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Write to Dept. B. for all particulars and some testimonials.

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ARE NINE MILES ACROSS JORDAN

British Capture an Entire Ottoman Battery.

The Arabs Destroy Turkish Camel Corps.

London cable says: The British have thrown additional bridges across the Jordan and had advanced nine miles in the direction of Es Salt by the evening of March 24.

As the result of a brilliant attack, it is officially announced, a London infantry battalion captured an entire hostile battery.

The full text of the statement on the Palestine operations follows:

"During the night of March 23 fresh bridges were thrown across the Jordan, and by evening of the 24th our troops had progressed nine miles through difficult mountainous country in the direction of Essalt, advanced mounted troops having secured the bridge at El Howeij, three miles south of the town. Our advance was opposed by both Turkish and German troops, and prisoners of both nationalities were taken.

"As a result of a brilliant attack by a London infantry battalion an entire hostile battery was captured. Very effective bombing and machine-gun operations were carried out by the Royal Flying Corps and the Australian Flying Corps units, many direct hits being obtained on the enemy's troops, transport and camps, while trains on the Hedjaz Railway were attacked successfully."

A second statement says: "During the night of March 22 and on March 23 our positions on the left bank of the Jordan were extended and some prisoners and machine guns were captured. An enemy formation of five airplanes was attacked by one of our patrolling machines, which shot down three of them out of control.

"Information has been received of a successful action by Arab troops by the King of the Hedjaz, near Jedahah, on the Hedjaz Railway, 78 miles northwestward of Medina, on March 16. Under cover of a sand storm a company of Turkish camel corps was surprised and destroyed."

The worms that infest children from their birth are of two kinds, those that find lodgement in the stomach and those that are found in the intestines. The latter are the most destructive, as they cling to the walls of the intestines, and if not interfered with work havoc there. Miller's Worm Powders dislodge both kinds and while expelling them from the system serve to repair the damage they have caused.

GERMANY FAILED IN FIRST PHASE

Says Hillaire Belloc, Military Critic.

Could Not Turn the British Line.

London cable says: Writing in the Daily News, Hilaire Belloc, a well known military critic, says:

"The German offensive, which was opened by a cannonade an hour before dawn last Thursday, passed through a complete phase by Saturday morning, and the Germans themselves, in their despatches Saturday recognized the determination of that phase. All the principal activity was confined to the first 48 hours, and in those 48 hours the main result was attained.

"What was the object of the enemy and to what extent has the result, so far as we know it, upon this Sunday afternoon been achieved? The enemy's object, as has been recognized by every serious student of the last two days throughout Europe, was the turning of the British line by its right in the neighborhood of the Oise River. That conclusion he did not reach. In the course of the first great blow he bent back the right by several miles, but left the line reformed and intact.

"It is equally clear that whatever pressure was exercised upon the north of the line in the first day, or was repeated, as we know it was at the very end of the action on Saturday was only subsidiary to this main object of achieving success upon the south or right. It is true that the enemy massed upon the north, for cutting off the Cambrai, which salient, fully half of the total force which he launched in this first shock, but his intention must still have remained of ultimately affecting his move 20 or 30 miles away in the neighborhood of the upper Somme and Oise Rivers.

"The reason for this is that any considerable breach made through the British line in this district would have a decisive effect. It separates two armies of the allies; it would open a direct route towards Paris and it would permit future action in attempting for a short space at least, because the Oise Valley is marshy and might here be made a formidable obstacle.

Makes Breathing Easy. The constriction of the air passages and the struggle for breath, too familiar evidence of asthmatic trouble, cannot daunt Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This is the famous remedy which is known far and wide for its complete effectiveness even under very severe conditions. It is no untried, experimental preparation, but one with many years of strong service behind it. Buy it from your nearest dealer.

HUN DRIVE UPON ITALIANS SOON

Rome cable says: There is reason to believe the Austro-German offensive will break on the Italian front as soon as weather conditions permit. Italian and British aviators report the massing of large numbers of fresh enemy troops, including German airplane squadrons and large supplies of machine and heavy guns.

