

MUSCLES FELT LIKE THEY WERE TIED IN A KNOT

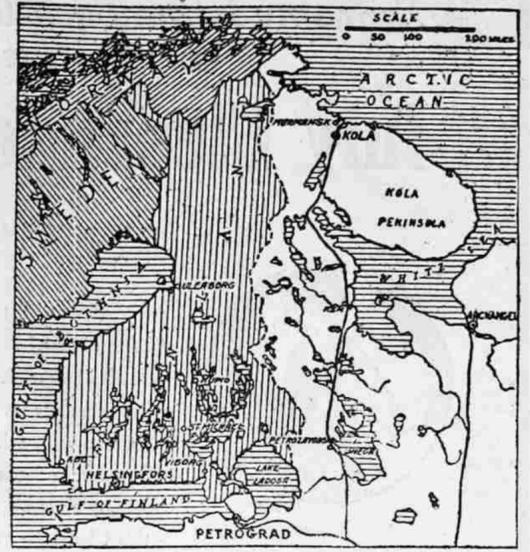
That is Exactly the Way Tindall Says His Rheumatism Acted.

"I had never taken a dose of Tanlac in my life until some six weeks ago, but I have received more benefit from the three bottles I have just finished than from all the other medicines I have taken put together."

"I guess I have taken almost every kind of medicine sold without getting a bit of relief, and I was in mighty bad shape when I decided to see if Tanlac would help me."

See that the name of G. F. Willis and Cooper Medicine Co. are on each bottle of Tanlac. None genuine without Tanlac is sold in Ogden by A. R. McIntyre Drug Co., Eccles Bldg., only.

ARCTIC RUSSIA REVOLTS AGAINST RULE OF BOLSHEVIKI; JOINS ENTENTE



The entire population of the Murman coast (on the Kola peninsula, bordering the White sea and the Arctic) has broken with Russia and joined the entente, according to reports from Copenhagen.

Southwest Ninth and Park avenue, Des Moines, Ia.; Alvin T. Rowley, Pleasant Hills, Ill.; John E. Smith, Lyons, Tex.; Private Ellis R. Beard, Rector, Ark.; Valentine Gaudlan, 1925 Grove street, Oakland, Cal.; Joseph M. Griffiths, Charleston, W. Va.; Orrin H. Jones, Lyons, Mich.; Clarence M. Law, Rolette, N. D.; Harry M. Leonard, Paterson, N. J.; Fred W. McNany, Vancouver, Wash.; John A. McInnis, Eau Claire, Wis.; Thurston W. McSwain, Blacksburg, S. C.; James D. Matchet, Glenwood, Ia.; H. G. Niehaus, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Howard Piferdoot, Pittsburg, Pa.; Leny Sabatino, Ambler, Pa.; Conway Skillcorn, Chicago; Wadislaw Skrowsky, Wheeling, W. Va.; Homer W. Steels, Chautauk, Kan. Prisoner.

Lieutenant Herbert A. Wardle, Memphis, Tenn.

FRENCH PRAISE THE SAMMIES

American Forces Praised For Beating Back the Enemy.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—The French general commanding the group of armies on this sector sent a congratulatory message this afternoon to the American general commanding the forces, which beat back the enemy.

At five o'clock this evening, the Germans were heavily shelling the American forces, but were getting shell for shell in return, and their fire seemed to be diminishing.

The Vaux district is comparatively calm now. On the American right heavy fighting is in progress.

American machine gunners along the river assisted materially in breaking up the early Boche plans, for they stuck to their posts and poured deadly streams of bullets into the enemy and only withdrew when their guns were so hot they could not be fired.

A strong American counter-attack south of the river bend completely upset the Germans, who broke into retreat. The American troops drove the enemy back all the way to the railway skirting the Marne in the region southwest of Jaulgonne.

They included a major, a captain and 400 men so far counted.

South of Jaulgonne the enemy crossed the Marne this morning on six pontoon bridges hurriedly thrown over the stream and masses of infantry swarmed forward. The artillery constantly had the bridges under the heavy fire and at least two direct hits were made, two of the bridges being blown up.

After sharp artillery work, German troops advanced behind a great smoke cloud, which completely obscured them for a time from view. The low visibility also aided the enemy in his operations.

The correspondent talked with some of the American soldiers now in hospital, who were in the thick of the fighting this morning. They were in complete agreement that the German infantry was no match for the Americans.

This was evidenced by the reports from all the American hospitals, there being only a few cases of wounds from rifle and machine gun fire, while most of the men are suffering from shrapnel wounds. Some of these cases are serious.

