

CORNS LIFT OUT! COSTS FEW CENTS

Drops of magic! Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little Freezone on a touchy corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it off with the fingers. No pain! Try it!



Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of discovery of the Cincinnati genius.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Cases reasonable. Highest references. Best service.

FOOLISH TO NEGLECT CUT

Many Cases on Record Where Seemingly Unimportant Wound Has Led to Blood Poisoning.

Do you treat a cut on your finger properly? Or do you just take a chance of it healing? Day after day people are having fingers and arms amputated because they failed to take care of a little cut. The cut became infected and in many cases blood-poisoning set in and the injured member had to be cut off. It is very easy to take care of a little cut yourself, but if the cut is a large one see the doctor or go to a hospital. Iodine is a drug which is very much used on cuts as an antiseptic. In the operating rooms of large hospitals you always see the bottle of iodine. When you cut a finger, just put some iodine on it. This is the best thing you can use. It kills the germs that are in the cut and discourages the attempt of other germs to enter the cut. After the cut has been cleansed and saturated with iodine and the blood has stopped, it may be well to apply some collodion. This acts as a new skin. A cut is merely a wound when it is treated right, and right away. It may mean something worse, and entail even the loss of a limb if you put off giving it proper attention.

Teaching Children Natural History. The approved method of teaching very young children is to disguise the instruction under the cloak of amusement. An interesting development in the carrying out of this idea is found in the sand pictures of Walter A. Ward, which are described in the Popular Science Monthly. Cardboards covered with colored pictures of animals are given to the children together with bottles containing the variously colored sand. The children paint the body of the animals with glue, and then carefully cover the colored portions of the animal bodies with the appropriate colors of sand.

How's This? We offer \$100.00 for any case of cataract that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price for Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

First Grade. "What grade of potatoes are these?" "Look a good bit like the infant class," said the other shopper.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

Her Notion. "Going to have a vegetable garden this year?" "Well, I thought I'd plant a little succotash."

Millions of particular women now use and recommend Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers. Adv.

It is a great world, and it would be childish to expect to have everything in it to suit ourselves.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART?

Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-baths. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the friction from the shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and blisters.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What reimbursement could be so acceptable?

UNITED STATES AT WAR ONE YEAR

Expansion of Armed Forces Outstanding Feature of Period.

1,528,924 MEN IN THE ARMY

Official Review of Twelve Months Activities Shows What Various Departments of Government Have Done.

The United States has been an active participant in the great world war for one year. At the opening of the second year the government committee on public information has issued a review of the first twelve months of hostilities, showing what has been done by various branches of the government to place the United States in a position to play an effective part in the ultimate defeat of Germany and her allies. The committee on public information says that all statements contained in the following summary of the review are authorized by the war department, navy department, United States shipping board and treasury department.

The outstanding feature of the first year of war, it is pointed out in the review, has been the transformation of the standing army and National Guard, composed of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men into a fighting force that now aggregates 125,801 officers and 1,528,924 enlisted men. A statement of the adjutant general shows that the regular army which in April, 1917, comprised 5,791 officers and 121,797 men, now is made up of 10,698 officers and 503,142 men. The National Guard in April, 1917, included 8,733 officers and 76,713 men, while now it comprises 16,893 officers and 431,583 men. The reserve corps in service one year ago included 4,000 men. Now it includes 96,210 officers and 77,960 men. The National army, which did not exist one year ago, now includes 516,839 men.

A substantial vanguard (military expediency prohibiting publication of actual numbers) of this army is meeting the enemy in France today or is encamped there awaiting the call to the trenches; in 16 cantonments and 16 camps and on numerous aviation fields and in a variety of other schools in all parts of the United States the men of the remaining army are hardening and training for their part in the great contest overseas.

Behind the activities of this vast force lies a great industry organized to produce an adequate supply of munitions, equipment, and provisions, and to provide transportation to the firing line, almost every branch of essential industry of the country having been drawn upon to produce these material requirements.

Expeditionary Forces.

Military necessity particularly forbids a detailed review of the activities of the American expeditionary forces.

