

# MOTHER OF SCHOOL GIRL

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Daughter's Health.

Plover, Iowa.—"From a small child my 13 year old daughter had female weakness. I spoke to three doctors about it and they did not help her any. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had been of great benefit to me, so I decided to have her give it a trial. She has taken five bottles of the Vegetable Compound according to directions on the bottle and she is cured of this trouble. She was all run down when she started taking the Compound and her periods did not come right. She was so poorly and weak that I often had to help her dress herself, but now she is regular and is growing strong and healthy."—Mrs. MARTIN HELVIG, Plover, Iowa.

Hundreds of such letters expressing gratitude for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished are constantly being received, proving the reliability of this grand old remedy.

If you are ill do not drag along and continue to suffer day in and day out but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a woman's remedy for woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

## Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion. Improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature



**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

The Pilgrim.  
Alfred Noyes, the exponent of "paying poetry," told a good story at Princeton.

"One morning," he said, "my work was interrupted by a westerner. He rushed in on me enthusiastically. He brushed my hand with the power of his cordial clasp. He made me sit down and write my name 50 times on a sheet of foolscap that he drew from his pocket—he wanted to distribute, he explained, my autograph among all his friends. He even urged me to write a poem for him—to dash a poem off while he looked on. This falling, he would not go till I had read him a good half-dozen selections from my works."

Mr. Noyes sighed.  
"And all the time," he ended, "the duffer called me 'Boyes.'"

Snapping It Back.  
"Brudren and sistas," severely said good old Parson Bagster, glaring ominously at his congregation, "mo' dan one pusson widin de sound o' muh voice pay 50 cents to go to de circus tomor' dat wouldn't dig up a single dime to he'p out de revival dat, as de yumble ins'tument in de hands o' de Lawd, I was conductin' last week!"

"Well, sah," replied Jim Dinger, the gambling man, who seemed to think the ministerial gaze was directed at him, "de revival had only one clown, whilst de circus ad'vertises twenty."—Puck.

At the Football Game.  
"Why did dey lose five yards?"  
"Didn't yer see 'em a-holdin' dat feller in de puddle?"  
"Well, what 'it?"  
"Dey was a'tryin' to drown 'im. If yer tries to drown a man yer loses five yards."  
"And 'if yer does drown him?"  
"Then yer loses 25 yards."

Important to Mothers  
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletchler* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletchler's Castoria

Guessed Right.  
Woman—What is that over there?  
Man—Fertilizer, ma'am.  
Woman—For the land's sake!  
Man—Yes, ma'am.—Ohio State Journal.

Be happy. Use Red Cross Ball Blue; much better than liquid blue. Delights the laundress. All grocers. Adv.

Philadelphia is erecting two new high schools to be models in all appointments.

Dallas, Tex., water plant is valued at \$4,000,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y., has 36 school playgrounds in operation.

**Sore Eyes**  
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by *Murine Eye Remedy*. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. *Murine Eye Remedy* Sold by *Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago*

# FIRST STORY OF TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF GERMANS INTO BRUSSELS

[By Cable to the Chicago Tribune.]  
Brussels.—The Germans entered Brussels Thursday without firing a shot.

Yielding to the dictates of reason and humanity, the civil government at the last moment disbanded the civil guard, which the Germans would not recognize. The soldiers and ordinary police were then entrusted with the maintenance of order.

After a day of wild panic and slumberous nights the citizens remained at their windows. Few sought their couches.

Cry "Here They Come."  
The morning broke brilliantly. The city was astir early and on all lips were the words: "They are here," or "They are coming."

The "they" referred to were already outside the boundaries of the city in great force. The artillery was packed off on the road to Waterloo. Horses, foot, and sapper were packed deep on the Louvain and Tervueren roads.

An enterprising motorist came in with the information and the crowds in the busy centers immediately became calm.

Burgomaster Gives Up.  
At eleven o'clock it was reported that an officer with a half a troop of hussars bearing white flags had halted outside the Louvain gate.