The German footmen seemed shy about attacking in the vicinity of Rheims. They were strongly held by the French troops along the Champagne zone, perhaps because they were merely making a big demonstration.

Toward Chateau Thierry, between that place and Dormans, where a large valley divides the countryside, they made an immense effort to cross the Marne in order to break through the allied defenses.

Americans Given Credit.

PARIS, July 15.—In the desperate fighting which is reported in the official communication from the war office tonight the American troops are given the credit for driving back the Germans who had succeeded in crossing the Marne southwest of Possey.

In the long sector between Dormans and Rheims, Franco-Italian troops are reported to be resisting the German assault valiantly and, east of Rheims, the enemy attack has met what is characterized as "an irreducible defense."

The statement says: "The German attack launched this morning at 4:30 o'clock continued throughout the day on both sides of Rheims with equal violence."

Desperate Engagements Fought. "West of Rheims desperate engagements were fought in the region of Geully, Courthezy and Vassy, south of the Marne, which the enemy succeeded in crossing at several points between Fossey and Dormans."

"A spirited counter-attack carried out by the American troops drove back on the right bank of the river enemy contingents who had reached that bank southwest of Possey."

"Between Dormans and Rheims the Franco-Italian troops resisted with tenacity along the line of Cantillon Sur Marne, Ouchery, Martaux and Bouilly."

"East of Rheims the enemy attack which extended from Sillery to the Main de Massiges, met up against an irreducible defense. The enemy multiplied his efforts on Prunay and Les Marquises and in the regions north of Prosnes and Souain, but was not able, despite repeated attacks, to cut into our combat positions."

Fierce Fighting Continues. The fighting continues with fierce intensity in this district while the battle rages with equal ferocity on the right, where the French are reported to have delivered a smashing blow against the enemy. From this section of the battle front it appears that the German offensive, at least for the time being, has been badly shattered.

The Americans now command the river front at the bend. At the left of the bend, the famous German Tenth division has made repeated attempts all day to cross, but all assaults have been smashed by the splendidly directed fire of the American gunners, and not a single German had succeeded in getting over at this point up to 9 o'clock tonight.

Attempt to Shell Hospitals. The Germans apparently deliberately attempted to shell several of the American hospitals near the Marne front today. A number of shells fell



How France Has Been Fed

"Before the war, a distinguished French Officer, General Maitrot, wrote a series of articles in the 'Eclair de Paris' to warn France, that in case of war, the French meat industry would be unable to supply the French army in the field with fresh meat,—owing especially to the lack of modern refrigerating plants and of refrigerating transportation,—and too, owing to the deficiency in the national herd."

"Since the war began, the French army has never been short of fresh meat, thanks mainly to the prosperous condition of the American meat industry, and too, to the American live stock breeders."

The foregoing statement was made by a representative of the Allies now in the United States.

Another representative of the Allies said recently:

"that the American packers have been of the greatest possible assistance to the Allies and have, by their efficient co-operation, contributed in the utmost degree to the successful prosecution of the war."

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

WAR CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The army casualty list today shows: Killed in action, 14; died of wounds, 8; died of disease, 3; died of accident and other causes, 1; wounded severely, 53; missing, 22; prisoners, 1; total, 102.

The list:

Killed in Action. Sergeants John W. Hanley, Newark, N. J.; Jacob Mannis, Centerville, N. Y.; Corporals Frank H. Collins, Edmond, Okla.; Harry A. Fuller, Geraldine, Mont.; Frank H. Raitt, Westland, Okla.; Privates Louis Bruno, Syracuse, N. Y.; Frederick J. Fagan, Washington, D. C.; Alfred E. Hutchison, Gregory, S. D.; Forest S. Knowlton, Bradley, Maine; Ernest T. Many, Newburgh, N. Y.; Alexander Mensurali, Praci, Italy; Mario Rusconi, Oseoro, Austria; George Turcotte, Fall River, Mass.; Vernon Wymer, North Baltimore, O.

Died From Wounds. Sergeant Floyd E. Roderick, South Bend, Ind.

Corporal William G. Storch, New York City.

Privates Dewey Patterson, McConnellsville, O.; Eriberto C. Rocha, 1220 South Wall street, Los Angeles; Isham A. Smith, Zephyr, Tex.; Lee E. Smith, Pineville, La.; Charley F. Snyder, Continental, O.; Arthur E. Winslow, Rockland, Me.

Died of Disease. Privates Lucius Hampton, Matthews, S. C.; Ralph Perry, Cushing, Okla.; Bernard M. Sponekey, Bakerton, Pa.

Died From Accident and Other Causes. Private Michael J. Ward, Philadelphia.

