



1—View in the ruins of Lens just after the British recovered it; a large shell is seen exploding in the distance. 2—Marshal Foch and King Albert arranging for the opening of the drive in which the Belgians drove back the Huns. 3—General Berthelot, commander of the French forces operating north of Reims.

### NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

#### Germany's Tricky Peace Move Is Balked by President Wilson's Diplomacy.

#### ARMIES OPPOSE ARMISTICE

#### Cambrai Captured and Huns' Defensive Line Smashed, Compelling General Retreat—Yanks Successful in Champagne—Beirut Occupied by the French.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Prince Max of Baden, the new imperial chancellor of Germany, requesting President Wilson to arrange for an armistice and a subsequent discussion of peace terms, and stating that Germany accepted the president's 14 points as a basis for the negotiations, evoked three separate and distinct replies. President Wilson answered that he could not suggest an armistice while the German armies were outside the boundaries of Germany, and then asked whether the German government accepted the terms laid down by him and whether its object in entering discussions was only to agree upon the practical details of their application; furthermore, he wanted to know whether the chancellor was speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war.

The people of all the allied nations, soldiers and civilians alike, answered Prince Max with a tremendous shout of "Unconditional surrender."

Marshal Foch responded with one of the most powerful attacks of the allied armies, capturing the important city of Cambrai, smashing a 20-mile-wide breach through the Hindenburg line, and forcing back the German armies all along the line from Verdun to the sea.

Nearly all authorities agree that the chancellor's proposal was insincere; that the request for an armistice was made merely to give the military command a chance to reorganize the shattered armies, and that Prince Max knew the suggestion for a peace conference, as he made it, would be rejected, giving him the opportunity to say to the people of Germany: "I have offered to end the war on the enemy's own terms and he refuses. The German nation now must untidely fight on."

At first there was some disappointment because President Wilson did not reject the German proposal swiftly and bluntly, but a little consideration has convinced almost everyone that he evaded a trap and by his direct questions put the German diplomats in a position of the utmost difficulty.

Any agreed cessation of fighting at this time, short of the abject surrender of the central powers, would bitterly disappoint the soldiers of the allied armies and the people who are backing them up. Foch's forces have the Germans on the run, and if they are permitted to follow up the Huns on their retreat to the Meuse they will destroy a large part of their effectiveness and capture probably half of their material. On the other hand an armistice would permit the Huns to retire within their borders with their armies intact and prepared to maneuver effectively behind their shortened and powerfully fortified lines. Animated by a spirit, not of vindictiveness, but of retributive justice, the men of the allied armies feel that no peace should

be granted Germany until her cities, her towns and her people have suffered some of the horrors of war that her brutal soldiers have inflicted on Belgium, northern France and Serbia. The absolute unrepentance of the Huns for their outrages is shown by their action in looting and wantonly destroying the towns in France from which they are being driven and in their practice of carrying away with them thousands of the helpless inhabitants who are forced to work for them like slaves. The formal warning of France that there would be retribution for these shameful deeds has been disregarded, and if adequate punishment is not inflicted there will be a general feeling that justice has miscarried.

President Wilson and his confidential advisers, it is said, still believe the German people will rise in revolution and oust the Hohenzollern crew, and his inquiry as to whom Prince Max represents is significant in that connection. The chancellor, in his speech to the reichstag, undertook rather feebly to demonstrate that recent political changes actually had put the people in power and that he was their representative. But all that was looked on as bunk.

The diplomatic situation resolved itself down to this: The German government must either admit defeat and surrender on allied terms, or it must confess that the chancellor was not acting in good faith. That is the hole in which President Wilson has placed Prince Max and his associates.

