



1—Actual destruction of a German U-boat by a depth charge dropped by an American destroyer, the photograph being taken by an officer of one of the troopships attacked. 2—Major R. D. Paddock of the American army, acting division signal officer, who recently won the Croix de Guerre and wears a wound stripe. 3—American troops going through wire entanglements to meet the Huns.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Huns Falling Back Toward the Vesle River Line in the Aisne-Marne Region.

YANKEES WIN NEW LAURELS

Defeat Best Division of the Prussian Guard in Desperate Fighting—Germans and Bolshevik Face Revolts in the Near East.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The fifth year of the great war opened with the German forces in the Aisne-Marne region on the defensive after the collapse of the drive on Paris and the assumption of the initiative by the allies under General Foch; the British calmly awaiting the promised offensive by Crown Prince Rupprecht; the French and Italians driving ahead in Albania; Ukraine, Rumania and much of Russia rising against the tyranny of German domination; Turkey quarreling with Bulgaria and Austria with Germany over the spoils of war in the near East; the allies putting into execution their plans to help the anti-German elements in Siberia, and, above all, the American troops in the thick of the fighting in France and winning the plaudits of the world for their splendid work.

With the apparent intention of making a stand, at least temporarily, on the Vesle river line, the Germans slowed up their retreat from the Aisne-Marne salient last week and brought their heavy artillery into action. Despite the determined and dashing attacks of the allies from the south, west and east, the Huns had withdrawn in most cases with deliberation, choosing the ground for their rear-guard actions and saving probably the greater part of their supplies. The possibility of cutting off and capturing any very large number of them passed when it was found that their powerful resistance at the ends of the arc, near Soissons and Reims, prevented any considerable advance of the allies there. At the south front of the salient the Huns fought fiercely for days while their guns and munitions were being transported to the north, and then quickly moved back, the French and Americans following with a rush. This movement carried the battle up to and beyond the River Ourcq. There was evidence that the German commander intended to halt south of that river for a time, but he was not allowed to do this.

To the front between Fere-en-Tardenois and Passy were brought the crack divisions of the Prussian guards, to hold back the Americans, but the latter refused to be checked, and with a gallantry that aroused the cheers of the allied nations they met and defeated the best fighters of the Kaiser's armies. These Prussians, unlike so many of the Huns, fight to the death when told to hold a certain position, and the Americans, also, do not know the word surrender. Consequently the combat was bloody in the extreme. It was centered in and about the villages of Nesles, Serzy and Clerges, and they changed hands repeatedly before the Yankees finally got the upper hand and established themselves firmly in the towns and then pushed on beyond the river, taking Serignes and making a salient in the German lines that threatened what remained of the enemy in the pocket between there and Fere-en-Tardenois.

That it was not an idle threat was proved two days later, when the American and French troops struck hard at this pocket, storming the heights between Serzy and Serignes. They were preceded by a rolling barrage and moved forward behind a smoke screen. It was announced that this attack was for the purpose of straightening the allied line, but its possibilities were considerable. The advance, which was stubbornly resisted and was made difficult by miles of barbed-wire entanglements, carried the allies close

to Chamery, the town where Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt fell to his death with his airplane.

Between Fere and Soissons the French, with the assistance of certain Scottish units, made some progress toward the north and east in the face of powerful resistance. The Scots captured the park and chateau in the outskirts of Buzancy and held them against repeated counter-attacks; and the French occupied Grand Rozoy and Cugny and, in a brilliant operation, took by storm the Butte Chaumont, a commanding height.

On the eastern side of the rapidly diminishing salient the French and British moved steadily northward until the entire Dormans-Reims road was in their possession; Romigny, Biligny were occupied and Ville-en-Tardenois was reached. Along here the Huns put up some of their most stubborn resistance and strongest counter-attacks, and infantry operations there came almost to a standstill, though the artillery continued its activity, as it did on all other sectors.

In the early days of the allied offensive the Germans were vastly inferior in the air, but last week many of their best pilots were summoned, and their machines swarmed over the allied lines and communication roads, fighting with remarkable daring and doing considerable execution. The allied aviators were by no means lacking and there were innumerable stirring combats in the air.

When General Foch relaxed somewhat in infantry action, perhaps to give his troops a bit of rest, perhaps in preparation for further important operations, it was expected the Hun would seize the opportunity to attack. But he did not do so, evidently not being anxious to meet the allies oftener than necessary. Observers thought, from the movements of the enemy, that he would not stop long on the Vesle river line, but would retire to the plateau between that stream and the Aisne. This might be rendered compulsory by the capture of Ville-en-Tardenois, which would open the way for the allies to advance down the Ardre valley to Fismes.

