

# CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

Toe Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story: Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick and weak with troubles from my age that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, then sit down at the top to rest. The doctor said he thought I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into our new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into our new home, did all kinds of garden work, shoveled dirt, did building and cement work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I can't say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of other women."—Mrs. M. O. JOHNSON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.



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The Better Way. "What I went through in my married life was a caution." "What I went through in my married life were my husband's pockets."

## DON'T WORRY ABOUT PIMPLES

Because Cuticura Quickly Removes Them—Trial Free. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap. Keep your skin clear by making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Sugar for the Babies. As a sidelight upon the economic suffering caused by the sugar order in the old country, many babies, say the medical officer of health at Luton, Bedfordshire, were suffering from the lack of that fattening ingredient. The inability of the mothers in poor circumstances to make purchases of a character to procure a ten-pound parcel of sugar has suggested to the officer referred to that the council should purchase large quantities of sugar and sell them to such mothers through baby clinics. The suggestion has been put into effect and proved the solution of a problem that was assuming serious proportions.

Women "Man" Mail Vans. Seven hundred horses belonging to the royal mail vans of Great Britain are "manned" and run entirely by women, under the guidance of a skillful veterinary surgeon. The sick horses are groomed and cared for by uniformed women, who wear ordinary breeches and knee-long coats of dark blue linen. The drivers of the mail carts wear very smart uniforms of dark blue serge, edged with red and having brass buttons with the royal cipher. Their dark blue peaked caps have also a line of red and a badge showing that they are on his majesty's service.

Doing Well. "Is your boy getting along well in college?" "Fairly well. He made two hits as a pinch batsman this spring."



### PARENTS

who love to gratify children's desire for the same articles of food and drink that grown-ups use, find

### INSTANT POSTUM

just the thing.

"There's a Reason"

# AMERICANS TRAIN FOR CONVOY WORK

Leave Ambulance Corps to Take Up Army Transportation Service.

## RIGID ROUTINE IS FOLLOWED

Course of Training Is Really an "Intensive Course" to Fit Men in Shortest Possible Time to Take Command of Transports.

Paris.—Fifteen Americans have exchanged the strenuous life of the ambulance field service (which had intervals in its strenuousness) to study to become officers in the French army transportation service at a school where the course seems to leave no opening for the proverbial funder of employment for idle hands.

This school was established in Meaux toward the end of last March, and had 150 French pupils, officers and noncommissioned officers in training when the American contingent joined a week ago. The course is exactly the same for French and Americans, but the Americans are kept in a special class for the sake of those that need English-speaking instructors.

At 5:30 in the morning everyone is up and must be dressed, have made his bed and had breakfast in time to answer his name at roll call at 6:25. As regards breakfast, the American stomach found that it could not do a morning's hard work on the regulation French breakfast of coffee and bread, so eggs and bacon have been added. From 6:30 to 7:30 theory is studied, and from 7:30 to 9:30 lectures on automobile technique are given, followed by practical work in the workshop, such as soldering metals, tempering steel and all sorts of forge work.

Busy Session in Afternoon. Luncheon at eleven is taken in the mess shed, and is, like dinner later, an excellent example of that proficiency in cuisine for which France is unrivaled. At first the 15 Americans sat together, but on the second day their French comrades gave a dinner in their honor, and after that the Americans (who still wear their field section uniforms) divided up among the other tables.

From 12:45 to 5:30 p. m. on three afternoons a week, work is done on the bodies of camions (military trucks); they are dissected and put together again, etc. On the other three afternoons the convoi (train) of camions, generally eight, are taken out as if they were on actual service. Each man in turn is named head of the section (and is in general charge for the day). Orders are given him to take a hypothetical load of munitions to some point some miles away, and he has to conduct his train by the map, set the pace, keep them together, and show them how to overcome difficulties that arise. These difficulties are at present chiefly imaginary, but hypothetical cases of broken axles, of towing cars, etc., are treated.

The lieutenant attached to the American group, Lieutenant de Kersauson, whose long residence in California has given him a perfect mastery of the American language, accompanies the train, but gives no advice, only observes. If the officer of the day mistakes his route, he has to find out his error and rectify it himself. After the return at 5:45, the lieutenant gives a half-hour criticism of the convoi's work and points out mistakes made and how to avoid them.

