

HUNS PAY DEARLY FOR EVERY GAIN

DETAILS OF FIRST WEEK OF THE GREAT BATTLE TELL OF BRITISH HEROISM.

OVERWHELMED BY NUMBERS

Fiercely Contesting Each Position, Haig's Men Fell Back in Good Order, Mowing Down the Advancing Foe and Often Counter-Attacking.

London.—Details of the first week of the great battle in France show that, while the fighting has been more severe than in any previous offensive, there has been no cause for pessimism. The German losses have been terrific, probably 250,000 casualties having been suffered by the kaiser's hosts. At such cost they won less than one-third of the ground over which they had counted. The morale of the British troops has been perfect throughout and they have fought magnificently.

Million Germans in Action.

These facts stand out: It is known that at least 1,000,000 Germans were engaged on the whole front of attack. In the Somme area not less than 52 army divisions were identified. The British line suffered its most severe buffeting in this stretch, but was firm everywhere.

The Germans believed that a loss of 500,000 would be a cheap price for success in the west, but with a loss already of 250,000 there is no prospect of their attaining the victory they seek.

They regained all the ground lost in the Cambrai battle and have taken back sections of the territory taken from them in the Somme offensive of last year.

The fighting was not by any means a continual German advance. The British counter-attacked heavily and fought for every foot of ground.

Details of the Fighting.

In one battle on the extreme left the Germans employed not less than nine divisions in an effort to break through. For three days the three British divisions held them at bay. Finally, under weight of numbers, the British retired behind the line marked by the ruined villages of Bullecourt, East Noguel and Croiselles.

The next morning the Germans renewed the attack, striking northward from Fontainelles and Croiselles and westward from Cherisy. They drove in mass formation, wave after wave, toward the heights between Henin-sur-Coujeul to Henin Hill.

Two hours of drum fire, in which gas and high-explosive shells were mingled, preceded the infantry attack. From eight o'clock in the morning until noon continuous waves of gray-clad troops stormed the heights.

British machine guns posted on the ridge swept down line after line of Germans. By three o'clock in the afternoon the Teutons had succeeded in pressing past Henin hill on both sides and threatened to cut off the machine runners posted on the crests. Not until then did the latter retire and rejoin the main British force.

Similar fighting was going on at the same time on the right wing. Tremendous pressure was brought to bear around St. Leger, Vaulx and Vraucourt. It lasted all day.

At times under the German blows the British line sagged heavily, but at no point did it give way.

Desperate Defense of Vaulx.

A bitter battle was fought for possession of Vaulx, but British machine runners posted in the ruins of the village held the Germans at bay. A ruined factory served as a fortress despite the shelling to which it was subjected.

Not until late in the afternoon was it impossible for the British to hold the town longer. Even then the retreat only went for a thousand yards. The British rear guard fought every step of the way, and, returning to the main body, a counter-attack was launched against the Germans in possession of Vaulx and the village was regained.

The fighting continued all night. Finally Vaulx had to be abandoned before heavy night attacks, but only because German forces had pushed past further up the line and were driving to the attack of Mory.

Another bitter struggle was fought around Croiselles. At Mory Scottish and English troops inflicted tremendous losses on the Germans.

Sunday Battle South of Peronne.

The fighting Sunday was tremendous. All day long heavy forces of Germans endeavored to force a crossing of the Somme south of Peronne, while further along the line they concentrated their efforts against Bapaume.

HELP WAR ON PRAIRIE DOGS

Government to Assist in Fighting Rodents Whose Depredations Menace Food Productions.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Co-operation of the United States department of agriculture has been promised farmers of New Mexico in their war on prairie dogs and other rodents whose depredations are a growing menace to the food production of the state.

The New Mexico State Council of

across the river. On the nearby heights British field guns firing practically at point range smashed every effort. On some occasions British infantry, counter-attacking, dashed into the water to fight the Germans.

With the object of capturing Urvillers and Essigny, southwest of St. Quentin, the Germans employed at least six divisions, or 72,000 men of storming troops, the 50th, 45th (reserves), 11th, 88th, 187th and 238th. In the proportion of one division to every British battalion. The average width of each attack was 2,000 yards. Ten Tanks Wreak Havoc Amid Foe.

