

PROGRESS MADE BY THE ENEMY DECIDEDLY SLOW

GERMANS FURIOUSLY LAUNCH ATTACKS ON MARNE FROM CHATEAU THIERRY TO RHEIMS

Enemy Continues Attempt To Break Through American and French Lines—Germans Have Made Progress, But It Has Been Decidedly Slow in Comparison With the Sweep of Teutonic Legions in Their Attacks in Picardy, Flanders and Along the Aisne — Enemy Held Up One and Three-Quarters Miles South of Marne.

(Early lead war by The Associated Press).

Furiously launching new attacks against the allied positions on the Marne front from Chateau Thierry to Rheims, the Germans are continuing their efforts to break through the French and American defense. They have made progress during the past night, but it has been decidedly slow in comparison with the sweep of the Teutonic legions in their attacks in Picardy, Flanders and along the Aisne.

It appears that the enemy, after crossing the Marne between Dorman and Chatillon, has reached in this area the villages of St. Agnan, Lachapelle and Monthodon, which are approximately a mile and three-quarters south of the river, but in the outskirts of these towns they have been held up. Just to the northeast the Germans managed to traverse the Bouquigny Wood, but on the southern side they have been stopped.

U. S. Troops Hold Line.

West of Dorman, which is twenty-four miles east of Chateau Thierry, American troops are holding the battle line. Unofficial reports state that in this area they have re-taken the villages of Fosse and Crezanay, south of the Marne, where the Germans gained ground in the first rush across the river.

From the French official report it is evident that between Dorman and Rheims the Germans are driving toward the Marne at Chatillon and along the line to the northeast. Only at one point, in the Rodemat Wood, a mile and a half from Chatillon, however, did they advance last night. Even there they have been checked by a pause in the French fire. From that point to Rheims there was little change in the situation. The deepest penetration along this line is approximately three and three-quarter miles northeast of Chatillon, in the Rodemat Wood. This marks the greatest advance of the Germans at any point along the line since their offensive began.

Situation Reassuring.

East of Rheims the situation also appears reassuring. The French battle positions are declared intact and the Germans have not been able to advance southward further than the outskirts of the woods that parallel on the north the ancient Chaussee Roumaine, the main highway running eastward from Rheims. They are being held all along this line as far as the town of Saigny, which virtually marks the easterly limits of the great battle.

In the German offensive during the spring and summer delay was one of the prime factors in the situation. The Germans have never been able to gain materially when faced by forces that were numerically equal and all of their drives have come to a pause when allied reinforcements were rushed up to threatened points.

Muns Behind Schedule.

The Germans are now more than twenty-four hours behind schedule and there is little to indicate that they still have striking power greater, or as great, as they possessed on Monday morning when their attacks began. The Allies, therefore, seem to have reason to believe that the supreme task of putting the half returned soldier or the returned half soldier back into civil life in such a fashion that he may be a credit to his country and carry on as a self-respecting citizen is the problem which the Dominion of Canada is handling today with a more efficient and elaborate system than any of the nations now engaged in the great war. To such an extent has this problem developed that only a few weeks ago an entirely new department of the Government of the Dominion was formed under the name of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Upon his arrival in Canada the wounded man who requires further treatment in a hospital goes at once into an active treatment military hospital or a convalescent hospital. Once discharged from the army he passes into the hands of the Invalid Soldiers' Commission. This commission takes charge of the treatment of men who are quite helplessly disabled, the insane, tubercular cases and in general all those whose return to their previous state of health is going to take more than six months.

Although conditions in the various parts of Canada differ widely, and although the situations of the various convalescent hospitals have been of every variety imaginable, from the rugged sea coast of Cape Breton, across the prairies of the Middle West, into the mountains of British Columbia, standardization has been the watchword of those in charge of the preparation of accommodation for the returning soldier. At the present time there are some fifty-three hospitals, convalescent homes and sanatoria in operation throughout the Dominion of Canada, and except where a private citizen has placed at the disposal of military authorities some splendid old residence admirably fitted for caring for returned men, the one type of building has been erected and the one type of furniture has been installed.

A minute description of these buildings is hardly necessary. Great roomy wards, with a window every three feet along both sides; bright, cheery colors and rows of white covered enamel beds, will bring to every mind a fairly vivid picture of what these places are like. Bathing facilities, treatment rooms, and last but not least the kitchen and dining rooms, are up to date and a beyond it, throughout the entire Dominion.

Under the direction of the Canadian Army Gymnastic Corps, hundreds of masseurs and physical trainers are in these hospitals, into their charge come all the elaborate electrical treatment and massage apparatus and the hydropathic departments. Broken down nerves and muscles that the smashing of wounds would have made useless forever are by their deft hands brought back to their normal functions.

One of the most interesting of the convalescent hospitals is that known as the orthopedic institute at Toronto. Here are gathered together all the men who have lost arms or legs in the struggle on the other side or who have received such injuries to arms or legs that the special care of orthopedic experts is necessary.

