

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN WEST

Statement issued from highest official sources tells how mistakes of early stages of the war were rectified.

The Christian Science Monitor's Paris correspondent sends the following regarding an official review of the campaign for the past six months:

Paris, France.—A long review issued from the highest French official sources deals with the western campaign during the first six months. In important points of detail it adds considerably to present information, and its comments on the causes which led to the retreat to Paris are particularly interesting. Dealing with the failure of the operations in Alsace and Lorraine which were aimed at retaining a large part of the German forces far from the northern theatre of operations, it mentions that in Alsace failure was due to the incompetency of a leader who was at once relieved of his command.

In Lorraine, the French offensive, which began brilliantly on Aug. 14, finally failed, owing to the strong organization of the region, to the power of the German artillery operating over ground minutely surveyed and finally to the default of certain French units.

In regard to the battle in the north, which was postponed owing to the desirability of waiting for the British army, the review states that on Aug. 20, the French concentration was finished, and the general in chief gave orders for the French center and left to take the offensive. In Aug. 21, the French offensive in the center began with 10 army corps. On Aug. 22 it failed, and the reasons for the failure are stated to have been individual and collective failures, imprudences committed under German fire, divisions badly engaged, reckless deployments, precipitate retreats, premature waste of men, and finally the inadequacy of certain of the French troops and their leaders, both as regards the use of infantry and artillery. As a result of these facts, the review makes use of the difficult country were able to secure the utmost profit from the advantages which the superiority of their units gave them.

Retreat to Marne

This defeat compelled General Joffre to make the famous retreat to the Marne, while at the same time gathering together a new army which is stated to have consisted of two army corps, five reserve divisions, and a Moorish brigade, for use when the French army should finally make a stand. On Sept. 1, it is stated, General Joffre fixed as an extreme limit for the movement of retreat the line Bray-sur-Seine, Nogent-sur-Seine, Arcis-sur-Aube, Vitry-le-François, the region to the north of Bar-le-Duc. By September 4, the envelopment of the Allies' left was no longer possible. The French army had been able to occupy the line Sezanne, Villers St. Georges, and Courchamp. The British forces were engaged between the Seine and the Marne, closely connected with the rest of the French forces, and with the newly created army on their left. On Sept. 4 General Joffre ordered all the armies to hold themselves ready, and on the 5th, he addressed to the commanders of the armies an order to attack. "The hour has come," he said, "to advance at all costs."

The review then deals with the seven day's battle on Marne in which over 2,000,000 men were engaged, each army gaining ground step by step, opening the road to its neighbor, supported at once by it, attacking in the flank the adversary which the day before it had attacked in the front, the efforts of one combining closely with those of the other in unity of intention and method animating the supreme command. To give this victory its full meaning, the report says, it is necessary to add that it was gained by troops who for two weeks had been retreating, and who, when the order for the offensive was gained, were found to be as eager as on the first day.

North of Oise

Following this came the rush to the sea, lasting from Sept. 13 to Oct. 23. The commander-in-chief had quite early made preparations in expectation of the German flanking movement, the flanking movement which, it is said, everything led them to expect, the Germans being lacking in invention.

The Germans had an advantage over the French in the fact that the concentration of their front threatened the length of their transports, but in spite of this initial inferiority, the Allies always arrived in time. From the middle of September to the last week in October fighting went on continually north of the Oise, but all the time the Allies were slipping northwards. On the German side the movement brought into line more than 18 new army corps, including 12 active corps, six reserve corps, and four cavalry corps. On the French side it ended in the constitution of three fresh armies on the left and in the transporting to the same district of the British army and the Belgian army from Antwerp.

Touton Failure.

The movement northwards having come to a stop at the sea, events in Poland compelled the German general staff to seek a decision in the west at all costs. This decision would be obtained if the French left were pierced or driven in. To reach Calais thus breaking the French left, to carry Ypres, that is, to cut it in half, through both points to threaten the

communications and supplies of the British expeditionary army, perhaps even to threaten Britain in her island, such is the German plan in the battle of Flanders. It was a plan that could not be executed, and the battle of Calais, as also the battle of Ypres, are shown to have ended in the complete failure of the German efforts. In the battle of Ypres, the compiler of the report states that during the three weeks it lasted, 40,000 Germans were left on the field and from this he calculates that the Germans lost in this battle alone over 150,000 men.

