FRENCH WIN **BIG VICTORY** ON THE DISE

Gen. Debeney's Troops Reach Guise and Force Great German Retreat.

Yankees Sweep Huns Out of Belleu Wood After Several Days' Desperate Fighting—Also Shell

reported falling back to the high ground covering Hirson, following a French fifty caliber, more than sixty-six feet advance of five miles on a front of 16 in length and weigh approximately 100 miles between the Oise and the Serre. The enemy has been losing heavily in

"the German lines between the Oise and the Serre have been withdrawn to a line west of Guise and east of

the German retreat before the armies of Generals Debeney, Mangin and Guillaumat between the Oise and the Aigne," says a Paris dispatch.

"Already the retreat is taking on a character of disorder, despite the enthe critical points."

The Guise-Marne railroad has been cut by French cavalry and the fall of Guise is assured.

of Crecy, on the Serre. The British launched a new attack

south of Valenciennes. Overcoming stiff opposition, they improved their positions and drew closer to the town. which is infested with enemy machine

Yanks Take Belleu Wood.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 29.—Belleu wood, east of the Meuse, is finally and completely in American hands, after strenuous fighting for several days.

American long-range guns began firing on Longuyon. The town of Longuyon is 23 miles northeast of Verdun. The American long-range fire also is being directed against the vital Vole de Rocade on the railway line paralleling the front. The Germans are depending on this road to shift their troops and supplies from one point to

powerful smash, the French army under General Mangin has overnight almost obliterated the apex of the German salient between the Oise and Serre rivers.

the German pocket north and east of Laon has caved in under this impact. Americans Push on.

28.—Our patrols now control the soutern third of the Burgundy woods. They are now pushing northward of Funay. In a successful local operation northward of Grand Pre American troops speedily encircled a number of Germans in the southern part of the woods, who surrendered.

to reoccupy the Bois des Loges, from which they were driven by the German flanking fire from the east.

German troop concentrations in the region of Briquenay, north of Grand Pre, were bombed by about sixty all-American bombing airplanes line. Querenaing, west of the railwith about eighty pursuit planes protecting them.

Huns Evacuate Ghent.

London, Oct. 28.—The latest news bag of three days of forward pushing. Ghent.

the British Fourth army took 17,731 prisoners. Of these 397 were officers and 17,331 other ranks.

Ninety-one officers and 2.628 other

(eight miles southwest of Audenarde), in the Courtrai-Tournai sector, the en-

emy having evacuated the place early Friday.

this section, the extent of which is not yet apparent.

The British also established posts | Serre rivers, the statement adds.

Allenby's Forces Cut Off Turks in Mesopotamia and Win Great Victory.

prosition.

ver of victories won by the forces of George and Foreign Minister Balfour General Allenby in his advance east- have proceded to France.

LUKE, U. S. ACE. IS MISSING observer saying to look out for balloons in flames. A few minutes later

three in a row came down burning. He did not return.

> Food Conservation Urged. New York, Oct. 29.—Prisoners to the number of 250,000 have been captured on western front battlefields, it was made known here when the federal food administration disclosed that it is necessary to feed there in addition to feeding our own troops now in France

at Lochs, northeast of Espierres, and **SURRENDER!** IS constructed a bridge across the Yank Jackies Shell Foe. With the American Army in France, WILSON'S REPLY Oct. 26. — American 16-inch guns manned by American bluejackets cooperating with the French began firing TO THE KAISER upon German railroad centers back of the Serre-Oise front. The Americans directed their shells against railroad

supply stations and junctions in the

region of Vervins and also in the vi-

Use Most Powerful Guns of War.

ment from France that American six-

teen-inch naval guns, manned by naval gun crews, have come into action with

the American army at the front, dis-

closed that through efforts of the ordnance officials of the navy, General Pershing's forces are now equipped

with the most powerful and hardest-

hitting weapons yet used in the pres-

ent war, ashere or afloat, as far as is

The sixteen-inch rifles are similar to

Without question they are the long-

The projectile weighs close to a ton

est-range guns in use except the Ger-

man superguns, which are regarded

and its bursting charge of the most

powerful explosive known is measured

The destructive effect is enormous.

