

## Rheumatism

A HOME CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the spring of 1903 I was attacked by rheumatism and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered only three years. I tried remedies after remedies, and doctor after doctor, but with no result. I was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number of people who were afflicted and even bedridden with rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long looked for means of curing your rheumatism, you may send the price of \$1.00, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write to:

Mark H. Jackson, No. 241 E. Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Mr. Jackson responsible. Statement true.

## German Imperial Chancellor Still Confident

But Admits Enthusiasm Amongst People Lagging.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25. — "Germany maintains her readiness for peace, despite repeated rejections of peace offers from the central powers," declared Admiral Von Hintze, the German foreign secretary, in addressing the reichstag main committee today.

Speaking on the recent Austrian proposal, Admiral Von Hintze said that the German government's attitude toward peace had been manifested to the whole world in repeated appeals.

"We maintain this appeal for peace, our readiness for peace," he continued, "despite the partly peering, partly sneering, rejections which we have experienced from our enemies. In this we are in full accord with our allies."

The foreign secretary said that after the previous failures it had appeared to the German government that it should not take any further steps in this direction, and that a moment when the nation's enemies were suffering from was psychosis and the intoxication of victory was not a suitable time for new appeals for peace.

"The appeal, however, was made," the secretary added.

Expressing confidence in Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, the imperial chancellor, Von Hertling, said they would be equal to the situation and that the allies' "premature cries of victory" will soon die away.

He continued: "Certainly the pure enthusiasm which characterized August, 1914, could not last, but the firm resolve to hold out till the end will, despite all vacillations and vicissitudes, continue. The people at home will not leave the army in the lurch just when everything is at stake. From the first day we waged the war as a war of defence. Only to defend ourselves did we invade Belgium."

In vigorously defending Germany's action toward Belgium, the imperial chancellor admitted that in invading Belgium, Germany transgressed the written law, but he said:

"As for individuals so is there also for states another law. That is the law of self-defence."

He repeated the German contention that there were grounds for the fear that the enemy would invade Belgium and referred to alleged proofs from Belgian archives of Belgium's dubious neutrality. He also alluded to offers of peace to Belgium before the invasion, and again after the capture of Liege, which Belgium refused to entertain.

In all future fighting, both on the west and the east, the imperial chancellor said, it would be solely a question of defence. He declared that the submarine warfare is slowly but surely diminishing allied tonnage.

"Above all," he said, "it is restricting the transportation of reinforcements of men and material from the United States."

The German imperial chancellor complained of the lack of attention his acquiescence in the four points laid down by President Wilson as peace essentials had met from the American executive.

The chancellor asserted that on February 22 of this year he declared in the reichstag his agreement in principle with the possibility of discussing a general peace on the basis of the four points of President Wilson's message of February 2, but that President Wilson neither at that time nor since had taken any notice of the chancellor's declaration.

Count Von Hertling concluded by declaring that he favored the formation of a league of nations, the promotion of universal, successive disarmament in equal portions, establishment of obligatory courts of arbitration, the freedom of the seas and the protection of small nations.

"We have never concealed the fact," said Chancellor Von Hertling in the course of his address, "that all thoughts of conquest were far from our mind. But how do things stand on the opposite side? If one credited the utterances of the enemy, official and unofficial, they only desire to repel a Germany, which in criminal arrogance is striving for world hegemony; a fight for freedom and justice, against German imperialism and Prussian militarism."

"We know better. The world war was prepared years ago by the well known encircling policy of King Edward. In France there are those extensive war literature which referred to impending war with Germany. Austria-Hungary's influence in the Balkans was to be eliminated. The Russian expansion movement and the pan-Slavic idea demanded it."

"The match was not put to the powder by the Prussian military party, but while the German Emperor was up to the last moment endeavoring to preserve peace, the Russian military party put through mobilization against the will of the weak Czar and thereby made war unavoidable."

"The official account of the Soukhomlinoff trial made this clear to everyone who desired to see. We can look calmly forward to the judgement of posterity. For the present, it is true, those who are in power in the enemy countries have succeeded by unparalleled campaign of lies and calumny in obscuring the truth. When a result was not obtained by the spoken or written word, it was accomplished by pictorial representations—productions of absolutely devilish fantasy from which one turns with horror and disgust. But the object has been attained. Hatred has been raised among the enemy peoples against the central powers and particularly against Germany—a hatred which eschews all moderation and chokes off all just judgement."

"You have all read Premier Clemenceau's last speech, a speech which seemed in its fanatical hatred and the coarseness of mind displayed to surpass anything hitherto achieved, but in America it found a many-voiced echo as is proved by the pronouncements that are reaching our ears from across the ocean."

