



1—Typical camouflage road on the Marne front, extending for several miles and masking the movements of the French troops in that section. 2—Major General Liggett, commander of the western division, which will have four training camps containing from 30,000 to 40,000 men each. 3—A fleet of Dutch and Norwegian ships held up in an American port because of the food embargo. 4—Training men for officers of the merchant marine at New Bedford, Mass.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Haig and Petain Start Another Drive in Flanders and Make Big Gains.

AIMING AT U-BOAT BASES?

Good Work by the Russo-Romanian Forces—Teutonic Peace Move Denied—Agreement Reached on Food Control Bill—Exemption Boards Are Busy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

After twenty days of the most tremendous artillery fire of the war, the Anglo-French armies in Flanders began on Tuesday a great drive that aroused the highest hopes for definite results. Great masses of troops dashed forward along a front of twenty miles, overran the enemy's first three lines of defense between Warneton and Dixmude and captured eleven towns and more than 5,000 prisoners. They crossed the Yser at many places, the engineering corps performing prodigies in the way of bridge-building under fire. Tanks and airplanes played important parts in the terrific conflict. The Germans resisted stoutly and on Wednesday, when the allies' advance was checked by torrential rains, the Teutons by fierce counter-attacks won back a little of the lost ground. Next day the British again drove the Germans back, and then the artillery resumed the task of blowing Prince Rupprecht's men out of the supporting defenses to which they had retired.

Generals Haig and Petain exchanged telegrams of congratulation on the success in Flanders, and the Kaiser, not to be outdone, congratulated Rupprecht on his "great success" and at his commanding officers on the west front and other officials. The German losses are reported to have been tremendous and those of the allies comparatively light. Several American surgical teams worked on the fighting line side by side with their British allies.

The exact objective of this drive was not officially announced, but the people of the allied nations hoped and the Germans assumed that the Anglo-French armies intend to push along the Belgian coast and force the Germans to abandon their submarine bases. Such a movement would also turn the right end of the German line and might well compel a general retirement toward the Rhine. If the allies could reach the Dutch border it is believed Holland might be persuaded to throw in her lot with them, a decision which Germany evidently has feared for some time.

Conditions in Russia.

The disorganized Russian troops continued their retreat eastward through Galicia, and at some points the pursuing Teutons and Turks crossed the Russian border. However, there was a perceptible stiffening of resistance by the Slavs, and further north they held their lines fairly well. On the Rumanian front the Russo-Romanian army fought bravely and successfully, making considerable advances. Its food work may go far toward saving the rich grain fields of southern Russia from the enemy.

Meanwhile Kerensky and his colleagues are working fast to avert disaster. Their program, according to the official newspaper, is to restore the army's power by a clear definition of the limits of Russia's present liberty, the taking of the severest and most merciless measures for re-establishing military discipline, and the restoration of the shaken authority of Russia's most disinterested and self-sacrificing servants, her officers. Hundreds of German spies in Russian uniforms found mingling with the soldiers have been executed summarily, and the mutinous troops are being punished as traitors. It is now reported that Lenin has escaped from Russia, probably to Germany through Finland and Sweden.

U-boats. One British warship, the old cruiser *Ariadne*, was sunk by a torpedo and 28 of its crew killed.

What Congress is Doing.

One month behind time, the administration food control bill was reported out of conference without the features that were objectionable to the president. Its enactment within a week was confidently predicted. The chief features that were eliminated were the congressional war expenditure committee and the three-member food control board. The price-fixing and control provisions were greatly restricted and the prohibition section is less drastic.

Partly as a result of the compromise on the food control bill, the senate adopted the Sheppard resolution for a national prohibition amendment to the constitution. The vote—65 to 20—would have been much closer had the dry forces not consented to a provision that the amendment shall not be operative unless it is ratified by the states within six years. The constitutionality of that limitation is doubtful.

The dry leaders decided to await the December session of congress before trying to get the resolution through the lower house.

Another commendable action of the senate was the adoption of McCumber's resolution calling upon the president to undertake to obtain the consent of the European nations allied against the central powers to the draft of their subjects in the United States for the war. It is believed the allies will quickly agree to this and that the plan will be in operation before long.

