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You feel fine in a few moments. Your cold in head or catarrh will be gone. Your clogged nostrils will open. The air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more dullness, headache; no hawking, snuffing, mucous discharges or dryness; no struggling for breath at night.

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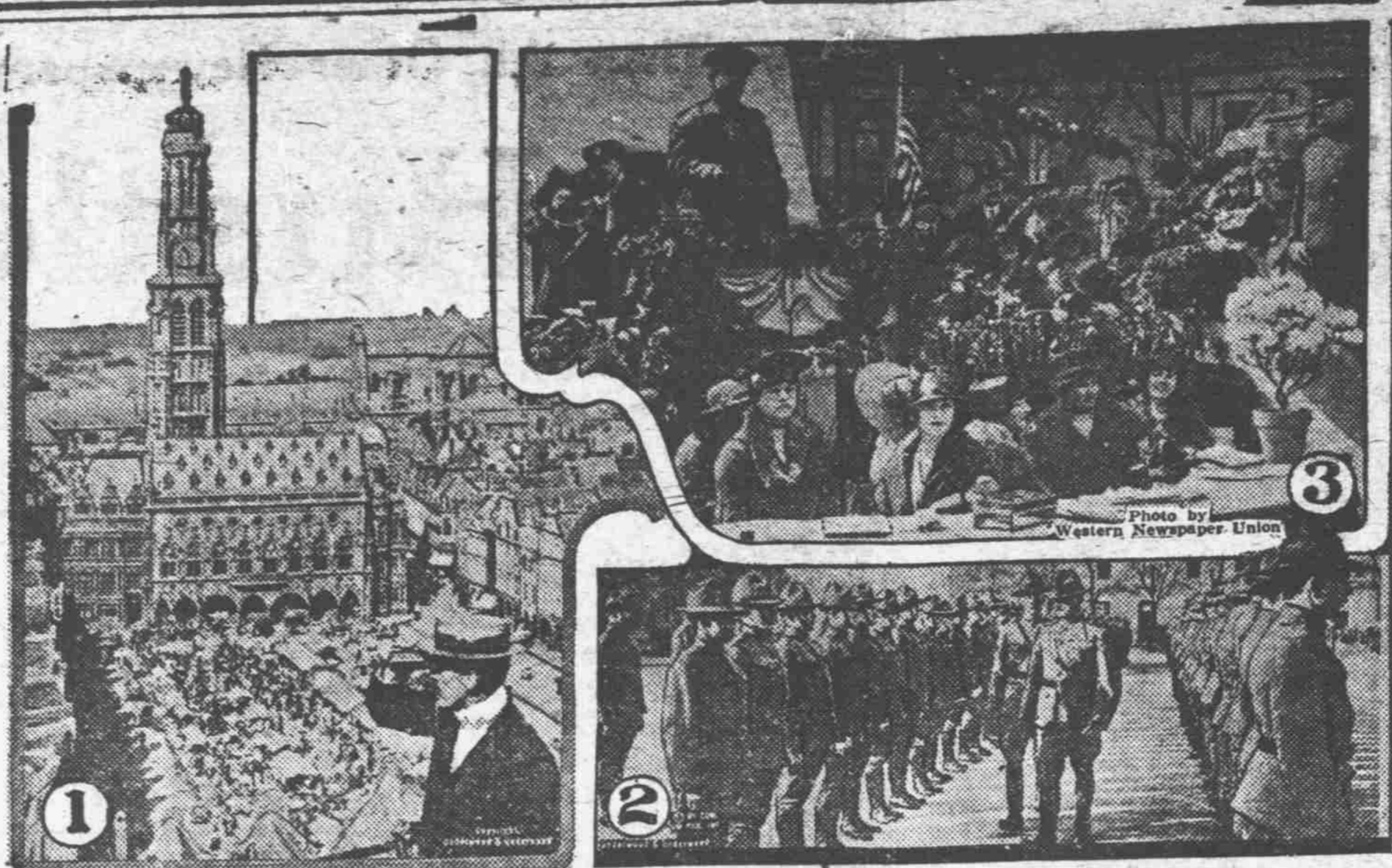
Freezone dries the moment it is applied, and simply shrivels the corn or callus without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but will positively rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or hardened callus. If your druggist hasn't any freezone he can get it at any wholesale drug house for you.

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Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store. You surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Save your hair! Try it!