Passing through Urvillers, there was a bloody struggle in a chalk quarry, where many German dead now lie. After the Germans had come some way forward ten British tanks drove into them and shattered some of their battalions with their machine-gun fire, dispersing groups of the advancing units.

The British fought many rear guard actions and made numerous counter-attacks in the neighborhood of Roisel, falling back to the line of the Somme only when new masses of Germans passed through those battalions which they had not met and beaten.

Between Gozeaucourt and Epephy occurred a most desperate struggle. The Germans attacked in overwhelming strength. Their previous bombardment had had little effect and the British troops had suffered but slightly.

The weather was misty, and, screened by this mist, the Germans were on top of the British before the latter were aware of it. In dense formation they came on, offering excellent targets. Ground was yielded by the British only under pressure of overwhelming numbers.

Heroic Deeds of the British.

Fighting Saturday between Arras and Bapaume for possession of the heights between the Coujeul and Sensee rivers was especially bitter. Out-numbered eight to one, the British troops clung to their positions to the last.

In Gauche wood, where Scots and South Africans were placed, another terrific struggle ensued. The Germans several times managed to reach the wood but were repeatedly thrown back. Their losses in killed were especially heavy, as they came on in mass formation. Attempt after attempt was frustrated.

From a height below Gauche wood known as Chapel Hill to Epephy three German divisions and parts of a fourth were thrown against the British. At one point the enemy was actually among the British advance posts before he was discovered. The fog thoroughly screened him.

Waves of Germans flowed past the farm and around it, but in the farm itself the Leicesters held out, fighting and refusing to surrender until every man was killed or so severely wounded he could fight no more.

The British showed the greatest strength between Bapaume and Peronne and above Bapaume as far as Arras. The Germans, however, concerned with the southern flank, at the Franco-British junction point, concentrated their most terrific blows against the Peronne-Ham-Chauny line, relying on the necessity of an automatic British withdrawal in the north if their line was bent or broken in the south.

Bapaume was an obstacle on the northern side, to capture which they sacrificed thousands of their best troops. Rivers of blood were shed for the town's possession in a combat that lasted almost all night, until the British finally yielded the ruins, after having exacted a fearful price.

Kaiser Orders Jubilation.

The kaiser was with Feld Marshal von Hindenburg in Peronne surveying the bloody fields where thousands of his best fighting men were killed or maimed before the British finally withdrew. The emperor ordered a general jubilation throughout the empire, rockets and flags and a holiday for the children being the chief symbols of celebration. He conferred a gold medal on Hindenburg.

Wilhelm also sent dispatches to the empress telling of the progress made by his armies.

ROLL STEEL FOR \$215 WEEK

Many Workers in St. Louis Mills Average \$5,000 a Year, Official Says.

St. Louis.—Rollers employed at the St. Louis and Granite City plants of the National Enameling and Stamping company are making as much as \$215 a week, working eight hours a day, an official of the company said.

He explained that rollers were paid on a tonnage basis, and that such a figure was unusual, but estimated that many of the 175 rollers employed in the two plants average \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year.

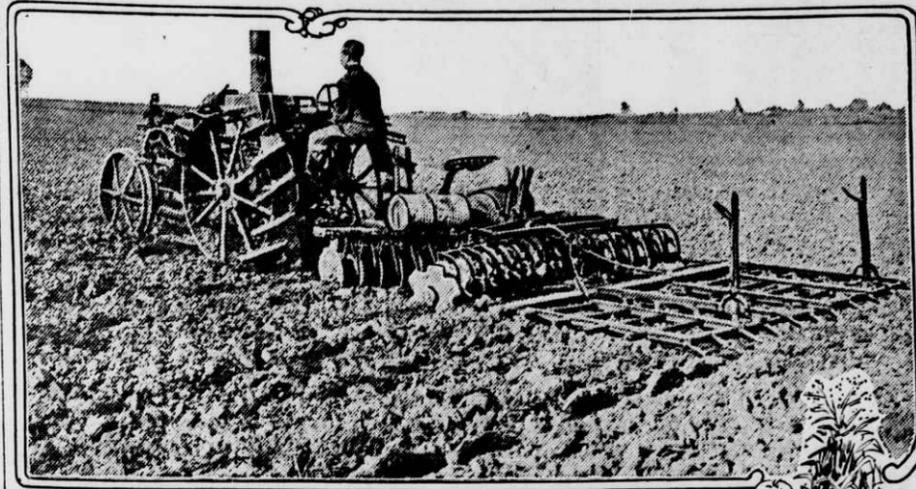
Rolling steel is one of the forms of labor requiring the highest degree of skill, although men sometimes serve their apprenticeship in three or four years. The work consists of superheating the heating of steel bars that are to be rolled, adjusting the rolls and feeding the steel into them.