The greatest blow delivered by the allied armies last week was between Cambrai and St. Quentin. There Field Marshal Haig's tireless forces, reinforced by American divisions, tore a 20-mile gap through the strongest of Hindenburg's boasted defenses, capturing dozens of villages and many thousands of prisoners and on Wednesday occupied the long and desperately defended city of Cambrai. The Huns, in full flight, blew up most of Cambrai and burned Bohain, Marcz and many another beautiful town, but the allies did not even stop to extinguish the flames. The enemy apparently was attempting to reconstitute his lines back of the Selle river from Le Cateau to Solesmes, so Haig's troops, led by the cavalry, pushed rapidly forward and they kept the Huns always under fire. Only the German machine gunners put up a creditable defense, the riflemen who could be overtaken generally surrendering willingly. Prisoners said the German plan was to retreat to the Valenciennes line and then to the Meuse, and it was evident the retirement of the German armies from France was well under way. They will fight all the way back to their borders, of course, but the country is open and the tanks and cavalry of the allies will have daily increasing opportunity to do their part. The Germans still have the strength to maintain a fairly orderly retreat, and if the war is ended by a military decision, it is admitted the Huns may be able to postpone that inevitable event for many months. When they do reach the Meuse they will be behind powerful defenses, but the nature of those defenses is known to the allied commanders, and so far as the fortifications there are concerned, the immense sum just asked of congress for American artillery may be taken to indicate the tremendous concentration of gunfire that will be used to batter them to pieces.

While their comrades were helping the British in the great drive in the Cambrai region, the American First army was exceedingly busy west of the Meuse. For many days the doughboys battled their way through the Argonne forest, and at the northern end of it they went up against a concentration of Huns gathered for the defense of the Kriemhilde line. Pausing to permit their artillery to pour a rain of shells on the German positions for 19 hours, the Yanks advanced to the attack Wednesday, and by a brilliant and swift advance broke through the enemy line. To the right of them other troops forced their way through the Cune wood, and this made possible the storming of the Mamel trench of the Kriemhilde position. The engineers were advancing right along with the infantry, clearing the way through the entanglements. Important heights south of the Marcz were captured, and the Yankees joined hands

with the French at Loucon. East of the Meuse also the Americans were going forward, and, at the time of writing, these movements, as well as those all along the line, were still progressing. These operations in France were steadily crushing the great German salient whose apex was near Laon, and the French were maintaining a continuous pressure on both sides of that city. They also were compelling the further retirement of the Huns who still remained south of the Aisne between Neufchatel and Vouziers. The American air service on the front of the First army clearly demonstrated its superiority during the week. Huge aggregations of bombing planes continually flew over the enemy front lines, communications, back areas and troop concentrations, doing incalculable damage, while the pursuit planes kept the air clear of Hun machines.

The Serbian army kept up the unremitting pursuit of the Austrians in Serbia as the Bulgarians withdrew from that country, or surrendered, according to their agreement. Before the end of the week the Serbs were quite close to Nish and moving ahead steadily. To their west, in Albania, the allied troops made considerable progress. The Italians took Elbasan after crushing determined resistance by the Austrians, and then continued their advance northward.

The occupation of Beirut by French marines only accentuated the troubles of Turkey. The cabinet resigned, after a peace note was said to have been started on its way to President Wilson, and Tewfik Pasha. It was reported, would be the new grand vizier. His sympathies are rather with the allies, and there is little doubt the sultan himself would be mighty glad to get out of the war on the best terms obtainable. London was convinced Turkey had notified Germany it intended to make peace and that the kaiser tried to stave this off by the proposal of the chancellor.

Austria-Hungary was in a condition almost of panic and was nervously awaiting the outcome of Prince Max's effort. Reports from Vienna said the ministerial council had decided to introduce national autonomy "in order to make President Wilson's stipulation an accomplished fact." Among the people of the empire the movement to proclaim the separation of Hungary and Austria was making great headway. Meanwhile the Bohemian leaders were conferring and preparing to declare the independence of their country and its separation from Austria-Hungary, and, knowing the dangers of such action, made their wills and settled their personal affairs.

Boris, who has succeeded to the throne of Bulgaria on the abdication of his father, Ferdinand, adheres to the terms of the surrender made by his armies, and has ordered Germany and Austria to quit his country within a month. Already the rail connection between Vienna and Constantinople seems to be effectually broken.