The new war industries board, with Frank A. Scott instead of Bernard Baruch as its chairman, has taken up with vigor its work of government buying and supervision over the general industrial activity. Mr. Scott announced that profit-making must now yield to patriotism, extravagance to economy and selfishness to service. The reorganized shipping board also is speeding up and last week it made the Southern pine producers promise prompt delivery of the timber they have pledged, for the board intends to build as many wooden ships as possible.

The embargo that is designed to shut off Germany's supplies of food and war munitions is going to have an effect on the supply of shipping. Norway already has proposed to place almost its entire merchant fleet at the disposal of the allies and promised to export nothing but fish to Germany if assured of receiving American food products, and Holland, too, is willing to exchange ships for food if the vessels are not to be sent into the danger zone. Sweden and Denmark, it is believed, will follow suit. The effectiveness of the embargo policy, however, depends to a considerable extent, on whether or not the shipment of food-stuffs from Russia into Germany can be prevented.

The shipping board last week prepared to commandeer all American shipping, and President Wilson issued an order that has the effect of cutting off steel exports to Japan unless Japanese vessels are diverted to war uses.

Exemption Boards Busy.

The examination of drafted men by the exemption boards is going on rapidly and smoothly, and under instructions from Provost Marshal General Crowder the boards have tightened up on the exemptions. They have been told to keep in mind that the two things to be accomplished are the raising of armies and the maintaining of industries. Meanwhile the federal and local authorities all over the country are rounding up the slackers.

Continuing their work of co-operating with the Germans, the Industrial Workers of the World stirred up various troubles for mine owners, lumber producers and themselves, in many Western localities. Some towns followed the example of Bisbee and deported the disturbers, and one of their leaders, Frank Little, was taken out and hanged by masked men at Butte, Mont. Such occurrences, of course, must be deplored—theoretically.

The government cannot and will not tolerate strikes that tie up industries that are vital to the successful conduct of the war. This was demonstrated by the quick ending of a strike of thousands of railway switchmen that started at Chicago. When the federal authorities took a hand, both sides found they could yield points and reach an amicable agreement.

that Hindenburg, having prepared for the Galician affair with the aid of his spies, promised the Kaiser he would put Russia out of action within two months. But Kerensky, though he is terribly handicapped and is not a soldier, is proving himself to be a much greater man than the German chieftain and civilization still looks to him with confidence in his ultimate success.

It was announced on Thursday that General Brusiloff had resigned as commander in chief of the Russian armies and that General Korniloff had been made generalissimo, being succeeded on the southwestern front by General Tcheremissoff.

The heroic conduct of Vera Butchmareff's feminine battalion at the front has resulted in a popular movement for the formation of a great army of Russian women.

Teutonic Peace Bunk.

The beginning of the week was marked by the ascension of three large peace balloons sent up by the central powers. One was piloted by Chancellor Michaelis, one by Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, and one by the un-American correspondent, Bennett, acting for Michaelis and Ludendorff. The balloons went up swiftly for a time, but, being filled only with hot air, they soon came to earth again, the descent accompanied by the ironic laughter and cheers of the allied nations. The imperial chancellor, to abandon the metaphor, told a vivid tale of secret treaties between France and Russia looking to conquest, and Premier Ribot promptly branded him as a liar. Michaelis uttered a lot more claptrap about the wicked aims of the entente allies and "the justice of our defensive war," and, through the un-American correspondent, gave out a mess of high-sounding phrases and foolish accusations, and declared the submarine warfare would continue until the British raise their blockade. Czernin gave an interview that sounded more reasonable, and a couple of days later a Vienna paper announced authoritatively that Germany would gladly act upon peace overtures coming by way of Vienna. The entire peace move of the week, however, was declared by Washington, London and Paris to be insincere and evidently made in the hope of slowing up the war preparations in America and the restoration of authority and discipline in Russia.

On Wednesday the Kaiser issued two proclamations, to the German people and to the German army and navy and colonial forces, in which he defiantly set forth his determination to prosecute to a successful termination "this righteous war of defense."

The German attempt to bunko the Poles with vague promises of a restored kingdom has fallen through. Dispatches from Berlin say the Polish legions have been disarmed and interned, because the Germans found themselves confronted by a mutinous Polish army, while Austrian subjects enrolled in the original legion insisted on taking the oath to the new Polish kingdom as if Galicia were a part of it.

America's Submarine Detector.