The burgomaster claimed for the citizens their rights under the laws of war regulating an unfortified capital. When roughly asked if he was prepared to surrender the city, with the threat that otherwise it would be bombarded, the burgomaster said he would do so. He also decided to remove his scarf of office.

The discussion was brief. When the burgomaster handed over his scarf it was handed back to him and he was thus entrusted for the time being with the civil control of the citizens. The Germans gave him plainly to understand that he would be held responsible for any overt act on the part of the populace against the Germans.

Triumphant March Begins.  
From noon until two o'clock the crowds waited expectantly. Shortly after two o'clock the booming of cannon and later the sound of military music conveyed to the people of Brussels the intimation that the triumphant march of the enemy on the ancient city had begun.

On they came, preceded by a scouting party of uhlans, horse, foot, and artillery and sappers, with a siege train complete.

A special feature of the procession was 100 motor cars on which quick triers were mounted. Every regiment and battery was headed by a band, horse or foot. Now came the drums and fifes; now the blare of brass and soldiers singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland über Alles."

Death Head Hussars Past.  
Along Chaussee de Louvain, past St. Josse and the botanical gardens, to the open space in front of the Gare du Nord, the usual lounging place of the tired trawdlers of the city, swept the legions.

Among the cavalry were the famous Brunswick Death's Head Hussars and their companions on many bloody fields, the Zetten hussars. But here was the glorious garb of the German troops, the cherry-colored uniforms of the horsemen, and the blue of the infantry? All is greenish, earth color gray. All the helmets are covered with gray. The guns are painted gray. Even the pontoon bridges are gray.

"To the quickstep beat of the drums the Kaiser's men march to the great square, Charles Rogier. Then at the whistling sound of the word of command—for the sonorous orders of the German officers seemed to have gone the way of the brilliant uniforms—the gray-clad ranks broke into the famous goose step, while the good people of Liege and Brussels gazed at the passing wonder with mouths agape.

Crowds Want Revenge.  
At the railroad station the great procession defiled to the boulevards and thence marched to encamp on the heights of the city called Kocheberg. It was truly a sight to have gladdened the eyes of the Kaiser, but on the sidewalks men were muttering beneath their breath:

"They'll not pass here on their way back. The allies will do for them."  
Many of the younger men in the great array seemed exhausted after the long forced march, but as a man staggered his comrades in the ranks held him up.  
It was a great spectacle and an impressive one, but there are minor incidents that were of a less pleasant character.

Officers in Shackles.  
Two Belgian officers, manacled and fastened to the leather stirrups of two uhlans, made a spectacle that caused a low murmur of resentment from the citizens. Instantly German horsemen backed their steeds into the closely packed ranks of the spectators, threatening them with uplifted swords and stilling the momentary revolt.

At one point of the march a lame hawker offered flowers for sale to the soldiers. As he held up his posies a captain of hussars, by a movement of his steed, sent the poor wretch sprawling and bleeding in the dust. Then from the crowd a French woman, her heart scorning fear, cried out: "You brute," so that all might hear.  
Bear in Belgium Uniform.  
There was one gross pleasantry, too, perpetrated by a gunner, who led

## TAKING OF BRUSSELS IS OF NO ADVANTAGE

That the Germans are going out of their way in occupying Brussels was the declaration of Gustave Vuylsteke, a Brussels banker who passed through Chicago on his way to his native land. "Brussels' importance as a military position amounts to nothing," he said. "It is north of the main army's line of march. Those horses could have aimed their invasion of France through our

along a bear, evidently he pet of his battery, which was dressed in the full regalia of Belgian general. The bear was evidently intended to represent the king. He touched his cocked hat at intervals to his keeper.

This particularly irritated the Belgians, but they wisely abstained from any overt manifestation or any unpleasant feature of behavior.

The soldiers as they passed tore repeatedly at the national colors, which every Belgian lady now wears on her breast.

Refuse Gold in Payment.  
A more pleasant incident was when a party of Uhlans clamored for admittance at a villa on the Louvain road. They disposed of a dozen bottles of wine and bread and meat. The non-commissioned officer in command asked what the charge was and offered some gold pieces in payment. The money was refused.

