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THE TIMES

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MAKING WAR PAY

The idea has been thoroughly drilled into the minds of the German people, that war is a paying proposition. Gradually they have been enlarging their boundaries and adding to their wealth by war. Fifty years ago they conquered Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark. They defeated Austria, and made her a subject state. A few years later they conquered France, and stole Alsace-Lorraine.

These wars have been profitable to the Germans. They extracted an enormous indemnity from France that largely paid the cost of the Franco-German war. In taking Alsace-Lorraine they got the most profitable iron mines in Europe. This was an enormous help to their commercial expansion and it gave them an enormous amount of war material. The world will be at peace when Germany loses this supply of munition stuff.

It has been very easy for the rulers of Germany to convince the German people that war pays. So the army is exalted in Germany as the greatest of institutions. It is not an army for defense like ours. It is an army to make pirate raids on the property of other nations.

The Germans have long been looking to America for their next move. They want territory south of the equator. They would have grabbed some down there years ago, had not other nations refused to sanction the proceeding. If they were to win this war, they would soon be looking for expansion in our hemisphere. This would conflict with our historic policy and our Monroe doctrine.

It has always been our principle that European powers should secure no new territory on this side of the Atlantic. We should have to fight to maintain that principle against Germany. However, if we fight the war to the finish, we shall probably convince Germany that American territory is sour grapes for which she does not care.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR

As soon as Congress passed the draft law, a large number of people began to discover that they had conscientious scruples about military service. It was wrong for them to take a gun in their hand. They expected to be relieved from the duty of preserving their homes and dear ones from the brutal Huns.

The government has endeavored to draw a just line in dealing with these people. It was not the policy in the civil war to make a bona fide Quaker serve in the army. And when a man is clearly a member of a religious society opposed to war, it seems good policy to let him out of combatant services. He would do little good in the trenches.

This exemption will incite a good many men falsely to claim that they have these convictions, even if they developed them quite suddenly.

Some men are reported as being so opposed to war, that they won't take up any kind of service calculated to assist our forces. They can't even serve in hospitals or quartermaster's offices. On the same principle they might be unwilling to go on farms, because possibly food they raise might feed a soldier.

This miserable philosophy brought great Russia to the dust and gravel before the cruel Germans. Now their resources are going to help the Germans, and promote the very opposite of the principles they proclaim. It is difficult to have patience with such people in our country. They must expect, if of right age for military service, to do some work useful to our people in time of war. If they can't do that, they are not fitted for citizenship in a country which believes in standing up for truth and justice.

Some light on the mail service to our boys in France is expected from the resolution introduced by Senator Howard Sutherland of West Virginia, and immediately adopted by the Senate. Under its terms the Secretary of War and the Postmaster General are "directed" to make separate reports to the Senate "at the earliest practicable moment" on the movement of mails to and from our troops abroad, and what steps are being taken to improve the service. Some results, should follow during the recess of Congress.

THE EASTERN PROBLEM

Coupled with the recent change in the cabinet at Sofia and following on the heels of the outrage against our missionary hospital and consulate at Tabriz, a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria right now as Colonel Roosevelt urged in his Saratoga speech, yesterday would have a marked effect upon all the Eastern problems connected with the war. The Bulgars, as a people, are not keen upon this war, anyway; their ambitious ruler has led them into it and they would gladly get out. Their newspapers reflect their apprehension of what American participation in the fighting really means; and if this attitude could not be strengthened by an actual declaration from us, it is altogether likely that we would find a marked change in the expression of sentiment, official and other, in Bulgaria which would have its effect in Austria, where a like condition prevails.

The newly drafted troops it is said have now learned to "fall in." Hope they don't practice going over on the boat to France.

The news that anything has risen in price gets around by long distance telephone. But the news of a drop seems to come by stage coach.

Many women feel scared to stay in the house nights now, that the men folks have gone to war, but dogs guaranteed to observe no needless days can be had.