There has been remarkable aerial activity over the lines on the Italian front, the War Office announced today. Eight enemy machines were brought down. There has been a lively artillery battle at various places between Lake Garda and the Brenta.

Italian airplanes bombed railway lines in the Lagarina valley and the aviation grounds on the Livenza.

"MYSTERY GUN" SHELLS SPEED

London cable: A despatch of the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says:

"The bombardment of Paris by a long-range gun was as great a surprise to Germany as to other parts of the world. The Berlin Vorwaerts says that had the statement not been officially confirmed it would have been considered an unusually heavy war lie.

"The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which, like the other German newspapers, is unable to give any information about the construction of the gun, says the cannon must be provided with very long bores, as the shells travel 1½ kilometres (100 yards short of a mile) per second."

TO IGNORE HOLLAND'S ACTION.

Washington, D. C., Report.—Holland's reported decisions to refuse grain supplies offered by the United States in return for Dutch ships just taken over, will not cause the American or the British Governments, it was declared here today, to change the plan of action agreed on. The grain will be made available to the Dutch, and they can have it by sending ships for it. The Dutch ships here and in English ports will be put into use.

GERMAN DRIVE IS WANING; COUNTER-STROKE IS NEAR

Huns Made But Little Progress on Tuesday in Great Battle

Made a Heavy Assault in the Southern Area but Are Firmly Met

London, March 26.—While the German line of communications on the French battle front has been growing longer the British have constantly moved nearer their base of supplies. It is probable that the line where stern battle will be given is not far away from the present position of the allied armies.

New York, March 26.—The Associated Press issued the following summary of the situation to-night:

After six days of terrific fighting, the German offensive in France is beginning to show signs of losing its momentum. The progress of the enemy has materially slackened and the form of the dent made in the allied line west of Cambrai has begun to resemble the familiar wedge-like salient instead of the broad, straight forward movement of an offensive which carries all before it.

At its apex this wedge has gone beyond Albert, to the south of that place, and is to the westward of the old allied line as it stood a year ago when Von Hindenburg began his "strategic retreat." From this point the line runs off to the northeast at a gentle angle, with the line on the south running back until it reaches the Oise River.

In spite of tremendous exertions and terrible losses, the Germans' effort to widen the tip of this salient were defeated on Tuesday. The British lines have stood firm to the north and have forced the Germans to turn southward toward the point of least resistance.

Official statements issued at London confirm the report from Berlin that American forces are engaged in the struggle. They are reported as "fighting shoulder to shoulder" with the French and British in the region of Roye, on the southern side of the salient driven into the allied front. There has been no official report sent to Washington as to the identity of these troops who are taking part in this greatest battle in history.

ALLIES READY TO STRIKE.

With the slackening of the German pace there come indications that the allies are ready to strike back somewhere along the front. Just where this blow will be launched will not be known until it is struck, but it may be expected that its impact will be terrific. It is known that the Allied War Council at Versailles created a great strategic reserve of men to be used in just the contingency which confronts the armies which have borne the brunt of the fighting since last Thursday morning. This force will probably be launched when and where it is believed it will break the force of the German onslaught and send the enemy reeling back over the desert from which the British have slowly withdrawn.

Each succeeding day reveals the plan of the Germans absolutely to crush the allied lines west of Cambrai, a terrain which could not be defended by Von Hindenburg a year ago. Each official report shows that this sector is valueless from a military standpoint and that the Germans have paid a terrible price for their advance to the lines established by the allies during the first two years of warfare. It is officially reported that 70 German divisions, or 840,000 men, have taken part in the fighting, and that troops have been moved from every part of the western battle front to reinforce the armies which have been forcing the British to fall back. Observers at the front say that the German losses have been frightful, and that the enemy has lost from 10 to 20 per cent. of his men, by the most conservative estimates.

IMITATION OF VON KLUCK.