1—Market square and town hall of Arris, which city the Germans tried to take from the British. 2—General Pershing inspected a detachment of his stalwart troops in France. 3—Guy Empey speaking for the Liberty loan in City Hall square, New York, at the opening of the campaign.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Divert Their Attack to Flanders, Again Failing to Break Through.

BLOODY FIGHT AT GIVENCHY

Kaiser Seeks to Annihilate British Army—Americans Now in Great Battle—Premier Lloyd George Proposes Conscription for Ireland.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"They shall not pass." Not glossing over the increasing seriousness of the German offensive on the west front, not making vain boasts, but with unflinching courage and dogged determination, all the allies, French, British, Americans and Portuguese, in France and Belgium, have adopted the Verdun slogan and refuse to let the Hun break through their line. Weary and battered, drenched with gas and explosive shell, pushed back here and there by powerful attacks of massed infantry, greatly outnumbered all along the line, they cling as long as possible to every defensive position and exact a terrible price for every yard of terrain they give up.

Failing to push his way through to Amiens, the kaiser last week turned his attention to Flanders, and after three days of intensive bombardment attacked the British on a 25 mile front of which Armentieres was the center. In the three days of fierce infantry fighting that followed the Huns shoved back the British and Portuguese line some five miles between Armentieres and Givenchy, and three miles at the north of the former city. On Thursday the British retired from Armentieres, which is of little importance as a strategic point and is now but a heap of ruins. They also had abandoned several villages but still dominated the battlefield from Messines ridge on the north and Givenchy on the south. The latter place was the scene of the bloodiest fighting, being taken and retaken several times. The British were outnumbered there more than four to one, but defended it splendidly and retained possession of the town, which is situated on high ground. The losses of the Germans here as well as elsewhere were very heavy, and a considerable number of them were captured.

Though the immediate object of the Germans in this sector apparently is to take Bethune, an important center of British operations, and then by a wheeling movement push on to the English channel, their greater purpose, according to prisoners and captured documents, is nothing less than to annihilate the British army. It is expected that the kaiser will direct his full strength to the accomplishment of this aim and that the battle in Flanders will be considerably extended to the north and continued with desperation.

On the southern front of the German salient the French, at the beginning of the week, withdrew to the west bank of the Aisette river in the Coucy region, thereby rectifying their lines and leaving to the Germans the marshes of the Oise. Since then the enemy have been greatly harassed by the French outposts and have been unable to carry on any operations in the swampy ground. A little further to the west Chauny has been the center of furious struggles but up to the time of writing the French had repulsed every attack, and were in possession of the town and the nearby cemetery. For the present, at least, Amiens seems to be safe for, though the artillery activity in that sector has been continuous and violent, infantry operations almost ceased during the week.

As has been said, the allies do not seek to minimize the menace in the successes the Huns have gained, but their commanders are as confident as ever that the kaiser cannot accomplish his aims, and the men in the ranks

have no other thought than victory. The allies have ample supplies of guns and ammunition, but what they must have is more men, and that quickly. England is sending troops across the channel with speed not heretofore equalled, and America's fighters are being hurried over as fast as possible in response to the call. Secretary of War Baker, who is still in France, has learned his lesson, and it is understood he is urging the greatest expedition in getting our army across.

Day by day the American troops are being hurried up to the fighting front and brigaded with the British and French, who greet their arrival with cheers. That they are now taking an active part in the great battle is evidenced by the lengthening casualty lists sent over by General Pershing. In their own sector the Americans continue to do fine work. On Wednesday, just northwest of Toul, they were subject to the strongest attack the Germans had made in that region, after three days' heavy shelling. The Yankees not only broke up the advancing ranks by their artillery fire, but promptly emerged from their shelters and chased the shattered Hun troops from the field.

The German press has ceased to sneer at American participation in the warfare and admits that this country will be a great factor in determining the result and that it is preparing for a long conflict. The turn events have taken and President Wilson's powerful speech in Baltimore have convinced the Germans that the result of the war is to be determined by force of arms.

Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, finds his position shaken since Premier Clemenceau disproved his assertions concerning peace talks, and the Czech opposition to him is increasing. In Germany there is growing dissatisfaction with Chancellor Von Hertling and Foreign Secretary Von Kuehlmann, and there is a movement to make Dr. Von Helfferich imperial chancellor.