Three more "victories" by the murderous German U-boats are to be recorded. The Irish mail boat Leinster, the Japanese liner Hiranu and the American cargo steamship Ticonderoga were torpedoed. The total loss of life was estimated at more than 900. In the case of the Ticonderoga about 236 were killed, most of them by shrapnel fire after the boat had ceased to resist.

One painful result of the German peace offensive was the decided slowing up of the campaign for the fourth Liberty loan. Presumably because many short-sighted people thought peace was at hand and the money would not be needed, subscriptions to the \$6,000,000,000 loan were distressingly slow in coming in. All the agencies engaged in the campaign redoubled their efforts and the American public was loudly warned that the Hun peace talk must be disregarded and the money must be raised. Uncle Sam needs those six billions and he will get them, and he will need and will get much more, in all probability, before peace is declared and the armies are disbanded. If the people refuse to lend the government all the money it needs, at a good rate of interest, it has other ways of getting funds, and it will adopt them.

### HUN EVER ALERT WITH MANY LIES

German Agent Is Using His Whispering Propaganda.

#### PROOF IS NEVER SUBMITTED

Centers Efforts on Religious, Racial, Agricultural, Commercial and Such Topics as Are Likely to Cause Friction.

(From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.)

By HARVEY O'HIGGINS.

(This is the second of three articles by Mr. O'Higgins dealing with the propaganda of the enemy in our country.)

In a previous article we have noted how the German agents in this country are using their "whispering propaganda" to set us against the French, the British and the Japanese by circulating among us all sorts of slanders and ill reports against these allies. In the campaign to promote domestic disunity the pro-German rumor-monger has been even bolder. He is working here exactly as he worked in Italy, upon religious prejudices. He has spread the report that the Masonic orders have protested to the government against the Knights of Columbus being permitted to build recreation huts in the camps. No such protest was ever made. He has circulated stories that Catholic nuns were refused permission to do Red Cross work unless they wore Red Cross uniforms, and that Catholic soldiers—and Jewish soldiers—were being discriminated against by Red Cross officials. All such stories are outright inventions. At the same time he passes around every kind of rumor of Catholic disloyalty, such as the famous one that President Wilson's secretary, a Catholic, had been executed for treason. He has filled the mails with printed copies of an alleged "bloody oath of the Knights of Columbus," giving it on the pretended authority of the Congressional Record. It was printed in the Record because it was read into a debate before the house of representatives on an election protest, in order that it might be denounced as a forgery and a libel upon a Catholic candidate. A pro-German agent has been caught distributing copies of this "bloody oath" in New Jersey and sent to prison for it.

#### How the Kaiser Poses.

In Spain and the Catholic countries of South America the kaiser poses as "the champion of Catholic Bavaria and Catholic Austria against Protestant England, infidel France, and socialist Italy, the enemy of the Vatican." He does not preserve that pose in Catholic Belgium or Catholic Poland. And in America the kaiserite uses this very claim of the kaiser to arouse enmity against the Catholics, just as in Italy the German agent used it in an unsuccessful attempt to seduce the Italian Catholics, and now in America accuses the Italian Catholics of having succumbed to the seduction. As a matter of fact, the Catholic chaplains in the Italian army were among the first to discover this propaganda among the soldiers, reported it to the officers, and combated it diligently.

Various persons and publications that made a living out of sectarian animosities before the war are unconsciously doing the work of the enemy by assisting the spread of anti-Catholic and anti-Protestant slanders. They can only be stopped by an appeal to public reprobation. They are representing the trouble in Ireland as purely a religious trouble, and the opposition to conscription in Quebec as the same sort of thing. Even Rudyard Kipling recently fell into the trap and denounced the pope and the kaiser and the neutrals in one breath. Such denunciations overlook the fact that Cardinal Mercier, the Catholic prelate of Belgium, has been the most effective popular opponent of the kaiser that Europe has produced. This is a war of nations, not of creeds. Prussia is as Protestant a nation as England is, and Belgium and Poland as Catholic as Austria. Anyone who raises the religious question in America today is acting as a German agent, whether he knows it or not, as truly as if he were blowing up munition plants. All loyal citizens should discourage him.

