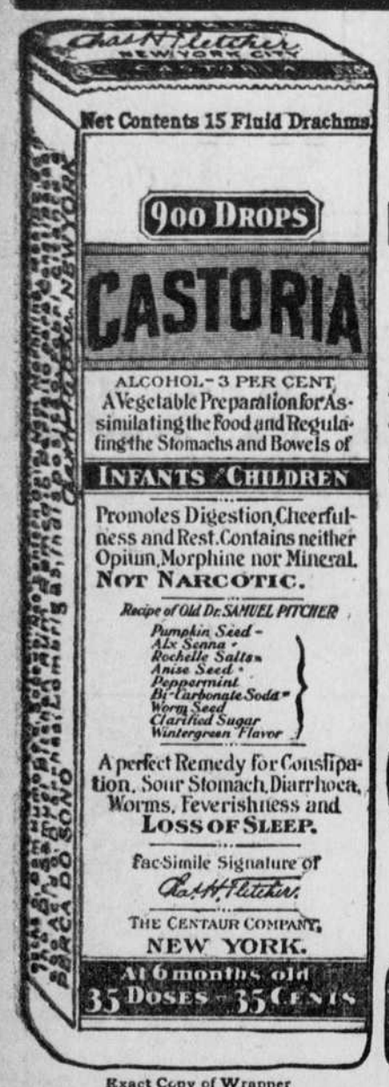


Exact Copy of Wrapper

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Good Sign.

"I suspect there is something in this rumor about a peace movement in Europe."

"Why?"

"Everybody is denying it."

Use Murine after Exposure to Cold, Cutting Winds and Dust. It Restores, Refreshes and Promotes Eye Health. Good for all Eyes that Need Care. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, Sends Eye Book on request.

Pessimists are the best thing there is for sitting around and hatching out misery.

Fifty vocations are taught in the United States navy.

What She Needed.

Mistress—What do we need for dinner?

Servant—Sure, ma'am, and I've tripped over a rug an' we need a new set of dishes.

Throw Off Colds and Prevent Grip.
When you feel a cold coming on, take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. It removes cause of Colds and Grip. Only One "BROMO QUININE." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 25c.

The death rate in the United States for 1914 was 13.6 a 1,000, the lowest rate ever recorded in this country.

The public educational system of Greater New York shows a total registration of 831,885 pupils.

To Build Up After Grippe, Colds Bad Blood

Take a blood cleanser and alterative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action, called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because of one of its principal ingredients—the Golden Seal plant. It assists the body to manufacture rich red blood which feeds the heart—nerves—brain and organs of the body. The organs work smoothly like machinery running in oil. You feel clean, strong and strenuous. Buy "Medical Discovery" today and in a few days you will know that the bad blood is passing out, and new, rich, pure blood is filling your veins and arteries.

BACKACHE, LUMBAGO

Uric acid causes backache, pains here and there, rheumatism, gout, gravel, neuralgia and sciatica. It was Dr. Pierce who discovered a new agent, called "Anuric," which will throw out and completely eradicate this uric acid from the system. "Anuric" is 37 times more potent than lithia, and consequently you need no longer fear muscular or articular rheumatism or gout, or many other diseases which are dependent on uric acid within the body.

If you feel that tired, worn-out feeling, backache, neuralgia, or if your sleep is disturbed by too frequent urination, go to your best drug store and ask for Doctor Pierce's Anuric Tablets, full treatment 50c, or send 10 cents for a trial package of "Anuric" Tablets to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Well, What Are Autos For?

Her new electric was standing out in front of her house. She wished to call on the woman who lived across the street. Of course, the electric was right there; there was no need of one's walking. She got in, drove across the street, turning the machine as she did so, and alighted on the opposite curb.

Popular Brand.

"What sort of peas do you wish?"

"Give me some of those royal nibs that I read so much about."

Nothing New.

Reader—Have you any modern fiction?

Librarian—No, madam; our book buyer has been on a six-months' trip. —Judge.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Cost Time.

First ex-Convict—You said you had a diamond pin. What did it cost you?

Second Ditto—Six months.

LADIES: Get a complete set of the famous *Oneida Community Par Plate Silverware free* by saving the trade mark signature of Paul F. Skinner on each package of

SKINNER'S MACARONI PRODUCTS

Nine kinds of Skinner's products—delicious, healthful food that takes the place of high priced meat dishes—can be cooked 58 different ways. Drop us a postal today asking for full information and a beautiful 36-page recipe book free.

SKINNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
The Largest Macaroni Factory in America. *Omaha, Nebraska*

The Province of MANITOBA, CANADA Calls for Farm Helpers

There is a very urgent call for farm workers this Spring for the Province of Manitoba, Canada. Owing to the keen demand for all kinds of foodstuffs caused by the war, together with the enlistment of so many thousands of our young men, the farmers of Manitoba find themselves face to face with a serious labor shortage. In order to encourage farmers' sons and other farm workers from the United States to answer to this call the Railway Companies are offering reduced rates to all such passengers from all points on the International boundary line northward, going West in Canada. This will enable anyone who wishes to see Western Canada to do so at a very small cost, and will permit inspection at first hand of the thousands of acres of cheap land which are still available.

The scale of wages for experienced men will run from $25.00 to $45.00 per month according to experience, and it is estimated that from 3,000 to 3,500 such men are needed. In order to allay any apprehension on the question, it may be asserted that absolutely no military obligation of whatever sort is imposed upon anyone coming into or living in Canada.

If you are interested, write or apply personally to the

MANITOBA IMMIGRATION OFFICE
323 Jackson Street ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

ALL BATTLE NOISES CAN BE MADE IN YOUR HOME

Victor Murdock In Wichita Eagle.

From the Wichita Eagle.

Every man who writes up the war tells about the sounds of battle. I am now ready to report. I had read so many descriptions of the different sounds that I had a natural curiosity—to see just what the racket is like. Usually the writer speaks of the "boom" of the big guns and the "whir" of the little ones. You hear a lot from the soldiers about the "s-s-c-s-z-t" of bullets. As you hear a lot more than you see on the fighting front, a correct defining of these phonetics ought to be interesting. First of all I made up my mind not to exaggerate. I know that there are a lot of people who want the thing colored up brightly, but there are a whole lot more who would like to have the thing presented just as it is.

Now on the front there are three distinct classes of sounds and each sound has variations. I took pains to classify them. They are, first, the big gun sounds, the machine gun sounds and the rifle sounds. Away in the distance the big gun sound is a good deal like the slamming of a door in a big empty house, muffled and over as soon as it begins. It is a soft, vibrating sort of a thump, like the distant thunder, only it doesn't roll. As you get nearer the big piece, say a couple of miles, it is exactly like dropping a lot of lumber. I will undertake to deceive the best military ear on earth by taking a half dozen planks and going behind a shed and dropping them all at once. Now when you get over in front of the gun and armies are not only in front of the enemy's artillery, but in front of their own, there is a marked variation in the racket. After you have located the gun back of you, you watch and see the flash—a splinter of flame, then you hear the crash, much like falling glass, and sharper than falling lumber—and then as the shell goes over you, you catch a most distinctive sound. It's a "swish" with a little purr to it. Take the garden hose, turn on the water full force and then pass your fingers through the stream close up to the muzzle and anybody, on a peaceful Sunday afternoon, in the quiet of the front yard, can have all the sounds that accompany the midair flight of a shell. It is flash-crash-swish. Now what you can't get in the front yard is a curious trick of the imagination that I despair of describing.

The swish seems to be curved. It is soft, loud, soft, which partially explains, but it appears also to be back, above and forward of you, successively—that is, in a couple of seconds. There is a lot of Fourth of July love of explosives in all of us, and I stood in the mud and listened to those shells with exactly the same sort of elation I used to feel when Omrah Aley and Jim Bridenstine and I used to load up Colt's revolvers with paper and dirt and whang away at the enemy, who in those days was led by George Israel. This curved sound almost makes you see the flight of the shell, but, of course, you do nothing of the kind. They come one right after the other—swish, swish, swish—counting about five seconds between the swishes. Where do they light? Well, over in the next township. If you had a powerful field glass and were stationed upon a hill somewhere, you could tell. But you haven't a field glass and you are not hunting hills. I noticed that the last thing to be found in the first line is an idle curiosity about the enemy. This observation of shells in flight is confined to those shot from behind you. The only knowledge you have of the shells coming from across the line is a smash that is merely deafening, and a strange sort of upheaval, such as you see when a dynamite charge goes off. But you get an idea of the striking of the shells from the country back of you. You find a powerful lot of them are misses. And when one hits a house it knocks a corner off or puts a hole in the roof or side wall. It does not demolish the building.