Germany's forces in Russia, after capturing Kharkov, proceeded 130 miles further to the northwest and occupied Lgov. They then sent an ultimatum demanding the surrender of Kursk, capital of the government of that name, but the local soviet decided to resist. The Germans also are continuing their operations in Finland, in aid of the government and the White guard, and have compelled Russia to remove or disarm Russian warships in Finnish waters.

The bolshevik government of Russia was concerned mostly last week with the landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostok. The press expressed the fear that this was the first step in the occupation of Siberia, and the commissioners demanded that the Japanese depart, threatening otherwise to declare war. If the Japanese really are on conquest bent, they would ask nothing better than that, but America and Great Britain probably stand in the way for they do not wish to have Russia throw herself utterly into the hands of the Germans. Indeed, the foreign consuls at Vladivostok promised the local authorities the troops would be withdrawn soon.

Delayed dispatches from Harbin said American marines also had been landed at Vladivostok and were in control of the docks, while the Japanese were guarding the railway and ammunition depots.

The diet of Bessarabia, the Russian province which borders Roumania on the east, is reported to have voted in favor of union with Roumania. Ukraine has signed an agreement to furnish to the central powers about 63,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs and deliveries of grain already have begun.

George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, brought a storm about his head by saying, in a public address, that he would thank God to his dying day that the United States was unprepared when it went to war, because otherwise it would have been false to its traditions and policy. In both houses of congress he was denounced bitterly, the senate seemingly overlooking the fact that only a few days previously it had voted to make that state of unpreparedness permanent by refusing to vote for universal military service. Creel made his out-

rageous statement when acting as spokesman of the administration at a meeting of Liberty loan lecturers, and his dismissal from government employ was demanded by the indignant congressmen.

On Wednesday the senate passed the amendment to the espionage bill, making it the most drastic anti-sedition measure ever proposed in this country. It is designed to expedite punishment for disloyal acts and utterances, but was changed to permit of just criticism with good motives. Fear of antagonizing loyal citizens of German descent caused the elimination of a clause barring from the mails publications in the German language.

The senate had another exciting debate over the conference report on the bill for punishing sabotage and wilful destruction of war material. As reported, the measure provided that it should not be construed as making it unlawful for employees to agree together to strike or refuse to work for the purpose of securing better wages or working conditions. Senator Underwood and others strongly criticized any such government indorsements of strikes during wartime. Next day the senate rejected the conference report by a vote of 34 to 25. At the same time Samuel Gompers was warning congressmen not to commit the "devilry and folly" of passing the proposed law to prohibit strikes and lockouts. Too many of the laboring men of the country fail to recognize the fact that when they are working for the government on war tasks they are doubly working for themselves.

Premier Lloyd George again has staked the political existence of himself and his cabinet on one measure, the new man power bill which includes the conscription of all men between the ages of 18 and 50 years, and which furthermore extends conscription to Ireland. The latter feature of course put the Irish Nationalist members in a rage at once and the premier was warned that any attempt to enforce the draft in Ireland would result in civil war; that it would take an army to raise a regiment. He stood firm, however, declaring the time had come when Ireland must be treated like the rest of Great Britain in the matter of military service, and that if the bill was defeated his government would give way to another. The measure passed its preliminary readings by a large majority, but the press and people of England are decidedly anxious about its success should it become law.

Submarine sinkings as reported by the British admiralty showed a great falling off in number, only six vessels being listed as lost, but both here and abroad there is a feeling that this presages a concerted movement of the U-boat against the transports that are now carrying American troops to France in great numbers. However, the convoy system has been so perfected and so many warships are available for it that no grave apprehension is felt for the safety of those transports.

The Dutch have quieted down concerning the seizure of their vessels by America and Great Britain, but Minister Phillips has left Washington for home, ostensibly on account of ill health.

President Wilson last week commanded the Clyde, Mallory, Merchants and Miners and Southern steamship lines and turned them over to Director General McAdoo. This added 63 coastwise vessels to the 48 already under government management. Three Russian ships in a Pacific port also were taken over by the shipping board.

General Allenby's forces in Palestine are still pushing forward north of Jerusalem, despite stubborn resistance by the Turks, who have been re-enforced by German troops. In Berlin there is a belief that the Holy City will be recaptured, but this is based on false ideas of the British action in falling back after cutting the railway at Es-Salt.

The Liberty Loan campaign was most successful during the week. Iowa led the nation, subscribing its quota within four days.

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