"OVER THE TOP"

By An American Soldier Who Went

Arthur Guy Empey

Machine Gunner, Serving in France

Copyright 1917, by Arthur Guy Empey

EMPEY GOES "OVER THE TOP" FOR THE FIRST TIME AND HAS DESPERATE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

Synopsis.—Fired by the stinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, a New Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army. After a short experience as a commissariat officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first learns the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "trenches." After a brief period of training Empey's company is sent into the front-line trenches, where he takes his turn at sentry-go on the five-step within hearing of the German bayonets, and comrades fall, their death lurks always in the trenches.

CHAPTER X—Continued.

We had a sergeant in our battalion named Warton. He was on duty with his platoon in the fire trench one afternoon when a bullet struck a periscope over that he had been granted seven days' leave for Blighty, and would be relieved at the stroke of midnight for England.

He was tickled to death at these welcome tidings and regaled his more or less envious mates beside him on the fire step with the good times in store for him. He figured that in just a few days' time he would arrive at Waterloo station, London, and then—seven days' bliss!

At about five minutes to five he started to fight his rifle, and then suddenly scrambling up on the fire step with a muttered, "I'll send over a couple of souvenirs to Fritz so that he won't forget me in a hurry," he stuck his rifle over the top and fired the shot when "crack" went a bullet and he slumped off the step, fell into the mud at the bottom of the trench, and lay with a fivehole in his head.

Sergeant Warton's leg-expected to escape at Waterloo station—was all right, but a little machinery behind the face. He had gone to Blighty.

In the trenches one can never tell—it is not safe to plan very far ahead.

After "stand down" the men sit on the fire step or repair to their respective dugouts and wait for the "run in" to materialize. Immediately following the run comes breakfast, then "stand to" for the whole battalion, then to relax unless some special work turns up.

Around 12:30 dinner shows on. When this is eaten the men try to amuse themselves until "tea" appears at about four o'clock, then "stand to" and they carry on as before.

While in rest billets Tommy gets up at about 6:30 a. m., has a wash and shave if he answers roll call, is inspected by his platoon officer, and has breakfast. At 8:45 in paradise (billets) when the company or goes on fatigue according to the orders which have been read out by the orderly sergeant the night previous.

Between 11:30 and noon he is free for the rest of the day, except for "tea fever" for the remainder of the day unless he has clicked for a digging or working party, and as it goes a long way to day, always "looping the loop" and looking forward to peace and Blighty.

Sometimes, while engaged in a "trouble" hunt, you think. Strange to say, it is the "Fritz" who is generally searching his shirt serious thoughts come to him. Many a time, when performing this operation, I have tried to figure out the universe of the war, and what will happen to me.

My thoughts generally run in this channel:

Will I escape safely from the next attack? If I do will I aim through the following one, and so on? While your mind is wandering into the future it is likely to be rudely brought to the present by a Tommy interrupting with, "What's good for rheumatism?"

Then you have something else to think about. Tommy's rheumatism in the war originated and has developed into rheumatism, caused by the wet and cold of trenches and dugouts! You give it up as a bad job and generally consider your to the nearest dressing station to drown your moody forebodings in a glass of scorching French beer or a bowl of tea. Tommy's tea is the very best you ever drank, and you wonder why they don't give you that with the lifting of the barrage instead of beer. At one time I used to pour wood was passed down. "Tommy's rheumatism."

Then something hit me in the left shoulder and my left arm went numb. It felt as if a hot poker was being driven through it. I felt no pain, only just a sort of nervous shock. A key seemed to be pressing on the nerve. I fell backward on the ground, but was not unconscious. Instinctively I put my hand to my shoulder and found that my left arm was useless. Then I felt a flash of light in front of my eyes and a terrific explosion, and I was lying flat on the head. I have never found out what it was.

I dreamed I was being tossed about in an open boat on a rough sea, and I opened my eyes. The moon was shining. I was lying on the fire-step, and my head was resting on the parapet of the trench. At the advanced first-aid post my wound was dressed and bandaged. Then I was put into an ambulance and taken to the base of the "clearing house." My wound in my shoulder and head were not serious and in a few days I was enjoying my company for service in the trenches.