Defense Has Called upon all County

defense councils to furnish maps of counties with the area infested by rodents plainly marked. A campaign will be launched shortly to treat all the infested areas with poison, furnished by the department of agriculture.

A scheme is on foot to take tin ore from Bolivia via the Panama canal to Jamaica bay, where a European firm tin smelters has just purchased nine acres of land.

FARM LABOR SHORTAGE



THIS TYPE OF FARM MACHINERY REDUCES NUMBER OF HANDS BUT CALLS FOR SKILLED LABOR.

By ROBERT G. SKERRETT, in the New York Sun.

"OUR allies are depending upon the United States." In these words David Lubin, the American representative in the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, recently summed up the burden of food production which stress of war has placed upon the shoulders of the farmers of the United States.

Heavy as this obligation would be in normal times, the task has become much more difficult by reason of our entry into the conflict. It will not suffice that we merely restrain appetites that have developed during long periods of plenty and prosperity. Self-denial will undoubtedly contribute to an exportable surplus, but notable hardships may be imposed upon us in order that we may contribute vital foodstuffs to our allies in the course of the current year.

The crying need, if we are to have sufficient food for ourselves and a liberal volume to send abroad, is a proper supply of capable farm labor. Many things have been promised by the constituted authorities, but relatively little has been achieved in meeting the situation squarely and furnishing a really practical solution of this fundamental problem.

The up to date tiller of the soil is no doubt patriotic, but he has suffered through the reaction of his prompt response to the appeal made to him early last year to increase his cultivated acre. He is a business man and his readiness to help has hurt him, as his annual balance shows. He has been crowded by many circumstances and his books bear indisputable evidence of losses where he counted upon reasonable gains. The prices for fertilizers, seeds, farm tools and feeds have mounted to more or less prohibitive heights and then, by way of climax, he has suddenly realized that even higher wages could not recruit for him the necessary qualified labor.

There is a widespread disposition to boast of American ingenuity in evolving labor saving farm machinery. It is true that from 1855 to 1894 the human effort required to produce one bushel of corn declined on an average from four hours and a half to a span of but 41 minutes. And in the matter of producing wheat from 1830 to 1894 the manual labor needed diminished from three hours and three minutes to ten minutes a bushel of marketable grain.

But while cleverly devised apparatus has made this time saving possible and has enabled one man to do in a day what formerly many men could not accomplish between sunrise and sunset, still these mechanical aids have emphasized the need of greater skill on the part of the smaller agricultural army. Untrained boys, women and children unused to farm work and the unaccustomed city dwellers are not going to meet the difficulty. The trained farmhand is the man that is now needed more than ever.

Opinions of Paul T. Brady upon agricultural topics have been printed. His position is uncommon and adds especial force to what he has to say. As a conspicuous figure in one of America's largest electrical manufacturing companies, a captain of industry, he has gone in for farming as a side issue, bent upon showing that business methods applied to the land will yield compensating returns and make of agriculture a balanced, dependable industry. He has applied to his hundreds of acres in Dutchess county the same administrative acumen which has placed him where he is in commercial life.

In answer to an inquiry as to his opinion regarding the prospects for an ample supply of labor on the farms and the probable production of foodstuffs during 1918 Mr. Brady said:

"When President Wilson made his

appeal in the spring of 1917 for the planting of everything susceptible of producing foodstuffs for the United States and for the world at large if necessary none were more loyal, none made greater efforts than the owners of farms throughout the United States. Many men who had previously planted but a small acreage did their utmost to increase their fields, and as a result our potato crop for 1917 exceeded by more than 100,000,000 bushels that of any other year.

"Then labor on the farms was substantially undisturbed, but later came the call for volunteers for the army and the navy and finally the military draft. Agricultural workers began to leave the farms by reason of the lure of the higher wages of the munition factories and the patriotic bids of the fighting services.