Near the steps of St. Gudule a party of officers of high rank seated in a motor car, confiscated the stock of the news vendors. After greedily scanning the sheets they burst into loud laughter.

March Forward for Hours.  
Hour after hour, hour after hour, the Kaiser's legions marched into Brussels' streets and boulevards. Some regiments made a fine appearance. It was notably so in the case of the Sixty-sixth, Fourth and Twenty-sixth. Not one man of these regiments showed any sign of excessive fatigue after the grueling night of marching, and no doubt the order to break step was designedly given to impress the onlookers with the powers of resistance of the German soldiers.

The railway stations, the post office, and the town hall were at once closed. The national flag on the latter was pulled down and the German emblem hoisted in its place. Practically all the shops were closed and the blinds drawn on most of the windows.

What It Costs to Kill One Man in Modern Warfare  
The cost of killing a man is obtained by dividing the total cost of a war to any of the belligerents by the number of men killed on the other side.

In 1870-1871 France spent \$400,000,000 in the actual expenses of the war. Repairing materials and giving succor to the victims of the war, expenses that are justly to be added, cost another \$200,000,000. France paid \$1,000,000,000 as war indemnity, plus another \$400,000,000 in interest on the sum, loss of revenue, forced contributions by the enemy and upkeep of the German army of occupation. This third category of expenses, not being inevitable in all wars, cannot properly be included.

On a similar basis here are some facts about other wars:

Russo-Turkish war (1877-1878)—Turkey, \$400,000,000.

Russo-Japanese war (1905)—Russia, \$1,200,000,000.

The number of men killed or who died of wounds in these wars were:

Franco-Prussian war—Germans, 28,600.

Russo-Turkish war—Russians, 16,600.

Russo-Japanese war—Japanese, 58,600.

When it results that the cost of killing each man was as follows:  
In 1870-1871, \$21,000.  
In 1877-1878, \$15,000.  
In 1905, \$20,400.

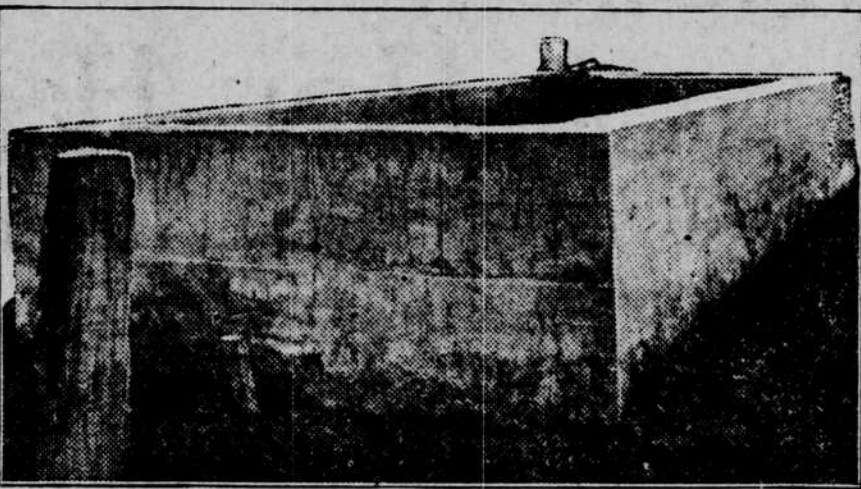
What will kill the greatest number and reduce the effective force most will be not the rifle or cannon, but fatigue, typhus or cholera.

Phantom Ships.  
British war vessels swarm (just out of sight) off our coast, says the Hartford Courant. German war vessels (just out of sight) are hovering about the Atlantic to capture French or British ships. Mysterious searchlights flash along the eastern horizon for the entertainment of those at the seashore. Starting, indeed—and then "mihl fit!" What does it recall to the adult mind? Don't you remember that mysterious "Spanish feet," which spread a scare all along the coast, not by any means omitting Washington? There never was any such feet, but that made no difference. Thoughtful residents of Boston quietly transferred their safe deposit contents to similar depositories in Worcester. Conservative New Haveners went to Hartford and put them in safe deposit there. The fleet never showed up, but the scare did, and now the ghost, the same old specter, is on the job again. Will it materialize this time?