The sound of the machine guns is easily the most vicious thing I heard. Just at the start a machine gun gives out a sound that I was not long in locating. In the old cowboy days in Wichita a man who drove a four-mule team had to be an artist with a bullwhip. He would bring the long lash whirling around his head and then lay it out near the front mule's ears with a quick jerk which made it pop with a suggestion of stinging sharpness. That is what a machine gun does as it starts off. If it a pop-ka-swish-pop, and then as it continues, the first pop is dropped off and it becomes ka-swish-pop, ka-swish-pop, ka-swish-pop, with just a breath between each of the explosions. There is a whipping, stinging suggestion in the sound, as the gun speeds up, that fills you with terror. As a rule soldiers pay little attention to the big grumbles of the artillery. They turn and look when the machine guns begin. And then as it gets to going full-tilt, the pops and the ka-swishes all merge for all the world like the escape of steam from around the whistle of a big locomotive when it is blowing off. Some of the sharpness of the sound disappears, but nothing of the suggestion of viciousness passes. I imagine that the machine gun is the weapon of the future. One will be invented that the soldier will carry on his chest. I find a few here who agree with me that the small-arm rifle will disappear as completely as the sword has.

SUBSTITUTES FOR MEDICINE DURING CIVIL WAR

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

In these days when color dyes and chemicals are lacking in this country because of the war blockade, there is a peculiar interest in the tales of earlier times when the women in the confederacy were compelled to find substitutes for the medicines and chemicals of which they were sorely deprived during the civil war.

From the homeliest plants, herbs and leaves the most soothing medicines for illness and fever were concocted. Together, the silver-haired dames and their daughters would gather in the social parlor for their "bees." For the most part, these makeshifts were made from recipes gleaned from the habits of the Creoles, whose numerous haunts were in the region. The Cheoles of the gulf coast used these many medicinal plants, having early learned from the Indians the use of shrubs indigenous to the soil. They had the secret of many powerful plasters and potions, which, though very painful, were very successful if the patient could bear the severity of its work.

An infusion of the milkweed vine would break a fever; a tea made of bark of the weeping willow took the place of quinine; neither of these having any bad effects on the system. Podophyllin, which grows wild in all the gulf states, took the place of mercury, also without ill effects. An ignorant man in Alabama who, during war time, plowed up two acres of this plant for the purpose of planting potatoes, was nearly massacred by neighbors of nearby counties when they learned of this indiscretion.

The bark of the wax myrtle (bayberry) dried and pulverized was another remedy used as a tonic; its tiny berries, boiled in water until melted, then gathered into a cake. The old fashioned "life everlasting" took the place of "hops" in making yeast, and was said to prove a better fermenter, having no rank taste.

The southern women were particularly fortunate in this work because, it has been said, nearly every plant in materia medica grew, or could be made to grow, in the sandy soil of the gulf states. Many varieties grew wild among the pines, or in the various ravines where the small trees and shrubs bordering the frequent little streams shaded such plants as required damp growing places such as the plants needed. Pennyroyal, nightshade, podophyllin, boneset, life everlasting, witch hazel, spearmint, horsemint, and many others, grew in these hummocks.

The common blackberry, which grows all over the United States, was the most valuable plant of all. Its roots made a fine astringent remedy, its berries a delightful cordial. The roots made, too, a good black dye. That and the red oak bark gave the southern ladies their dyes all through the war.

The southern women benefited by the native custom of Creoles to transplant from the woods most of their small plants. Each family had an herb bed handy, and tried the plants for winter use.

Debts and Who Pay Them.

From the Christian Science Monitor.

A New Jersey dealer in coal and lumber recently startled his village and country neighbors and customers by bold use of printer's ink. In the local weekly, on the first page, in large type, he made known the amount of indebtedness which his firm was carrying in an effort to meet the trading demands of customers and at the same time not ruffle their feelings or challenge their ethics of trade. Accompanying the quite explicit statistics of debt was a statement intimating that the dealer thought he was not getting quite the "square deal" from people who were presuming on his leniency and who were assuming that he had unlimited credit and social good will.

As soon as the issue of honor and fair play became a community one the bills began to be paid. When A realized that B, and C and D, and indeed M, not to mention T, had all agreed with him in presuming that X, the dealer, could and would "carry the account a while longer without inconvenience," why A saw what he, in combination with others, had really been doing. If he did not pay immediately, he at least named a time when he would pay. He admitted his carelessness and thoughtlessness and his indifference to the rights of the middleman. He conceded the power of the press to do what dunning letters had not done. In short, he learned a lesson, as did his neighbors. And so, while the $67,653 debt account diminished, the community good will account grew. Town life was toned up by clean cut handling of one phase of trade ethics. It became an issue of when as well as how debts should be incurred and paid.