The situation as it stands seems to be a repetition of the dash of Gen. von Kluck on Paris in 1914, when the German artillery and transport could not keep up with the infantry, and the French were able to turn back the invaders at the Marne. Reports from various sectors in the past two days have indicated that the German infantry, relying on its mass attacks, has fought without the customary assistance of artillery. To bring up heavy guns requires time, and the German advance will steadily become more painful and costly.

NEW ASSAULT LAUNCHED.

With the British Army in France, March 26.—The Germans to-day followed up their progress of yesterday at Nesle, on the southern battle front, by launching a terrific assault against the British along a line running, roughly, between Hattencourt and the region of Roye. The British, co-operating with their French allies, were meeting the onslaught doggedly and gallantly, and a sanguinary struggle was in progress this afternoon.

Further north the enemy also developed a fresh offensive movement to the south of Suzanne, which lies a little northeast of Bray-Sur-Somme. But the Germans were pushing with less strength here than in the southern theatre, possibly for strategical reasons. These two sectors were the scene of most important operations to-day, although fighting was in progress along the whole great battle front. In the northern sector, about Achiet-le-Grand, Logeast Wood, and northward, where such desperate fighting was waged yesterday, the Germans had not renewed their attacks in strength at a late hour this afternoon.

FORMED A SALIENT.

The Allies to-day were probably in better condition to contest the German advance than they had been since the beginning of the offensive.

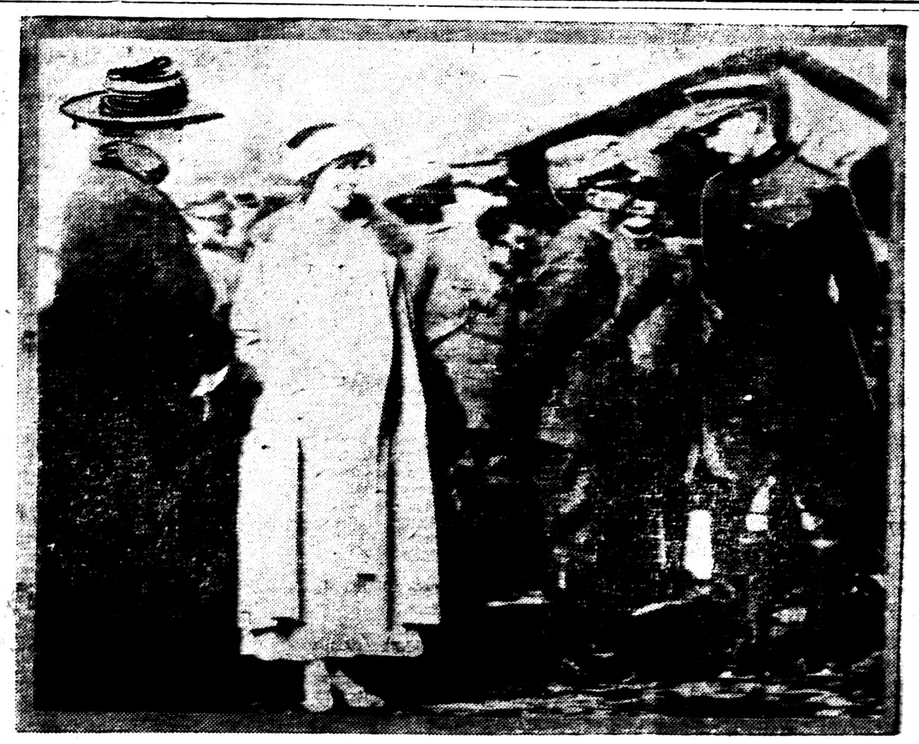
The capture of Nesle yesterday by the enemy was achieved after heavy fighting over a considerable front. The Germans advanced in strength both north and south of the town and by pressing the defending lines back in these places formed a salient from which the Allies were forced to withdraw, leaving Nesle in the hands of the enemy. Heavy fighting to-day in this section was forecast by the appearance of new masses of troops which the Germans brought up, ready for another push.