Plans for using big rifles for the

These are not the only great naval

Military experts say that the man-

ner in which these great engines of

war have spread death and destruc-

tion among the retreating enemy ever

since September 16 proved a dominat-

ing factor in bringing to the German

general staff the realization that no

modern defensive system, either in

Belgium or on the Rhine, could with-

stand the new weapons which Ameri-

can ingenuity had devised, forged and

placed in action on the western front.

Up to this time all particulars of

the new mobile naval guns for land

use have been jealously guarded by

the navy department. That the navy

had devised a weapon rivaling the

German guns which shelled Paris was

hinted at last April, when Samuel M.

Vanclain, general manager of the Bald-

win Locomotive works, announced

that the first of America's greatest

"siege guns had left the Baldwin

shops for proving tests." For the

present the navy department refuses

to permit publication of the exact cal-

Foe Makes Despairing Effort.

the American front on both sides of

the Meuse is particularly fierce. The

Germans appear to be making a des-

pairing effort to hold their positions

in this vital sector. Information re-

ceived here gives the impression that

they cannot resist much longer in their

Pershing's Troops Take Woods.

of Verdun, Oct. 26.-In a local attack

east of the Meuse the Americans ad-

vanced about one kilometer on a three-

kilometer front and the Bois Bultruy,

the Bois de Houppy and the Bois de

The advance was made after brief

artillery preparation. The enemy's re-

sponse was principally with machine

Americans Aid British.

port from Field Marshal Haig shows.

They have captured Sepmeries village,

which lies just east of that important

Ten thousand prisoners and 250

guns have been counted so far, as the

A seven-mile stretch of the Valen-

ciennes-Avesnes railway is in British

hands, from Le Quesny to the east of

Northwest of Valenciennes the

British captured Bruille-St. Amand

Yankees Pierce Hun Defenses.

With the American Army North-

west of Verdun. Oct. 25.—American

man lines in the region of Grand Pre

been using his artillery and machine

guns freely along the entire front.

French Cross Oise.

Paris, Oct. 25.—French troops have

crossed the Oise canal opposite Long-

They have also made an important

advance between the Oise and the

tine and Syria. Aleppo is 185 miles

north of Damascus and 70 miles east

The Turks at the beginning of last

week were defending Aleppo with 12,-

000 men, but these retired to the

of the Mediterranean.

north.

champs, the war office announced.

rille and Plyon de Trave.

way, also was taken.

Nain.

and Burdion.

With the American Army Northwest

present positions.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The fighting along

iber and power of the new guns.

those designed for use aboard the new

tons without their carriages.

merely as a mechanical freak,

Washington, Oct. 26. — Announce-

cinity of Rozoy.

known.

come.

Yield! Is the Edict of the President of the United States.

Declares Nothing Can Be Gained by Leaving This Essential Thing Unsaid-Allied Army Chiefs Must Dictate Terms of Any Armistice.

Washington, Oct. 24,-"The nations est American dreadnaughts. They are of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy.'

This is the answer of the president of the United States to Germany's latest bid for peace, while notifying her that on her acceptance of his terms, the question of an armistice, which Germany seeks, is to be presented to the governments of the nations associated with the United States.

in hundreds of pounds against the few pounds in the German supergun shell. The president goes on to say without equivocation "that if it (the United States) must deal with the military ermy are understood to have been masters and the monarchial autocrats worked out entirely by naval officers, of Germany now, or if it is likely to The theory that their weight would have to deal with them later in regard not permit their use except in fixed to the international obligations of the concrete and steel emplacements fur-German empire, it must demand not nished the chief obstacle to be overpeace negotiations but surrender."

The president says that nothing can be gained by leaving this essential guns employed by the American navy. thing unsaid.

