

HERE IS CHRONOLOGY OF GREAT WAR.

1914.

June 28—Archduke Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia and general mobilization is under way in France and Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 2—German troops enter France at Nancy; Russian troops enter Germany at Schwedt; German army enters Luxembourg over protest and Germany asks Belgium for free passage of her troops.

Aug. 3—British fleet mobilizes; Belgium appeals to Great Britain for diplomatic aid and German ambassador quits Paris.

Aug. 4—France declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium; Great Britain sends Belgium neutrality ultimatum to Germany; British army mobilizes and state of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation.

Aug. 5—Germans begin fighting on Belgian frontier; Germany asks for Irish help.

Aug. 6—Austria declares war on Russia.

Aug. 7—Germans defeated by French at Aldrich.

Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege; Portugal announces it will support Great Britain; British land troops in France.

Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary; Montenegro declares war on Germany.

Aug. 15—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Japanese and Chinese waters and evacuate Kiaochow; Russia offers autonomy to Poland.

Aug. 20—German army enters Brussels.

Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russia victorious in battles in East Prussia.

Aug. 24—Japanese warships bombard Tsingtao.

Aug. 25—Japan and Austria break off diplomatic relations.

Aug. 26—English win naval battle over German fleet near Helgoland.

Aug. 29—Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein; occupy Amiens; advance to La Fere, 65 miles from Paris.

Sept. 1—Germans cross Marne; bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilized; Zeppelins drop bombs on Antwerp.

Sept. 2—Government of France transferred to Bordeaux; Russians capture Lemberg.

Sept. 4—Germans cross the Marne.

Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign pact to make no separate peace.

Sept. 6—French win battle of Marne; British cruiser Pathfinder sunk in North sea by a German submarine.

Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne.

Sept. 14—Battle of Alsne starts; German retreat halted.

Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.

Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslavl and begin siege of Przemysl.

Oct. 1—Germans capture Antwerp.

Oct. 12—Germans take Ghent.

Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.

Oct. 21—Turkey begins war on Russia.

Nov. 1—British cruiser fleet destroyed in action off coast of Chile.

Nov. 7—Tsingtao falls before Japanese troops.

Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.

Nov. 13—Austrians capture Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.

Jan. 23—Soutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.

Feb. 22—Crown prince's army begins attack on Verdun.

March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.

March 15—Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal.

March 24—Steamer Sussex torpedoed and sunk.

April 18—President Wilson sends note to Germany.

April 19—President Wilson speaks to congress, explaining diplomatic situation.

April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.

April 25—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrender to Turks.

April 30—Irish revolution suppressed.

May 3—Irish leaders of insurrection executed.

May 4—Germany makes promise to change methods of submarine warfare.

May 13—Austrians begin great offensive against Italians in Trentino.

May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast. (Battle of Jutland).

June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.

June 11—Russians capture Dubno.

June 29—Sir Roger Casement sentenced to be hanged for treason.

July 1—British and French begin great offensive on the Somme.

July 4—David Lloyd George appointed secretary of war.

July 9—German merchant submarine Deutschland arrives at Baltimore.

July 23—General Kuropatkin's army wins battle near Riga.

July 27—English take Delville wood; Serbian forces begin attack on Bulgars in Macedonia.

Aug. 2—French take Fleury.

Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason.

Aug. 4—French capture Thiaumont for fourth time; British repulse Turkish attack on Suez canal.

Aug. 7—Italians on Isonzo front capture Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele.

Aug. 8—Turks force Russian evacuation of Bitlis and Mush.

Aug. 9—Italians cross Isonzo river and occupy Austrian city of Gorizia.

Aug. 10—Austrians evacuate Stanislau; allies take Dolan, near Saloniki, from Bulgarians.

Aug. 19—German submarines sink British light cruisers Nottingham and Pallama.

Aug. 24—French occupy Maurepas, north of the Somme; Russians recapture Mush in Armenia.

Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany; Roumania enters war on side of allies.

Aug. 29—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg made chief of staff of German armies, succeeding General Von Falkenhayn.

Aug. 30—Russian armies seize all five passes in Carpathians into Hungary.

Sept. 2—Allies renew offensive north of Somme; Bulgarian and German troops invade Dobrudja, in Rumania.

