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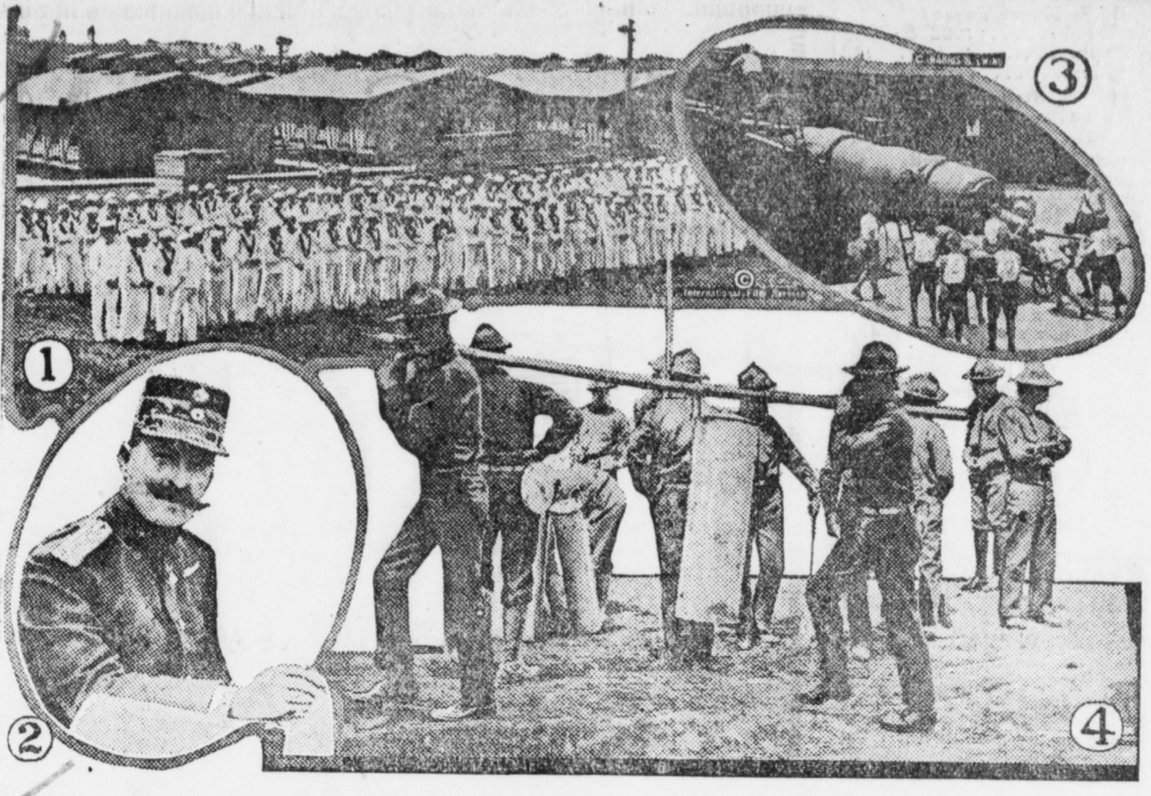
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1—Soldiers lined up on the grounds of Camp Hingham, the recently opened naval training camp near Boston. 2—General Christodoulos, commander of the Greek armies that are acting in conjunction with the allies. 3—Loading a 12-inch disappearing gun in one of America's coast forts. 4—American soldiers in camp in France carrying water in huge cans.

**NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK**

British, French and Italians Crush Teuton Legions at the Same Time.

**FIERCEST FIGHTING OF WAR**

Russians Military, Economic and Political Troubles Are Disturbing—Pope's Peace Proposals Discussed—President Wilson Regulates the Prices of Coal in America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Civilians far from the seat of war wondered why the allies did not deliver their smashing blows at the kaiser at the same time, giving him no opportunity to shift his troops from one front to another, instead of taking turns in hitting him. That is just what they did last week, for British, French and Italians all began offensives that developed into the most furious battles of the war so far. The Anglo-French forces near the Belgian coast vigorously renewed the attacks begun the previous week and pushed forward. The British hurled themselves against the defenses of Lens and forced their way further into the outskirts of that coal center, repulsing all counterattacks. General Petain's men attacked along the Chemin des Dames, and then delivered a series of smashes at the Germans in the Verdun sector, taking the twin summits of Dead Man's hill and other strong positions that the crown prince had held for a year and more. In Alsace there was lively fighting. At the same time the Italians were carrying on a monster offensive against the Austrians along the entire Julian, Isonzo and Carso fronts. From Plava to the sea, the Austrian defenses were leveled by a terrific artillery fire, new crossings of the Isonzo were forced, and Cadorna's troops advanced considerably on their way to Trieste despite the difficulties of the terrain.