"The wildest war fury is at present raging in the United States. The people are intoxicated with the idea that America must bring the blessings of modern kultur (?) to the enslaved peoples of Central Europe, while at the same time they are objecting to the many millions of dollars which the war armaments are causing to flow into the pockets of the business men."

"Theory and practice are two different things. The old proverb of the 'mote in another's eye and the beam in one's own,' finds constant illustration in the machinations of the Entente. They are never tired of condemning our march into Belgium but they pass over the oppression of Greece, and the enforced abdication of its king as if they were matters of course. They assert that they are fighting to protect oppressed nations, but the century old sorrows and the justifiable grievances of Ireland, nowhere find a hearing, not even in America, where the people are acquainted with them through the numerous Irish emigrants. The British government which is especially fond of talking of right and justice recently found it compatible with those principles to recognize the conglomerate rabble of Czech-Slovaks as a belligerent power."

"How will the German people have to meet that. Will it, foreboding, beg for mercy in fear and trembling? No, gentlemen; remembering its great past and its still greater mission in the future it will stand erect and not cringe or grovel."

"The situation is serious but it gives us no ground for deep depression. The iron wall of the western front is not broken."

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The speech of Count Von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, delivered yesterday in the reichstag main committee made an unfavorable impression upon the reichstag

members, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports. The address is considered to have been unequal to the gravity of the situation in that parliamentary body whose parties were to meet this morning to decide upon their attitude toward the chancellor.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says it hears authoritatively that if Count Von Hertling resigns, Vice-Chancellor Von Payer and Herr Freiberg, vice-president of the Prussian ministry of state, will also resign.

## ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa. — "I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and I felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."

Lowell, Mich. — "I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."

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## Why Not Try LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

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## Official Statements

(Continued from Page 5.)

"North of this post the Lancashire troops cleared the west bank of the canal as far as La Folie wood and captured Noyelles-sur-L'Escaut, Cantaing and Fontaine-Notre-Dame."

"The Lancashire troops are making progress east of Fontaine-Notre-Dame and are operating in conjunction with Canadian troops north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road. Here the enemy resisted strongly and suffered heavy losses in killed and prisoners."

"North of the Atras-Cambrai road, Canadian and English battalions pushed forward to the east and north. At Raillencourt strong hostile counter-attacks launched by the enemy yesterday evening were beaten back with loss."

"Today the Canadians gained possession of this village and the adjoining village of Sully, with the trench system running through these villages."

"Further north the Londoners entered Pailleur."

"The number of prisoners and guns captured continues to increase."

"Twenty-two German machines and eight balloons were shot down by our airmen. Twenty enemy machines were driven down out of control in the course of the air fighting. Another machine was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire."

"Nineteen of our machines are missing."

FRENCH.

PARIS, Sept. 28. — "Our repeated attacks on the plateau north of the Aisne finally compelled the

enemy to retire towards the Ailette river."

"East of the line of Allemant and Jouy, pursuing the German rearguards, we occupied the village and southern outskirts of Pinon forest. Vandesson, Chavignon and Fort Malmaison also were captured."

"Further south we progressed considerably in the plateau north of Vailly."

"In the Champagne the day was marked by violent German counter-attacks on our right. Desperate fighting is proceeding in the Boucouville region on the heights south of Gratreuil."

"Army of the East: The day of the 27th was marked by a general advance along the whole front and by new captures of a large number of prisoners and important material. On the left, the allied troops broke up the resistance of the enemy forces between Lakes Presba and Ochrida. Northwest of Monastir we have made an advance of more than eighteen kilometres at certain points. We have progressed beyond Krushevo and are marching on Kichevo."

"In the centre the Serbians, who entered Veles on Sept. 26, despite

strong resistance by the enemy, are pushing forward on the front of Karabuniste-Rudnik, 35 kilometres (22 miles from Uskub). They have reached the region of Kochana and Rafavista and cavalry units have reached the region of Le Hovo, about ten kilometres (six miles) from the Bulgarian frontier."

"On the right the allied forces occupied the region of Strumnitza and are ascending the valley of the Strumnitza toward the east."

"The number of guns captured is more than three hundred."

ITALIAN.

ROME, Sept. 28. — "On Sept. 25 our troops, in co-operation with our allies, continued their advance from the previous line and occupied Ponte di Buehni and Verbania Malo. The enemy put up a stubborn resistance on the eastern slopes of the Dragisheh and Baba mountain ranges, but was attacked with great impetus and overwhelmed."