Empey joins the "Suicide club." The thrilling details are told in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

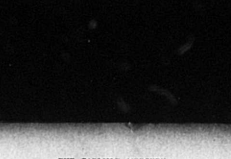
DEADLY WEAPON OF WARFARE

German Albatross Is Probably the Most Powerful Type of Plane That Yet Been Developed.

The tendency in airplanes has been to run to two extremes—for fighting to be small and fast as possible; and for bombing to be as large and powerful as possible. In the latter case the passenger size out in front mounted machine guns, sometimes two. The engines need, immediately behind the motor, while the rear compartment is behind him mounted in another machine gun. Such machines are capable of carrying nearly two thousand pounds of explosives and, being very fast and heavily armed, are able to accomplish its mission.

The German albatross is capable of a horizontal speed of 100 kilometers (about 187 miles) per hour. It has a single motor and carries three men. The pilot sits in front, with the engine in the center, about centrally, and is unfortunately through the propeller. The sight of three machine guns pointed at approximately 90 points in front of the airplane, ready to open fire and hitting the opponent three times as fast as he can hit you, is enough to disconcert self-confidence of the most accomplished pilot. Several devices for keeping the water from the lens of the sight have been tried, but none has proved entirely satisfactory. The wing surface is more than 30 square feet, and consequently

CUTTING, SHOCKING, STACKING AND THRASHING OAT CROP AT PROPER TIME



Harvesting A Crop of Oats.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Oats usually are cut with a grain binder, though in the drier sections the header is used. Sometimes the grain is cut with a mower and raked into windrows by hand or with a side-delivery rake. Cutting when the crop is fully headed, but before the grain is dead ripe, is best. The grain may then be raked and put into shocks before it is damaged by rain or shed rain. The grain may be cut in the morning when dew is present, and the straw will be tough enough to bind. The grain is not well bound, it shrinks in the shock and loses its weight. It is also inclined to become fully ripe before cutting is completed, and the heads will shatter out and be lost in harvesting. Cutting when the grain is dead ripe also increases the loss from shattering.

Grain should be bound in bundles of such size that they can be handled conveniently with one hand. The bundles should be allowed to dry before being put in shocks, which should be placed in rows so that a free circulation of air will be provided. If the grain is green or if the bundles are large, the shocks should be opened and allowed to cure for a few days before being hauled to the barn or stack. Shocks should be placed in rows, which may or may not be capped. Long shocks allow the use of fewer bundles than round ones and are to be preferred when the grain is cut green or when conditions for curing are not favorable. Round shocks are more compact, they protect the grain from rain better, and are as well as round shocks. Grain that is wet from dew or rain should be allowed to dry before it is stacked. In sections where strong winds prevail during the harvest season the shocks should be placed in rows running with the direction of the prevailing winds, so that they will not be tipped. Long shocks are often used in connection with the grain binder, and are to be preferred when conditions for curing are not favorable. Round shocks are to be preferred when the grain is cut green or when conditions for curing are not favorable. Round shocks are more compact, they protect the grain from rain better, and are as well as round shocks. Grain that is wet from dew or rain should be allowed to dry before it is stacked. In sections where strong winds prevail during the harvest season the shocks should be placed in rows running with the direction of the prevailing winds, so that they will not be tipped. Long shocks are often used in connection with the grain binder, and are to be preferred when the grain is cut green or when conditions for curing are not favorable. Round shocks are more compact, they protect the grain from rain better, and are as well as round shocks. Grain that is wet from dew or rain should be allowed to dry before it is stacked. In sections where strong winds prevail during the harvest season the shocks should be placed in rows running with the direction of the prevailing winds, so that they will not be tipped. Long shocks are often used in connection with the grain binder, and are to be preferred when the grain is cut green or when conditions for curing are not favorable.

The bottoms of the stacks should be made from the ground slightly by laying down old rails or other material to keep the straw from coming in contact with the earth, this prevents the bottom layers from becoming moldy. The shape of the stack is one to be governed by the manner in which the grain is fed, though round stacks are probably shed water better than the long ridge sometimes built.