Wednesday the British again attacked fiercely in the Ypres region and after a bloody combat succeeded in taking important positions along the Ypres-Mentz line. A little further north, in the blood-soaked Langemarck-Frenzenberg sector, they hit the enemy hard in an effort to take the ridge, known as Hill 35, where the Irish made a gallant but losing fight the week before.

**Germans Resist Stoutly.**

The Germans have massed immense numbers of troops at the points of attack and are resisting desperately and making almost continuous counterattacks, but up to the time of writing they had been unable to regain any of the lost ground.

All the allied armies took great numbers of prisoners and guns and inflicted terrible losses on their hard-fighting opponents, and they themselves lost many men, for the attacks were delivered with rather less than the usual regard for life. In Flanders and France the tanks played a large part, and on all fronts the aviators were extraordinarily active and bold. The Italians introduced one novelty. When their assaulting troops moved forward they were preceded by a squadron of airplanes forming the first line and using their machine guns on the Austrians at short range.

General Pershing and other American officers were present at the new battle of Verdun.

**Disturbing News From Russia.**

The week's news from Russia was rather disquieting. Petrograd presented to America, and the entente allies a statement indicating that Russia would be unable to continue in the war unless immediate, adequate and continuing assistance were given. She has no intention of making separate peace, but says she cannot keep up the fight unless her associates furnish her at once with materials and provisions. The Russians fear they will be driven

out of Moldavia within three weeks, and last Monday the Germans began an offensive in the Riga region that forced the Slavs back toward that city. At the south end of the line the Roumanians still are making valiant efforts to hold back the invaders. There is no longer any doubt of the bravery of the Roumanians or of their desire to keep on fighting the common enemy of the world, but it seems that they cannot by themselves surmount the great economic obstacles that confront them.

The governmental troubles of Russia also are approaching a crisis. The "extraordinary national council" being about to meet in Moscow, the constitutional Democrats, discontented business men and dismissed generals, gathered there ready to demand radical changes. On the other side stand the cabinet and the Socialist left. In preliminary discussions Prince Troubetzkoi, General Alexieff and Brusiloff and others attacked the cabinet, excepting only Kerensky, and declared the government had fallen into the hands of a corrupt man of Petrodol, who think only of their own interests. The Socialist orders that destroyed discipline in the army were bitterly criticized.

As had been foreseen, the pope's peace proposals were received decently by all the belligerent nations, but with more than an undercurrent of skepticism by the allies. No definite reply by any government, but several speakers of the different parties in Germany all endorsed in general the Vatican plan, and it is believed Berlin may go so far as to offer autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine, which of course would not in any degree satisfy France. Austria, too, as was expected, approves the proposals, but insists any settlement must include the abandonment of Great Britain's naval bases at Gibraltar, Malta and the Suez canal. Can one imagine Great Britain willingly dismantling these guardian posts of the route to her immense dominions in the Orient? The vociferous assertions of the German press that the pope's proposals were not inspired by Germany, and the intimations that they really were due to British suggestions can only be considered as more "bluffs" and serve to confirm the suspicion that the plan had its inspiration in Teutonic sources.

**German Poison Gas in America.**

The poison gases emitted by the German press and all the other traitor agencies in America are not growing noticeably less in amount of virulence, but Uncle Sam is beginning to apply the antidote with considerable vigor. In many cities "soap box" orators are being gathered in by federal agents and several more rabid papers have been denied the use of the mails. The German-American press of the large cities is still too clever to subject itself to that penalty, but if it keeps on its present course doubtless some means will be found to suppress it. Regrettably it must be said that a disgracefully large proportion of the Germans in America—naturalized or not—is proving disloyal to the land of their adoption. This is shown by such instances as the annual picnic of the Schwabensverein in Chicago, where for several days the assembled Germans occupied themselves in denouncing America's entry into the war, abusing the president, sneering at our armed forces and making fun of the draft and the National Army. The same thing is going on all over the land, where Teutons get together, but they are preparing to reap the harvest of woe for themselves, for the men of the department of justice are cognizant of their words and acts. It is comforting to believe that the great mass of German-Americans are truly loyal, but thousands of the more ignorant are led into disloyalty by the falsehoods of German secret agents and by the utterances of the La Follettes, the Reeds, the Matsons and the William Hale Thompkins for whom all native-born Americans blush.