#### Aggravating Our Race Problems.

Among the negroes the German propagandist first began work in the South and failed. He has been more successful in the middle West, where the presence of a large loyal German population gives him better cover. He is promising the negroes that the kaiser will give them social equality with the whites. An agent, recently captured in New York, was offering the negroes a "Black republic" under German protection, and he was denounced to the authorities by the negroes themselves. Another was spreading reports of discriminations against negro soldiers in the camps, reporting that the negroes were being trained as "shock troops" to be sacrificed in the front lines, and even circulating a story that the German military authorities had ordered all negro prisoners killed. Thus far this sort of German effort to aggravate a race problem has been an absurd failure. Its only danger is that it may lead to charges of disloyalty against our colored citizens and a suspicion of them which is not justified. To allow the German intrigue to arouse a prejudice against the negro would aid the enemy as much as if he succeeded in organizing the negro in

disloyalty. Discourage such a prejudice wherever you find it, Mr. Citizen. It is being promoted by the kaiserite.

#### The Truth About Price Fixing.

It is not true that there has been an attempt "to regulate the prices of farm products." There has been no attempt to regulate the price of any farm product but wheat. The allied governments in Europe had set up single agencies to buy food supplies in America. Their purchases of American wheat were sufficient to control the price. They could drain America of its wheat and leave our poorer classes to starve. In order that rich and poor might be treated alike, it was necessary to establish a government control of price and distribution. And the price of \$2.20 a bushel for No. 1 northern wheat based on Chicago was agreed upon by an independent commission, appointed by President Wilson, upon which commission the farming community was represented by six members out of eleven.

In some instances the food administration has intervened, at the request of the producers, to obtain a settlement in a local dispute about the price of milk. In the case of pork products the food administration, on the recommendation of the producers, undertook to use the purchases of the allied governments for the purpose of maintaining a minimum price for live hogs in Chicago. Beyond this invited assistance in the case of milk and pork, and the regulation of the price of wheat, the food administration has not interfered with the price of farm products, except in so far as the control of sugar prices has affected the price of sugar beets.

#### The Truth About Profiteering.

Those measures of food control have been directed more against the middleman than the producer. While fixing for the farmer an arbitrated price for his wheat, they have established a system of licensing, by which millers, bakers, grocers and wholesale and retail dealers have been prevented from profiteering on the farmer's dollar. The fuel administration has fixed the price of coal, because the miner would not work for reasonable wages as long as the mine owner was making an unreasonable gain. Profiteering in army and navy contracts and in shipbuilding has been stopped by the power obtained from congress to fix the price at cost plus a reasonable profit; and the increase in cost has gone to the workman, not to his employer. All profiteering has not yet been ended. The way to end it has not been found in any country. But the tax on excess profits and on swollen incomes confiscates the illicit harvest and pours it into the country's war chest. The grievances that remain are not class grievances. They are chiefly the inevitable common hardships due to a war that has drawn millions of productive workers into the world's armies and increased the cost of the necessities of life by decreasing the available supply. In that hardship the farmers share, as we all share.

#### Kaiserites on Both Sides.

Along with this campaign to set the farmer against the government's war measures there has been proceeding a twin campaign to arouse feeling against him by accusing his western farmers' leagues of disloyalty. That is equally a work in aid of the enemy. The western farmers have contributed their quotas to enlistments and to the drafts as loyally as any citizens. They have subscribed to the Liberty loans and contributed to the war relief work with unflinching patriotism. They have had their quarrels with the men whom they suspected of exploiting them, just as labor has had its quarrels with its employers. But it is an economic quarrel, and as long as it is conducted without interfering with the nation's war work the charge of disloyalty is itself traitorous. In all these disputes it is certain that enemy agents will be found on both sides. They at once preach violence among the I. W. W.'s, and lead mobs to attack workmen accused of being I. W. W.'s. They play the same game in every quarrel with which they can hope to divide the country. Beware, Mr. Citizen, of any attempt to make you believe that any class of American citizens, as a class, are disloyal. It is a German lie.