Up to the time of writing, according to French estimates, the Germans had used 45 divisions on the Soissons-Reims front, some of them having been brought into action several times. Berlin claimed to have taken 24,000 prisoners, while those captured by the allies were said to number 34,000. The object of each army has been to kill as many as possible of its opponents.

German prisoners, it is said, are deeply depressed by the failure of the crown prince's drive and the success of Foch's offensive. They now realize the strength of the American arms, and the people in Germany also are beginning to learn the truth about that, despite the attempts of the leaders and the press to minimize it and to excuse the army's severe reverse.

On the other fronts there was not a great deal of action, though the British struck a swift blow in the north, surrounding and capturing the town of Merris and taking prisoners. There was little change in the Albanian situation, though Vienna claimed the Franco-Italian forces had met with a reverse. The Austrians are very sore over the repeated bombing of Pola and other bases and are threatening retaliation on Italian cities, especially Venice.

American troops arrived in Italy last week and were received with joy that was almost hysterical.

In the near East the best news came from Ukraine, where the peasants are reported to be in full revolt against the Huns. Field Marshal Von Eichhorn, the German commander in Ukraine, who had treated the people like slaves, was assassinated by a young Russian social revolutionist in Kiev, and it was said the life of General Skoropadski, the hetman—a tool of Germany—also was threatened. German correspondents who have been traveling in Russia report that the feeling there against Germany is very strong and widespread and that the business men are all anti-bolshevik. Lenin and Trotsky admit that the bolshevik government is in peril and

call for "mass terrorism" against the bourgeoisie, and the repulse of the Czech-Slovaks. A part of that remarkable force has penetrated to the south as far as the Black sea, capturing a port and vessels, and another body has taken Ekaterinberg, an important town in the province of Perm near the Siberian border, the center of a rich mining district. The allied powers were still negotiating concerning the extension of aid to the Czech-Slovaks and other anti-German elements in Russia, but were going ahead with their military preparations for the proposed expedition, and it was said on Thursday that American, British and Japanese troops already had been dispatched to Vladivostok.

The soviet government of Russia is reported to have renounced all claims to the great provinces of Estonia and Livonia, and those together with Courland, probably will be united under a general government under German auspices.

From Copenhagen, the source of many lies, came the statement that Turkey had severed relations with Germany and Austria because of the disputes between the Turks and Bulgaria over territory taken from Roumania and Russia. There was every evidence that this was "greatly exaggerated," as Mark Twain said of the report of his death, but there is no doubt that Turkey is tired of the war and is getting all the worst of it. However, Germany, being in control of Turkish finances and in command of Turkish armies, has the whip hand and probably will be able to keep the Turks to their alliance for some time yet.

General March, chief of staff, has been working out the details of a plan by which the American land forces are to be amalgamated into one army, the existing distinctions between the regular army, the National Guard and the federalized National Guard being wiped out. This will do away with many jealousies concerning promotions and every soldier will wear on his collar the letters "U. S.," the "N. A." and "N. G." being removed. The chief of staff also is beginning to "loosen up" some regarding information as to what American units are engaged in certain operations.

The war department prepared the country last week for the reception of long casualty lists. The casualties in the Aisne-Marne battle, though not excessive when the magnitude of the struggle is considered, may run as high as 10 per cent, it is stated. It is comforting to know that the vast majority of the wounded are suffering only from clean bullet wounds and will soon be back in the lines.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, told the house of commons the naval situation was satisfactory and that the civilized world was gaining steadily on the U-boats by reducing the sinkings and increasing the building of ships. He said America's program of destroyers and anti-submarine craft is beginning to come along and "will become a veritable torrent."

More trouble in realizing the American aircraft program came to light with the information that General Pershing had told the war department to send over no more of the De Havilland-Four planes it had been building until changes were made, as they had proved useless. Secretary Baker half denied this and half admitted it by stating that improvements are being made in the plane that it is hoped will make it satisfactory, and that General Pershing has requested a large shipment of the De Havillands. The senate committee investigating airplanes heard testimony highly praising the work of General Kenly, director of airplane operations, but was told that John D. Ryan, in charge of production was only beginning to get his bearings in the big task.

While Mr. Hoover is in Europe conferring with other food controllers the food administration has cut the monthly allowance of sugar to two pounds per person, and warns the country is threatened with a serious sugar famine. The wheat situation is better and citizens are released from the voluntary pledge to do without that cereal.