Continuing the report deals with the character and results of the operations since the battle of Flanders, the period from Nov. 30 to Feb. 1. The effort of the French supreme command is stated to have confined itself to local attacks, the main object being to hold on the western front as large a number of German corps as possible, and so to hinder the withdrawal of the troops which the French supreme command knew the Germans were anxious to despatch to Russia. The numbers actually transported to the eastern front are stated to have been very moderate. Of the 52 army corps facing the Allies in the west, Germany has only taken four and a half corps to the eastern front.

Being thus, climatic conditions were such as to diminish the effectiveness of offensive operations, and to add to the costliness of such operations, and this was another reason for postponing them. Again, from this time onward the Allies could count upon a steadily expanding growth equally in point of numbers and units as of material, while the German forces, which have attained the maximum, can only diminish both in numbers and value.

Progress

Striking a balance of gains, and losses, the report says that the total result has been a general progress of the allied troops, very marked at certain points, and a general falling back of the Germans except northeast of Soissons. Then the German offensive in Poland has been checked, while the Russian offensive continues in Galicia and the Carpathians. A large part of the Turkish Caucasian army has been annihilated, and it is added that Germany has exhausted her resources of officers, there being now an average of 12 officers to a regiment. Henceforth, it is said, Germany will only be able to develop her resources in men to the detriment of the existing units. The allied armies, on the contrary, possess the power of reinforcing themselves in a very considerable degree.

English Sidelights On The War.

Major-Gen. Gerald Ellison, who has been promoted to substantive general's rank, and is now acting as deputy chief of the staff to Sir John French, is a hard-headed staff officer, who has spent all his time since the Boer war in studying problems of army organization. He was secretary to the Escher committee, which created the army council, and subsequently as private secretary to Lord Haldane he worked out all the details of the scheme of organization for the territorial force. He is supposed to know more about army organization than any other living British officer.

The London Times says: "An organized plot is in operation in this country by which German agents are promoting and fostering strikes among our workmen. The object is chiefly to prevent or delay the fulfillment of contracts for the manufacture of munitions of war, and also, no doubt, to obtain as much information as possible regarding the processes of manufacture and other details which would be of service to the enemy. Already convincing evidence of the reality of this plot has been obtained by the Intelligence Division of the Admiralty. It has been discovered that the agents take every opportunity of associating with the workmen in their leisure time, and artfully suggest new grievances or foster any that they may find already existing. Even if

In Thousands of Homes

early and certain relief is found for the ailments to which all are subject—ailments due to defective or irregular action of the stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels—in the most famous family remedy, the world has ever known.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are justly famous because they have proved to be so reliable as correctives or preventives of the sufferings, dull feelings and danger due to indigestion or biliousness. If you will try them to cleanse your system, purify your blood, tone your stomach, stimulate your liver and regulate your bowels, you will know why so many rely on Beecham's Pills to

Insure Health and Happiness

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

SCENES ATTENDING EXPLOSION OF A DERELICT.



This picture shows the wreck of the five masted schooner Elizabeth Palmer, blown up by the United States coast guard cutter Mohawk. First, the derelict, a danger to navigation; second, the explosion, which shattered it, the cutter steaming away in the distance. The photograph was obtained by A. E. Gregory, chief electrician of the Mohawk.

these agents do not always succeed in bringing about an actual strike, they may at least hope, by spreading discontent, to cause their victims to 'play' frequently and so diminish output. Moreover, they are undoubtedly doing all they can to induce workmen to drink too much—another easy means of accomplishing their main object. As they have plenty of money, they are able by 'standing treat' to foster drinking habits and also to win the confidence and friendship of the unwary."

"The outbreak of war," says the British Controller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, in an official report, naturally provided a stimulus to inventions connected with military and naval subjects, particularly aerial warfare and submarine mining. Bombs and their projection from air craft have claimed considerable attention from inventors, as also have means for detecting submarines and torpedoes and for protecting ships from them. Revival of ancient methods of warfare is shown in applications for darts, mechanical means of throwing bombs and other projectiles, and body armor; other inventions include bullet-proof shields, periscopes for trench work, sleeping bags, and combination knives, forks, and spoons. The disaster to the submarine A-7 directed attention to the problem of locating wrecked submarines and signalling to and from their occupants. In the field of aeronautics, in which invention had been very active during the last few years, a marked falling off is observed."

Another recent promotion in the English army is that of Major-Gen. Guthrie Smith, who has been director of artillery for the past two years, and has had an enormous amount of work upon his shoulders in consequence.

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed. Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c. per bottle.

Stood the Test

Whyte & Mackay's Scotch Whisky has stood the test for years. Always pure, and is one of the few whiskies that can be safely used in the sick room.