Evening Spent in Study. Dinner is at 6:30, and more study follows till 10 p. m., when all lights are put out. Such a program, with plenty of manual work in the open air, provides enough exercise, but regular army drill is put in three times a

## EATS GOLD FISH IN POND



Ma-ha-ruc-su-on, an Indian maid sixteen years of age, heard the call of the wild and ran away. One morning a keeper in a Los Angeles park found the girl bending over the fish pond. Beside her on the bank was a gold fish struggling with its last gasp. Ma-ha-ruc-su-on had caught it with her hand. "Why catch the gold fish?" asked the keeper. "Ma-ha-ruc-su-on eat um," said the girl as she picked up the fish and ran away.

week under two veteran quartermasters, who see that the hour allotted is well employed.

Sunday is a day of rest, or would be, only that many—in fact, all—find it necessary to catch up the week's work, read up notes, make or finish diagrams and such things, which they have had only the time to do hurriedly during the week.

The course is really an "intensive course," somewhat forced, as it is hoped that after three weeks' study the Americans will be prepared for examinations which will allow them to be made sublieutenants in the transport service and be put in charge of a section of 50 men. Five weeks is the time allowed their French comrades for the same work.

Everyone knows what automobile transportation means in modern warfare, and its importance has been plain to the least military mind ever since it saved Verdun. A section of 50 Americans is already at work at the front conducting camions moving ammunition from railroad to the ammunition stations, and the new school at Meaux will provide Americans to officer these sections and the new ones that will follow if Pratt Andrew, Inspector general of the "American field service in France," is justified in his hope of seeing a hundred men arrive each week from the States for this service.

American Flag on the Gate. The officers in charge of the automobile instruction center at Meaux (there are other schools for drivers, mechanics, etc.), from Colonel Borschnek down, are all keenly interested in the coming of the Americans, and the colonel spoke highly of the serious way they had settled down to work. The gate into the camp of 16 barrack sheds has an American flag on one post and a French one on the other.

When the New York Sun's correspondent visited the school recently, the convoi was sent to the village of Crecy, where all the trucks were to be parked in the market place (drawn up side by side, close together, at an angle to the main road so that they could be started off again without delay). The little village seemed sad and deserted as the convoi arrived, as do most French villages these days, with nothing but aged men, women and children at home. But it woke up as the trucks lumbered in and took up their appointed places.

"Are they English?" asked a woman who appeared at her shop door.

"No!"

"Then they are Russians."

"Neither!"

# UNREST GROWING AMONG GERMANS

As U-Boat Toll Decreases the People Show Signs of Dissatisfaction.

## GLOWING PROMISES FAIL

England Shows No Signs of Weakening, but Seems More Determined to Prosecute War More Bitterly Than Ever.

Copenhagen.—Private advices from Germany tell of growing dissatisfaction among the people at large with the political results of the ruthless submarine campaign and the absence of any indications that it has brought the desired peace near to hand.

During their long campaign for the unrestricted use of submarines the advocates of the measure made very definite promises of immediate results. "Two or three months" was the phrase used everywhere in street and newspaper arguments in regard to the time it would take to bring England to her knees, ready for peace. Even though the official propaganda since has declared the government bound itself to no particular time to produce results, the prediction that they would be obtained in two or three months has remained in the minds of the people.

Grumblings are now heard that, although four months have passed, England shows no signs of weakening, but, on the contrary, seems determined to prosecute the war more bitterly than ever.

## Reports of France Discredited.

Statements that France has been "bled white" and will be forced to retire from the war have been made so often that they no longer attract the slightest credence. The entry of the United States and Brazil into the war and the rupture of relations between Germany and the bulk of the neutral world outside Europe are now taken seriously and regarded with gloom.

Questions have been recently asked the correspondent by Germans here, not in official positions, who are disgruntled over the results of the submarine campaign up to the present time, with regard to what would be the effect in the United States if the submarine warfare were abandoned. The government, however, shows no signs of weakening and is now engaged in a vigorous publicity campaign to bolster up the waning confidence at home and quiet the complaints of neutrals.

It is a matter of knowledge to the correspondent that at least one member of the German government refused to commit himself to any definite

time limit for bringing Great Britain into a frame of mind to discuss peace. In the correspondent's last informal conversation with Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, head of the foreign office, a few hours before news of the rupture of relations with the United States was received in Berlin, the minister, who was on tenterhooks to know what the United States would do, declared impulsively:

"If the United States will only keep hands off and let us alone, two or three months will be enough." Then, noticing the correspondent prick up his ears at the foreign office use of the stock phrase of the ruthlessness advocates, he quickly amended his estimate.