The problem of the submarine is still holding first place in the considerations of the allied nations, for while the Germans admit the U-boat campaign is not reducing England to starvation, Admiral Jellicoe admits the submarine has not yet been mastered, and says until the effective antidote is discovered the allies must concentrate on the building of patrol boats and merchant vessels. Secretary Daniels believes the American navy department has found a plan for protecting American shipping and it will be put in operation very soon. The department is working on a giant detector which Rear Admiral Grant thinks will bring immediate results. The details of this detector, of course, are not revealed, but it is expected to be effective over a distance of five miles, and if these expectations are justified the department will stretch the device across the waters in the vicinity of the German bases and thereby locate submarines as they start out. Meanwhile the trained gun crews placed on American merchantmen are giving a good account of themselves, generally getting the better of any submarines that venture to attack the vessels they are guarding.

The British admiralty's weekly report showed a decrease in the number of British merchantmen destroyed.

EXAMINATION COMPLETED

(Continued from Page 1)

REJECTED PHYSICALLY.

Earny Gye Hicks, Lonas Jones, Stanley Duke, Tom T. Whitman, Andrew Frye, Jewell Mart, Wm. Bailey Hammonds, Reuben C. Keith, Peter Woosley, Milton Berry, Lewis Bell, Doug. Mabrey, Robert L. Jones, Eddie Gant, Claude Young, George McWaine, Harry Bates, Tom Wiley, Dr. Roscoe T. Jetts, Richard Garnett McCord, Thos. Foster Mason, Alfred Gant, Jno. O. Metcalfe, Wm. Arden Soudal, Adolphus Wyatt, Delmas Cuning.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

ACCEPTED PHYSICALLY.

Walter Bell, Herman G. Van Vactor, Henry H. Ruddell, Christopher Norman, Omer Quarles, Grant Poole, Jno. E. Pattilo, Hiley Cobb, Robert H. Gray, Jas. R. Thompson, Gus McReynolds, Luther Buckner, Frenzy Bullock, Olco Alexander, Orderly Mason, Guy C. Finn, Frederick Cato, G. O. D. Harned, Richard Newell, Ed Vass, Jesse White, Tribus Gant, Geo. McKnight, Geo. King, Lucien Lee, Claude Cannon, Jno. Lanier, Eeslie Parks Radford, Fate Williams, Jesse Roach, Tandy Rogers, Millard F. Gilliam, Henry Allen, Morton B. Nance, Lewis H. Clark, Walker Cannon, Eugene Cannon, Rozzell Leavell, Jas. Moses Word, Carl J. Orton, David A. Jackson, Jerry Folston, Alvin Brown, Samuel Hunter, Walter W. Wright, Robt. Broady, Adrian Cowherd, E. H. Alexander, Arthur Lander, Luther Ford, Gordon Shepherd, Newton M. Moss, Porter Tandy, Herbert C. Miller, Reggie L. Jones, Ruby Croft, Garrett Fortson, Jos. D. Stamps.

REJECTED PHYSICALLY.

Amos Davis, Edia A. Durham, Lewis W. Dunning, Harry Jones, E. Trice Waller, Jas. W. Griffin, Nick Dumas, Bell McCauley, Lee Allen Morris, Luther E. Ladd, Caleb R. Wilkins, Walter Ransome, James C. West, Alvin J. Austin, Alphonse L. Thomas, Geo. Foster, Caleb Norwell, Ed C. Curtis, Fred Farley, Henry Howard West, Claude Dunning, Jackson Colston, Mouten Monford, Marion West, Clarence G. Gilkey, Sam'l W. Hardwick, Abe Allen, Chas. Horn, Will Dade, Robert Martin.

AMERICAN HERO OF AIR



Corporal James Norman Hall of Colfax, La., member of the Lafayette flying squadron, who is now in Solisana hospital after a single-handed battle with eight German warplanes. Corporal Hall was flying over the German lines when attacked by a German biplane. After a hot encounter seven other German machines came to the assistance of the biplane and in that unequal fight Hall was shot through the lung. He managed, however, with great courage and coolness to bring his machine down within the French lines. He fainted just before landing, but had strength and presence of mind to cut off the gasoline and ease the landing so that the machine was not destroyed. This daring member of the corps of Americans flying for France joined the American squadron recently after being wounded in the British army and discharged. He is the son of Mrs. A. W. Hall of Colfax, and is author of "Kitchen's Mob." Before the war he was a newspaper man in Boston.