Stacking should be begun as soon as the grain is well cured, for when this is done the straw is in the best condition for feeding and the loss from shattering of the grain is the least possible. The usual plan is to build four stacks in a setting, in two rows of two each.

First build a large, round shock about eight feet in diameter. Then place two layers of bundles, one direct-ly on top of the other, with the heads resting against the shock and the butts extending out. Then place a shock on each side of the first one, with the butts just resting on the ends of the bundles in the second layer. Then place a shock on the front and rear, with the butts just resting on the ends of the bundles in the third layer. This will fill the corners and complete the foundation. Then continue to build the stack by placing another pair of shocks on the sides, with the butts resting on the ends of the bundles in the shock next below, and then another pair of shocks on the front and rear, with the butts resting on the ends of the bundles in the shock next below. This will complete the bottom of the stack. The bundles in the shocks should be laid compactly, with the heads overlapping and the butts extending out. The second cap should then be laid on in the same manner as the first one, with the heads overlapping and the butts extending out. Then continue to build the stack with the bundles in the shocks, but if the shock is very large more than two caps may be needed.

Stacking.

Whether oats should be stacked or allowed to remain in the shock until they are thrashed depends very largely upon the weather conditions. If the grain is dead ripe when cut and is cured before it is damaged by rain, it may be allowed to stand in the shock until thrashed before it goes out to feed. If, however, the grain is not well cured when cut, it should be stacked as soon as it is sufficiently cured to prevent heating. The grain may be thrashed from the shock either from the field or from the stack. Thrashing from the shock is usually done in the fall, and is the most economical method. Thrashing may be resumed almost as soon as the grain is cut, and the straw is in the best condition for feeding. Thrashing from the shock enables the grain to be put in the bin at once, and it is therefore in the best condition to be kept dry and cured. Thrashing from the shock also enables the straw to be stacked in a small space in which a bundle should be placed. There are no bundles in the stack, which is about the right height. If the grain is very dry only a few more bundles may be set around the outside of the stack, and the stack may be topped out. When the thrasher is set up, the shock should be capped, and the top bundles may be used in capping, depending on the length of straw in the grain. Before the grain is thrashed from the shock all the bands should be cut, and the bundles should be opened out so that the grain will fall through the straw. It is much easier to thrash before the bands are cut, and the straw is in better condition for feeding if it is thrashed before it goes through the sweat, it will sweat in the bin. If the grain is thrashed from the stack it is cheaper, as a rule, to have the thrasher go to the stack than to haul the bundles to the machine. The straw should be run into the stack from the thrasher by means of a blower or it will not be evenly distributed. Stacks are made as round as possible, and the straw is built up around the outside, with the butts projecting outward and the tops drawing in toward the center. The straw should be run into the stack in such a way that it will be evenly distributed. Stacks are made as round as possible, and the straw is built up around the outside, with the butts projecting outward and the tops drawing in toward the center. The straw should be run into the stack in such a way that it will be evenly distributed.

FEED THE CALF FREQUENTLY

Young Animal Should Be Given Two to Three Pounds Each Time, Depending on Size.

If the calf were allowed to run with the cow it would suck its milk in small amounts several times a day, so when it is raised by hand the young calf should be fed not less than three times a day. Some feeders prefer to feed four times a day, but this is not necessary for the calf. For a small lower calf six pints of milk should be sufficient at each feed, while a large Holstein calf may require two quarts.

Grow More Peas.

All of us should grow more peas for the table. Peas are rich in food value, and are consequently a good thing to prepare for lure or cans and so increase the food supply.

Keeping Milk and Cream.

Milk and cream can be kept in good condition for a considerable time if they will not add wheat, the grain which is the cheapest source of food for hogs.

Corn's Excess Heat.

Corn's excess heat is very valuable in cold weather, but in warm weather it is apt to be harvested it is advisable to have a variety of crops which will mature at different seasons.

Stacking.

