

## BRITISH PREPARE TO ATTACK AGAIN

Heavy Guns Are Hammering the German Lines Between Arras and Lens.

### NOTHING NEW FROM THE EAST

While Fighting is in Progress No Important Changes in Position Have Taken Place.

Washington, April 23.—Apparently a big battle is brewing along the front between Arras and Lens, where the British guns are again hammering the German lines. Except for this artillery activity and small gains southeast of Loos and between Arras and St. Quentin, in the region of Havincourt Wood, Sunday passed with comparative calm.

Likewise on that part of the front held by the French artillery duels predominated, being intense between the Somme and the Oise. In Champagne the Germans launched several attacks which were repulsed with heavy casualties.

#### Berlin's Claims.

Berlin asserts that near Braye and the Hurtebise Farm and on the Rheims-Neufchatel road, north of Prosenes, and also on the western bank of the Suippes river the French attacks Saturday suffered heavy losses.

Nothing fresh has come through concerning the operations on the eastern front in Russia, Galicia and Rumania. In the Austro-Italian theater the bombardments have again become intense.

Considerable fighting has taken place in Macedonia in the Cerna river bend and southwest of Lake Doiran, but no important changes in position have taken place.

#### Sink Hospital Ships.

Two British hospital ships, the Donegal and Lanfranc, have been sent to the bottom without warning by German submarines. Seventy-five persons, including wounded men and men of the crews of the two vessels, are believed to have perished in the disasters.

Of the wounded all were not British. Fifteen were German officers and soldiers, who were aboard the Lanfranc.

#### Battle Flame Spreading.

Paris, April 21.—The flame of battle is spreading still further eastward along the front in France. The French troops yesterday began an offensive movement in the Argonne region, carrying two lines of German trenches and inflicting heavy losses.

North of the Aisne river, between Soissons and Reims, Nivelles' forces have made additional gains, reaching Sancy, about four miles north of the river. In this sector, on the Vauclerc Plateau, a strong German counter attack was beaten off with artillery and machine gun fire.

East of Reims, near Moronvilliers, the French have taken several important points of support.

The number of prisoners taken since the offensive began Monday has reached 19,000.

#### Gain All Along Front.

Hard fighting continues between the French and Germans all along the southern front in France. The French war office, in its latest communication issued tonight, records further progress for the forces of General Nivelles north of the Aisne, in Champagne and in the Argonne Forest. More than 19,000 Germans have been made prisoner and guns in excess of one hundred have been captured by the French since the offensive began last Monday.

#### A Blow at the Turks.

London, April 21.—The general of fiercer commanding the British forces in Egypt reports in an official statement to the war office that on April 17 the British advanced north of the Wadi Ghuzze, in Southern Palestine, and captured the Turkish advanced positions along a front of six and a half miles.

The attack, the British statement says, was assisted by the fire of warships and the position gained was consolidated. Fighting was still proceeding at the time the report was made.

### GERMANS REVOLT IN BRAZIL

Buenos Aires, April 20.—Brazil's great German population in at least three states has revolted.

Dispatches from Montevideo (Uruguay) today asserted the Teutons were well armed—ever with some artillery—and plentifully supplied.

Brazil's censorship was down tight on any details.

## Much Good Known to Have Been Result of Baby Week Celebration

Prepared by Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

May 1 to 6 is Baby Week. This nationwide celebration was inaugurated last year, when more than two thousand communities devoted a week to reviewing the needs of their babies. The first suggestion of a nationwide celebration came from the federal Children's bureau and the General Federation of Women's Clubs; they believed that a Baby Week was an excellent expedient for calling attention to the great loss of infant life, and for stimulating local baby-saving work.

Many people are still unaware of the fact that of all the babies born in the United States, probably one in ten dies before it has completed twelve months of life. Babies die in rural communities, in cities, in suburbs, and in small towns. This great preventable waste of life is scattered over the entire country, and Baby Week asks:

"How many babies die in your community? Is your infant mortality rate the lowest that any American community has yet achieved? Do you realize that when all babies are well born and well cared for, infant deaths will so rarely occur that the infant mortality rate will be negligible?"



Weigh Baby Once a Week.