Everybody's Doing It. Said the near-cynic, "When a woman goes shopping these days, although she may be the most sedate little lady in the world, she can't help hitting the high places."

GEORGE J. GOULD, JR., AND HIS BRIDE



Following a ten days after his brother Kingdon's wedding, George J. Gould, Jr., youngest son of the financier, was married to Miss Laura M. Carter in Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Gould, Jr., is twenty-one years old.

ONLY FIFTH TO BE CALLED

Just Twenty Per Cent. Drafted Kentuckians for Training in September.

Only 20 per cent. of the men drafted for the national army in Kentucky and Indiana will be called for training at Camp Taylor early in September. The same percentage will apply to all of the cantonments.

The entire national army of 687,000 men will not be called to the colors before the latter part of October.

The men at Camp Taylor will be in training for approximately ten months, and it is not likely that they will be ready for transports for Europe before September 1, 1918.

Insects Greatest Jumpers.

The beings that can leap the greatest distance in proportion with their sizes are insects—the flea and grasshopper. The former can hop over an obstacle 500 times its height, which is the same as if a man could hop over a mountain 3,000 feet high. A grasshopper can jump 200 times its length. How tall are you? Four feet? Well, if you were a grasshopper you could leap 800 feet.

Make Haste Slowly.

Remember that some training is necessary before a man can become a farmer. Even potato raisers have to know how to drill.

WANTS FARMERS TO RAISE FISH

"Why shouldn't a farmer raise fish as well as chickens?" asks Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, in discussing means to increase the national supply of food. "Given a proper fresh water supply and reasonable space for a pond, an astonishing quantity may be had in two or three years. The fisheries bureau has been instrumental in bringing long-neglected food fish to the market at the rate of 20,000,000 pounds a year."

SACRIFICIAL.

"But, my dear," said his wife, after he had complained about the food the new cook had brought in. "You know during these terrible times it is absolutely necessary that we make great sacrifices."

PAW KNOWS EVERYTHING.

Willie—Paw, does X represent an unknown quantity?
Paw—Yes, it does in the average pocketbook, my son.

NATURALLY.

"What did he do when you told him he hadn't put a good face on the matter?"
"He changed countenance."

EASILY HIS FAULT.

"What in the world made you jilt Reggie?"
"Oh, he got on my nerves, always asking permission to kiss me."

INSTINCTIVE.

Her Husband—Didn't I see you coming out of the 10-cent store?
Mrs. Twitter—Yes, dear; I was in pricing things.

GAS MASKS FOR SOLDIERS

Men to be Subjected to Fumes Stronger Than They Will Meet in Battle.

American Training Camp in France, Aug. 8.—The issuance of French gas masks to the American soldiers has brought them a little bit nearer to a realization of the proximity to real warfare. The men are looking forward to the gas experiments with the greatest possible interest as giving a touch of adventure to their training. The so called "gas house" is completed and the men will be put through a mixture of a deadly vapor several times stronger than will ever be encountered upon the field of battle. Some German prisoners have claimed that in their training they have endured periods of from 5 to 10 minutes in a gas mixture fifty times as strong as could possibly be maintained in an open air attack. The men are put through the intense mixtures to demonstrate to them that with proper care and use of the equipment they cannot be hurt by any gas likely to be encountered in the front line trenches.

Dr. McDaniel Enters Army.

Dr. R. F. McDaniel, of this city, who has been residing in Florida for more than a year, has been accepted for medical service in the U. S. Army in France. He passed a good physical examination and was complimented on his mental tests as well. Dr. McDaniel is a veteran of the Spanish American War. He expects to leave for France soon.

DWELLING DESTROYED

Wife of Occupant Sustains Painful Burns While Saving Contents.

A dwelling on Mr. J. L. McGee's farm, near Newstead, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The house was occupied by Thomas Meredith, a tenant. Mr. McGee's loss is about \$700, with no insurance.

Mr. Meredith saved some of his furniture. Mrs. Meredith, while assisting in getting out the household goods up stairs was considerably burned about the face and hands, but her injuries are not regarded as very serious.

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The New-Fangled Way.

"What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to whistle and wait for his sweetheart?" asks an exchange. Probably sitting in the front room listening to his son hunk the tin lizzie while waiting for Mame to do her motor garb.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.