Wounded Severely. Sergeants John G. Gilliam, Johnsonburg, Pa.; George D. Grigsby, Locke, Okla.; Edward S. Lassus, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Corporals William P. Doyle, Syracuse, N. Y.; Ellis R. Evans, Syracuse, N. Y.; Luther M. Gaudren, Bushton, Kan.; Leslie Huebner, Bushton, Kan.; Henry Kerby, Rice Station, Ky.; Max T. Meistrich, New York City; Herbert Miller, Raymond, Ill.; George C. Thompson, Newark, N. J.; Karl V. West, Mount Vernon, Ia.; Guy E. Williams, Oakfield, Maine; Thomas A. Wood, Orchard Park, N. Y.

Cooks Frederick Hunziker, Troy, N. Y.; Lee Shelton, Salt Rock, W. Va.

Privates George Barrett, College Point, N. Y.; William J. Bowes, Worcester, Mass.; Louis Brandt, Grandy, Minn.; William M. Brown, Dubois, Pa.; Thomas F. Butler, Hartford, Conn.; Thomas Dalrymple, South Boston, Mass.; Fred R. Davidson, 1715 South Seventh street, Salt Lake City; William D. Fee, New York City; John Deelis, Frankfort, N. Y.; Frank H. Frankberger, Parsons, Kan.; William H. Frotten, Reading, Mass.; Peter Glanokopoulou, Kiparisistoi, Greece; Alvin B. Gilliam, Charleston, W. Va.; Louis G. Howard, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Elmer P. Lennon, Portage, Wis.; Roy E. McConnally, East Bernard, Tex.; Patsy Maffei, Ricci, Italy; Bartholomew J. Mahoney, Boston; Charles Marshall, Milwaukee; Charles F. Massey, Chester, Pa.; Semell Morgan, Rochester, N. Y.; David H. Murdoch, Sardinaw, Mich.; Albert Novak, LaCrosse, Wis.; Peter I. Pentell, Warren, O.; Edward C. Reley, New York City; George Root, Pine Meadow, Conn.; John E. Slavin, Wilmington, Del.; Raymond E. South, Trenton, N. J.; Hubert L. Steward, Woodward, Okla.; Joseph Tardiff, Eth, Mo.; William M. Thorne, Detroit; Joseph A. Troy St. Louis, Ill.; Bernard Tucker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph L. Walters, Bay City, Mich.; Harlow C. Welsh, Chelsea, Mass.; John B. Whisman, Lansaw, Ky.; Genie Wilson, Winfield, Tenn.

Missing in Action. Sergeants John Schwartz, Louisville, Ky.; R. D. Studebaker, Robert, Ore.

Corporals Martin D. Anderson, Womelsdorf, Pa.; Harry E. Chambers,

SALT LAKE MAN IS BACK FROM FRANCE

SALT LAKE, July 16.—"Looks to me like the last big offensive the Boche will be able to initiate. I believe the Germans have massed their last ounce of driving strength for this one great movement. It will fail, and the Americans will be the rock upon which it will split."

Thus optimistically did John A. Groesbeck speak of the drive started by the Germans yesterday. Mr. Groesbeck reached Salt Lake during the afternoon from France, where he has spent some months in Red Cross transportation work.

"They have started exactly where the allied generals believed they would, he stated.

He pointed to Chateau Thierry and followed a thin line to Rheims, denoting the scene of heavy attacks recorded yesterday against the Americans and French.

"There are about fifty miles in there that have been the scene of some of the most desperate encounters of the war," he said. "And," he continued, "I have every reason to believe that there will be many more such encounters in that sector before a final decision is recorded."

"That blow has fallen, and I have every confidence that the American troops are amply prepared to withstand it. They will not waver," Mr. Groesbeck says.

Ten Months' Service. It is more than ten months since John A. Groesbeck quit the automobile business in Salt Lake and started for France. He has been active service since January 12, this year. Disappointed in being refused a place with the American ambulance corps he engaged with the American Red Cross transportation department, and in that company, has according to reports from the front, done excellent service. He has been in three big retreats since he "joined up," and has had some narrow escapes from capture. His experiences have been recorded from one end of the battle line in France to the Belgian shore battle line. In addition to furnishing rapid transit for wounded to base hospitals he has been employed in the evacuation of villages and towns which have been suddenly brought within the danger zone.

In addition, and of this phase of his experience he relates some startling adventures, he has been compelled to temporarily abandon his ambulance and volunteer for service in the emergency hospitals just back of the battle line, and almost within the grasp of the Hun. This because there was no available persons at hand, all either being employed in the immediate battle or forced by circumstances to hastily move back. Besides all this, as a diversion, he has pulled the strings that emptied great shells from the mouths of French 155's into the ranks of the Hun hordes.