Former Ambassador Gerard, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and other prominent men found opportunity last week to denounce bitterly the cowardly, treacherous pro-Germans and pusillanimous pacifists, who are doing all they can to make the world unsafe for democracy.

year and at the same time will consider carefully war conditions and the rights of the consumer. In passing the food control bill congress set an arbitrary price of \$2 on the 1918 wheat crop.

The hope of the food administration is that the government price fixed will obtain in all private transactions throughout the year, and it is ready to buy up the entire crop for distribution if prices cannot be stabilized by the mere fixing of a food administration price.

**READY TO FIX WHEAT PRICES**

Food Administration Expects to Pay More Than \$2 a Bushel for the Crop of 1917.

The price paid by the food administration for the portion it buys of the 1917 wheat crop probably will exceed \$2 a bushel, it is learned.

In recommending a price the committee will take into consideration the fact that the producer must receive enough to stimulate production next

The threat of the I. W. W. to the industries of the West, including the harvest, if their leaders were not released was met promptly by the arrest of a lot more of the gang, and the great strike fizzled out miserably. No sooner was this trouble passed than the machinists and boiler-makers, employed in the Atlantic coast shipyards, were called on to quit. This of course would put a stop to vast amounts of government naval work, and the United States mediators got busy at once. Several thousand men stopped work, but most of them either pledged Secretary Daniels that they would not quit, or delayed action until a vote could be taken.

**President Cuts Coal Prices.**

Having started Mr. Hoover well on the food conservation campaign, President Wilson last week turned to the almost equally pressing coal problem, which for several weeks had been exercising the wits of various state administrations. Having studied the production cost figures supplied him by the trade commission, the president issued an executive order fixing a tentative rate of prices for bituminous coal at the mines in nearly all coal producing districts of the country. These prices in some instances are more than \$1 a ton below the voluntary prices fixed at the conference last June. The scale is subject to change when a method of administering the fuel supplies of the country has been determined and put into operation.

Later in the week the president named Dr. Harry Garfield as administrator, fixed anthracite prices for producers and jobbers and set a limit on profits to be made by bituminous wholesalers.

The senate spent most of the week in consideration of the revenue bill. Among other things it increased the finance committee's income tax provisions by a total return to the treasury of \$73,000,000, adopting unanimously by the Gerry amendment, which adds \$10,000,000 to the returns from incomes of half a million and over.

**Japan's Mission in Washington.**

The Imperial Japanese mission was formally received in Washington by Secretary Lansing and other government officials on Wednesday. Its head, Viscount Ishii, made it clear that the mission has come not on a commercial or political errand, but to decide on how the two nations can best cooperate, in both a military and an economic sense, in carrying on the war.

The neutral countries of Europe—so-called, though no country there is any longer really neutral—are still trying to get around the American embargo that is so painful to their pocketbooks and their stomachs; but the indications are that unless they quit supplying Germany with foodstuffs, their suffering will only increase. Switzerland and Holland, which depend on Germany for coal, have contracted to lend the kaiser large sums in return for the privilege of continuing to buy their fuel from his country.

Hungary took a real step toward democratization and freedom from German and Austrian influence in the appointment of Dr. Alexander Wekerle as Hungarian premier, to succeed Eszterhazy. The new premier is popular, Democratic, a financial genius and is known to be no friend of Germany. The new nationalist movement in Hungary has attained great strength, and it is said King Charles is in complete harmony with the desires of the nation.

German aviators distinguished themselves last week by another raid on English coast towns in which 11 persons were killed, and by deliberately bombing two French hospitals behind the Verdun lines and then shooting down the doctors and nurses, who were trying to rescue the wounded soldiers from the resulting conflagration. It would seem that the chivalry of aviators is one-sided.

Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States infantry, stationed at Houston, Tex., as guards during the construction of Camp Logan, started a serious race riot, in which a dozen white civilians, police officers and National Guardsmen, and a number of negroes were killed, and more than a score wounded. Among the dead was Capt. J. W. Mattes, Battery A, Second Illinois field artillery, who was trying to restore order.

A conference of recently appointed federal food commissioners for various states was held recently. The commissioners were addressed by Food Administrator Hoover, who explained what was expected in the way of cooperation from the representatives of the states.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilber, in charge of the food conservation work under the food administration, explained briefly the plan to enroll the support of all the women of the country in the policies of the food administration.

**STATE'S MEDICAL FORCES LISTED**

Data About All Hospitals, Doctors, Dentists, Pharmacists and Veterinarians.

**CAN ANSWER INSTANT CALL**

All Allied Professions Are Included—Can Supply Government with Anything It Needs on Moment's Notice.

—Harrisburg.

One of the departments of the State Committee of Public Safety of which comparatively little has been heard has drawn comment of the most favorable nature from the headquarters of the Surgeon General of the United States Army. This is the Sanitation, Medicine and Red Cross Department, which was commended for its work in cataloging and classifying information concerning the medical and allied professional and institutional resources of this State and organizing systems through which they may be made available for emergency use by the Medical Department of the United States Army.

One of the department's first activities was to compile and index complete data relating to every Pennsylvania organization, institution and profession in the field whose capacities, operations or personnel could in any way be applied to war time service. Probably the most complete collection of data in regard to dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists and nurses in Pennsylvania that has ever been collected is now on hand at the headquarters of the committee. These lists do not include all the members of these professions, however, and every effort is being made to list them all.

Each dentist on the list is asked to submit a report of all the surplus stock he has on hand that the government may call for when needed. This includes all dental apparatus, instruments and other necessities. A complete survey is made of each man on the list. This includes not only his training and experience, but he is classified according to his specialty. They are divided under different groups, such as exodontists, orthodontists, pythra experts, crown and bridge work specialists, extractors and surgeons.

Practically the same thing applies to the veterinarians. The survey of dentists is being made under the joint auspices of the Committee on Dentistry of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, the Committee of Public Safety and the various dental societies. The State Veterinary Society is co-operating in the enrollment of the veterinary experts.

The task of listing all physicians in the State has not been completed as yet, but that of securing a complete classification of the pharmacists is far advanced. Even the various languages that each person on the lists can speak is known. There is an elaborate triplicate card index system covering every special qualification. An instance of how this will work out would be given should the government call for the services of an expert on handling cases of chlorine gas poisoning.

Should the government suddenly need large laboratories with special accommodations for the manufacture of any sort of drugs, medicines, instruments or in which to conduct experiments, it would be a matter of a few minutes' search to name every laboratory in the State that could fill the bill.

Complete information regarding every hospital in the State is also on hand, down to the most minute detail. A complete list of all prospective camps for convalescent, reclamation, detention, isolation, or temporary hospital camps is also on hand. The detailed information covers the site, location, ownership, condition, proximity to railroads and public highways, water, lighting and sewage facilities.

In this way the government can be furnished with a tract of land in any part of the State at any time for any service, up to a tract 600 acres in size, and probably even larger if necessary. Colonel F. P. Raymond, U. S. A., asserts that the work will be of inestimable value to the Surgeon General's Department.

**Booze Hits Army Camp.**

After getting along swimmingly without any trouble from drinking for almost three months, rum has cropped up as the principal annoyance to the officers of the United States ambulance camp at Allentown. Officers raided a keg party of about a dozen soldiers on the river bank, of whom five were caught. When the officers returned to get the kegs as evidence, they were gone.

**After a Grade Trap Again.**

The Public Service Commission has ordered an inquiry of its own volition into the condition of two grade crossings at points where the tracks of the Back Lick branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Clearfield division cross a State highway in southern Cambria county.

This is the second occasion on which the commission has proceeded against a crossing on its own initiative, the other case being at Mr. Dallas.

The commission arranged a hearing in this case.

**PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS**

Curbstone markets are being agitated in Norristown and Conshohocken, where prices of foodstuffs are much higher than quoted for the first curbstone market in Allentown.

C. E. Carothers, chairman of the Milk Commission, is a practical farmer and has raised his own cattle in western Pennsylvania.