HOW THE MARINES RECEIVED CROSSES

DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONY OF THEIR DECORATION BY THE FRENCH NATION.

THEIR HEROISM IS LAUDED

Our Army Needs More Chaplains and Is Training Them—Uniform Physical Standards Adopted by War Department—Hollow Tile an Essential.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington. — Marine corps headquarters gives the committee on public information a graphic account of the decoration of American marines with the French Croix de Guerre for heroic service in battle last May. It says in part:

"Within the sound and range of the German guns, hidden by the sheltering trees of a dense forest, under a heavy morning mist and a driving rain, French veterans of Verdun, the Marne, the Aisne and the Somme honored their younger comrades of America by conferring upon them the Croix de Guerre. Thirty marines, including five officers, were awarded this coveted French decoration for gallant conduct, courage and coolness in action against the enemy during the occupation of a sector by the marine brigade. Of the total number cited in French orders for this decoration only eleven were present, three having been killed in action and sixteen were wounded and in the field hospital.

"A number of French soldiers were decorated at the same time. As is the custom half a company from each of the companies whose men were honored was present and drawn up so as to form a square. The presentation of the decorations took place within this human enclosure. The marines and soldiers, side by side, presented a picture symbolical of the close bond existing between America and France in this conflict and particularly so of the manner in which marines have worked and fought with the French soldiers during the period of their instructions in an adjacent sector.

"The French general who planned the decorations on the breasts of the proud marines eloquently praised their achievements in a short speech in which he summarized their deeds of bravery, remarking on the fine state of discipline and efficiency of the brigade, and congratulating its commanding officer upon his excellent organization. He then pinned the little bronze emblems on the men, and shook each one by the hand with a personal word of congratulation."

Uniform standards of physical examinations governing entrance into all branches of the regular army, the national guard and the National Guard have been adopted by the war department and will be observed by the army medical department and the local and medical advisory boards under the selective service regulations.

Observance of the new rules and regulations by the local boards will result, it is believed, in uniform examinations in all parts of the country and should prevent men physically disqualified for military service from being sent out to camps. The new standards also will enable local physicians to make examinations with a better understanding of the needs of the army and will clear any misconceptions that might result in the sending to camps of men who had been rejected.

Heretofore the physical standards of the three armies have differed and instances have been noted where men who have been rejected for service by the recruiting officers of the regular army have been accepted for military service by draft board physicians. Under the new uniform standards this will not be possible unless the disqualifying defect has been removed. The rule for all three armies is that to make a good soldier a man must be able to see well, have comparatively good hearing, his heart must be able to stand the stress of physical exertion, he must be intelligent enough to understand and execute military maneuvers, obey commands, protect himself, and must be able to transport himself by walking as the exigencies of military life may demand.

Exceptions from the new standard rules are made in the case of men selected for special and limited service. The experience of the past year has enabled the medical authorities to establish these new standards of examinations which will relieve the local boards of doubt as to decisions in unusual cases. Enough such cases have been examined to establish a policy in determining their military fitness. Instructions are given as to what classes of men may be accepted for limited service, and for treatment for remediable defects.

Nearly every motion-picture theater in the country is enlisted in the campaign of the United States employment service of the department of labor to supply labor to the farms. Eleven of the largest motion-picture manufacturers are co-operating with the farm service division in its drive for maximum food production. These film producers are releasing to their subscribers—the theaters—moving picture "trailers," calling on all those who possibly can do so to volunteer for harvest work and other forms of emergency farm labor.

The army is in need of chaplains, says the war department. A chaplain is needed for every 1,200 officers and men. A special kind of chaplain is desired—a sturdy, upstanding brotherly man, between twenty-one and forty-five years, who has deep solicitude for the welfare of the soldiers.

There is a special school for army chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, Ky. About 200 chaplains come from this school to take up their work with the army after a course lasting five weeks, and the courses go on continuously. Approximately one-fifth of the chaplains who start the course fail to complete it or to qualify for the army.

Candidates for admission to the school must have the endorsement of their denomination superiors and organized religious bureaus and boards recognized by the government authorities, and must pass the physical tests of the local army draft board. At the school the student receives free subsistence, lodging and uniform and \$33 a month, which is the pay of a first class private. After completing the course successfully the government returns the student to his home, and when he is appointed to the army he takes the rank and pay of a first lieutenant of the national army, \$2,000 a year at home and \$2,200 a year abroad.