The Dominion Government took over a large and elaborate building which was nearing completion in North Toronto and there they put into operation the most modern and complete institution of its kind in the world. In connection with this building there is a large and complete hospital where men who have themselves lost legs or arms in the present war are working at top speed to provide limbs for other soldiers who are coming back similarly disabled.

The governments of all the allied countries have pooled the patents covering artificial limbs so that the making of artificial limbs is now a common task in the factory at Toronto is every patent of this sort which has ever been granted. The result is an adoption and adaptation of the best features from the products of all private manufacturers.

Weird and complicated are some of the machines that have been invented in Canada to teach the soldier to use artificial limbs. An affair like a bicycle, to the pedals of which his feet are strapped, is worked by an electric motor, so that without any effort on his part he learns what muscles he must get into action to make that leg move. Other devices which compel the victim of small troughe the V-shaped sides of which Tommy must navigate his new leg, so as not to be thrown off his balance when he strikes an uneven piece in the sidewalk.

A huge piece of sail cloth stretched on a frame must be negotiated from end to end, time after time, and by the time he gets through with that there is very little danger that he will drag the leg after him, for he knows exactly how to pick it up and make it take a step on its own accord. How great are the possibilities of our reconstructing the broken man are vividly called to mind by the fact that one returned soldier on two artificial legs—one being attached to a quartered oak dresser. It was such a beautiful piece of furniture that he was asked how long it had taken to get the work done on such a small reply, "I was a blacksmith, but you see Fritz put this left pin and its stiff. I can't get a horse's hoof between my legs to work on it any more. Me for the new trick, and when I have got it right down smooth I will be finishing up an automobile for you."

There is in a few words the largest problem of the returned soldier. What shall be done with the disabled man? Under the administration of the Military Hospitals Commission and now under the Invalid Soldiers' Commission the vocational training of men returning to Canada is well taken in hand. Thirty-five different courses of instruction are already being given in the various institutions throughout the Dominion.

All the work of this type has two objects in view. The first is to take the man who is not yet fitted to return to civilian life but who is far better off with his hands and brain employed and set him to work. This man may be a university graduate. He is nevertheless turned into the market garden or the machine shop to learn a trade just exactly as if he were going to use it when he takes off his uniform and returns to civil life.

test of their defense has been met successfully.

The battle is not over as yet and there may be a possibility, if not a probability, that the German high command has not played its trump cards in the mighty game that is going on. There is, however, a feeling of satisfaction over the first phase of the new drive and confidence that the allied forces will continue to resist as vigorously as they have during the terrible first hours of the conflict.

German artillery is reported active in the Albert sector and in some other regions along the British front, but there have been no pretentious developments there. The British have improved their positions slightly in the Villers-Bretonneux sector.

Violent Fighting.

Paris, July 16.—The battle continues violently, especially south of the Marne and in the region of Chatillon. Except for one sector south of the Marne there is no change in the situation. American and French troops are counterattacking magnificently and are taking many prisoners, according to the statement issued by the war office today.

South of the Marne the Germans have not been able to advance their lines beyond St. Agnan, La Chapelle, Monthodon, Listeres and south of the Forest of Bouquigny. The French in this region have taken 1,000 prisoners. On the front east of Rheims, in spite of terrific fighting during the last night, the enemy has not been able to penetrate the French zone of defense.

Attacks Continued.

London, July 16.—The Germans this morning continued their attacks against the French line in pursuance of their offensive, according to information that has reached here. The information received indicates that the offensive remains held up, the attacks up to this morning having been nearly everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

Enemy's Spirit Broken.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 16.—(By The Associated Press)—Word received this morning from the battlefield to the east of Rheims shows that the allied defense is not only still holding up the German attempts to advance, but appears to have broken the enemy's spirit.

Americans Re-Take Towns.

London, July 16.—American troops have re-captured Fosse and Crezanay, towns on the south bank taken yesterday by the Germans when they crossed the Marne.

Little Change.

London, July 16.—Advises received in London up to noon today say that little change in the situation had been created by the German offensive. The attacks, which continued throughout yesterday, were conducted by forces of General Von Below and General Von Boehm, who are directing the operations of the two armies on the left wing of the German Crown Prince group.

Additional German prisoners taken today say they are convinced that the commanders have been beaten. American troops today shot down a courier pigeon belonging to the enemy east of Chateau Thierry. It was carrying a message to a German divisional headquarters saying that the situation was serious, that the Germans saw no chance of making further progress in the locality of that division.

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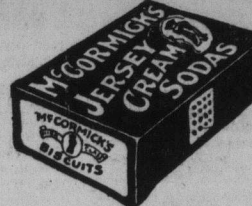
Stenography and typewriting, book-keeping, drafting and some types of artistic work, forestry, motor mechanics, electrical engineering, carpentry and metal work, craftsman weaving, market gardening, chicken raising and way of the Western prairie the handling of the great traction farm machinery are only a few of the courses which are being given to bring the returned soldier back into competent and prosperous civil life.