B. J. Dowers, superintendent of the Johnstown school gardens, says that interested directly in the work are 650 school children, together with 350 children from outside the schools and patrons.

There are fifteen vocational schools in Pennsylvania.

Alleging that her earning power was permanently impaired by injuries sustained when a trolley car, two years ago, hit a taxicab in which she was riding, Miss Ava M. Riest, daughter of J. Frank Riest, a former hotel man of York, filed suit for \$20,000 damages against the York Railway Company.

Milton women say they will boycott 10-cent milk.

Allegheny county rotten egg dealers will be arrested.

Out of eighty-two men so far examined in the selective draft at Bradford but sixteen have passed and been accepted.

The American Car Company, at Milton, will spend \$30,000 for shower baths, bubbling fountains, etc., for employees.

For the first time in four years a detachment of State troopers is on duty in the Hazleton region, after auto speeders.

Dr. Edgar G. Miller, pastor of the First Lutheran Church, Columbia, has been given two months' leave of absence to engage in gospel service for soldiers.

Perry county is perhaps the only county in Pennsylvania that has two election districts in which the Republican and Democratic voters met in joint session and named candidates for the primaries—at Marysville and in Oliver county.

Roverston and Spring City girls have entered into a popularity contest with Phoenixville maids.

Burgess Bloomfield, of Conshohocken, has put the ban on carnivals, because of the trouble they occasion.

Given kerose in mistake for medicine, an infant son of George Foote, Carlisle, died.

Speeders to the number of 23, near Thompsonston, were fined by Squire Cameron.

Work that will cost \$44,000 has started on improvements to the industrial building at the Danville Hospital for the Insane.

Fifty farmers of the nearby valleys have petitioned the Hazleton Council and the Chamber of Commerce to create a curb market, promising to lower the cost of living there.

Tetanus resulting from a splinter penetrating one of his feet caused the death of Edgar Reightmouer, a Pottstown boy.

Company I, National Guards, left Reading for camp at Mineola, L. I., without any demonstrations.

Dr. G. R. Petheroff is Reading's new milk and meat inspector, and succeeds Dr. H. B. Roshon, now a second lieutenant in the army.

Grief over his wife's death is supposed to have caused Samuel Fries, 62, for years janitor at the Reading Station at Port Clinton, to hang himself.

Suspicion aroused by his offer to sell an automobile for \$85, a stranger fled from Finland and it was then ascertained the car was the property of Titus M. Reiss, Friedleville.

In spite of the fact that the licenses now being issued at the State Highway Department are good only until the end of the year, the revenue from this source being turned into the State Treasury by the automobile division every day runs between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The revenue from licenses is far and away beyond expectations this year.

Hog cholera has broken out in Conyngham Valley, near Hazleton.

Blight is doing much damage to the famous Sober giant chestnut farm at Irish Valley, Perry county.

Three brothers called in the draft at Hazleton received notice to appear before the exemption board, and none will ask exemption.

The usual order of "men scarce" was reversed at Conyngham, where it was impossible to find a woman to substitute for a girl telephone operator.

Fourteen per cent. larger average of wheat is asked of Pennsylvania farmers.

Hazleton mails, cut off by cancellation of passenger trains, will be handled by fast freights.

Peaches have sold in Hamburg at 25 to 50 cents a basket.

F. B. Eshleman, of Cordelia, planted thirty-six early Irish Cobbler potatoes in the spring, and the yield was five bushels, most of them big ones weighing twelve ounces or more.

Several hundred washerwomen in Lawrence county have gone to work in railroad yards and roundhouses.

Activities are being gradually resumed at the North Bristol plant of the Chester Shipbuilding Company. Immense quantities of lumber are arriving and other supplies preparatory to building operations.

A point of interest about the filing of nomination papers by candidates at Doylestown is that the Democratic party failed to secure a candidate for the two-year term for Director of the Poor, so that John W. Birkey, of Newportville, is left without opposition.

Members of the Y. W. C. A., Reading, are making candy to be forwarded to soldiers in France.

The first receipt for direct inheritance tax under the act of 1917 was charged, sealed and countersigned at Harrisburg for \$3.50 from the executor of a Delaware county estate of \$183.97.

Another blast furnace was fired at the Coatesville branch of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company. The torch was applied by little Miss Mary Grace, year-old daughter of H. A. Whitacker, superintendent of the mills.