General Pershing and his staff arrived in Paris on June 14, 1917, 69 days after the declaration of war. The first American troops arrived in France on June 26. On July 4, in celebration of our natal day and a new fight for liberty, American troops paraded the streets of Paris and were greeted as the forerunners of great American armies and vast quantities of supplies and ammunitions.

On October 10, 1917, 187 days after the war was declared, American soldiers went on the firing line. In January American soldiers took over permanently a part of the line as an American sector, and this line is gradually lengthening.

Behind the fighting line in France the American forces have scientifically prepared a groundwork of camps, communications, supply bases, and works in anticipation of operations by the full force of the army. They are building and have built railroads, hospitals, ordnance bases, and docks in France. They have constructed immense barracks; erected sawmills, reclaimed agricultural lands, and carried forward many incidental enterprises.

The construction of an ordnance base in France, costing \$25,000,000, is now well under way. Great quantities of material used in the foreign construction work have been shipped from the United States—from fabricated ironwork for an ordnance shop to nails and cross-ties for railroads, and even the piles to build docks.

All the while there has been a fairly even flow of men and materials from the United States to France. The men in the trenches, back of the lines, or in the construction projects, and in the hospitals have been steadily supplied. Our losses at sea, in men and materials, have been gratifyingly small. The greatest single loss occurred on February 5, when the British ship Tuscania was torpedoed and sunk. The bodies of 144 soldiers, en route to France, have been found and 55 others were still missing on March 16.

To secure an adequate number of competent officers to lead the new armies various plans were devised. Two classes at West Point were graduated in advance of the usual graduating dates and special examinations were held in various parts of the country for appointments from civil life. Three series of officers' training camps have been held. Of 63,203 candidates in the first two series of camps 44,578 qualified and were awarded commissions. In the third series of camps, opened January 5, 1918, about 18,000

candidates, consisting largely of enlisted men, have been in attendance. Corps of Engineers.

At the beginning of the war the engineer troops consisted of three regiments of pioneer engineers, with trains, one mounted company, one engineer detachment at West Point. The aggregate strength was approximately 4,125 officers and enlisted men. At present the aggregate authorized strength is over 200,000, with an actual strength of approximately 120,000.

Of the special engineer units recruited for service on railroads and in the maintenance of lines of communication, many are already in France and others are awaiting recruitment to full strength in order to be ready for overseas service. The first engineer troops, 1,100 strong, to be sent abroad, arrived in France about three months after war was declared. Since that time the number has been greatly augmented. These troops have been constantly engaged in general engineering work, including the construction of railroads, docks, wharves, cantonments, and hospitals for the use of the American expeditionary forces. They have, in some instances, in the performance of their duties, engaged in active combat with the enemy.

Ordnance Department.

Since the outbreak of war the commissioned personnel of the ordnance department has expanded from 97 officers, operating with yearly appropriations of about \$14,000,000 and with manufacture largely confined to government arsenals, to 5,000 officers in this country and abroad, transacting an unprecedented war program for the supply of ordnance, the total direct appropriations and contract authorizations for one year having been \$4,756,503,185.

The ordnance storage properties embrace separate warehouse buildings and miles of railroad siding, all comprehended within the depot premises, which are inclosed by electrically charged wire barriers and lighted and patrolled with unremitting vigilance. One of these depots, now under construction, will include 100 separate buildings and 50 miles of railroad specially built to serve the depot's needs. The supply division of the ordnance department handles material amounting to approximately 10,000 carloads a month.

While building the foundation for greater production, the ordnance department has provided 1,400,000 rifles; has brought the rate of rifle production up to 45,000 per week, sufficient to equip three army divisions; secured deliveries on more than 17,000 machine guns; brought the rate of production of machine guns from 20,000 to 225,000 per year; increased the rate of production of 3½-inch to 9-inch caliber guns from 1,500 to 15,000 per year; and has arranged for the manufacture of some 35,000 motortrucks and tractors for hauling heavy guns and ammunition, which are being delivered almost as fast as they can be shipped.

One billion rounds of ammunition has been purchased for the training of troops in the cantonments alone.

An idea of the extent of the ordnance program may be gained from the following few items of purchase: Twenty-three million hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 23,000,000 projectiles for all calibers of heavy artillery, 427,246,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns, and 2,484,000 rifles.