"Say six months," he said, and then reading a further query in the correspondent's eyes, added:

"Well, let us not fix any definite time."

Doctor Zimmermann then went on with the argument that England and the entente quickly would be made amenable to the peace idea if the United States would only refrain from breaking relations or declaring war in consequence of the proclamation of the unrestricted submarine campaign.

German naval writers for some time have been preparing their readers for a possible falling off in the monthly figures of tonnage destroyed by submarines. Many of them furnish the advance explanation that, if it happens, it will be due largely to the absence of vessels to torpedo, or, in some articles, to the results of British methods. No mention of any increase in losses of submarines is made.

When she heard that they were Americans, then she beamed with content. It seemed an earnest of the aid that was coming, and evidently convinced the good woman that the United States had declared war far more vividly than anything she had read or heard said.

The military spirit is strong in this new band of fighters for France. A salute and permission is asked from the lieutenant to go and buy cigarettes at the shop, 20 yards away, although the camions were all now parked in an irremovable line and a halt was being taken. At a previous halt, when the officer of the day was deciding which road he should take, and every driver had got down for a few minutes, great was the discussion whether a cigarette could be smoked, the "antis" holding that they were on duty, when smoking is barred, while the "pros" agreed that a halt was a break in the service.

## Military Etiquette Observed.

The captain of the center, who was conducting the New York Sun's correspondent to see the convoi at practical work, passed by the drivers several times, and this brought up the question whether he should be saluted every time or treated as being on duty with them, when the first salute at meeting would suffice.

But there was a deeper question that each was eager to discuss. Were they doing the best they could for their own country and for France? Should they be where they were, or ought they to be in their own country offering it their services directly? They all had served with the American ambulance sections at the front, and have all succeeded in becoming heads of sections. This experience has taught them a useful knowledge of the French language. Several have lived years in France and know the language thoroughly. It has taught them much about the French army and trench warfare, and given them already a valuable training. They wonder whether they are using this training to the best advantage, or whether they ought to be at home, where armies are forming and men with their qualities are being needed. Meanwhile they are working hard and acquiring further training, which will assuredly make them valuable officers for the first American troops to take the field in France.

This first class of 15, training at Meaux to become transport officers, is composed of Charles Freeborn, California; Allan Muhr, Philadelphia; Henry Isella, Paris; George Struby, Denver; A. Douglas Dodge, New York; B. Read, New Jersey; William Bigelow, Boston; V. H. Wallace, Rye, N. Y.; A. Henderson, New York; H. Barton, H. Houston, Philadelphia; Dows Dunham, Boston; S. Colford, New York; Thomas Dougherty, Philadelphia; Ralph Richmond, Waltham, Mass.

## Seminary Graduates Fast Leave for War.

New York.—Only 20 of 43 members of the graduating class of Union Theological seminary were here at the commencement to receive their diplomas. The others had joined the colors.

Of the classes of 1917 and 1918 the seminary, 11 men had gone as chaplains, ten to the Y. M. C. A. field service, six to Plattsburg, either as student officers or to do spiritual work, and four were in Europe with Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall.

## Husband and Wife Enlist.

Chester, Pa.—Mrs. James R. Donnelly led her husband to a naval recruiting station. After he signed up as a machinist, she enlisted as a chief yeoman.

On the Lookout. Many a man is looking out for a job in the sense of guarding against getting one.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

The High Cost of Living and How to Reduce It—see ad on this page.—Adv.

## The Desired Effect.

"Massah! I sho' is in a phudicky-munt, sah," whined Brother Slewfoot. "Muh child'en has done got de mumps, and got 'em so pow'ful pom-pous dat yo' kin hear 'em cl'ar across de street. And I wisht yo'd please gimme 'bout haffer dollah, say, to buy some medicine for 'em. When all dem eight child'en gits mumpin' at once, de sound—"

"Pshaw! You can't hear the mumps, Slewfoot, you are an abominable liar!"

"Yassah! And won't yo' please gimme dat haffer dollah for bein' de most 'bom'able liar yo' has met dis bright mawwin', sah? Uh-yaw! Haw! haw!"—Judge.

## Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* in Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

## Too Much.

George Ade said at a wedding breakfast at St. Joseph:

"Once, in putting on a new play of mine, the manager refused to have a young married couple in the cast."