When you want a smooth and agreeable stimulant be sure to get

Whyte & Mackay's

REST HOSPITAL NEAR BRITISH ARMY LINES

Institution for Men Suffering from Exhaustion Due to Trench Life and Roar of Artillery Brings Quick Reformation.

Not far behind the British firing line in France is a hospital, the patients of which are neither wounded nor afflicted with any particular illness. Any soldier can get admitted there, but only for a limited time. It is simply a "recreation home" established in an old lute factory, in which modern hospital conveniences of various kinds have been installed. The building is situated in close proximity to a railroad station, making convenient the transportation of patients to and from the institution.

A British medical officer founded this establishment, after he had made the observation that the regular field hospitals were being crowded needlessly with patients whose ailments were caused only by exhaustion. Such sufferers now are conveyed to the recreation home, where soon after arrival they are divided into two groups, those who will be returned to their regiments after a rest and the more serious cases which eventually will be transferred to a regular hospital.

How useful this auxiliary hospital is to the military medical service is demonstrated by the fact that 5,822 soldiers treated no fewer than 2,713 recovered within a fortnight and returned to the front.

The patients usually arrive during the night. Most of them are in a state nearing collapse, and as a rule are infested so badly with vermin that they have to be temporarily isolated. Upon arrival they are divested of their soiled clothes, and after a cursory medical examination receive a nourishing meal of easily digestible food. Sometimes several days may elapse without a single soldier arriving, but at other times they come in droves of a hundred or more.

Whenever a large contingent is sent to the recreation hospital the authorities must be notified beforehand, so as to make sure accommodations are available, since no more than a thousand persons can be housed and taken care of at one time.

The first night a new arrival has to spend in the so-called "dirty" quar-

"Preserved Purity"

"SALADA"

Tea in Sealed Air-tight Packets, keeping all the goodness in, and shutting all contamination out.

BLACK, GREEN OR MIXED.

SEALED PACKETS ONLY.

ters of the hospital. The next morning, after a bath, the soldier gets back his uniform, brushed clean, pressed, mended and disinfected. His underclothes, however, have been sent to the laundry, but he receives a new set and three woollen blankets. He is permitted to enter the "clean" section, where nearly all newcomers immediately take to their beds and go to sleep. For several days their one and only desire is to sleep, and they barely summon enough energy to get up and partake of a meal. And this is practically all the treatment that a majority of the cases require.

Four meals are served daily, and the attendants have orders from the physicians in charge to let the patients eat as much as they like of the plain, but wholesome food. After a few days of sleeping and eating the mentality of a patient usually commences to rouse itself. He gets an ambition to write letters, read newspapers and take part in the games with which soldiers pass the time during convalescence.

In the next stage of his rehabilitation he proceeds to attend to his personal appearance. He gets a shave and a hair cut and has his feet treated. In a day or two more he may be seen regularly in the chapel, and then the house physician begins to take frequent notes of the convalescent's progress. His days of recreation are drawing rapidly to a close, and in a short while he again will be on his feet.

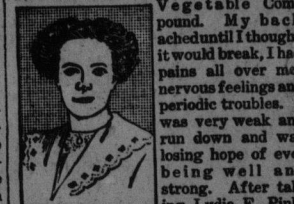
DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH POWDER. Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Shower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 50c. a box; 10c. a packet. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or *Edmunds, Boston & Co., Limited, Toronto.*

SANTAL MIDY. CATARRH and DISCHARGES Relieved in 24 Hours. Each Capsule contains the MIDY. Beware of counterfeits.

LOSING HOPE WOMAN VERY ILL

Finally Restored To Health By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bellefonte, Ohio.—"I was in a terrible state before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My back ached until I thought it would break. I had pains all over me, nervous feelings and periodic troubles. I was very weak and run down and was losing hope of ever being well and strong. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I improved rapidly and today am a well woman. I cannot tell you how happy I feel and I cannot say too much for your Compound. Would not be without it in the house if it cost three times the amount."—Mrs. CHAS. CHAPMAN, R. F. D. No. 7, Bellefonte, Ohio.



Woman's Precious Gift. The one which she should most zealously guard, is her health, but it is the one most often neglected, until some ailment peculiar to her sex has fastened itself upon her. When so affected such women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy that has been wonderfully successful in restoring health to suffering women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Perfection

Perfection

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment.

Practically every doctor advises his patients to keep a little whisky in the house—a whisky that is absolutely pure and wholesome, that is up to the full strength standard and that has the mature flavor and digestibility of natural age. McCallum's Perfection Scotch adequately meets these requirements of the medical fraternity.

Beware of Imitations—Always Ask for D. & J. McCallum's