Modern Russia's Founder.  
Alexeevitch, usually styled Peter the Great, was the creator of modern Russia, the father of such civilization as Russia may be said to possess, and the founder of St. Petersburg, as well as the first czar of Muscovy to assume the title of emperor, as students know. The students also know that the father of his country, while reforming others, neglected to reform himself, an omission not peculiar to Peter—and remained to the last a coarse and brutal savage and tyrant, addicted to the meanest vices and finding his greatest joy in torturing his enemies. Often he lopped off ten or twenty heads in succession, and was immensely proud of his horrid dexterity with the sword.

country without touching it. The Belgians are a commercial people, and not keen for war, but we fight in defense of our native land.  
"It was better for us not to make a show of resistance in Brussels, for, of course, the place couldn't withstand an assault. Among other things the purpose of the flight of the government was to prevent the destruction of the historic buildings. Many of these have a long history and interesting associations. Brussels is the 'Little Paris of Europe.'"

## TIMELY NOTES OF THE SUMMER HOG LOT



Large Stock Tank on Farm of Illinois Farmer.

Pasture and pure water are the perfection of pig feed for summer.

Mud holes and wallows have no place in a hog pasture.

Every pig that goes to pasture should have a ring in his nose.

For summer bedding a few loads of clear white sand is excellent.

Eliminate cabbage, turnips, etc., a few weeks before butchering time.

Do not let the yards become foul and unsanitary. Plow them often.

Cast-iron troughs are the most sanitary, although plank will do if kept clean.

Fifty hogs in a bunch will thrive better than a large number.

The perfect mother bunches her brood in some corner and settles down a few feet from them.

Never select a young boar with a coarse, homely head and expect results that will be satisfactory.

When a sow is cross and ugly to two litters in succession, sell her.

Prolificacy must not be lost sight of in the general-purpose hog.

The pig's digestive apparatus must be developed to its full capacity before the fattening period begins.

Select sires and rams from large litters.

Excessive flesh produces a crowding of the internal organs that is detrimental to fecundity.

The digestive powers of the hogs are the feeder's foundation of success.

Similarity of breeding stock produces offspring of much greater value.

Do not compel the pigs to lie in wet, muddy nests over night and never allow them to become chilled.

Pneumonia is just as likely to occur with pigs as with human beings, although the pig is more certain to recover; however, it is an unfavorable condition and is not wanted.

Young pigs should have fresh sod thrown in to them occasionally if they are not allowed to run out into the large yard. The best thing for young pigs is to get them out on the ground and in the sunshine. It is almost im-

possible to secure thrifty young pigs unless they have sunshine, exercise and a yard to run in.

The business of breeding pure-bred swine, is a business by itself and it should not be undertaken by anyone who cannot keep records straight and who is not willing to invest good money for improved blood.

The most conservative course is to select the breed most popular in your vicinity and improve upon the common individuals by the use of improved breeding boars.

The idea of perfect comfort should predominate in every building that is constructed for hogs.

As farrowing time approaches be sure that the old sow is in a good pen with a strong rail or plank around the sides standing out some 15 inches and standing about a foot from the floor.

Great care should be taken not to overfeed the sow for the first few days.

The skillful feeder will regulate her feed so that her milk supply will increase about as fast as the demands of her litter for it increase until at about two weeks of age they are taking about all their dam is capable of giving when on full feed.

A large proportion of the growth obtained while the pig is less than five months of age costs only a little actual money and to make the business profitable it is essential that we secure the most gain possible during the first few months of the pig's life.

When pigs are kept eight months, when fully as good weight could have been obtained at six months, the profit is anything but what it should have been.

There are good openings for men in the pig business, who will feed city swill. It is good material for pig feeding, but must be fed with judgment. Before feeding, it should be heated up and fed before it becomes cold. In many cases outbreaks of disease come from feeding cold swill.