If the grain is cut or in the hard dough stage when thrashed it should be placed at once in round shocks, which should be capped to prevent damage from rain and dew. The best quality of grain is obtained when the grain is thrashed from the shock. Thrashing from the stack is usually done in the winter, when the straw is very short, due to chopping or when the crop is badly lodged, cut with a mower and raked into windrows. The grain may then be raked and put into shocks before it is damaged by rain or shed rain. The grain may be cut in the morning when dew is present, and the straw will be tough enough to bind. The grain is not well bound, it shrinks in the shock and loses its weight. It is also inclined to become fully ripe before cutting is completed, and the heads will shatter out and be lost in harvesting. When a large acreage is to be harvested it is advisable to have a variety of crops which will mature at different seasons of the year, so that the harvesting will not all come at once. Make the next turn with the forth just to the outside of the first one. Keep on in the same manner by rows of bundles, like shingles, until the roof is finished. Then cover the butt ends of the bundles with a layer of straw, and fasten them down carefully, not to crack one end. Cover the last end with a row of bundles. Eggs thus packed will keep a year perfectly.

Eggs are not likely to be so cheap in the spring as they are in the fall of the year, but if stored as above it will be profitable to pack them.

Forget yourself, remarks the saltcone man.
Forget your digestion.
Forget your liver.
Forget your grouch.
And forget to eat.

INVITING FOOD FOR THE INVALID.

We have been told so many times that the appetite of the sick or invalid should be tempted with delicate and dainty food that we are inclined to overlook the fact that invalids are sick, and that they are not always in a fickle appetite. The natural state is one of health, and the

food invalid the sight of the dainty dish will not tempt the appetite. Instead, placed in a glass dish or served in a china bowl daintily garnished with powdered sugar, will be far more tempting.

Baked apples, stewed prunes, baked custard, junket, and the like are all delicious and nourishing, and, with the exception of the prunes, are most palatable. Custards are rich in nourishment, and small tins, spoonfuls, sprinkled with a bit of salt and nutmeg, are delicious. Custard should be cooked in a double boiler, as much more dainty than when cooked in a pan directly in contact with the heat. Custard is also more digestible when cooked in a double boiler. Serve a sprinkling of powdered sugar, and a few grains of salt and nutmeg.

Thrashing.

As previously stated, it is cheaper to thrash directly from the shock if the grain is dry or done while the straw is still in good condition. Threshing from the stack is usually done in the winter, when the straw is short, due to chopping or when the crop is badly lodged, cut with a mower and raked into windrows. The grain may then be raked and put into shocks before it is damaged by rain or shed rain. The grain may be cut in the morning when dew is present, and the straw will be tough enough to bind. The grain is not well bound, it shrinks in the shock and loses its weight. It is also inclined to become fully ripe before cutting is completed, and the heads will shatter out and be lost in harvesting. When a large acreage is to be harvested it is advisable to have a variety of crops which will mature at different seasons of the year, so that the harvesting will not all come at once. Make the next turn with the forth just to the outside of the first one. Keep on in the same manner by rows of bundles, like shingles, until the roof is finished. Then cover the butt ends of the bundles with a layer of straw, and fasten them down carefully, not to crack one end. Cover the last end with a row of bundles. Eggs thus packed will keep a year perfectly.

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Libby's

Appetizing Vienna Sausage

THE aroma of Libby's Vienna Sausage tells you that it is delightfully seasoned. The first taste that it is made of carefully selected, meat—seasoned to perfection.

Have Vienna Sausage for luncheon today. Your husband — your children will ask for it again and again.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Queer Happening.

"Most prizes in France keep soaring higher and higher," Ruth Wheeler, Edith Wharton. "Odd ballot bam, for instance, now rates $2 a pond.

"I know a French woman who visited a fortune teller and asked for a heartful of romance. The fortune teller plumped the shavers down on the counter and said:

"'I return these. Give me their weight in lead, please.'

"'Oh—what!' gasped the barber. 'Why, I never weighed so much in my life!'

"'Well, come and have a cigar with me.'

"'I must ask the captain, father.'

"'Why, certainly, but I didn't know he received visits in general to room and fodder.'—Answers.

Father's Generosity.

"How are you getting along, my son?" asked the father visiting the camp at Tophank.

"All right, father," replied the private.

"Treat you well, do they?"

"Yes, father."

"Let you smoke?"

"Certainly they do."

"Well, come and have a cigar with me."

"I must ask the captain, father."

"Why, certainly, but I didn't know he received visits in general to room and fodder.—Answers.