Sept. 7—Germans and Bulgarians capture Rumanian fortress of Tutrakani; Rumanians take Orsova, Bulgaria.

Sept. 10—German-Bulgarian army captures Rumanian fortress of Silistria.

Sept. 14—British for first time use "tanks."

Sept. 15—Italians begin new offensive on Carso.

Oct. 2—Rumanian army of invasion in Bulgaria defeated by Germans and Bulgarians under Von Mackensen.

Oct. 4—German submarines sink French cruiser Gallia and Cunard liner Franconia.

Oct. 4—German submarines sink six merchant steamships off Nantucket, Mass.

Oct. 11—Greek sea-coast forts dismantled and turned over to allies on demand of England and France.

Oct. 23—German-Bulgarian armies capture Constanta, Rumania.

Oct. 24—French win back Douaumont, Thiaumont field work, Haudromont, quarries and Caillette wood near Verdun, in smash of two miles.

Nov. 1—Italians, in new offensive on the Carso plateau, capture 5,000 Austrians.

Nov. 2—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux at Verdun.

Nov. 5—Germans and Austrians proclaim new kingdom of Poland, of territory captured from Russia.

Nov. 6—Submarine sinks British passenger steamer Arabia.

Nov. 7—Cardinal Mercier protests against German deportation of Belgians; submarine sinks American steamer Columbian.

Nov. 8—Russian army invades Transylvania, Hungary.

Nov. 9—Austro-German armies defeat Russians in Volzhina and take 4,000 prisoners.

Nov. 13—British launch new offensive in Somme region on both sides of Ancre.

Nov. 14—British capture fortified village of Beaumont, near the Ancre.

Nov. 19—French and Russian troops recapture Monastir; Germans cross Transylvania Alps and enter western Rumania.

Nov. 21—British hospital ship Britannic sunk by mine in Aegean sea.

Nov. 23—Rumanian army retreats 90 miles from Bucharest.

Nov. 24—German-Bulgarian armies take Orsova and Turnu-Severin from Rumanians.

Nov. 25—Greek provisional government declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.

Nov. 28—Rumanian government abandons Bucharest and moves capital to Jassy.

Dec. 5—Premier Herbert Asquith, of England, resigns.

Dec. 7—David Lloyd George accepts British premiership.

Dec. 8—Gen. Von Mackensen captures big Rumanian army in Probova valley.

Dec. 12—Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg announces in Reichstag that Germany will propose peace; new cabinet in France under Aristide Briand as premier, and Gen. Robert Georges Nivelle given chief command of French army.

Dec. 15—French at Verdun win two miles of front and capture 11,000.

Dec. 19—Lloyd George declines German peace proposals.

Dec. 23—Baron Buriak succeeded as minister of foreign affairs in Austria by Count Czernin.

Dec. 26—Germany proposes to President Wilson "an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerents."

Dec. 27—Russians defeated in five-day battle in eastern Wallachia, Rumania.

April 25—Allies stop German drive on Ypres line in Belgium.

April 29—British report regaining of two-thirds of lost ground in Ypres battle.

May 7—Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off the coast of Ireland with the loss of more than 1,000 lives, 102 Americans.

May 9—French advance two and one-half miles against German forces north of Arras, taking 2,000 prisoners.

May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.

June 3—Germans recapture Przemysl with Austrian help.

June 13—British suffer defeat north of Passchendaele.

June 23—Allies enter Austrian territory south of Riva on western shore of Lake Garda.

July 3—Tolmino falls into Italian hands.

July 9—British make gains north of Ypres; French retake trenches in the Vosges.

July 13—Germans defeated in the Arnonne.

July 29—Warsaw evacuated; Lublin captured by Austrians.

Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.

Aug. 14—Austrians and Germans concentrate 400,000 soldiers on Serbian frontier.

Aug. 21—Italy declares war on Turkey.

Sept. 1—Ambassador Bernstorff announces Germans will sink no more liners without warning.

Sept. 4—German submarine torpedoed liner Hesperian.

Sept. 9—Germans make air raid on London, killing 20 persons and wounding 100 others; United States asks Austria to recall Ambassador Dumba.

Sept. 20—Germans begin drive on Serbia to open route to Turkey.