"Our columns, hard pressing his rearguard, occupied Krushevo on the following day and on the 27th, in spite of the difficulty of the ground, they had passed all the mountainous massifs between the valleys of the Cerna and the Volika. Having reached the Monastir-Kichevo road north of Demirhisar they are tirelessly continuing their march towards their objectives."

The Italian statement of Sunday says:

"In Macedonia, according to the latest information, our troops are continuing their vigorous advance across the massif of Mont Baba and have overcome obstinate enemy resistance. In the region west of Krushevo they have broken the resistance of strong rearguards. The Italians are astride the Krushevo-Cerna road, where it comes out south of Sop on the main road from Monastir to Kichevo."

"The Bulgarians are retreating rapidly before our columns which are marching forward along the whole front. We have occupied the towns of Pribilitsi and Kochiste."

AUSTRIAN.

VIENNA, Sept. 28 (Via London). Austrian troops have gone to the assistance of the Bulgarians. Enemy attacks west of Lake Ochrida, in a defensive sector which we have taken over from the Bulgarians, have been repulsed."

BRITISH.

LONDON, Sept. 27. — "Portions of our first and third armies, under the command respectively of Generals Sir Henry Horne and Sir Julian Byng, attacked this morning before dawn on a wide front in the general direction of Cambrai."

Notwithstanding the great strength of the enemy's positions, especially in the northern sector of the attack where the Canal du Nord and open ground, sloping toward the enemy, rendered our advance most difficult, all our objectives have been reached."

"Further north the fifth division captured Beaucamp and combining with Lancashire men of the second division, have cleared Beaucamp ridge, which runs northeastwards towards Marcoing."

"On the right centre, guards and the third divisions of the sixth corps, under General Haldane, breaking through the enemy's defences east of Havincourt, carried the village of Flesquières and gained possession of a long spur which runs eastward from that village toward Marcoing."

"On their left, Scottish and naval units of the 17th Corps, having stormed the line of the Canal du Nord east and southeast of Moeuvres were at first checked by the defences of Graincourt. Outflanking this village from the north, they seized Annex and carried forward the whole front of the corps."

"On the extreme right, American detachments captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defences of the main Hindenburg system southwest of Le Catelet."

"The village of Graincourt was captured and the advance continued to Cantaing and Fontaine Notre Dame. In the left centre the Canadian corps, under General Currie, attacking with the first, third and fourth divisions, forced a passage of the Canal du Nord and captured the villages of Sains-le-Marquion and Bourlone, with the wooded heights of Bourlone hill."

"Substantial progress has been made toward Raillencourt and Payneourt."

"Our deep advance astride the Arras-Cambrai road was greatly assisted by the close co-operation of the 22nd Corps, under General

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Godley, south and north of the Sense and Scarpe rivers.

"The 56th London division of this corps crossed the Canal du Nord and, attacking 'northward', has captured Sauchy Leestre and Sauchy Cauchy."

"North of the Scarpe, on the extreme left, English and Scottish troops completed the capture of Arleux-en-Gohelle and the German trench system in the vicinity of that village."

"Perfect co-operation between the commanders of neighboring units and formations, between infantry, artillery, tanks and aircraft, together with the gallantry and resource of all ranks have again enabled us to achieve complete success at relatively small cost. Several thousand prisoners and many guns have been captured."

FRENCH.

PARIS, Sept. 27. — The French troops in the battleline east of Reims made further advances today, and in the two days' battle have taken more than 10,000 prisoners and considerable war material. The total advance by the French has been about five miles at certain points.

"We broke the enemy resistance on the whole battlefront."

"On the right we advanced our lines a kilometre, capturing Bois-de-L'Echelle and Cernay. We freed the railway from Challerange for four kilometres and pressed more than two kilometres northward."

"General Gouraud's army continued today splendidly to assault the formidable enemy positions in Champagne. Clinging to the inextricable maze of trenches, redoubts and labyrinth, in which they were unearched, the Germans tried to oppose our advance, but it was in vain. They are throwing in their reserves, one division after the other, but our troops with admirable tenacity are carrying them one after another, all the redoubts bristling with machine guns. Our advance continues methodically everywhere. We are reaching the line of the hill tops."

ITALIAN.

ROME, Sept. 27. — "There was considerable artillery activity in the Lagarina valley, on the Pasubio and in the Posina basin, and the Astico valley on some sectors of the Piave line. Northeast of Laghi patrols put enemy parties to flight in disorder and took prisoners in the Orme valley."

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