"The consequence of this tide of trained men moving away from the farms told hurtfully before the close of agricultural activity. Many farmers who had planted crops with the expectation of thoroughly cultivating them, harvesting and storing what might be necessary and selling the surplus found themselves towards the latter part of the season without the needful help to finish the cultivation, or, if this were done, they were afterward without aid at the time of harvest. It was only logical that large quantities of foodstuffs were left unharvested and spoiled where they stood.

"My own experience has been much like that of many others in trying to respond to the presidential appeal. Last spring I decided to use every resource to produce as large a crop as possible of foodstuffs, both to feed a big herd of milk producing cattle and to raise young stock to sell in the markets of the world.

"I need from 30 to 40 men all the time, as I have nearly 400 head of milk cows, young stock, etc., and the growing of feed for these cattle as well as the care of them demands a good force of farm laborers. It was plain to me last spring that I was likely to run short of workers and accordingly I secured a number of Brown university students and some high school boys, in all about twelve.

"Most of these young men were without any knowledge of farm operations. Some of the high school boys were worse than useless; they were a nuisance and had to be got rid of. The university men, being acquainted with one another worked together and did very well, but even so they had to be under the care and direction of experienced men nearly all the time.

"A short while ago I seriously considered selling every head of cattle that I owned and letting the land lie idle until more help could be secured. Upon second thought I decided not to do this for economic reasons.

"In my establishment I expect to produce this year 2,000,000 pounds of milk from my dairy herd, a large number of young stock, approximately 200, and other products. It would be something of a public calamity to dissipate these resources. Let me make this plainer.

"The 2,000,000 pounds of milk I count upon getting is the equivalent in food value of 1,000,000 pounds of beef. To obtain 1,000,000 pounds of beef would take 2,000 head of cattle dressing 500 pounds apiece after a considerable period of feeding and fattening.

"But when 2,000 head of cattle have been killed and turned into beef their vital course comes to an end. The dairy herd, on the other hand, even while yielding 2,000,000 pounds of milk and giving birth to from 200 to 300 calves, still remains intact and capable of further production and reproduction.

"Bearing these facts in mind, I am going to try to keep things running, but the outlook is not encouraging.

"Many uninformed writers tell us to 'utilize the boys; utilize the men from the offices and the cities; put the women to work in the fields.' Let me say that few of these boys are fit to be on a farm and given their board.

"An inexperienced man from office life can learn in the time set but little of the ways of working a farm; farmers are grown, not made in a few weeks. An untrained farmhand with a pair of horses and a riding cultivator going into a field of corn, potatoes, etc., can do more damage in a day than his services are worth in an entire season.

"As for women, the native born are not educated for farm work. They might be forced to learn in the course of a number of years, but they are not as constitutionally rugged as their foreign sisters; they were not brought up to labor in the fields.

"If a supply of labor is not furnished to the farms the world faces a serious condition for the year 1918-19, one more serious than my words convey. Where, then, is this farm labor to come from?

"Many people have advocated the introduction of Chinese. If the war is to continue and a shortage of workers is going to last, why wouldn't it be a good plan to import 100,000 or 200,000 Chinese after the manner set by France and let them stay in this country for three or five years?

"The Chinaman, as Californians tell us, is a reliable, industrious and very capable farmhand, probably because his country has been pre-eminently an agricultural nation for centuries. If we do not want them any longer than the time set, then they can be shipped back to China under terms that are attractive and generous, such as the French have promised.

"This really seems at first blush to be the likeliest solution of our pressing need of tillers of the soil. We must not forget that it will be a long, long time before we will again have laboring on our railroads, working in our construction gangs at various undertakings, the thousands of Italians upon whom we relied down to 1914.

"If the introduction of the Oriental is objected to, then why not enlist our trained farm labor in the National Guard, retain them in this country for home defense and hold them where they can be drawn on promptly for agricultural purposes, and yet be within easy reach if they are required for domestic military service? In this way the skilled farmhand is a finished workman, and if economic considerations are to be heeded he should be used where he can contribute most to the national welfare."

ENTERTAINING A GUEST

Shortly before the war a German naval squadron was visiting a Japanese port. The admiral and members of his staff were officially invited to go over the arsenal. Among other things they were allowed to see some of the famous shimoso, the Japanese high explosive. The admiral, like a good German, made an opportunity to steal a handful of the powder. He put it in his trousers pocket and found on returning to his ship that his best gala trousers were ruined, as grains of the powder had stained the garments an ugly yellow.