Huns Must Disarm. The president's reply, which was made public at nine o'clock Wednesday night, serves notice on Germany that on her solemn assurance of acceptance of the terms laid down by him in his recent addresses, he cannot decline to take up with the governments associated with the United States in the war the question of an armistice.

However, he forcefully serves notice on Germany that only an armistice which will amount to the practical disarming of her forces in the field will be considered at all.

Points Way to Peace.

The president's message clearly points the way for Germany to obtain peace and at the same time it strips the German note of every vestige of hypocrisy that camouflaged it. The president reiterates that there can be no peace with autocracy save the peace that comes on the heels of unconditional surrender. That point is made perfectly plain.

Furthermore, the president does, as he said he would, refers the question of an armistice to the military advisers of those governments associated with the United States in the war. Their word will be final on that subject, and his very words strengthen the word they will give if the question goes that far.

The distrust that every one felt at the German note is expressed openly by the president, so openly, in fact, that there can no longer be any question in the minds of the American people as to how the president looks upon the peace reforms which the German government so glibly said it had ac-Belleu are within the American lines, complished.

More Than 2,000,000 Yanks Over There He says that "it may be" that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but he adds that the present war-the one with which the entire world is concernedhas not, and he adds that it is evident that the German people today are without the power of commanding London, Oct. 26.-The British, aidacquiescence of the military authoried by Americans, have crossed the

> In addition to the reply of the presiient, there was made public by Joseph P. Tumulty, the president's secretary, r letter from the president to Secreary of War Baker, congratulating both the war and navy departments on he successful transportation of more than 2,000,000 soldiers overseas.

Text of Reply.

President Wilson's reply to the latest German note follows: "Department of State, Oct. 23.

"Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22d, transmitting a communication unler date of the 20th from the Gernan government, and to advise you that the president has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his adiress to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to

and that this wish and purpose eman-ate not from those who have hitherto dictated the policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the reichstag and for an overvhelming majority of the German people, and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the president of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice. "He deems it his duty to say again,

WON'T DEAL WITH AUTOCRATS however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

Must Protect Allies.

"The president has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that if those governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds. "The president would deem himself

lacking in candor did he not point out n the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded.

"Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent.

"Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached.

German People Without Voice.

"It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been, and it is with the pres ent war that we are dealing.

"It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Ger-

many. "Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the president deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the

real rulers of Germany. "If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchial autocrats of Germany, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must debate not

peace negotiations, but surrender. "Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) "ROBERT LANSING.

'Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States."

Must Disarm the Hun.

London, Oct. 24.—Gen. Sir A. Hunter said: "We must compel the surrender of the kaiser as the Germans compelled the surrender of the emperor of France at the end of the Franco-Prussian war. The armistice is a matter for Marshal Foch and Admiral Beatty to decide. The Germans liscuss the details of their application, must be beaten to their knees.'

1918, imports were \$2,322,000,000, an

increase of \$40,000,000, while exports

for the nine months, valued at \$4,561,-

000,000, represented a slight decrease.

September and \$56,500,000 for the nine

the nine months. Imports of silver

Imports of gold were \$2,600,000 during

RECORD FOR FOREIGN TRADE | For the nine months ending September,

New High Mark for September in Both Imports and Exports Announced at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 24.—New high records for September foreign trade in months. Exports of gold were \$2,280, both imports and exports were an 000 for September and \$34,260,000 for nounced by the department of commerce. Imports were \$262,000,000, an were \$7,170,000 for September and increase of nearly \$26,000,000 over nearly \$55,000,000 for the nine months. September, 1917, and exports \$550,000, Silver exports amounted to \$10,300,000 000, an increase of about \$100,000,000. for September.

"COFFIN GHOULS" ARRESTED ernment coffins in which the bodies were shipped home were "cheap pine boxes," got orders for expensive caskets and then appropriated the government coffins, in some cases reselling them to the government. The pine

relatives of dead soldiers that the gov- ceived by the army chaplains.

