuries received, he claims, April 29, when he was abducted from his home carried to New Castle and tarred and feathered by sixty men styling themselves "Banditriders." It is said he will file the suits against four men, whom he alleges were the ringleaders. Allen had refused to buy a third Liberty Loan bond.
Refusing to make known the fact that she and her six small children were without even the bare necessities of life, Mrs. Charles Ognatovich was discovered in an emaciated and weakened condition at her home in Mount Carmel. The older of the children had been begging food. The husband and father is in the Shamokin State hospital, where he has been a patient many months from the effects of injuries received in an accident.
Announcement was made by central state freight agents that in the future all freight will be handled by the railroads on a cash basis. This will affect a large number of firms which have been allowed a longer period.
While bringing his wife and children to Johnstown to see the Memorial day parade, C. S. Knipple, of near Ebensburg, was shocked to death on a car of the Southern Cambria Railway company. Mr. Knipple was riding on the controller box on the platform, when he suddenly yelled "Oh, and fell dead. Physicians say he was killed by electric shocks. Investigation is being made.
The body of Joseph O'Neill, aged nineteen, of Wilkes-Barre, who was drowned when a canoe capsize, was found in the Susquehanna river at Retreat.
Miss May Berthelme, twenty-four years old, of near Loysville, was struck by lightning and killed almost instantly during a thunderstorm. She was performing some duties about a spring house when struck.

WESTERN CANADA'S CROPS

Got an Excellent Start. Big Yields Now Assured.
Never in the history of Western Canada did the seed enter the ground under more favorable conditions. The weather during the month of April was perfect for seeding operations, and from early morning until late at night the seeders were at work, and every acre that could be profitably sown was placed under requisition. Farmers entered heart and soul into the campaign of greater production. There was the time and the opportunity for careful preparation, and as a consequence with favorable weather from now on there will be a vastly increased yield. They realized it was all that they could on the land, not only this year but next as well. In addition to the patriotic aspect, they are aware that the more they produce the greater will be their own return in dollars and cents.
In many districts wheat seeding was completed by the 1st of May, after which date oats and barley on larger acreages than usual were planted.
As has been said, favorable weather conditions made possible excellent seed-bed preparation, and the seed has gone into the ground in unusually good shape. The available moisture in the soil has not been so heavy, however, as to interfere long with the work in the fields. The grain is germinating readily, and on many fields the young green blades of the cereal are already showing.
An optimistic feeling prevails among farmers that Western Canada will reap a record harvest. If the season from now on is as favorable as it has begun, these hopes should be realized. Mr. J. D. McGregor, of the Federal Food Board, who is also an old and successful farmer in Western Canada, asserted a few days ago at Calgary that crop conditions throughout the Prairie Provinces were excellent. "Speaking generally," he said, "the crops have never gone into the ground in better shape than this year, and with an even break of luck as far as the weather is concerned, there should be an enormous crop." His present duties in connection with the Food Control Board, taking him in all parts of the West, Mr. McGregor has exceptional opportunities of observing conditions all over the country.—Advertisement.

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"Don't you find it difficult to make both ends meet?" "Not the end of my money and the end of the week."
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"The poet lies in numbers."
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Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills contain nothing but vegetable ingredients, which act gently as a tonic and purgative by stimulation and not by irritation. Adv.
Maybe the cheapest way to live is to chew nothing but words. But we confess it's tiresome.
W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 23-1918.

THIS WEEK, NERVOUS MOTHER

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.
Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was very weak, always tired, my back ached, and I felt sickly most of the time. I went to a doctor and he said I had nervous indigestion, which added to my weak condition kept me worrying most of the time—and he said if I could not stop that, I could not get well. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I decided to try it. I took it for a week and felt a little better. I kept it up for three months, and I feel fine and can eat anything now without distress or nervousness."—Mrs. J. WORTHLINE, 2842 North Taylor St., Philadelphia, Pa.
The majority of mothers nowadays overdo, there are so many demands upon their time and strength; the result is invariably a weakened, run-down, nervous condition with headaches, backache, irritability and depression—and soon more serious ailments develop. It is at such periods in life that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will restore a normal health condition, as it did to Mrs. Worthline.

A REAL POTATO DIGGER
Not a mere Plow with a rake attachment, but a low priced, scientific implement. Cleans the trash from the dirt and the dirt from the potato as well as machines that cost five times as much. Well-beam with high axle to prevent clogging. Polished high carbon steel axles. Adjustable depth and "pitch" easily. Will not bruise potatoes. Don't buy a Drill, Cultivator, Hoe, Loam Spreader, Flour Sifter, or any other piece of Farm Machinery before seeing for our special catalog. State what machine you want and give your dealer's name. Head & Druggist Company, 100 N. 3rd St., York, Pa. Please mention this paper.

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You Can Now Eat Your Favorite Food Without Any Fear

Kramer Says: "Eatonic" Rids Weak Stomachs of Acids, Gas, Heartburn, Food Repeating and Stomach Miseries

What miserable feelings are caused by an upset stomach! That dull, heavy, "bloated" sensation that follows a full meal, robs good living of half its pleasures. Is there any way out for you sufferers with stomach weakness?
Yes; H. L. Kramer, the man who originated Cascarets, has found a sure, quick, relief for indigestion, dyspepsia, "sour stomach," heart-burn, formation of painful gases, "bloating," etc., etc. He calls his stomach relief **EATONIC**, and it certainly is making a wonderful record. Countless thousands of people who formerly approached their meals with dread, now eat their fill of their favorite foods without fear of the after-effects.
Mr. Kramer says: "My **EATONIC** tablets are the solution of the age-old problem of indigestion and all forms of stomach misery. **EATONIC** neutralizes the acids, that form the painful gases, "sweetens" the stomach, and gives the gastric juice a chance to do its work as it should.
"To promote appetite and aid digestion, take **EATONIC** tablets—one or two after each meal. They are perfectly harmless. Eat them just like candy."
"For distress after eating; sour, "gassy," acid stomach, vertigo, nausea and belching, and that wretched, puffed-up, "lumpy" feeling after over-eating; there is nothing to compare with **EATONIC** Tablets."
All druggists sell **EATONIC**—50c for a large box. Watch out for imitations. The genuine bears the name **EATONIC** on each tablet—guaranteed to do all that is claimed; or if your druggist don't carry **EATONIC**—send to Eatonic Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill.

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