#### The Parson.

At an Ashland avenue home they have the fashion of giving names to chickens and other creatures about the place. Some days ago the mother bought a fine black rooster in market. "We'll name him 'the Parson,'" said the mother.

A few days later the new preacher and his wife were invited to dinner. They were in the parlor awaiting the event. Margaret, age six, came hurriedly into the next room. There the mother admonished her to be on her good behavior, "for today," said mother, "we have the parson for dinner."

"No, no, mamma," said Margaret. "Don't you know we killed and ate the Parson three days ago."

This cannibalistic statement, overheard in the parlor, created some disquiet until mamma made an explanation.—Indianapolis News.

#### Knights of Health.

Throughout the United States half a million children are at present enrolled in an enterprise which bids fair to achieve decidedly important ends. It is a crusade against dirt and disease. Half a million children between the ages of five and sixteen are enrolled under a banner bearing a Crusader's cross, and have pledged themselves to undertake a round of hygienic duties for one year and to do what they can to improve the health conditions of their homes and communities. There is health and mental discipline in regular duties of this sort.

### Helpless as a Baby

Bent Like an Old Man and Suffered Terribly—Quickly Cured by Doan's.

Jno. Blumke, Jr., 2533 Courtland St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I was down with my back suffering from lumbago. I walked like an old man, all bent over. My back pained



Mr. Blumke

terribly and when I moved my arms my back hurt. I finally had to go to bed and just felt sick all over and was helpless as a baby. My kidneys acted too frequently, the secretions were scanty and highly colored. I had terrible pains in the back of my head and I felt drowsy all the time. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills and soon felt one hundred per cent better. When I finished the one box I was entirely cured. The pains left my back and head and my kidneys acted normally. I am glad to recommend Doan's to other kidney sufferers."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

### KAISER BILL TAKES WARNING

Entire Nation Has the Same Thought That Colored Boy So Aptly Put Into Words.

Two colored registrants were standing in line in the Franklin school during the national capital's recent enrollment of its man power.

Two units in the nation's total of approximately 13,000,000 men registered that day, these two boys—for they were only that—were talking and laughing while they awaited their turn to go into the schoolhouse and sign up for Uncle Sam.

I don't know what their conversation was about, but the short boy was talking the tall boy:

"Bill's a hard man to beat," he was saying.

"Dat's right," affirmed the other, with a knowing nod of his head.

"Yes sah," said the first boy. "The only way you kin beat 'im is to cheat 'im."

"Jes' like de kaiser," said No. 2.

"What dat you say—like de kaiser?" sniffed the cheat-'im-beat-'im boy.

"Dat ain't like no kaiser. No, sah. 'Tears to me you-all ought to know better dan dat."

"Well, you say it, then. What we all got to do ter beat de kaiser?"

The other boy looked up and down the line to see that everybody was listening and then said:

"De way we is goin' ter beat de kaiser is—beat 'im."—Washington Star.

#### Sumpin' Strange Here.

The Drummer—Say, that old fellow with the whisk broom on his chin talks like he has done considerable traveling. Been around a good deal, has he?

The Sheriff (disgustedly)—Been er-rund? Yes, he's been er-rund this here blamed town all his life.

#### All Depends.

"Doctor," said the fond mother, "I don't know what makes our little Algeron so lazy. He can't go near a chair without sitting down. Do you think a whipping would prevent it?"

"All depends on where you whip him," said the doc.

An ash receiver, from the center of which rises a vase to hold flowers, has been invented.

A keen critic is apt to make cutting remarks.

**POSTUM**

When the morning cup is unsatisfactory

suppose you make a change from the old-time beverage to the snappy cereal drink

**INSTANT POSTUM**

You'll be surprised at its cheering, satisfying qualities and delightful flavor. It's all health—no caffeine.

Try a Tin