New York Socialists demand in their platform that six hours shall constitute a day's work and that the anti-loafing laws shall be repealed. This is Socialism running true to form; except that we wonder at the moderation of it. Six hours a day! It is absurd. No one should work at all. Everyone should trust in Providence.

It is well not to overlook the fact that in this controversy over the shelving of General Wood, the rights and interests of Wood are of very minor consequence. The interest of the nation in the most effective prosecution of the war is really the most important consideration in the Wood case.

The colored women of the United States raised about \$5,000,000 for the Third Liberty Loan, according to a report from Mrs. Mary E. Talbert, president of the National Association of Colored Women. Savannah, Ga., alone raised a quarter of a million dollars. Poor colored women in a tobacco factory at Norfolk, Va., subscribed \$91,000. Mason, Ga., subscribed about \$20,000.

Railroad transportation at the rate of one cent per mile for soldiers, sailors and nurses on leave is provided in a bill drawn and introduced by Republican Congressman Oscar W.

Swift of New York. The reduced rate is to apply on round trips from the place of enlistment to the place where stationed, or to any other place in the United States that may be selected where the distance is no greater. The bill operates only during the time the railroads are under Federal control.

Americans Resume

Offensive at 4 A. M.
With the American Army in the Champagne, July 19 (8:15 a. m.)—American and French troops, after organizing yesterday's gains during the night, resumed their offensive between the Aisne and the Marne at 4 o'clock this morning.

The allies pushed forward behind a rolling barrage on the whole front from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry, driving the Germans before them.

At the hour of cabling no reports had been received of the extent of the new gains.

Big Explosion in Soissons
Airmen report huge explosions and fires in Soissons, evidently the destruction of ammunition dumps and supplies by the enemy preparatory to evacuation of the city.

One American unit pressed forward so rapidly yesterday afternoon, it was learned today, that they overtook a party of captured Frenchmen who were working on the roads under German guards. They captured the Boches and released the French, who seized the arms of their former captors and pressed forward with their rescuers.

May Force Big Hun Withdrawal
The advance has been so rapid that various regimental headquarters have been moved forward as many as three times and couriers have had great difficulty in keeping in touch with the commanders' migrations. The drive already is seriously threatening the German right flank in the Marne salient, and holds possibilities of forcing a great enemy withdrawal. Success of the present operations has been the means of averting any immediate danger to Paris. The attack is rapidly exposing a great concentration of enemy reserves and artillery, which were held in readiness to be thrown into the battle to the south-eastward. It is a question whether the Germans will be able to organize these, or will have to withdraw them.

Enemy Completely Surprised
The element of surprise was the great factor in the Franco-American success. Ability of the French and Americans to hold the enemy along the Marne line also contributed. The American reserves received orders to move to the battle line at 5 p. m. the night before the attack. Rushed forward in trucks and camions, they arrived within marching distance about midnight. They began their hike without delay and reached the front only a short time before the zero hour; yet when they advanced and started chasing the Boches, they were apparently as fresh as ever.

No Artillery Preparation
There was no artillery preparation. The artillery suddenly began a rolling barrage and the tanks and infantry moved forward. The whole attack was a heavy thunder storm had heaped to conceal the troop movements, but the day broke bright and clear. It was great fighting weather.

Hun Breakfasts Interrupted
Many of the German soldiers were at breakfast, or were seeking shelter from the rain when the allies went forward. The Americans had "breakfasted" the night before and were without the handicap of observing meal time.

The advance was maintained without interruption up to noon, when the French and Americans had briefly to rest and reorganize.

Then they swept ahead again, advancing farther than in their first rush. French cavalry swung ahead with the infantry in the afternoon and aided the Americans in cleaning up the captured villages.

Americans and French surrounded and captured entire German batteries, including artillery of an entire division.

The Americans carried their full pack of thirty pounds on their backs. Most of our units did not bother with the machine guns and grenades. They left them to the Boches. The Americans worked their way through fields and woods and into villages, driving the Boches before them. They took prisoners so rapidly that the latter became a hindrance.

