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The Christmas Spirit-

acter and increase our satisfaction in living. To think of others—to give—is the thing that makes this a season of good cheer. We believe this store now radiates the spirit of Christmas as you would like to find it. We welcome you to enjoy the "Gift Displays" now waiting for you, as well as the helpfulness of our salespeople are prepared to offer. Come.

Christmas is the season of good cheer, because every one is thinking of others first and themselves last. To let the spirit of Christmas take full possession of us is to strengthen our character and increase our satisfaction in living. To think of others—to give—is the thing that makes this a season of good cheer. We believe this store now radiates the spirit of Christmas as you would like to find it. We welcome you to enjoy the "Gift Displays" now waiting for you, as well as the helpfulness of our salespeople are prepared to offer. Come.

STUNNING COATS IN THE NEWEST FASHIONS

Women who have seen these Coats are as enthusiastic in their praise as we are. You can not help but admire their trim, graceful lines and clever designed models. We guarantee their correct styles, excellent quality and perfect tailoring and fitting. They are priced special for this big sale:

\$11.50, \$13.50, \$15.00, \$18.50, \$21.50, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF STYLISH AND BEAUTIFUL DRESSES

Equally handsome in design, rich in material and perfect in workmanship, no written description of these Dresses can do them justice. They come fresh from the leading fashion centers and show the very latest styles. Come see them tomorrow. The sight of such pretty Dresses priced so reasonable will more than pay you for your time. You're welcome whether you buy or not. Prices range:

\$9.98 \$11.50, \$14.50, \$16.50, \$18.50 \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50.

COAT SUITS OF THE VERY NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE PATTERNS

We are offering hundreds of extraordinary big values in Coat Suits. You'll find here a wonderfully large and desirable collection to choose from. Make your selection now and be among the better dressed ladies at Christmas time. These Coat Suits are on special sale at the following low prices:

\$11.98, \$14.50, \$18.50, \$22.50 \$27.50, \$29.50.

OTHER WEARING APPAREL WE ARE SHOWING IS

Fine Shirtwaists, Skirts, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Underwear, Silk Underskirts, Hosiery and hundreds of other useful and practical articles too numerous to mention.

COMPLETE LINE OF CHILDREN'S COATS

For the Children we have been very careful to choose Coats as well as other garments that will meet with the entire approval of every mother who appreciates quality, style and workmanship at the lowest prices.

Choice of 150 Children's Coats; Values up to \$2, Special at 98c

Efirds Department Store

THE BATTLE OF THE OURCQ

With the Franco-American Armies, Sept. 29. (Special Correspondence)—It is clear that the line of the Ourcq was selected by the enemy as the first line of resistance, and that the opposition was to begin on the further bank. The Allies were, if possible, to be driven back upon the river.

The French took possession as had been foreseen, but the heaviest fighting fell to the American troops on the right, who had already been engaged without a break for forty-eight hours.

Advancing through the forest of Fere on a broad front, they found their passage strenuously contested by the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division.

The Bavarians were good soldiers. They gave ground only when actually compelled to do so, and they exacted the full cost of it from their opponents.

As they began to give ground the troops from the 10th Landwehr Division were rushed up to strengthen the lines, but these men were of inferior quality and could not stand before the Americans, who swept up through Beuvarde on the left of the wood, past Fresnes on the right, the broken remnants of the two divisions falling back before them towards the river the sixth so badly beaten that it may be counted out.

These divisions cleared out their path, the Americans pressed on across the more open ground, with the long-wished-for Ourcq just ahead of them, but as they neared the river and prepared to cross they were met by an intense rifle and machine-gun fire from the triple crested hills between Seringes and Sergy on the northern bank.

4th Guards on the Scene. The Americans cleared Sergy at the point of the bayonet, and even laid hold of some of the ground beyond, but the Bavarians and some elements of another division came again and drove them out of it. The Americans, however, left only in order to make good their victory.

The 4th Guards Division, one of the crack divisions of the German army, was already lining the hill crest awaiting a favorable moment for attack. It had been rushed up from Avricourt, north-east of Luneville, two nights before, and had bivouacked in the forest of Nesles, resting before the attack.