The fighting on Sunday and Monday in the neighborhood of Ervillers was most bitter. Throughout Sunday night and the early hours Monday the Germans kept pressing against the stubbornly contending British, who fought with such desperation against overwhelming odds that they repelled the onrushing infantry. After a breathing spell in the early morning the Germans again made a heavy assault between Ervillers and Gomiecourt and were caught in the British artillery barrage and crushed.

ERVILLERS ABANDONED.

A little later the enemy advanced once more and stormed the positions with such ferocity that it was feared Ervillers must go. Fresh British troops were sent up and carried out an immediate counter attack, relieving the situation.

The enemy, finding the road barred through this place, began hammering hard below Gomiecourt, in the region of Sapignies. The British line south of this place had already swung back to the west, and finally it became apparent that it would be safer to withdraw from Ervillers, Gomiecourt, and Sapignies and straighten out the front. This was done during the night, the withdrawal being effected in good order.



ROYAL COUPLES OF TWO ALLIED COUNTRIES REVIEW ITALIAN TROOPS.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium together with the King and Queen of Italy, witness a review of the Italian troops at the front.

FIGHT IN WOODS.

Latin American Countries Should Be Great Furniture Lands.

No other countries on the face of the earth possess such wonderful forests of valuable woods as do those comprising the Latin-American group, writes W. R. Tugenbaugh in Leslie's. In every republic of the West Indies, Central and South America, one may find cabinet woods, building woods, medicinal woods, dyewoods, aromatic woods and trees yielding resinous gums. In Hayti and Santo Domingo, as well as in other nearby localities, may be encountered a tree producing a cotton much in demand among upholsterers and mattress-makers, and extensively employed as a stuffing for life preservers. The rubber tree is in a class by itself, and in the interior of Brazil, Bolivia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia are primeval forests of this twentieth century necessity. Among the Indians and the lower class of natives the bamboo, of which there are many varieties, is a necessary, for it gives them household utensils and other useful articles.

The tropical fruit trees that exist in these lands are numerous, and I cannot recall one fruit that is not really delicious. Unfortunately, however, they are rather delicate and cannot stand rough handling or transportation. Indeed, some of the natives assert that many of their most excellent fruits are ripe and fit to eat for only short periods of time. No attempt is made to develop orchards or these trees, as we do in this country, for the reason that the demand is entirely local. They could, however, be made into excellent jams, jellies and preserves, and the fact that in practically all these countries the sugar cane flourishes and crude sugar for this purpose could be had very cheap, would, it seems to me, warrant some of our progressive manufacturers in looking into the problem, for the time is rapidly approaching when the United States cannot supply the requirements for such staples.

Of the resin-producing trees two are really famous, namely, the one yielding chicle, and the other giving balsam of Peru. Without the chicle tree, to be found chiefly in Southern Mexico, Guatemala and some near-by Central American countries, chewing gum could not be made. Due to American energy, this has developed into a wonderful industry in the countries to which the tree is indigenous. Balsam of Peru grows only in Salvador, and in that country along a limited strip of territory near the Pacific coast. It is used extensively in medicine.

The cabinet woods of these lands are all hard, and most of them insect resisting. All of them are susceptible of retaining a bright polish. Cedar grows in profusion in the higher altitudes. This wood is to-day almost extinct in the United States. With the exception of Uruguay, Argentina and Chile, every Latin-American country has thousands of mahogany trees. With this wealth of cabinet woods to be found in so many republics it is obvious that sooner or later we may expect a development of the furniture industry in these lands.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

GERMAN DRIVE SLOWING DOWN

Ally and U. S. Officers in Washington Confident.

Do Not Fear Big Offensive Elsewhere.

Washington despatch: The German drive at the British lines appeared to be slowing under the policy of elastic defence pursued by Field Marshal Haig, according to the opinion of allied and American army officers here, based on the official statements from London, Paris and Berlin. The greatest battle of the war this far, they believe, is entering its second stage, with the German forces facing an increasingly stubborn resistance. The outcome of this stage may not be discernible for several days.