HUNS BEG TERMS AS THE PEOPLE TAKE COMMAND

German Kaiser Is Shorn of Army Rule by the Reichs-

Ludendorff Resigns and Hindenburg's Resignation Is Expected Momentarily-Solf Tells Wilson Great Changes Have Taken Place.

Copenhagen, Oct. 28.—Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication says:

"The German government has taken ognizance of the answer of the president of the United States.

"The president is aware of the farreaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions. The military powers are also subject to it.

"The German government now awaits proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the president has described it in his proclamation. "SOLF."

People in Control.

London, Oct. 28.—The German reichstag by a great majority has adopted a bill placing the military command under control of the civil government, according to an Exchange

Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. This action followed fast upon the announcement in Berlin that Gen. ists, according to our judgment of the Erich Ludendorff, first quartermaster general and called "the brains" of the German army, had resigned.

The kaiser accepted his resignation and placed him in the unattached list. May Accept Allies' Terms.

The resignation of General Luden dorff is popularly interpreted here as heralding Germany's acceptance of the allies' armistice terms. Whether this interpretation is correct, the resignation of the first quartermaster general cannot fail to seriously affect the morale of the German army.

The Socialist Vorwaerts of Berlin prints the proposed text of the reform bill, which includes the following provisions:

"First-War can only be declared with the sanction of the reichstag and the bundesrat.

"Second-The chancellor can only remain in power while he possesses the confidence of the reichstag. Curb for Kaiser.

"Third-The chancellor will be re-

sponsible for the political actions of the kaiser and the chancellor and ministry will be responsible for their tenure of office to the reichstag and "Fourth-The appointment, promo

tion and dismissal of officers of the army and navy can only be effective by the signature of the chancellor. The | Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs. ministers of war will be held responsible for the same by the reichstag." Saxon Ministry Quits.

A dispatch from Berlin says the reichstag on Friday passed in all its stages the bill amending the law relating to the government of Alsace-Lorraine.

According to a Dresden telegram, the Saxon State Gazette announces that in view of the reorganization of the Saxon government the king has accepted the resignation of the Saxon ministry.

Other developments tending to confirm the belief in the approaching surrender of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey are contained in dis-

PENN MADE S. A. T. C. CENTER

Direction of Training for 50,000 Students Will Be From Quaker School.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.—Direction of the military and educational training in 55 colleges and universities in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, comprising upward of 50,000 members of the student army training corps, has been centered at the University of Pennsylvania by order of the war department. Headquarters were opened with a large staff of college professors and army officers in charge of the different departments.

Washington, Oct. 28.-The depart ment of labor will soon begin an in vestigation into the cost of living in Minnesota, it was announced.

Living Cost Inquiry.

Revolt in Budapest. Zurich, Oct. 28.-A great insurgent movement has broken out at Budapest,

the capital of Hungary, dispatches from that city report. The Magyar national council has proclaimed supremacy over the existing authorities.

Coal Bin Filled. Washington, Oct. 28.—The nation's coal bin is adequately stocked for the winter. Both war industries and do mestic consumers are prepared for another long, hard season. This was the

comforting assurances given here.

Revolt in Flume. Zurich, Oct. 28.—The Croatian revolt at Fiume, the Austrian naval base on the Adriatic, is spreading and has been followed by outbreaks throughout Croatia. Seven hundred persons have been killed in new riots.

Germans Get Out of Ghent. London, Oct. 28-The latest news from the Belgian front confirms the reports the Germans are evacuating Ghent. Between October 1 and 5, inclusive, the British Fourth army took 17.731 prisoners.

AUSTRIA ASKS TRUCE AT ONCE ON ALL FRONTS

's Ready "Without Waiting Other Negotiations" to Arrange Peace.

DEMAND THAT EMPEROR QUIT ACCEPTS ALL WILSON'S YIEWS

Austria Hands Over Entire Control of Good Supply and Distribution to the Czech Authorities-French Press Comment.