What is your community doing to make life safe and wholesome for its babies?"

But Baby Week has done more than remind people of the importance of these questions. It helps people who are already at work on the saving of babies' lives to explain to their fellow citizens what they are doing, and enables them to extend their efforts. It draws closer together the various agencies which have been working from different angles and furthers the co-operation which is essential to success.

Perhaps most significant of all is the effect of Baby Week in small villages and scattered settlements and other places where there has been no organized effort to meet the needs of babies. People have come to see, as few had done before, that even in the fresh air and the sunshine of the open country many babies do not have a fair start in life.

The seven hundred villages which reported to the Children's bureau a Baby Week campaign in 1916, have faced the fact that every community—in city and country alike—has a responsibility to fulfill which requires thought and effort and perseverance. And this awakening of a community has been in

many cases accomplished by a campaign undertaken by some small group who co-operated for the first time in arranging their Baby Week. One campaign in a Southern mountain village was launched and carried through by one woman alone, a tuberculosis patient. She arranged for meetings and secured literature on baby care, which was distributed in the two stores of the town.

Of course Baby Week can effect no immediate revolutions in community care, but it has proved an excellent starting point for new and permanent work.

Perhaps a visiting-nurse service is organized, because the women of the community come to realize during Baby Week that there is no other way in which they can be instructed so easily and so well in the modern science of baby care. They see, perhaps more clearly than before, that the mother who depends on instinct and tradition in regulating her baby's food and clothing and sleeping and all the details of the baby's day is behind the times. They see, further, that intelligent care not only will prevent illness but will simplify their own daily work.

Or perhaps Baby Week leads to a determination to have complete birth registration in the community, with a committee to carry on a test and assist the local officials in enforcing the birth-registration law.

Or classes are started in the public school for the instruction of girls in domestic science and in baby care.

Baby Week, especially in small communities, is frequently concerned with little children as well as babies, and several reports tell of provision for physical examination of children or of new interest in wholesome play. As one woman wrote to the Children's bureau after Baby Week:

"We feel that the danger from contagious diseases, the need of a strict quarantine, the danger from flies, bad milk, unclean stables, and bad farm sanitation need publicity in rural communities. Our whole county does not boast of one kindergarten, and the idea of the value of play for children, both young and older, is very poorly understood. A popular proverb in these parts is 'Only babies and monkeys need amusing.' It was very interesting to see the play-hungry children hover over the toy exhibit and to watch them as they listened to the primary teacher tell them stories. The young mothers who brought their children seemed so interested, and so frankly acknowledged the helpfulness of the work, that it seemed altogether worth while."

And last but not least, Baby Week has usually led to a better understanding of the child-hygiene work of the state health authorities. Four states have special child-hygiene divisions; and several others are doing extensive work for children. Nearly all of the states have special bulletins or leaflets on baby care. To show parents how and where authoritative material on the care of their children can be secured free of charge, and to make a community eager to co-operate with state health officials in their work for child welfare would be by itself a substantial result from Baby Week.

## How the Children's Bureau Can Help

Prepared by Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor



Don't Kiss Baby on Mouth.

The Children's bureau has bulletins which are of special interest to mothers, and bulletins addressed to every citizen who is concerned with children's welfare.

"Baby Week Campaigns" gives suggestions for planning and carrying out a Baby Week. The new edition of 1917

is full of interesting bits reported from the local Baby Weeks of last year.

Two bulletins, "Child-Welfare Exhibits" and "How to Conduct a Children's Health Conference," give more detailed instructions on these special features of a Baby Week.

Other bulletins on infant welfare include a tabular statement of infant-welfare work in the United States, and reports on the Children's bureau studies of infant mortality in certain selected typical communities.

The causes and prevention of deaths of mothers in childbirth are discussed in the bulletin on "Maternal Mortality."

The bulletin on "Birth Registration" tells why the birth of every child should be registered with local authorities.

The series of bulletins for mothers includes one on "Parental Care" and one on "Infant Care." A third on "Child Care" is in preparation.

A postcard addressed to the Children's bureau, Washington, D. C., will bring to you a list of publications any of which will be sent you free of charge.