Sept. 22—Russian army retreating from Vilna, escapes German encircling movement.

Sept. 25-30—Battle of Champagne, resulting in great advance for allied armies and causing Kaiser William to rush to the west front; German counter attacks repulsed.

Oct. 5—Russia and Bulgaria sever diplomatic relations; Russian, French, British, Italian and Serbian diplomatic representatives ask for passports in Sofia.

Oct. 10—General Mackensen's forces take Belgrade.

Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.

Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.

Oct. 15—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 16—France declares war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 19—Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 27—Germans join Bulgarians in northeastern Serbia and open way to Constantinople.

Oct. 30—Germans defeated at Mitrovica.

Nov. 9—Italian liner Ancona torpedoed.

Dec. 1—British retreat from near Sohad.

Dec. 4—Ford "peace party" sails for Europe.

Dec. 9-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.

Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as chief of English armies on west front.

1916.

Jan. 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.

Jan. 11—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.

Jan. 13—Austrians capture Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.

Jan. 23—Soutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.

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1917.

Jan. 1—Submarine sinks British transport Ivernia.

Jan. 9—Russian premier, Trepoff, resigns. Goltz succeeds him.

Jan. 11—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.

Feb. 3—President Wilson reviews submarine controversy before congress; United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; American cruiser Housatonic sunk without warning.

Feb. 7—Senate indorses president's act of breaking off diplomatic relations.

Feb. 12—United States refuses German request to discuss matters of difference on Isonzo front.

Feb. 14—Von Bernstorff sails for Germany.

Feb. 25—British under General Maude capture Kut-el-Amara; submarine sinks Herta Lancia without warning; many lost, including two Americans.

Feb. 26—President Wilson asks congress for authority to arm American merchantships.

March 22—Secretary Lansing makes public Zimmerman note to Mexico, proposing Mexican-Japanese-German alliance.

March 9—President Wilson calls extra session of congress for April 15.

March 11—British under General Maude capture Bagdad; revolution starts in Petrograd.

March 15—Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicates.

March 17—French and British capture Baghdad.

March 18—New French ministry formed by Alexander Ribot.

March 21—Russian forces cross Persian border into Turkish territory; American oil steamer Healdton torpedoed without warning.

March 22—United States recognizes new government of Russia.

March 27—General Murray's British expedition into the holy land defeats Turkish army near Gaza.

April 2—President Wilson asks congress to declare that acts of Germany constitute a state of war; submarine sinks American steamer Aztec without warning.

April 4—United States Senate passes resolution declaring a state of war exists with Germany.

April 6—House passes war resolution and President Wilson signs joint resolution of congress.

April 8—Austria declares severance of diplomatic relations with United States.

April 9—British defeat Germans at Vimy Ridge and take 6,000 prisoners; United States seizes 14 Austrian interned ships.

April 20—Turkey severs diplomatic relations with the United States.

April 28—Congress passes selective service act for raising of army of 500,000; Guatemala severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

May 7—War department orders raising of nine volunteer regiments of engineers to go to France.

May 14—Espionage act becomes law by passing Senate.

May 18—President Wilson signs selective service act. Also directs expeditionary force of regulars under General Pershing to go to France.

May 19—Congress passes war appropriation bill of \$3,000,000,000.

June 5—Nearly 10,000,000 men in United States register for military service.

June 12—King Constantine of Greece abdicates.

June 13—General Pershing and staff arrive in Paris.

June 15—First Liberty loan closes with large oversubscription.

June 26—First contingent American troops under General Sibert arrives in France.

June 29—Greece severs diplomatic relations with Teutonic allies.

Sept. 4—Volunteer regiments of engineers to go to France.

Sept. 12—War department order drafts 673,000 men into military service.

July 14—Aircraft appropriation bill

of \$60,000,000 passes House; Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation forced by German political crisis.

July 18—United States government orders censorship of telegrams and cablegrams crossing frontiers.

July 19—New German Chancellor Michaelis declares Germany will not war for conquest; radicals and Catholic party ask peace without forced acquisition of territory.

July 22—Slam declares war on Germany.

July 23—Premier Kerensky given unlimited powers in Russia.

July 28—United States war industries board created to supervise expenditures.