London, Oct. 29.-The allies will make a separate peace with Austria upon these conditions:

1. The allied armies now advancing on the Danube must be given the right to use the Austrian railway, thus opening the door to Germany. 2. The Austrian armies released

from the front must not be used against the revolting peoples of the dual monarchy. Berne, via Paris, Oct. 29.-Austria-

Hungary, in a note answering President Wilson's last message to her, accepts all of his conditions for an armistice and peace. The text of the note as received

here, omits for the first time in the dual monarchy's history the words "imperial and royal" as a preflex to "government." It speaks throughout of "the Austro-Hungarian government." The text follows:

Basel, Oct. 29.—The text of the Austrian reply to President Wilson reads: "Austro-Hungary, accepting all the conditions the president has laid down for the entry into negotiations for an armistice and peace, no obstacle ex-Austro-Hungarian government to the beginning of these negotiations.

'The Austro-Hungarian government leclares itself ready, in consequence without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into negotiations upon peace between Austro-Hungary and the states in the opposing group and for an immediate armistice upon all Austro-Hungarian fronts.

"It asks President Wilson to be so kind as to begin overtures on this subiect."

The Austro-Hungarian foreign minster instructed the Austro-Hungarian minister at Stockholm to ask the Swedish government to send the following note to the Washington government:

In reply to the note of President Wilson of the 18th (19th?) of this month, addressed to the Austro-Hungarian government and giving the de cision of the president to speak directly with the Austro-Hungarian government on the question of an armistice and of peace, the Austro-Hungarian government has the honor to declare that equally with the preceding proclamations of the president, it adheres also to the same point of view contained in the last note upon the rights of the Austro-Hungarian peoples, especially those of the Czecho-

"Consequently, Austria-Hungary accepts all the conditions."

What Wilson Said. In his reply to Austria-Hungary Octo-

ber 19 President Wilson said that events of utmost importance had altered the at-titude and responsibility of the United litude and responsibility of the United States since his speech of January 8, the fourteen points of which were accepted by Austria. The president added that in the interim the United States had recagnized the Czecho-Slovaks as a belligerent, and had recognized the aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom.

He continued: The president is therefore no longer at obliged to insist that they and not he shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy their aspirations their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of na-

In the last few days it has been reportof that the Czechs were in complete control in Bohemia. It also has been reported that the Jugo-Slav nations have taken steps to throw off the yoke of Ausria and establish a free state Czechs Get Food Control.

Austria has handed over entire control of food supply and distribution to the Czech authorities in Bohemia, a Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin' says, with the result that 100 carloads of potatoes are on their way to the famishing Austrian capital. French Press Comment.

Paris, Oct. 29.—This being the first allied capital to receive the Austro-Hungarian note to President Wilson –the unofficial∞text came via Switzerland—the Paris press was quick to comment upon it. L'Intransigeant "Austria accepts dismemberment."

La Liberte: "Austria no longer exists. Hungary is breaking up. Whom does Count Andrassy represent?"

No Place for a Strike.

New York, Oct. 29.—Society women bartenders, porters and house maids were pressed into service to wait on the tables at a luncheon given by the Red Cross in the McAlpin hotel when the regular waiters and cooks quit.

Japs Approve Wilson Reply. Tokyo, Oct. 29.-Japanese newspapers generally comment favorably on President Wilson's reply to the German peace note. Osaki Jiji believes that the reply is tantamount to a de-

mand for a revolution in Germany. Shore Strewn With Dead. Juneau, Alaska, Oct. 29.—Shores near the wreck of the Canadian Pacific steamship Princess Sophie are strewn with bodies, while no survivors have been located, according to wireless

messages received here. Berger Is Indicted. Milwaukee, Oct. 29.-Victor L. Berger and four others prominent in the Socialist party were included in more than fifty indictments recently re-

was announced.



should learn n ing to take car the sick or. earn a great by obtaining Medical Advi

200 prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases; profusely illustrated by wood cuts and colored plates. Ask your druggist or send 50c. to Publisher, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y. spells, suffers from awful pains at regu-lar or irregular intervals she should turn to a tonic made up of herbs, and with-out alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick manufacture. If a woman is nervous or has dissy strong and sick women well. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Then, for the liver and bowels nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.



iption.

e 'Pleasant Pellets' I keep in my medicine for immediate use and feel that I couldn't for immediate the man see that the house without them."
—Mrs. Minnie McGregor, 612 Clement M.