It was as the Americans, flushed with triumph, were reorganizing their line that the Guardsmen swept down the hillside on to them. The Americans were in a considerable minority of numbers, and there was

no holding the crack German division as it came down the hill.

It was composed of fresh troops, all of them picked men, thoroughly imbued with the Guards spirit, and determined at their first meeting with the hate Yanks to strike terror into them. In that they by no means succeeded.

The Americans had to give ground to the weight of numbers and the increased severity of the fire. Step by step they were driven back through Sergy to the brink of the river, and even over it, but they were far from done with, as the Guards imagined.

Swaying Struggle. Before the Germans quite realized the situation, they in their turn were forced to yield ground. Although temporarily reinforced they were pushed clean through the village and out on the farther side.

But that was only the beginning of a desperate struggle which went on all day. Each side in turn had the village in its possession, and then weakened by its advance and facing the reinforcements of its opponents was compelled to relinquish it.

It was towards evening that the Americans with a final fury of determination swept the Germans out of the ruins, and not only drove them up the hill but, meeting on the slopes a last counter-attack of the Guards, broke that, too, on either side of the hill, and remained victorious on a field where the enemy's dead actually lay in heap—the more noticeable since they had come into the fight with an absolutely brand new equipment.

In order to reach Sergy, says the exchange correspondent with the American army, the Sammlers waded waist-deep across the Ourcq, and advanced up the bank under a hail of machine-gun fire. They then rushed the machine-gun positions, and captured the village. The artillery assisted in holding off the Boche.

Then the Guards came up. Prisoners said they had been hurried from Avricourt to Luneville especially for the counter-attack. They were brought out from the Sergy fight behind the German barrage to drive out the Americans.

The latter called on their artillery for renewed assistance, and returned to the attack, fighting through the streets and from behind crumbled walls. The streets were filled with debris.

Machine-guns in a church-tower swept down on the Americans. The artillery smashed the tower, and the infantry finished the business.

Red Cross Abuse.

In one corner of the town from a house with a Red Cross painted on the side, which the Americans thought was a dressing-station, and avoided, a score of machine-guns started from open windows. They stormed the house.

The machine-gun and shrapnel fire was so hot that the Americans lay in the street close to the kerb, seeking the cover of the shallow protection.

The Prussian Guards attacked four times on Sunday following the American capture of Sergy, and on each occasion the Yanks retook it.

The fifth attack, which resulted in the final driving off of the Guards, took place on Monday morning.

Monday, altogether, on the American front, was a day of ceaseless fighting, in which little actual progress could be made. The enemy offered a most determined resistance, and brought fresh troops into the struggle. Throughout the day the enemy's machine-gun fire scarcely ceased. Even when apparently none of our men were in the open, the fire swept every bit of cover where they might be expected to be, and during the morning it was heavily backed by artillery fire, which slackened somewhat in the afternoon except at the hour during which our attack on Seringes was in progress.

It came as no surprise, when, shortly after dawn, they launched a fresh attack, debouching from both sides of the southernmost angle of the Forest of Nesles. The attack was backed by the fire of field guns, with a ragged barrage on our second line, and batteries from the 105's and 150's, and enemy's gun positions above Clerges being well placed for a flanking fire, which the holders of Sergy found most trying. They were at last forced to withdraw from it and fall back across the river.

Hand-to-Hand Fight. The enemy was permitted a few unpleasant hours of occupation, during which he did his best to better his defense. He even daringly brought some field guns towards the brow of the hill above it, but they were detached, and apparently found the price of their daring a good deal too accurate, for their disappearance was more rapid than dignified. The Guards had apparently been shaken by their last exploit, and though, in a few minutes, they stayed to face the bayonet, the fighting was less desperate than it had been the day before.

Shortly after the fifth recapture of Sergy, American troops to the left of it, who had forced the passage of the Ourcq the night before,

advanced up the narrow valley which divides the hill behind Fere and that behind Sergy, and succeeded, after a hand-to-hand fight, in which the bayonet and butt almost were used, in taking Mourey Farm, which lies about a mile up the valley. This was a preliminary to the attack on Seringes, since from the farm it is possible to outflank the Seringes defenses and to approach them up a less steep curve of the hill, which is some 600 feet high.