The training of a chaplain is practical and intensive. His days in school are busy ones. He rises like any common soldier at 5:45 a. m., has fifteen minutes of setting up drill and is required to circle around the parade ground at double time before breakfast. He must police his quarters like any other soldier, undergo an infantry drill without arms of 45 minutes, and then attend lectures and recitations. The latter cover military and international law, service customs, and field service regulations pertaining to a chaplain's duties. The school surgeon instructs him in sanitation and first aid, and experienced chaplains give clinics on actual work with the army. He is given instructions also in horsemanship, because in field service he will be a mounted officer.

The priorities division of the war industries board has decided that hollow tile manufacture is in part of national importance and continued manufacture of tiles throughout the war period will be safeguarded by giving the industry a place on the preference list for fuel and transportation. Judge Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner, in a letter to the hollow tile manufacturers, says: "The priorities board is of the opinion that yours is in part a war industry because your product is used in many of the building operations carried on directly by the war agencies of the government, and in the collateral yet indispensable housing programs which are being and will be prosecuted in communities where soldiers, sailors and war workers are being concentrated."

"In the opinion of the board your industry also is in part one of national importance in that a portion of your product is used in land drainage operations and in ensilage savings processes making possible a higher production per acre and per farmer of foods and feeds, taking into account the labor expended in applying such products to the land."

Hollow tile manufacturers must give a pledge of co-operation with the government that they will not use materials except in the manufacture of products for essential uses as defined and applied by the priorities division of the war industries board, and that they will guard against resale of the product for any except essential uses. There will be permitted, however, sales of small quantities of tiles for repairs or extensions to existing structures involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding \$2,500.

The war industries board has decided that motor trucks are war essentials and that in civilian industries they constitute an important transportation medium and their production should be facilitated and not curtailed. But no pledge to see that motor truck manufacturers got all the steel they wanted was given by the priorities division of the board.

Judge Parker, priorities commissioner, observed: "The manufacturers and dealers fully realize that steel is today the world's most needed metal and that, in view of the urgent war demands of this nation and the allies, it is well nigh treacherous to consume a pound of it that can be saved. They pledged themselves to reverse their practices of normal times and, instead of selling through solicitation as many trucks as possible and furnishing new trucks to replace old ones, to use their utmost endeavor to induce owners and operators to repair old ones and use the trucks they have as long as possible, to operate them fully loaded, and through shifts of drivers and other wise to keep them in use during the greatest possible portion of the day."

The department of agriculture suggests to farmers a gas attack on bean and pea weevils, which annually destroy millions of dollars' worth of valuable food and feed. Use carbon disulphid. The weevil has not discovered the advantage of a gas mask.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the women in industry service of the department of labor, announces the creation of a committee of experts. The committee will visit various centers where women have been drawn into industries at work on war contracts. Hazards such as the use of industrial poisons will be inquired into with reference to their effect on the health of the women employed, and whether the effect is so detrimental as to justify an order prohibiting such employment.

MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monyhan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, sometimes I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONYHAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In the Bath
Before retiring, use with warm water and insure a restful night.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap
It Refreshes
(All Druggists)
Contains 30% Pure Sulphur.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c all druggists, or mailed for free. The Paxtine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Agents: Make from \$20 to \$50 weekly selling auto mobile and auto parts. Write to MOTOR EQUIPMENT CO., 211 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Summer Diarrhoea can be controlled more easily with GLOBY'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE and it is absolutely harmless. Just as effective for Adults as for Children.

SLEPT LATE THAT MORNING
Traveler in Sleeping Car Had His Own Reasons for Not Wanting to Turn Out Early.

A certain well-known local artist—who threatens dire doings if we use his real name and who is in a position to make good—was returning to Cleveland from Columbus the other night. He had a lower berth, and when he retired he noted that there was nobody in the berth above him.

The evening was chilly and our friend soon perceived the need of another blanket. He thought of the berth above; reached his hand up and pulled a blanket down. It came hard, but he got it; and in a few minutes he was comfortably asleep. But not before he had wondered what made the blanket so nice and warm around the neck.

There's no use in trying to work up to a climax in this yarn. The man from whose sleeping form that blanket had been dragged awake with loud complaints later in the night. And his words were so violent that our artist friend feared to get up in the morning, until all but him had fled, as the old song hath it.—Exchange.

Full, True and Particular.
A girl was asked to parse "kiss," and this was her result: "This word is a noun, but it is usually used as a conjunction. It is never declined and is more common than proper. It is not very singular, in that it is usually used in the plural. It agrees with me."

A Cool Breakfast for warm weather
No fussing round a hot stove if you eat
POST TOASTIES
(MADE OF CORN)—Bobby