## OAT HAY FEED FOR THE YOUNG COLTS

Cost of Threshing Is Saved and All Animals Like It—Fits in Rotation.

It is often a matter of wonder why those who mean to feed out an oats crop should handle it in any other way than as hay. The cost of threshing is saved by handling the crop in this way, and all animals are fond of it and thrive upon it. While oats is not so good on the soil as some of the legumes, it fits well into the rotation and makes one of the best cereal hay crops, says the Western Farmer.

If it is intended to feed them from the sheaf, they should be cut several days earlier than when they are to be threshed. The grain will be practically as good as later and the rest of the plant will be a good deal more palatable and more digestible. The later cutting gives a more woody straw, and some loss from shattering of the grain. If one has plenty of storage room the bundles can be piled away under cover as soon as sufficiently cured. Or, if a good job of stacking can be done, oats will keep outdoors until the following spring with very little loss with either grain or straw. When oats are to be cut with a mower they should be cut earlier than when they are to be bound into sheaves. Just after the milk stage is the best time in this case. It is necessary to give mowed oats room in the barn, for it is difficult to stack them so they will keep. If it is attempted to stack the oats hay outdoors, it should be covered.

Horses and young colts find hay of this kind well suited to their needs, and a number of leading cattle-growers have been using it for several years and find it entirely satisfactory. The cattlemen salt the hay in the stack and find that the cattle eat it all and do well on it. It is also a good dairy feed, combining grain and roughness and furnishing variety in the ration.

Feed for Sows.  
Sows that have raised a spring litter, when pigs are weaned must be fed well for a pig can be easily stunted when born. Pasture alone will not do.

Increase Profit in Sheep.  
The profit in sheep is not within 15 per cent of what it could be if care were exercised in time to prevent foot-rot, scab, etc.

Sun the Poultry House.  
Poultry houses should be sunned out some during the day but it is far from advisable to have the sun beat into it during the biggest part of the day, resulting in making the house more of an oven than a roosting place for hens.

Fall-Planted Fruit Trees.  
In an experiment covering three years, the Missouri agricultural college has found that fall-planted fruit trees produce 33 per cent more growth than spring-planted trees.

## DIPPING FOR MANGE AND LICE ON SWINE

Most of Coal-Tar Dips Are Quite Satisfactory If Strong and Warm Enough.

(By M. H. REYNOLDS.)  
Treatment of hogs for mange should begin with a vigorous scrubbing with brush, soap and soft water so as to remove the crust. A variety of coal-tar dips are on the market. Most of these are quite satisfactory if of sufficient strength and warm enough (about 110 degrees F. Do not boil). The hog should be given a good, thorough soaking in the dip, not less than two minutes. The hog must go under, head and all, at least once. Treatment must usually be repeated one or more times at intervals of eight days. Treat the whole herd and do it thoroughly.

An effective dip can be made from crude petroleum as follows:  
Four gallons crude oil.  
Sixteen gallons water.  
One pound soap.

The soap should be dissolved in the water by heating. An emulsion is then made by adding the oil and thoroughly churning the mixture. Water in different sections differs very greatly in the way it will combine with soap. If this amount of soap does not give a good emulsion simply add more soap. Avoid oily dips in cold weather.

While the hogs are taking the dip, thoroughly clean and then disinfect the pens. In case of true mange the fence posts, trees, and everything against which the hogs can rub must also be disinfected. Use a strong disinfectant and plenty of it. After treatment do not put hogs back into lousy or mangy pens.

Secret Not Yet Found.  
In spite of the great amount of work which has been done by scientific investigators in studying materials for combating fungus diseases and insect pests of orchard and garden, the ideal spray material has not been discovered. This is not so much from the standpoint of efficiency in the control of the pests and diseases, as it is in the "scalding" and similar injury to the foliage of the plants that are treated.

Starting the Butter.  
It is a common practice among farmers to use a little buttermilk from one churning as a starter for the next batch of cream. This is the easiest way of providing a starter, and if the buttermilk is good, it is very satisfactory.