The enemy held Seringes in great strength, and the village was also protected by machine-gun nests on either side. The attack was really an almost incredible affair for the coolness with which it was carried out and for the mere fact that it could be carried out under such conditions. The assaulting troops formed up on the south side of the Ourcq on perfectly open ground, and the enemy opened on them with a heavy fire from artillery and machine-guns in schelon along the slopes to the east and west of the village. The ground about the advancing lines was ploughed by the enemy's fire, the advance being obscured by the clouds of red dust torn out of the corn fields through which they were marching. Yet the advance went on, and the men forded the river as steadily as though merely doing a piece of drill.

"No Quarter."

It was a wonderful performance for any troops, astounding for troops who have only so recently been bloodied, and was as fine as any test to which the American army has been put. The men were steadily going up the slopes, silenced one after the other the German machine-gun nests, swept on to the top of the hill, and then, wheeling eastward, stormed the village. It was a fierce fight there, no asking or giving of quarter. The enemy was stout-hearted, and the Americans were glad to find him so. They wanted that sort of finish for the end of their ordeal. Some few Germans fled into the forest of Nesles, the remainder are where they will remain—in the village.

The last success of the day was the capture of the Hill 212 above Sergy, which can now be held on much more secure terms. Once more the line has been re-established, though the Germans are still apparently occupying a pocket of it at Clerges, from which it seems no one yet has turned them. The Forest of Nesles, lying right ahead of our advance, will take some clearing, and we learn from prisoners that the enemy is making elaborate preparations to hold it, one of the best regiments being especially detailed for

that task. Troops were sent marching into Nesles, the little village lying below the forest.

Prisoners report heavy losses. Two who were stretcher bearers say that their company went into action with reduced numbers, and that the lieutenant commanding told them there were only thirty left, while during the morning's fight the lieutenant and all the remaining thirty were killed.

The Scottish Division.

On Tuesday the Allies made practically no progress on the Marne battlefield. The Germans counter-attacked and retook Fere-en-Tardenois station (half a mile N. W. of the town).

On Tuesday the Germans fell back from the pocket they had been occupying in the southern portion of the salient, and the French captured Meunier Wood and Clerges village (four miles southeast of Fere).

A little American, in Tuesday's fighting, was overpowered by a large German, says Reuter's correspondent. The German was about to finish off the little man with a knife when the American slipped a grenade into the Hun's pocket. The German loosed his hold, and the American fled just in time to see his enemy blown to pieces.

The Scottish division that has been fighting in Mangin's army between the Aisne and the Ourcq relieved an American division. They arrived in the line at midnight, and attacked strong German forces at dawn over unfamiliar country.

They advanced some distance, dug in, and for three days endured a terrible bombardment. A day later they were ordered to take Buzancy, which they did by the end of the day after severe fighting. The village was "stuffed with machine-guns," and the Germans fought to the last.

ROUGH TREATMENT OF ARMY PRISONERS STOPPED

Washington, Dec. 5.—The practice of tying military prisoners to the bars of cells and all other methods of severe corporal punishment have been ordered abolished by the war department. Secretary Baker said the results of such punishment have been questionable.

SOUTH BADEN HAS HAD ENOUGH OF GERMANY

London, Dec. 5.—South Baden is seeking incorporation with Switzerland, according to Baden newspapers, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Daily Telegraph.

HEAVY MEAT EATERS HAVE SLOW KIDNEYS

Eat less meat if you feel Backache or have bladder trouble—Take glass of Salts.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.

SALTS IS FINE FOR KIDNEYS, QUIT MEAT

Flush the Kidneys at once when Back hurts or Bladder bothers—Meat forms uric acid.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which clogs the kidney pores so they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood, then you get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which all regular meat eaters should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.



Wash the Woolen Socks You Knit with Grandma

GRANDMA'S Powdered Soap

Your Grocer Has It!

Dirt Just Rolls Out

OUT GOES the dirt. Those great, big, bubbling, cleansing GRANDMA SUDS just surge through the clothes and not a bit of dirt can stay. Just sprinkle GRANDMA in the tub and then, like white magic, millions of glorious suds in an instant. It makes no difference if the water is hard, soft, hot or cold, the result is always the same. GRANDMA is the greatest "all round" household soap of the age—it's powdered. No chipping or slicing. No whole bar wasting away.