Drainage District IS BEING OPPOSED. PROVO, July 15.—I. E. Clegg and others of Springville appeared before the board of county commissioners today to protest against the organization of Utah county drainage district No. 1, intended to drain 3200 acres of land west of Springville.

Their objection was based on the claim that the land of the objectors, which is included in the proposed drainage district area, will not be benefited by draining. Action by the board was deferred pending further investigation.

A. B. Thomas, county bee inspector, reported food brood among bees at Spanish Fork. The matter was referred to Inspector Thomas and County Attorney J. B. Tucker for investigation.

WIFE IS GRANTED DIVORCE DECREE. PROVO, July 15.—A divorce on the ground of failure to provide was granted Golda Tomlinson from Sidney Tomlinson in the Fourth district court today by Judge A. B. Morgan. The plaintiff was given the custody of two minor children and \$30 a month alimony.

Judge Morgan instructed the clerk to notify the Utah county draft board of the divorce. Defendant had previously been given a deferred classification because of having a wife and two children depending on him, and he is now in line for promotion in classification.

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TRIO PLEAD NOT GUILTY. PROVO, July 15.—Charles Boyton, Miles Pierce and Ted Bingham were arraigned here today on information charging grand larceny, and entered pleas of not guilty. Their bail was fixed at \$1500 each. They are the young men who are charged with stealing an automobile from J. P. Youd of Lake Shore and taking it to Colorado, from where they were brought back by Sheriff Henry East.

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MOVING TROOPS ENORMOUS TASK

Concentrating Divisions on the West Front No Easy Job For Army.

BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE, June 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The task of concentrating divisions for a modern battle on the western front is by no means an easy one, for it is naturally the enemy's chief concern to prevent such a movement from being successfully and easily accomplished.

Rapid concentrations are essential, or else the all-important element of surprise is lost, and rapidly depends largely upon the skillful use of railways already overburdened with the normal demands of the troops in the assault zone. For this reason the enemy's long range fire, as well as a considerable proportion of his bombing airplanes, are concentrated upon the railroads in the back areas.

Under normal conditions, the ordinary straight railway line is not particularly vulnerable. Being so narrow it is a difficult target to hit. The curves of a railroad are, however, much more important. The destruction of a section of rail on a curve means more trouble than the destruction of half a dozen sections on the straight.

Sidings, railway stations and places where there is a network of rails, and where there are points, junctions, and other special types of rail, are even more important than curves, for damage done at a vital center may completely delay traffic for many hours. Such rail centers behind the German lines are subjected by the British to a form of "time bombardment" so devised that all repairs have to be carried out under the most harassing conditions, and not an hour passes without shells or bombs bursting in the affected area.

No Peace for Troops. An important result of this concentration against the rail centers is that troops are stale before the attack is without undergoing a certain amount of morale-shaking experiences first. There is no peace for them by day or by night. Under these conditions the troops are stale before the attack is launched.

As this long-range bombardment is controlled chiefly by airplane observation, an enormous advantage lies with that side which is predominant in the air. By the superiority of their airmen the allied armies are able to sweep all roads and railways in the

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As this long-range bombardment is controlled chiefly by airplane observation, an enormous advantage lies with that side which is predominant in the air. By the superiority of their airmen the allied armies are able to sweep all roads and railways in the

enemy's rear with concentrated artillery fire by day and night, whilst large squadrons of bombing airplanes keep the German rear areas and billets perpetually under fire.

Thus the German soldiers are kept in a state of nervous tension, the casualties are heavy, and the extra work involved by the ever-increasing difficulties leads to the concentration being continuously delayed and hung up. Divisions suffer and lose their fighting value without ever being launched against the enemy.

All these things together conspire to make the German concentrations difficult of accomplishment and more and more dependent upon the weather, which alone can suspend the concentration being continuously delayed and hung up. Divisions suffer and lose their fighting value without ever being launched against the enemy.

When the delay occurs between the phases of a big battle it is even more important; for experience goes to show that an arrested offensive that fails to attain its objects is little better than a real defeat.

TONIC-UPBUILDER. Stubborn Coughs, Weak Lungs and Colds. Eckman's Alterative.

For many years this calcium preparation has maintained an ever-increasing reputation for accomplishing good, and often remarkable results.

Bluhill pionic cheese!

WHEN CHILDREN CRY OUT. And are feverish and don't sleep well, are constipated and have symptoms of worms, mothers will find quick relief in Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, the standard remedy for 30 years.