Guns Carried Forward Rapidly
Later, when other infantry was sent forward in support, they carried up machine guns. These were quickly followed by field guns and then heavy artillery. It was one of the quickest examples of organization in the whole war.

The fighting unity of France and America was illustrated by the fact that repeatedly French and American wounded were carried to the rear in the same ambulances. Americans drove French motor trucks, and Frenchmen drove American trucks.

Doughboys, constituting the reserves, rode forward on trucks and ammunition wagons, eating beans and slum as they bounced over the uneven ground. They hadn't halted to eat in the last twenty-four hours, but they were grinning and satisfied at the prospect of "eating up a few Huns."

The nearest point to Paris. They will be forced to use up their reserves here if the allied advance is to be checked. The attack also weakens the enemy east of Rheims. The Americans and French there have not given an inch of ground of any importance, while the battering goes on west of Rheims.

"Soissons" is "every American's lips." The attack in that region has progressed with such speed that the situation is most favorable.

FIFTY ENEMY CANNON.

TAKEN ON FIRST DAY
By FRED S. FERGUSON
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the American Army in the Champagne, July 19 (1:45 a. m.)—American troops, cooperating with the French in the drive between the Marne and the Aisne, already are within sight of Soissons.

Latest reports received at headquarters indicated that the Franco-American attack is progressing satisfactorily along the whole front. French cavalry is said to have passed the main highway from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry.

The number of German prisoners is not yet known. One American unit alone has taken 3,300. Many more have not been counted. More than fifty enemy cannon have been captured.

DOUGHOYS DON'T LIKE FRAGILE FRENCH CASH

By FRANK J. TAYLOR
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the American Army in France, June 22 (By Mail).—Not getting how to figure in "regular money" and learning how to calculate in "this duggon stuff" is one of the first worries of the American soldiers in France.

"Regular money" is good old dollars and cents, nickies, dimes and quarters. "This duggon stuff" is the name applied to French francs, usually paper money, often as low as single francs, or twenty cents, for most small cities have issued local small change currency.

The Americans do not like French paper money. They say it is trash, and tears, and is hard to count. On the other hand the French are shocked when an American crumples French paper up and shoves it in his pocket the "way they do back home."

French money is to be handled in big pocketbooks, and not crumpled. "Look at some real money ones," a doughboy told a merchant, and flashed a bright new silver certificate. When he crumpled it up in his fist to show how "real money can be used" the Frenchman almost fainted.

The Americans are paid almost entirely in French money and they are getting used to francs, though they all agree "a franc's so small it slips through your fingers like water."

THRIVES ON LEAD DIET

London, July 19.—Brig. Gen. Cartou de Wiat, the Hunan Verdun, has broken into the casualty list again for the tenth time. His latest wound caused the London papers to leave off his name as a mercenary, and flashed a bright new silver certificate. When he crumpled it up in his fist to show how "real money can be used" the Frenchman almost fainted.

General de Wiat is a Belgian in the British Army. He holds the Victoria Cross. His latest photograph shows only four wound stripes, but if he wore all he is entitled to wear he'd be too conspicuous.

CONGRESSMAN MOTT

(Oneida Post, July 17)
Representative Mott has announced that he will again be a candidate for re-nomination and re-election this fall. Down to earth as his constituents we see no reason why he should not. In fact, there would be reason for complaint if he were not to be re-elected.

Mr. Mott has made a most excellent representative for the district. He has been most faithful in the performance of his duties, has remained on the job and has won and held the respect and confidence of all.

It would be a serious loss, not only to the district, but to the entire country, were Mr. Mott to be retired. Men of his disposition and ability are needed in Washington just now.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the elections this fall may place Mr. Mott in the majority in the House of Representatives. It would easily place him among the leaders and give him even better opportunity for the services he is so efficiently rendering.