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These Physicians Warn Public Against Taking Substitutes for Nuxated Iron

Say That Ordinary Metallic Iron Preparations Cannot Possibly Give the Same STRENGTH, POWER AND ENDURANCE

As Organic Iron. Besides they may upset the digestion, disturb the secretions and thereby do more harm than good, and that Health Officials and Physicians everywhere should caution the public against accepting inferior substitutions in medicines.

Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly Physician of Bellevue Hospital (Out-door Dept.), New York, and the Westchester County Hospital; Dr. A. J. Newman, former Police Surgeon of Chicago; Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Authority; and others give valuable advice and information on the use of organic iron as a tonic, strength and blood builder.

Careful investigation by designated physicians among druggists and patients has revealed the fact that there are thousands of people taking iron who do not distinguish between organic iron and metallic iron and that such persons often fail to obtain the vital energy, strength and endurance which they seek, simply because they have taken the wrong form of iron. They seem to think iron is iron on a good deal the same theory that a potato would be a potato whether cooked or raw, entirely ignoring the fact that the cooking process makes certain important cellular changes in the potato that renders it far more easy of assimilation by the blood and tissues. No one would hardly expect to derive the same strength from eating raw potatoes.

Dr. James Francis Sullivan Formerly Physician of Bellevue Hospital (Out-door Dept.), New York and the Westchester County Hospital.

loss that he would from eating cooked potatoes, yet, according to the opinions of some physicians who have made a study of the subject, taking raw, unprepared, potatoes is somewhat like eating raw potato tubers. Therefore, physicians mentioned below advise those who feel the need of a strength and blood builder, to go to their family doctors and obtain a prescription calling for organic iron—Nuxated Iron—and present this to their druggist so that there may be no question about obtaining the proper article. But if they do not wish to go to the trouble of getting a prescription for Nuxated Iron, they are sure to look on the label and see that the words NUXATED IRON are printed thereon. Not Nux and Iron nor any other form of iron, but NUXATED IRON.

The remarkable results produced by Nuxated Iron and its widespread sale (it being estimated that over three million people annually are today using it) has led to the offering of numerous substitutes and these physicians say that health officials and doctors everywhere should caution the public against accepting substitutes in medicines, and they especially warn against accepting substitutes for Nuxated Iron, which, instead of being organic iron, may be nothing more than a metallic iron compound which may in some cases produce more harm than good. The widespread publication of the above information in all Nuxated Iron advertisements has been suggested by Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly Physician in Bellevue Hospital (Out-door Dept.), New York, and the Westchester County Hospital; Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Authority, and others, so that the public may be informed on this subject and protected from the use of metallic iron under the delusion that it is Nuxated Iron, or at least something as good as Nuxated Iron.

ated Iron. In regard to the value of the anemic man or woman is pale, Nuxated Iron, Dr. Sullivan says: "I the flesh flabby, the muscles lack tone, the brain fags and the memory fails, and often they become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks."

Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, formerly Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, of New York City, said: "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication."

"But in my opinion you can't make strong, vigorous, successful, sturdy iron men by feeding them on metallic iron. The old forms of metallic iron must go through a semi-digestive process to transform them into organic iron—Nuxated Iron—before they are

Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Authority

so ready to be taken up and assimilated by the human system. Recently Former Health Commissioner Wm. R. Kerr, of Chicago, says: "From my own experience with Nuxated Iron, I feel that it is such a valuable remedy that it ought to be used in every hospital and prescribed by every physician in this country. I have taken it myself and experienced health-giving, strength-building effect. I am well past my three score years and want to say that I believe my own great physical activity is due largely to my personal use of Nuxated Iron."

While former Health Commissioner Kerr is not himself a physician, still his experience in handling public health problems must give his opinion more than ordinary weight. Dr. A. J. Newman, Former Police Surgeon of Chicago, and former House Surgeon, Jefferson Park Hospital, Chicago, says: "It has been my particular duty during the past six years to assist in keeping Chicago's five thousand blue coats in good health and perfect fighting trim, so that they would be physically equipped to withstand all manner of storms and ravages of nature's elements. Recently I was prompted to give Nuxated Iron a trial. This remedy has proven through my own tests of it to excel any preparation I have ever used for creating red blood, building up the nerves, strengthening the muscles and correcting digestive disorders. Dr. Ferdinand King says: "Doctors should prescribe more organic iron—Nuxated Iron—for their nervous, run-down, weak, haggard looking patients. Pallor means anemia. The skin of

Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, formerly Visiting Surgeon, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.

lication, as I ordinarily do not believe in it. But in the case of Nuxated Iron I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish quickly to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderfully effective remedy."

If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or run-down instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages, there are probably thousands who might readily build up their red blood corpuscles, increase their physical energy and get themselves into a condition to ward off the millions of disease germs that are almost continually around us. It is surprising how many people suffer from iron deficiency and do not know it. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can walk per day after meals for three weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained.

Manufacturers' Note: Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians, is not a secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not inflame the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser, or they will refund your money. It is dispensed in this city by Wasson's drug store, and all other druggists.

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