The ordnance problem, however, is no less one of quality than of quantity production. The American soldier is being provided with weapons which give him an additional safeguard to life and a further guaranty of victory.

Achievements of the ordnance department include the Browning machine rifle, model of 1918, and the Browning machine gun, heavy type, model of 1918, production of the former now being on a quantity basis by machine process, while similar production of the heavier type is imminent.

The heavy Browning machine gun, water cooled, in a government test fired 20,000 shots in 48 minutes and 16 seconds without malfunction.

Quartermaster Corps.

The magnitude of the work of the quartermaster corps is indicated by the operation of the subsistence division, which is charged with the responsibility of seeing that food supplies for the army are available at all stations from the Philippines to Lorraine. Purchases recently made included 40,000,000 pounds dried beans, 116,000,000 cans baked beans of the 1917 crop, 65,184,475 cans of tomatoes, 91,000,000 cans of condensed milk, and 20,287,000 pounds of prunes.

The establishment of the subsistence division centralized the purchases of foodstuffs for the army, previous to which such products were distributed through the depot quartermaster. Effective January 1, the central control system has resulted in greater efficiency and a big saving. In January, for instance, \$100,000 was saved under this system as compared with the prices obtained by depot quartermasters, and in February a saving of \$39,740 was made on potatoes alone. The central control system is still being perfected.

Production of 10,000 new automobile trucks is in progress for the army, in addition to purchases of 8,520 passenger cars, 8,126 motorcycles, and 5,040 bicycles, with appropriate repair and replacement equipment.

In three months the cantonment division of the quartermaster general's department built 16 cantonments, each one practically a small city, comprising about 1,400 separate buildings and providing quarters for 47,000 men.

In the construction of these 16 cantonments over 22,000 individual buildings of many types were erected for the housing of the National army while in training. The construction cost approximately \$136,000,000,

slightly more than twice the cost of building the Panama canal. The contractors' profits on the several contracts averaged only 2.98 per cent.

Air Service.

The air service has been called upon in the past 12 months to build an enormous structure of the most highly trained personnel and the most intricate equipment with practically no foundation to start from.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. Give it a trial.—Adv.

Burden Lifted.

First Monkey—Now the scientists said that we are descended from man. Second Monkey—Thank heaven we need not feel responsible for him any longer.

Cuticura Kills Dandruff.

Anoint spots of dandruff with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap, if a man; next morning if a woman. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Gone.

Mrs. A.—"I thought your cook was a jewel." Mrs. B.—"So she was, but she has been reset."

Always sure to please, Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers sell it. Adv.

It is a sin to steal a pin, especially if it has a diamond attached to it.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature



ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

Win the War by Preparing the Land

Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than May 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.


For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Mean Guess. "The girl we met at Anne's is always boasting of the calls she has." "I guess she's a telephone operator."

The Right Kind. "What kind of a coach did you get for your examinations?" "An old college hack."

Time Changes. "We no longer have the colloquy on the stage." "No; the telephone conversation has taken its place."

A frenzied financier out of a job is of about as much use to the world as a last year's bird's nest.



Public opinion has made Certain-teed a product of international prominence and use. That great force has built up the Certain-teed business from nothing, 14 years ago, to the world's largest roll roofing industry now.

Certain-teed Roofing and Shingles

In every community under the sun, Certain-teed Roofing is giving longer and better roofing service, at a lower cost, than other kinds of roofing.

Certain-teed costs less to buy, less to lay and less to maintain than any other type of roof. It is weatherproof, water proof, spark proof and fire-retarding. It cannot rot or corrode. It cannot melt under the hottest sun. It is not affected by gases, acids, fumes, smoke, etc.

Certain-teed is established everywhere as the most advantageous and economical roof for factories, round houses, elevators, garages, warehouses, hotels, farm buildings, stores, out-buildings, etc.

In shingles, red or green, it is very popular for residences. Certain-teed Roofing is guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years according to thickness. It is sold by good dealers everywhere.

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Manufacturers of
Certain-teed Paints—Varnishes—Roofing
Offices and Warehouses in the Principal Cities of America