Aug. 25—Italian Second army breaks through Austrian line on Isonzo front.

Aug. 28—President Wilson rejects Pope Benedict's peace plea.

Sept. 10—General Korniloff demands control of Russian government.

Sept. 11—Russian deputies vote to support Kerensky. Korniloff's generals ordered arrested.

Sept. 16—Russia proclaims new republic headed by Premier Kerensky.

Sept. 17—General Haig advances through German lines at Ypres.

Oct. 21—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss named chief of staff, United States Army.

Oct. 16—Germans occupy islands of Rango and Adro in the Gulf of Riga.

Oct. 25—French under General Petain advance and take 12,000 prisoners on Alsne front.

Oct. 27—Formal announcement made that American troops in France had fired their first shots in the war.

Oct. 29—Italian Isonzo front collapses and Austro-German army reaches outposts of Udine.

Nov. 1—Secretary Lansing makes public the Luxburg "spurious versenk" note.

Nov. 9—Permanent interallied military commission created.

Nov. 24—Navy department announces capture of first German submarine by American destroyer.

Nov. 28—Bolshevik get absolute control of Russian assembly in Russian election.

Dec. 6—Submarine sinks the Jacob Jones, first regular warship of American navy destroyed.

Dec. 7—Congress declares war on Austria-Hungary.

Dec. 10—Jerusalem surrenders to General Allenby's forces.

1918.

Jan. 5—President Wilson delivers speech to congress giving "14 points" necessary to peace.

Jan. 20—British monitors win sea-fight with cruisers Goeben and Breslau, sinking latter.

Jan. 26—Russia and Rumania sever diplomatic relations.

Feb. 2—United States troops take over their first sector, near Toul.

Feb. 6—United States troopship Tuscania sunk by submarine, 126 lost.

Feb. 15—President Wilson, in address to congress, gives four additional peace principles, including self-determination of nations; bolshevik declare war with Germany over, but refuse to sign peace treaty.

Feb. 13—Bolo Pasha sentenced to death in France for treason.

Feb. 25—Germans take Reval, Russian naval base, and Pskov; Chancellor van Hertling agrees "in principle" with President Wilson's peace principles, in address to Reichstag.

March 1—Americans repulse German attack on Toul sector.

March 2—Treaty of peace with Germany signed by bolshevik at Brest-Litovsk.

March 4—Germany and Rumania sign armistice on German terms.

March 13—German troops occupy Odessa.

March 14—All Russian congress of soviets ratifies peace treaty.

March 21—German spring offensive starts on 50 mile front.

March 23—Germans take 16,000 British prisoners and 200 guns.

March 23—German drive gains nine miles. "Mystery gun" shells Paris.

March 24—Germans reach the Somme, gaining 15 miles. American engineers rushed to aid British.

March 25—Germans take Bapaume.

March 27—Germans take Albert.

March 28—British counter attack and gain; French take there towns; Germans advance toward Amiens.

March 29—"Mystery gun" kills 75 chivalry goers in Paris on Good Friday.

April 4—Germans start second phase of their spring drive on the Somme.

April 10—Germans take 10,000 British prisoners in Flanders.

April 16—Germans capture Messines ridge, near Ypres; Bolo Pasha executed.

April 23—British and French navies "bottle up" Zeebrugge.

April 26—Germans capture Mount Kemmel, taking 6,500 prisoners.

May 5—Austria starts drive on Italy.

May 10—British navy bottles up Ostend.

May 24—British ship Moldavia, carrying American troops, torpedoed; 66 lost.

May 27—Germans begin third phase of drive on west front; gain five miles.

May 28—Germans take 15,000 prisoners in drive.

May 29—Germans take Soissons and menace Reims. American troops capture Cantigny.

May 30—Germans reach the Marne, 55 miles from Paris.

May 31—Germans take 45,000 prisoners in drive.

June 1—Germans advance nine miles; are 46 miles from Paris.

June 3—Five German submarines attack United States coast and sink 11 ships.

June 5—United States marines fight on the Marne near Chateau Thierry.

June 9—Germans start fourth phase of their drive by advancing toward Noyon.

June 10—Germans gain two miles United States marines capture south end of Belleau wood.

June 12—French and Americans start counter attack.

