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BRAZILIAN CHAMBER DECLARES STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY

Vote Practically Unanimous,
Standing 149 to 1.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies today, by an almost unanimous vote, declared that a state of war existed between Germany and Brazil. The vote was 149 to 1.

The tribunes of the chamber were filled to capacity. After a debate on the opportuneness of proclaiming martial law, the president of the diplomatic commission spoke in favor of a law worded as follows:

"A state of war between Germany and Brazil is hereby proclaimed and the president is authorized to adopt the measure announced in his message of the 25th of October, and to take all steps tending to insure national defence and public security."

The virtually unanimous vote of the deputies was received with general acclamation.

The Senate afterwards unanimously approved the proclamation of a state of war with Germany.

President Braz has sanctioned the proclamation of a state of war with Germany.

This makes the eighteenth country at war with Germany.

WRITER KEARY DEAD.
London, Oct. 27.—Charles F. Keary, the novelist and writer, died Friday.

Charles F. Keary, in addition to writing fiction, was the author of works on history and philosophy. He also wrote on antiquarian subjects, and was formerly on the staff of the British museum.

WASHINGTON APPROVES LEGION OF POLANDERS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Approval has been given by the war department to the project of Ignace Paderewski of raising a Polish legion in this country for service in Europe. In announcing this today, Secretary of War Baker explained that the force will "not be articulated directly with the American army," but refused to give any further information, saying the plan was wholly that of its originator.

It is against the policy of the department to admit such special organizations to the ranks of the American army. Aid in the way of equipment and training, however, probably will be given.

It is not known here whether it is proposed to use the legion in France or on the eastern front.

**SCROFULA AND ALL
HUMORS GIVE WAY**

There are many things learned from experience and observation that the older generation should impress upon the younger. Among them is the fact that scrofula and other humors, which produce eczema, boils, pimples and other eruptions, can be most successfully treated with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great medicine is a peculiar combination of remarkably effective, blood-purifying and health-giving roots, herbs and barks, which are gathered especially for it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has stood the test of forty years.

Get a bottle today—now—from your nearest drug store. Always keep it on hand.

CAMPAIGN OF 1917 HAS SHOWN HOPELESSNESS OF GERMAN CAUSE DESPITE COLLAPSE OF RUSSIA

Germans Have Been Incapable of Sustained Effort in West, Where, Military Critic Insists, War Is Bound To Be Decided.

By Frank H. Simonds

Author of "The Great War," "They Shall Not Pass."

[Written for The London Advertiser and The New York Tribune—Copyright 1917—The Tribune Association.]

The campaign of 1914 in the west ended on the 11th day of November with the repulse of the Prussian Guard before Ypres. The campaign of 1915 flickered out with the termination of the allied offensives in Champagne and Loos in the first days of October. The campaign of 1916 ended with the British success at Beaumont-Hamel on the 13th of November. We are then rapidly approaching the date which will see the end of the operations of the present year. It is conceivable that there will be more activity this winter than in the two preceding winters. Secretary Baker, in a recent statement, has foreshadowed a winter campaign. Yet it is essential to recognize that the weather conditions in Flanders, where the main attacks must be made, since the British are there, are such that in all previous great wars and in the present war in the past three years it has been necessary to give over active operations from November until April.

The present is then perhaps an appropriate time for reviewing the fourth campaign of the war, and since the fourth campaign has been the main operation of the war a review should serve to indicate the premise of the conflict up to the present moment.

Looking backward for a moment, it will be recalled that the first great campaign in the west saw the German offensive broken at the Marne, with the dislocation of all German strategic combinations for the immediate destruction of French military power, and saw subsequently the utter defeat of the German second drive directed at Calais and intended to gain control of the channel ports. Thereafter Germany was pinned down to the trenches from Neuport to Switzerland, and while still possessing superior numbers, superior material and superior reserves, was condemned to a sterile trench war. These two great conflicts, which will make the 1914 campaign in the west forever memorable, ended in substantial victory for the Allies, since one of the German attacks was broken and rolled back for many miles and the other stopped almost at the point of its origin before Ypres.

The second campaign of the war, that of 1915, saw Germany deliberately accepting a defensive on the west, while she fought and succeeded in breaking Russian military power in the east, and later in opening a highway to Turkey in Asia. In this campaign the Allies tried to pass to the offensive and break the German defensive by spring operations in Champagne and in Artois, and by their great combined attack in Champagne and at Loos in September. All Allied offensives in the west in this period failed in everything but the local and incidental gains. While Germany conquered 100,000 square miles of Russia, destroyed Serbia, created Mitteleuropa, the French and the British took trenches, some thousands of prisoners and some guns, but were held up before the German reserve positions both in Champagne and in Artois. As the campaign of 1914 had been a defeat of the German offensive, the campaign of 1915 was a defeat for Allied efforts to pass to an effective offensive.

The third campaign of the war, that of 1916, opened with the colossal German attack upon Verdun. It was designed to accomplish in the west what had been achieved in the east. It was the second attempt to dispose of France before England could aid, and when it was begun in February, England was still unable to render effective aid to her ally. Having disposed of her eastern foe and united her southern allies, Germany endeavored from February to July to deal such a

blow at France as would put France definitely out of the war. During this time the French were condemned to a costly defensive, and the new British armies were incapable of effective co-operation. But on the 1st of July, the British army on the Somme, together with the French, passed to the offensive, and slowly but surely wrested the supremacy in the west from the Germans, compelling the Germans to give over their attack at Verdun and to strive in a desperate defensive to check the

British at the Somme. This defensive failed to prevent British advances, which ultimately compelled the general German retirement from Arras to Soissons in the following spring, and in the closing days of 1916 the French were able to pass to the offensive before Verdun, and retake Vaux and Douaumont and most of the important lost ground.

But while conducting this desperate defensive in the west and sending many divisions to support the Austrians before Verdun, and retake Vaux and Douaumont and most of the important lost ground.

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5 Passenger Touring Sedan

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"The Maxwell's real greatness is on the inside—the mechanical parts you can't see."

But the wonderful new 1918 Maxwell has just been delivered to us.

Now we've changed our tune.

Today we say:

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Always the most efficient—most economical light car built, the Maxwell now has:

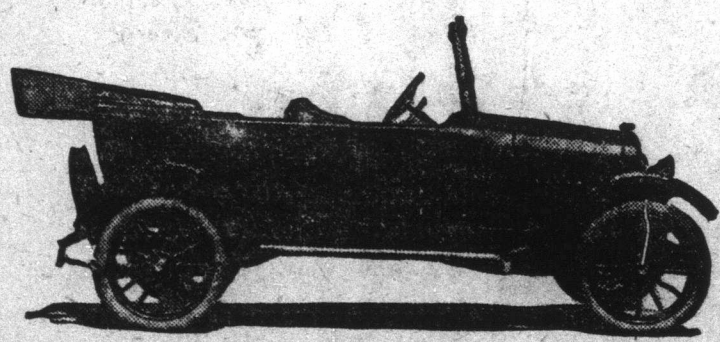
A 6-inch longer wheel base, making it larger and roomier.

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Stanfield's Original Pure Wool: the garment that has made Stanfield's famous. Pure lamb's wool, extra warm and absorbent, and wonderfully durable. Red, Blue and Black Label, in regular, medium and heavy weights.

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