As to which set of residents in this New Jersey town was more interested in the incident, those who owed for their coal and lumber or those who did not, we will not speculate, lacking knowledge. But this can be said without much likelihood of contradiction, that the group that habitually pays its bills promptly was not sorry to have the issue arise in just the form it has come up. The honest, thrifty, considerate, cash-paying, debt disliking consumer too often pays his own bills and, indirectly, those of his negligent neighbor as well. He pays for what he gets and also for what the man gets whose accounts finally have to be "charged off."

The extent to which this unfair condition of affairs exists in rural and suburban communities of the country is not always realized by the urban dweller and merchant. The city man does more merchandising on a cash basis. The city merchant can be more independent and rigorous in collections because no so restricted in range of prospective customers as the village and town merchant. It is for the smaller communities, then, that this Metuchen, N. J., experiment will prove most instructive. It shows that the suasion of candor, journalistically mediated, is a first rate debt collecting method.

Worse Than Slavery.

From the World Outlook.

Notwithstanding the fact that the ventures of native students into the labyrinths of English are sometimes adventures indeed, nevertheless it is the mistakes of the Americans who attempt to express themselves prematurely in other languages which most appeal to our risibles. The Spanish word for sons is "hijos," for figs "higos." One can, therefore, easily understand how the following conversation might easily have taken place. A lady went to a grocery store to buy figs. The conversation was as follows:

"Have you any sons?"

"Yes," replied the storekeeper pleasantly.

"White ones?"

To this the man replied in the affirmative.

"Very well, I will take one pound, if you please," said the lady.

The storekeeper is said to have replied that they were not for sale and certainly not by the pound.

Line Forms on This Side, Please.

From the World Outlook.

A music teacher, recently arrived from the United States, was making herself generally useful, while learning the language in a mission school at Concepcion, Chile. Among her other duties, for which a knowledge of Spanish was not required, was playing the organ for the Spanish choir. Her stock of words was extremely limited, but she had already learned that one can frequently change an English into a Spanish word by the addition of a final "a" or "o." That the rule was not altogether safe, she learned to the hysterical amusement of the choir. The music teacher had been helping the tenors through with their part in the anthem. The word "tenor" is the same in both languages. Then she wanted to have the basses try their part in a similar way. Although she was not quite sure about the word for "bass," she took a chance on it and added the final "o." Now it happens that the word in Spanish which is pronounced like "bassos," sounding a as in base, means kisses.

What she therefore said was: "Now the kisses, please, one at a time."

This Sounds Better.

From the Chicago Herald.

After denying to the New York World that he had any knowledge of or connection with a pro-German lobby at Washington to influence congress against the president, Henry Weissmann, head of the New York State German-American alliance, made some refreshing and significant statements.

"I tell you frankly," said Mr. Weissmann, "we German sympathizers have made mistakes since this war began which have instilled a hatred of Germans here it will take years to eradicate. I say now that it has been largely our fault—our own methods."

Mr. Weissmann went even further. He said that the charges made against the German propagandists in the World's exposure of last summer were largely true. "What the World said about Dr. Albert and Boy-Ed and Von Papen was true. Other propagandists got money from them, but I did not."

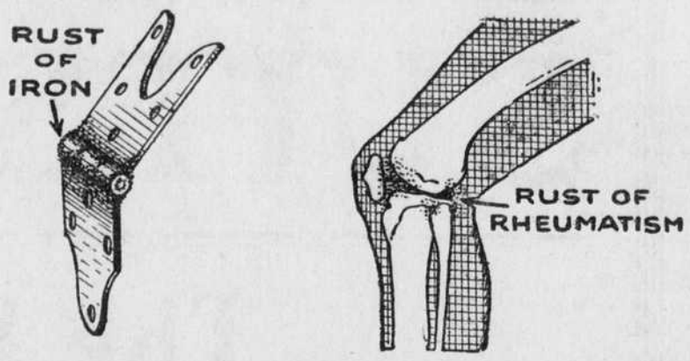
Mr. Weissmann declined to express an opinion on Speaker Clark's presidential boom. He said that nothing he could say at this time would be likely to help him. On the contrary, it would tend to hurt the speaker's chances.

This sounds a good deal better than the sort of statements we have heretofore been accustomed to from pro-German sources. It shows a saner and soberer appreciation of the actual situation. Mr. Weissmann deserves credit for his frank confession of errors.

Madrid is said to be the highest city in Europe. It is built on a mountain plateau 2,200 feet above the level of the sea.

DRINK HOT WATER AND RID JOINTS OF RHEUMATIC RUST

Why rheumatism and lumbago sufferers should drink phosphated hot water each morning before breakfast



Just as coal, when it burns, leaves behind a certain amount of incombustible material in the form of ashes, so the food and drink taken day after day leaves in the alimentary canal a certain amount of indigestible material, which if not completely eliminated each day, becomes food for the millions of bacteria which infest the bowels. From this mass of left-over waste material, toxins and ptomaine-like poisons, called uric acid, is formed and then sucked into the blood where it continues to circulate, collecting grain by grain in the joints of the body much like rust collects on the hinge as shown above.