#### Had a Relapse.

Mrs. Brown's poor husband had unfortunately been laid up for six months now. But the glad news that he was on the high road to recovery had come at last.

"I'm so glad to hear that your husband is getting better," remarked a kindly lady to Mrs. Brown one day.

"Well, so am I, mum. He was getting along so nicely last week, but now the doctor says he's got the convalescence! Isn't it hard lines, mum?"

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## Canada Offers 160 Acres Free to Farm Hands

Bonus of Western Canada Land to Men Assisting in Maintaining Needed Grain Production

The demand for farm labor in Canada is great. As an inducement to secure the necessary help at once, Canada will give

### ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FREE AS A HOMESTEAD

and allow the time of the farm laborer, who has filed on the land, to apply as residence duties, the same as if he actually had lived on it. This special concession is the reduction of one year in the time to complete duties. Two years' residence instead of three as heretofore, but only to men working on the farms for at least six months in 1917. This appeal for farm help is in no way connected with enlistment for military service but solely to increase agricultural output. A wonderful opportunity to secure a farm and draw good wages at the same time. Canadian Government will pay all fare over one cent per mile from St. Paul or Duluth to Canadian destination. Information as to low railway rates may be had on application to

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Canadian Government Agents

### THOUGHT IT "REGULAR TALK"

Little Kindergarten Attendant Is Very Much Surprised When Told That She Can Speak English.

Proof positive that each one of us is for himself the center of the universe, that what "our folks" do is the proper thing, and all else mere eccentricity, is seldom lacking, but it comes out most engagingly in childhood.

"She can speak French most beautifully!" concluded Elsie's big sister, Sara, after having described at length to the family at the supper table the charms and accomplishments of a new friend, a girl who had lived several years abroad and had come recently to Sara's school.

"I know a girl," put in Elsie at this point, with an air of importance, "and she used to live in England. She's in my kindergarten, and she can speak English, I guess."

"Well, what of that?" demanded Sara. "So can you speak English."

"No, I can't; I don't know how! Why, of course I can't speak English," Elsie appealed from the laughing faces now toward her, "can I, mother?"

"Certainly you can speak English, child; it's what we all speak; we're speaking it now."

"What? Is it English we're talking right this minute? Is it truly, mother?"

"Of course, my dear! What language did you suppose it was that we 'talk'?"

"Why, mother, I didn't suppose it was English, or any other language. I thought it was just regular talk, of course."

#### Another Way to Save.

"What does this debauch of matches mean, Marie? And all to cook one egg!"

"But, madame, it's to save gas!"—Paris Le Rire.

#### Worm Turns on Practical Joker.

"It's a long lane that has no turning" and "He who laughs last laughs best" are time-honored axioms, but never the less true, as Al Baumgart, a South St. Paul commission man, is willing to admit. Some time ago Al sought to initiate a new employee, but the "worm turned" and the real joke was on him, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

He sent the youth about half a mile down the yards after a "cow anchor." The youth, when he returned with a 150-pound sack of iron, was given "ha, ha!"

In the office was a box of flowers which Mr. Baumgart had ordered for a dear friend. His victim carefully removed the flowers and filled the box with paper. Unmindful of the change, Mr. Baumgart carried the box to her home. What she said when she opened it is not known.

To make matters worse, Mr. Baumgart was obliged to carry the cow anchor back to the scalehouse. Now he's through with practical jokes.

#### Relieved Her Feelings.

One warm summer afternoon little Helen was on the porch with her mother. She became quite restless; up and down and around she would walk and finally, with a big sigh, she seated herself in her little rocking chair and said: "Oh, darn the goodness gracious."

Her mother said: "Why, Helen, what made you say that?"

"Oh, I just had to say or do something."

#### Marital Graft.

Mose Johnsing—What will be yo'r charge fo' marrying me and Mellady to-morrow?

Parson Jackson—Two dollars. Mose Johnsing—Well, say, just charge her five and send me de difference to Lake Squeedunk, whar we's gwine on de honeymoon.—Puck.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF HEALTHY BOYS & GIRLS EAT Grape-Nuts AND CREAM EVERY MORNING BECAUSE WISE MOTHERS KNOW "There's a Reason"