"'Til I put on one or the other, George," he said, "but not both."

"Why not both?" said I. "They're both clever."

"That may be," said he, "but the public, George, don't care to see a man making love to his own wife."

"Looks too much like acting, eh?" said I.

### With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding skin. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Appearances Are Deceiving. Wife—Don't you think a great, big, tall, married man ought to be taken into the army just the same as anybody else?

Hub—My dear, he only looks tall; as a matter of fact, he is probably short.—Judge.

# FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots. There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

## Didn't Do It.

"He's always knocking the married men."

"Yes, I know it."

"Only a few years ago he told me he was just crazy to get married."

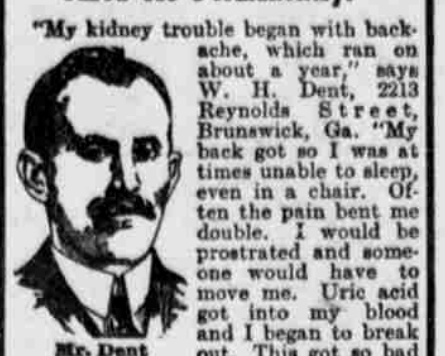
"That's right, but it seems he wasn't quite crazy enough."

## Woman's Way.

"I see the department stores are going to sell Liberty loan bonds."

"But remember, dear, if you buy one you can't go around the next day and exchange it for something else."

# "Doans Saved My Life" "I Had Given Up Hope" Says Mr. Dent, "But Doan's Kidney Pills Cured Me Permanently."



"My kidney trouble began with back-ache, which ran on about a year," says Mr. Dent, 2213 Reynolds Street, Brunswick, Ga. "My back got so I was at times unable to sleep, even in a chair. Often the pain bent me double. I would be prostrated and someone would have to move me. Uric acid got into my blood and I began to break out. This got so bad I went to a hospital for treatment. I stayed there three months, but got but little better. Dropsy set in and I bloated until nearly half again my size. My knees were so swollen the flesh burst in strips. I lay there panting, and just about able to catch my breath. I had five doctors; each one said it was impossible for me to live."

"I hadn't taken Doan's Kidney Pills long before I began to feel better. I kept on and was soon able to get up. The swelling gradually went away and when I had used eleven boxes I was completely cured. I have never had a bit of trouble since. I owe my life and my health to Doan's Kidney Pills."

### Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

# ECZEMA!

Money back without question if HUNT'S CURE fails in the treatment of ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER, itching skin diseases. Price 50c at druggists, or direct from A. S. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Wis.

### DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, safe to use, will not soil or injure anything. One bottle effective. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid for \$1.00.

## WAR USES FOR FACTORIES

Manufacturers Surprised to Find What Can Be Made in Their Plants in Case of Emergency.

Here is a paragraph, snipped out of an article by George Creel in Everybody's Magazine, which shows the war uses to which various peaceful manufacturing can be subjected:

"A manufacturing jeweler was surprised to learn that his plant, with a few changes, could turn out periscope; a cash-chain maker found that his machines were adapted to the production of cartridge clips for rifles and machine guns; a phonograph concern was discovered to be well fitted for the manufacture of certain delicate shell parts; makers of underwear may be relied on for bandages; a manufacturer of music-rolls for gages; a cream-separator plant for shell-primers; a sewing machine company for gages; a recording and copying machine plant for fuses; an infants' food concern for shell plugs; drug manufacturers and dye works for high explosives; finished shells may be expected from candle-makers, flour-millers, tobacco manufacturers, and siphon-makers; silversmiths can make cartridge-cases, bullet jackets, and caps; while shrapnel can be made in gas engine works, car factories, electric elevator works, locomotive works, stove foundries and machine shops."

How Money Gets into Circulation. Money is sent from treasury to subtreasuries and from these it is distributed to banks. It is drawn out of banks to be used in payment of wages, salaries or exchange and thus gets into circulation.

## The High Cost of Living and How to Reduce It

A practical way, easily open to every consumer. JUST WHAT YOU WANT. Particulars FREE. Address, WM. T. LOVE, LOMAX, ILLINOIS

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W. N. U., SIOUX CITY, NO. 25-1917.

# Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

### 160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near \$2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars at once. Write for literature and particulars at once. Write for literature and particulars at once.

M. J. Johnston, Drawer 197, Waterville, S. D.; R. A. Garrett, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

Canadian Government Agents