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THE TIMES EVENING Chit Chat

By Ruth Cameron

(Proceeded by the Adams Newspaper Service)

ROTTEN SPOTS
A rather successful young lawyer was telling me about his feelings toward another young lawyer from his college who is, if anything, a shade more successful than himself.

"Do you know," he said, "when I see his name in the paper in connection with one of these big cases he manages to get hold of, it makes me feel bad—unhappy, blue, I don't know what to call it. Now isn't that rotten? Why shouldn't I want him to have the work? I have all I want. Why shouldn't I want him to succeed, too. It's a rotten spot in me somewhere, that's what it is. Sometimes I make myself sick, I do."

I couldn't help laughing. But I knew just how he felt and just how he hated to feel himself feeling that way.

For I've found rotten spots in myself sometimes, too.

Have you? You understand what I mean, of course—feelings, states of mind that you know are perfectly despicable, and yet you can't seem to help having. Some Rotten Spot Where Antagonisms Flourish

Unreasonable antagonisms are one of my worst rotten spots. There are certain perfectly good people for whom I find that I have conceived antagonisms. Often these people are unusually nice people, as the world sees it; sometimes they are people who have been unusually nice to me. And yet "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell," and there's all there is to it. In vain I argue with myself. I find that, though I can manage to treat them decently and even speak them fair, there is some mean rotten part of me that makes me grudging of credit where they are concerned, no matter how emphatically credit is due; ready to misjudge them where misjudgment is possible and actually pleased when they do show up in a bad light.

And, as the young lawyer said, when I catch myself at that business I make myself sick, I do.

Her Feeling for Her Mother-in-law a Rotten Spot
I should perhaps be afraid to confess this, if a very sweet, conscientious woman had not once told me that that was just the way she felt about her mother-in-law, though the latter had been very kind to her. "I think people are more apt to feel that way about their in-laws than about anyone else, she said. "I know several wives that have admitted to me, in private, that that was the way they felt."

Wouldn't it be splendid if a scalpel could be invented with which we could cut the rotten place out of ourselves? I should surely buy one. Wouldn't you?

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE
(Watertown Times)
Mr. Kenyon's Candidacy

To the Times:
The Times does not seem to approve the movement to nominate Mr. Kenyon for senator. It has an "inalienable right" to its opinion. But, editorially, the Times charges treachery. That is a hard word. Treachery to whom? To what? Is it treachery to change one's mind? We all do it every day. Many of us voted a big vow, in 1912, that we would never vote for Roosevelt again—no, never. And now we would like to vote for him for governor or president. Funny, isn't it? Conditions in the political world change very often, as in other departments of human activity. A wise and brave man changes his opinion when he is satisfied conditions demand it, and if he is true to himself he admits it. Call this "treachery?"

Mr. Kenyon is not the candidate of any club, committee or organization. He is a candidate "of the people for the people and by the people." They have an undisputed right to nominate a candidate for senator, and to make up their own minds in the matter. This is one of the privileges and benefits of the direct primary. No more nominations behind closed doors, by a selected committee or clan.

Mr. Kenyon has qualities which admirably equip him for the senate. He has acquired a knowledge of the financial and commercial interests of the state at large, and he is familiar with the needs and people of the district. He has ability, courtesy and tact, qualities which a senator should possess. These qualities explain his popularity.

I have great respect and esteem for the candidate who aspires to be senator, and for the opinions of the Times as well. BUT—Mr. Kenyon will be nominated and elected. Charles R. Skinner. Albany, July 16, 1918.

UNCLE WALT

The Feet Philosopher



HELPING TO WIN
Breathes there a man with soul so dead he never to himself hath said, "I'll dig up money, every chance, if that will help our boys in France. If coin will help to squash the Hun, I have no use for hoarded mon. The hat I've worn since '93 will do no other year for me; the shoes I bought three years ago will serve to bear me to and fro; the pants I drew in father's will are fit for ample service still. I root for Uncle Sam at bat, to come along and pass the hat." It's hard to understand the skate who's

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