Men and women who suffer from lumbago, rheumatism or sore, stiff, aching joints should begin drinking phosphated hot water, not as a means to magic relief from pain, but to prevent more uric acid forming in the system. Before eating breakfast each morning, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will first neutralize and then wash out of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's accumulation of toxins and poisons; thus, cleansing, sweetening, and freshening the entire alimentary canal, each morning, before putting more food into the stomach.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs very little at the drug store but is sufficient to make any rheumatic or lumbago sufferer an enthusiast on the morning inside bath.

Millions of people keep their joints free from these rheumatic acids by practicing this daily internal sanitation. A glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate, drank before breakfast, is wonderfully invigorating; besides, it is an excellent health measure because it cleanses the alimentary organs of all the waste, gases and sour fermentations, making one look and feel clean, sweet and fresh all day.

Those who try this for one week may find themselves free from sick headaches, constipation, bilious attacks, sallowness, nasty breath and stomach acidity.

One Good Shot.

Bill—Yes, I fired my rifle at the bear twice.

Jill—But you said you only had one load of ammunition in the gun?

"That's right. I missed him the first time, but hit him the second."

"But I thought you had one load of ammunition?"

"That's right. I threw the gun at him when I hit him."

Two Deluded Souls.

Bix—I wonder if Doctor Cook really thought he discovered the North pole?

Dix—Possibly! We all make mistakes. Why, when I married my wife I thought I had discovered paradise.

What He Wanted to Know.

A countryman while walking along a street saw a sign: "Please ring the bell for the caretaker."

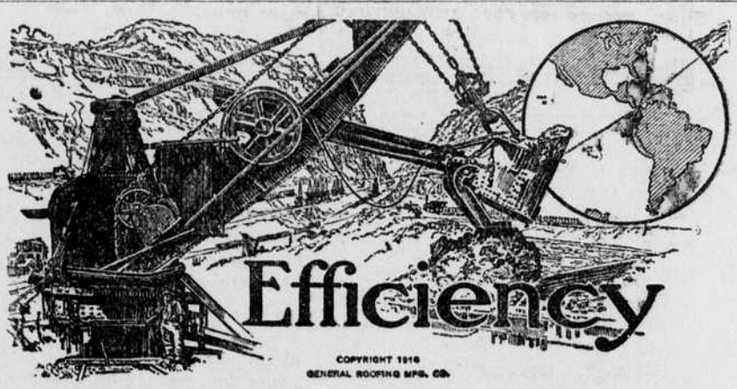
After reflecting a few minutes he walked up and pulled the bell. After waiting a while an angry-faced man appeared.

"Are you the care-taker?" asked the bell-puller.

"Yes; what do you want?"

"I saw that notice, so I rang the bell, and now I want to know why you can't ring it yourself?"

London's telephone and telegraph wires extend 73,500 miles overhead and 921,000 miles underground.



Efficiency built the Panama Canal, after inefficiency failed. The efficiency of the Panama Canal doubled the effectiveness of the U. S. Navy without adding a ship to it. It took over 8,000 miles out of the trip from New York to San Francisco and changed the highway between London and Australia from Suez to Panama.

Efficiency insures against lost motion—it produces the utmost service out of equipment and yields the finest product, at the least cost.

Certain-teed

Roofing

is an efficiency product

Every advantage that men, money and machinery can offer is used to increase the production, maintain the quality and lower the cost. Each of the General's enormous mills is advantageously located to serve the ends of efficient manufacture and quick distribution. Each is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. Raw materials are purchased in enormous quantities and far ahead of the needs of manufacturing, thus guarding against increased cost due to idle machinery. This also insures favorable buying, and the pick of the market.

Expert chemists at each mill are employed to select and blend the asphalts, and every roll of CERTAIN-TEED is made under their watchful care.

CERTAIN-TEED resists the drying-out process so destructive to ordinary roofing, because the felt is thoroughly saturated with a blend of soft asphalts, prepared under the formula of the General's board of expert chemists. It is then coated with a blend of harder asphalts, which keeps the inner saturation soft. This makes a roofing more pliable, and more impervious to the elements than the harder, drier kind.

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate-surfaced shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roofs, from the largest sky-scraper to the smallest residence or out-building.

CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply (1, 2 or 3). Experience proves that it lasts longer.

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