June 15—Austrians begin another drive on Italy and take 16,000 prisoners.

June 17—Italians check Austrians on Piave river.

June 19—Austrians cross the Piave.

June 22—Italians defeat Austrians on the Piave.

June 23—Austrians begin great retreat across the Piave.

July 18—General Foch launches allied offensive, with French, American, British, Italian and Belgian troops.

July 21—Germans and French capture Chateau-Thierry.

July 30—German crown prince flees from the Marne and withdraws army.

Aug. 2—Soissons recaptured by Foch.

Aug. 4—Americans take Fismes.

Aug. 8—American troops landed at Arrahel.

Aug. 7—Americans cross the Vesle.

Aug. 16—Bapaume recaptured.

Aug. 28—French recross the Somme.

Sept. 1—Foch retakes Peronne.

Sept. 15—Americans launch successful attack in St. Mihiel salient.

Sept. 28—Allies win 250-mile line, from North sea to Verdun.

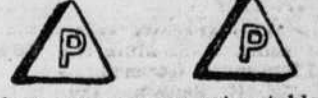
Sept. 29—Allies cross Hindenburg line.

Sept. 30—Bulgaria surrenders, after

EAT A TABLET! DYSPEPSIA GONE

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN INSTANTLY RELIEVES SOUR, GASSY OR ACID STOMACHS.

When meals hit back and your stomach is sour, acid, gassy, or you feel full and bloated. When you have heavy lumps of pain or headache from indigestion. Here is instant relief!



Just as soon as you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail to make upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost very little at drug stores. Adv.

BOYS GOT PRIZED PILLOWS

Bride's Idea That of All True Citizens—Nothing Could Be Too Good for the Soldiers.

They were pillows like your mother's and mine. The little bride had made them and stuffed them to comfortable popping with real goose feathers.

She had raised the geese from fluffy goslings and had picked them. No penitentiary striped ticking was used, but a material of delicate blue, sprinkled with pink rosebuds. Oh, but these pillows were the pride of the home-loving heart of the little bride, whose young husband is "over there." Yet she sent the six pillows last week to the sick soldiers at Fort Harrison.

"If Jim comes back we can buy new pillows," she said—"that is if we have the money. If we haven't we can do without."

"Oh, but those geese were a trouble, but when I think of a soldier's head resting on those pillows, I'm convinced that the last posy gosling has paid for its raising."—Indianapolis News.

Important to Mc'hers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Comforting Message.
Mrs. Cassidy—Nora is takin' on awful. Her husband's got three years—but he can get wan off for good behavior.

Have a Clear Skin.
Make Cuticura Soap your every-day toilet soap and assist it now and then by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Its Object.
"About The Watch on the Rhine now—"
"It is principally for air raids these days."

Logical Cause.
"What was the cause of that stage wait?"
"It was on account of the heavy man."

SPANISH INFLUENZA

Do Not Fear When Fighting a German or a Germ!

By DR. M. COOK.
The cool fighter always wins and so there is no need to become panic-stricken. Avoid fear and crowds. Exercise in the fresh air and practice the 3 C's: A Clean Mouth, a Clean Skin and Clean Bowels. To carry off the poisons that accumulate within the body and to ward off an attack of the influenza bacillus, take a good liver regulator to move the bowels. Such a one is made up of May-apple, leaves of aloë, root of jalap, and is to be had at any drug store, and called "Pleasant Purgative Pellets."

If a bad cold develops, go to bed, wrap up well, drink freely of hot lemonade and take a hot mustard foot-bath. Have the bedroom warm but well ventilated. Obtain at the nearest drug store "Anurie Tablets" to flush the kidneys and control the pains and aches. Take an "Anurie" tablet every two hours, together with copious drinks of lemonade. If a true case of influenza, the food should be simple, such as broths, milk, buttermilk and ice-cream; but it is important that food be given regularly in order to keep up patient's strength and vitality. After the acute attack has passed, which is generally from three to seven days, the system should be built up by the use of a good iron tonic, such as "Ironite" tablets, to be obtained at some drug stores, or that well known blood-maker and herbal tonic made from roots and barks of forest trees—sold everywhere as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste
SAPOLITO SCOURING SOAP
Economy in Every Cake