Circulating Medium.

"Who are those ugly beauties who are blue-blooded."

"Those who make sure that they are?"

"She bleeds them."

When a Man Eats.

"So you are dieting again. Doctor's orders?"

"No. Food adulterator's."—Puck.

Up to Date.

"Notice the fire sale?"

"Temperance, intemperate, war, postal fire?"

After landing a man a regular gift decides that she fished for him.

SOLDIER & SAILORS KEEN

Bridging the Gap From Steer to Steak

Live stock is raised on the farms and ranches of the West.

Meat is eaten in the large cities of the East, and by our boys in France — thousands of miles away.

The day of transporting live animals from ranch to seaboard and overseas has passed. There was too much waste. The modern packer locates his large and specialized plants in producing regions. He ships the dressed beef in refrigerator cars, and holds it in his own refrigerated branch warehouses until delivered to the retailer. For shipment to foreign ports, he transfers the meat to refrigerated ships.

By means of his nation-wide organization the modern packer maintains a continuous flow of meats to all parts of the country so that each retailer gets just the quantity and quality of meat his trade demands, and at the time he wants it.

Swift & Company recently shipped 1,000 carloads of meat products in one week to our armies in France.

Bridging the gap from ranch to consumer can be done successfully—and at low unit costs and profits—only by large business organizations.

Swift & Company's profit on meat, always so small as to have practically no effect on prices, is now limited by the Government to about 2 cents on each dollar of sales.

Your Book of Interesting and Instructive Facts sent on request.

Address Swift & Company Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S.Marine Corps recruits. Join Now! APPLY AT ANY U.S. MARINE POST OFFICE FOR SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM

SAPOLIO

Sapolio Scours Without Scratching

WALKS 18 MILES IN SLEEP

Pennsylvania Girl Wakes Up at End of Stroll and Looks Upon Strange World.

Berwick, Pa.—Miss Elizabeth Dessen, twenty-five, pursed, raised her eyes and then looked with amazement upon a strange world. Her wrapper in fact were bruised and sore and in her hands she carried her shoes. Nearly per yards and the mystery was explained. She had walked from Hudsontown to Berwick, a distance of eighteen miles, in her sleep.

Park on Grain Field Alone.

It is very unwise to try to make park on grain land alone, as they damage is a large factor in pork production

Second Sowing of Peas.

Make a second sowing of peas, radishes, spinach, etc., as soon as the first is out of the ground.

When to Cut Cowpeas.

Cut cowpeas for seed when most of the pods are ripe.

Cheap Feed for Hogs.

Recent experience has shown that a good substitute for one of the cheapest sources of food for hogs.

Corn's Excess Heat.

Corn's excess heat is very valuable in cold weather, but in warm weather it is apt to be harvested it is advisable to have a variety of crops which will mature at different seasons of the year, so that the harvesting will not all come at once.

Care for Asparagus Bed.

Cultivate and fertilize the asparagus bed well and it will repay you for the work.

Mulch Not Away With Flies.

A mule in Greenwich, Conn., recently ate everything in a bakery wagon except some bean pies when the horse was left standing in front of him.

Unsung Heroes of Battle Lines

Daring American Linemen, Fresh from Civil Life, Maintain Communications Under Fire

LIMBERLOST PHOTO. CO.
FRIGHT TO WAR

ALSATIAN BROKEN LINE "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

AMERICANS PIERCED STRONGPOINTS WIDELY DEFENDED LINES

HE two great means of communication on the modern battlefield, the means by which the fighting units are kept in touch with the base of supply and by which the perfect co-ordination of all branches of the service is possible are the telegraph and telephone.

The romantic appeal of the wireless service, the stirring stories of high adventures that have come out of the war, have made the work of the Marconi operator, in the eyes of the commander, far better in the people at home. The charging infantryman and roaring cannon capture the imagination. But the heroic labor of the men who keep open the telegraph and telephone lines, which make cooperation possible between the various units of the army, has been outside the service, unsung and unsung.

The romance and heroism are there, nevertheless, and when one reads of a battalion lost in a line temporarily for naught because of the breaking of a wire or cable, one gives over his fear and admires the men who risk their lives to keep the lines open.