The precious pinch of powder was sent by special courier from the German embassy to Berlin, where it was analyzed and found to be a most innocent composition colored with ground mustard! The wily Japanese, knowing their guests, had judged it prudent to substitute this harmless compound for the real shimoso.—From the Japan Times, Tokyo.

The army of the Netherlands has been provided with a portable motion-picture box that is transported from post to post on a specially designed motortruck.

Made of a single piece of wire, a book holder has been invented that stands upon a reader's lap or chair and leans against a table, leaving its user's hands free.

For removing the soldered caps from tin cans so they may be used again a ring of metal that, when heated, melts the solder has been invented.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

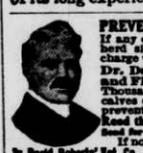
Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done a such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."



—Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.



Dr. David Robert, Vet. Co., 108 Grand Avenue, Waukegan, Ill.

W. N. U., Salt Lake City, No. 14-1918.

Modern. "Even if you cannot reach the banquet room until ten o'clock," says the chairman of the committee to the eminent after-dinner orator, "I can assure you that the audience will be waiting, for we will have two good speakers to deliver addresses to them until you arrive."

"Ah!" murmurs the after-dinner speaker, with his legendary quickness, "a barrage fire."—Judge.

THE GREAT WAR HAS MADE CIGARETTES A NECESSITY.

"Our boys must have their smokes. Send them cigarettes!" This is a familiar appeal now to all of us.

Among those most in demand is the now famous "toasted" cigarette—LUCKY STRIKE. Thousands of this favorite brand have been shipped to France. There is something homelike and friendly to the boys in the sight of the familiar green packages with the red circle.

This homelike, appetizing quality of the LUCKY STRIKE cigarette is largely due to the fact that the Burley tobacco used in making it has been toasted. "It's toasted" was the "slogan" that made a great success of LUCKY STRIKE in less than a year. Now the American Tobacco Co. is making 15 million LUCKY STRIKE Cigarettes a day.

A good part of this immense production is making its way across the water to cheer our boys.—Adv.

Next Question.

"I have just completed my farewell tour."
"And did you fare well?"

He who knows nothing probably reads all the war news.



MARCH TO VICTORY

Courage is a matter of the blood. Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves.

In the spring is the best time to take stock of one's condition. If the blood is thin and watery, face pale or pimply, generally weak, tired and listless, one should take a spring tonic. One that will do the spring house-cleaning, an old-fashioned herbal remedy that was used by everybody nearly 50 years ago is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark—extracted with glycerine and made into liquid or tablets. This blood tonic was first put out by Dr. Pierce in ready-to-use form and since then has been sold by million bottles as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If druggists do not keep this in tablet form, send 60 cents for a vial to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Kidney disease carries away a large percentage of our people. What is to be done? The answer is easy. Eat less meat, eat coarse, plain food, with plenty of vegetables, drink plenty of water between meals, and take an uric acid solvent after meals for a while, such as Anuric (double strength), obtainable at almost any drug store. It was first discovered by Dr. Pierce. Most every one troubled with uric acid finds that Anuric dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. You can obtain a trial package by sending ten cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y.

BITS OF INFORMATION

C. B. Woodhead, age seventy-two, of San Francisco, for forty-five years has eaten only one meal daily.

David R. Burkey, a Civil war veteran, age eighty, of Philadelphia, takes a 20-mile hike for his daily exercise.

Mrs. Ralph Erwin of Bartlesville, Okla., knit a man's sweater in eight hours and forty minutes. She has knit 15 sweaters in 12 days. The first one was completed in 18 hours and the next in 14.

People of Denmark have extensive business enterprises in Russia, all the way from Reval in the west to Vladostok in the east. It is only since the fall of 1915 that the exports of butter have stopped.

For shipping purposes a canvas hamper has been invented which has a steel frame so constructed that it can be folded flat when it is empty.

Experimental drilling has disclosed oil of good quality in northern Sicily, where for years it has been believed that there were petroleum deposits.

The army of the Netherlands has been provided with a portable motion-picture box that is transported from post to post on a specially designed motortruck.

Made of a single piece of wire, a book holder has been invented that stands upon a reader's lap or chair and leans against a table, leaving its user's hands free.

For removing the soldered caps from tin cans so they may be used again a ring of metal that, when heated, melts the solder has been invented.