The attitude of American military authorities was officially stated by Major-General March, acting chief of staff. He said:

"The War Department sees no cause for alarm on the part of the people of the United States. Sir Douglas Haig has announced that the British withdrawal was in accordance with a definite plan. The announcement is to be accepted."

Similar confidence of the ultimate defeat of the German effort was expressed by Major-General Leonard Wood before the Senate military committee, and Major-General Mlac-Lachlin, British military attache, voiced the feeling of the British officers here as to the work of their comrades in France in a statement noting that nothing resembling a break in the British lines yet had been achieved by the German rush.

Officers here think the enormous forces concentrated in the drive at the British front preludes the possibility of a major offensive by the Germans elsewhere on the lines in France. In Italy, however, masses of Austrian troops formerly occupied in Russia now are available to strengthen the Austro-German forces for a big movement. Captured Russian guns might be used to good effect, it was stated. The only Austrian forces not on the western front are artillery units.

TONS OF BOMBS ON FOE TROOPS

German Infantry Foiled by British Fliers.

Massed Battalions Shattered Terribly.

London, March 26.—An official statement of the aerial operations to-night says:

"On Monday our airplanes were employed almost entirely in attacking the enemy's troops and transport massed in the areas behind the battle front and in attacking them with machine-gun fire from low heights. Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped in this work, and over 100,000 rounds were fired from the machine guns.

"All our pilots reported that the ground targets offered by the enemy surpassed description. They were able to drop their bombs with accuracy and fire with effect right into the centre of the infantry battalions in close formation and into columns of cavalry and transport.

"A certain amount of fighting in the air took place, but it was less intense than on the previous day. Thirteen hostile airplanes were brought down and ten were driven down out of control. Eight of our machines are missing. The majority of our casualties were caused to the low-flying machines by fire from the ground.

"During the night our night-flying airplanes continued to bomb and attack with machine gunfire the enemy's troops in his forward areas and transport on the roads leading to the front."

A Pleasant Purgative—Parmalee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act along the whole alimentary and excretory passage. They are not drastic in their work, but mildly purgative, and the pleasure of taking them is only equalled by the gratifying effect they produce. Compounded only of vegetable substances the curative qualities of which were fully tested, they afford relief without chance of injury.

SEED POTATOES.

Ontario Government's Plans for the North.

Toronto, March 26.—For the purpose of growing all the seed potatoes the Department of Agriculture requires for distribution to children throughout the province for school farms, forty acres of land are to be immediately set aside at the Burwash and Fort William Experimental Farms. This seed will be used for further experimental purposes by the department. The seed that is to be used this year on these farms was purchased in New Brunswick.

The time is rapidly approaching for the department to launch its big scheme, which has been under way for several months, to make the great fertile lands of Northern Ontario the seed potato ground for Ontario. As the result of experiments last year, it is known that the land north and west from Muskoka is the very best for growing potatoes, and the Government expects to take off a big crop, which will be distributed at reasonable prices to the farmers the following spring.

About May 1 three carloads of potatoes will be shipped from New Brunswick for distribution among Ontario farmers. They will be sent to Huntsville, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur, and will be sold in bulk at the rate of $1.75 a bag, f.o.b. these points. During the first two weeks of next month the district representative will discuss with the farmers the po... ...tion and urge upon them the ... ...ility of raising potatoes from this selected seed.

NEW HUN PLANES.

Stories of Giant Machines Being Heard.

London cable says: There have been many reports recently about mysterious multiple-engined German airplanes of gigantic size. In the past few days the German newspapers have been mentioning them guardedly under the title of "reisenflugzeug," or giant airplane type.

According to aviation experts here, two types of these machines have thus far appeared on the western front, one a four-engined biplane and and other a six-engined triplane. Both machines appear to be still in the experimental stage. Some time ago Hans Volmoller, one of the pioneers of German aviation, was kill... testing one of these machines.

A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtakes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine.

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