Right Kind of Feed.  
With nearly all kinds of stock a small amount of the right kind of food is better than abundance of inferior stuff.

Cocoa Shells as Fodder.  
French dairymen are experimenting with cocoa shells as fodder for their cattle.

Broadcast Fertilizers.  
Where commercial fertilizers are employed they had best be broadcasted and harrowed well into the soil.

Drink **Coca-Cola**

And feel your thirst slip away. You'll finish refreshed, cooled, satisfied.

Demand the genuine by full name—  
Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO.  
ATLANTA, GA.

## HE NEW ONE JAMAICA WAS WAITING FOR REAL HEAT

Possibly in His Civic Pride Man Could Not Imagine the Possibility of Their Being Another.

A New York artist, who had just returned from Jamaica, West Indies, showed in his studio some paintings of Jamaica scenery.

One day a man who had been strolling through the studio stopped before a certain picture and said: "What is this?"

"A scene in Jamaica," said the artist.

"Jamaica?" repeated the visitor. "That's strange. I don't remember ever seeing anything like that in Jamaica."

"You have been there then?" asked the artist.

"I live there."

"Then surely you must be acquainted with this place. It is a street scene in the principal town of the island."

The man from Jamaica looked at the artist for a moment as if he thought he must be daft. Then he said:

"I live in Jamaica, and there isn't a street in the town that bears the slightest resemblance to that picture."

The mention of Jamaica as a town cleared away the mist.

"I see," said the artist, "you live in Jamaica, L. I."

"Sure," said the other. "Is there another Jamaica anywhere?"

From His Point of View.  
"Why aren't you over in Europe, fighting for your country?" asked the American of the European who wanted a nickel to get a drink.

"I fought over there once," answered the foreigner.

"Ah! And did you stand your ground when a real battle came?"

"No, sir; I runned away."

"What! You ran at the first shot?"

"Yessir, mister, An' 'if I know eet come sooner, I run before dat!"

"That's an awful confession of cowardice. Do you consider your life worth more than other people's lives? Is your life worth more than the life of your brave captain, of your valorous colonel, your intrepid general?"

"Yessir, it be worth more."

"What do you mean, worth more?"

"Worth more to me, ain't it?"

Unmade History.  
At the President's first call for troops, militants took the field with ardor. All they asked was to be shown the enemy.

But the casualties of the ensuing campaign were appalling. The resources of the Red Cross were pitifully inadequate. At times half the combatants were seriously if not mortally freckled.

Inevitably spirits drooped. A pickle and a banana were added to the daily ration, but the response was not commensurate with the expense.

"What shall it profit a woman to prove that she can fight as well as a man and lose her complexion?" soldiers were heard to ask one another ominously.

Mistaken.  
Judge James L. Curtis of Duluth said of two divorce cases he had just heard—in one case the wife had heckpoked her husband, and in the other she had run away.

"Here, gentlemen, we have two lamentable instances of men taking mates that turned out to be skippers."

Philadelphia firemen are asking increased pay.

Milwaukee is cutting down the number of its licensed saloons.

## FACE FULL OF PIMPLES

4240 So. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"About a year ago my face was full of pimples and red spots. To sleep one night without itching was almost impossible. Some of the pimples would get big and red and if I touched them they would pain, while others would get white heads on them and when they broke open some matter came out. They would burn and itch and I scratched them so that sometimes they would break and bleed. That always caused them to be worse."

"I bought all kinds of salves and creams and I found out that they did me no good. I noticed the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I sent for a free sample. I went to the drug store and bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment and I found the pimples were drying out. In two months I was well." (Signed) Chas. J. Peck, May 7, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Lucky Man!  
One morning two men who chanced to meet at the club were talking of a young fellow of distinguished family. The young man had succeeded in dissipating the entire fortune left him the year before by his father.

"I'm really awfully sorry about it," said Dolan. "He must be in a bad way now."

"Yes, his affairs are in a wretched shape," said Donnelly; "but just think how much poorer he would be if the old