Do Him Justice.

Nero wasn't much as an example of

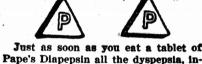
domesticity, but he kept the Rome fires burning.

INDIGESTION, GAS, UPSET STOMACH

HURRY! JUST EAT ONE TABLET OF PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN FOR INSTANT RELIEF.

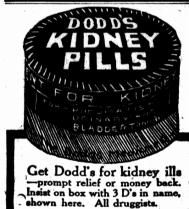
No waiting! When meals don't fit

and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel indigestion pain, lumps of distress in stomach, heartburn or headache. Here is instant relief.



tion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapensin always make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once and they cost so little at drug stores.-Adv.

London's Wires. London't telephone and telegraph wires extend to 73,500 miles overhead and 921,000 miles underground.



Every Woman Wants axline ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE Dissolved in water for douches sto pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflan mation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarra, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleaning and ge Sample Free. 50c, all druggists, mail. The Paxton Toilet Company,

<u>Calf</u> **Enemies** WHITE SCOURS

BLACKLEG Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Ask him about them. If he

asn't our literature, write to us for rmation on these products. The Cutter Laboratory Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill. "The Laboratory That Knows How"

Can Sell Your Business invention, stocks of merchandise any-where for full cash value. 3 to 30 days. Write BRENNAN, 105 N. CLARK STREET, CHICAGO





Deep-Seated Colds

turned by the federal grand jury, it

PUSH FOE TO OPEN GROUND

Longuyon With Big Guns. London, Oct. 29.—The Germans are

The German official statement says

"It is impossible as yet to measure

Disorder in Retreat. gagement of fresh German divisions at

The French continued their advance between the Oise and the Aisne, especially on the left flank. The war office reported the capture of Hill 123, north

French Drive Back Foe. Paris, Oct. 28.—By a sudden and

The Germans are retreating at top speed along the 20-mile front from north of Guise to the Mortiers region. The French are maintaining intense pressure against the entire 40-mile front from the Oise to the Aisne and

With the American First Army, Oct. as also is a part of the Bois de Wav-

guns, but during the fighting he shelled the back areas and threw a few sixinchers into Verdun. This success enables the Americans Valenciennes-Avesnes railway, the re-

from the Belgian front confirms the reports the Germans are evacuating Between October 1 and 25, inclusive,

ranks passed through the British casualty clearing station as prisoners, making a grand total of 20,448. patrols penetrated deeply into the Ger-British troops occupied Avelghem and north of Verdun. The enemy has

British patrols later pushed eastward without encountering opposition, indicating an enemy withdrawal in

ENGLISH TROOPS IN ALEPPO ward and northward through Pales-

London, Oct. 29.—The war office made official announcement that British cavalry and armored motorcars ocsupled Aleppo. They met with slight

Daring American Aviator Has Not Reported Since October 20-Was "Hunting" Balloons.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 29.-Lieut, Frank Luke of Phoenix, Ariz., one of the most daring of the American aviators, has been missing since the night of October 20, when he started out on a bombing

He dropped a note to an American and many millions of mouths.

Lloyd George Goes to France. London, Oct. 29.—The official press This is the latest of the great num- | bureau announced that Premier Lloyd

U. S. Officers Charge Undertakers With Attempting to Defraud the Government.

Wew York, Oct. 24.—In an investigation here of the activities of alleged "coffin ghouls" the federal authorities have caused the arrest of two undertakers on charges of attempting to defraud the government. The undertak-

boxes cost the government \$36 each.

U. S. Will Bring Home All Dead. With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 24.—All the American dead in France will be taken home ers. it is alleged, by representing to after the war, according to orders re-