Behind the battle lines, in the zone of communications, the telephone and telegraph service is closely paralleled by the field service. Here the wires are strung on poles and used in the same way as in civil life. But when one leaves the zone of communications and comes to the front the wires are run on the ground and are subject to the ravages of the bombardments. Here the field service is called into play.

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Earl Worden was not a gyper. His hair was not near the shade of honey and the color of his eyes too closely resembled that of the cerulean sky. He had three freckles, one on the left cheek and two on the right, and the color of his hair was not a little of it now. They were freckles, but they and the hair and the eyes would belie any suggestion that he belonged to the tribes of security animals.

Nevertheless, Earl and gyrates had been pronounced twins at the moment was the wanderlust. He had been born in Carlisle, Pa., and there he had killed crocodiles on the Amazon, hunted grizzlies in Alaska and mosquitoes in New Jersey. He had eaten alligators in Portland, Ore., rice in Tokyo, and prunes in France, as well as in Brooklyn. He was a nomad.

After some of the most sights offered by 34 countries came strange when Earl came to Gompert, a little town in the state of Washington that the map makers forget, and he had left it in the First Year, 1917, and only national or any other kind of bank in the town. For a whole year he spent at the desk, and he answered the telephone, and he wrote letters, and he sent telegrams for Edward Stevens. The letter was personal property, and Earl was hired to do with nuggets and a sure-pay mine.

The letter revived the longing in Earl's soul. It was the call of the wild, and he could not resist it. "Going to see the play, Mr. Stevens?" he asked, as he wrote "Finis" on the last letter of a long and unbroken sigh.

"Play—no, I know who you mean. I didn't recollect at first who it was you meant in Prance, as well as in Brooklyn. He was a nomad.

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The New Call

Story

By R. RAY BAKER

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MADE SCHWAB LOOK FOOLISH

FRECKLES

Carefully Coached Witness Had Forgotten for a Moment Just Where He Was.

Here Is the Test to Get Rid of Them Quickly

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from any druggist or toilet counter, and a few applications should show how easily you can get rid of even the worst freckles. It is powerful, yet harmless. Be sure to get the double strength Othine as it is the one sold with the guarantee to remove these freckles.

Reginald Remembered.

During the delivery of an address Congressman J. Hampton Moore related the beauty of having a restrictive memory and contributed this little anecdote:

"While instructing a class of young children in the Sunday school the teacher of a public school told the class the story of the phoenix. Among the pupils was a small boy named Reginald.

"'Reginald,' said the teacher on the following morning, 'do you remember what I was speaking about yesterday afternoon?'

"'Yes, teacher,' promptly responded Reginald, 'I remember all right.'

"'I am very glad that you do,' returned the teacher. 'Tell me something about it.'

"'It was about Phoenixville, Miss Martin,' answered the youngster, 'Phoenixville rising up and carrying out their orders.'"

For Usual Way.

"A fair exchange is no robbery."

"Then, I guess that is the reason Germany never proposes one."

A prodigy is a girl who knows that she can sing and doesn't attempt it.

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Steals EATONIC FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

Cures Him—Comes Back and Pays For It It's the Acid Test as Ever Showed They Both Win!

Most Startling Endorsement Ever Published

Mr. A. W. Gerdes, well known Undertaker, of Fond du Lac, Wis., says:

"Eatonic has done me a world of good. I had a bad case of indigestion and gas on the stomach. Nothing I took seemed to help me. Eatonic relieved me almost from the first dose. I have taken only a few boxes and feel like a new man. I am glad to recommend Eatonic to anyone suffering from stomach trouble."

Eatonic is guaranteed to relieve Indigestion, Gas, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Belching, Bad Breath, Coated Tongue, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Eczema, Catarrh of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Bad Blood, Poor Appetite, Sallow Complexion, Underweight, Overweight, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, Drowsiness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Lack of Energy, Ambition, Vim, Vigor and Vitality, Poor Memory, Despondency, Lame Shoulders, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pain around the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Bad Dreams, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Bad Blood, Poor Appetite, Sallow Complexion, Underweight, Overweight, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, Drowsiness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Lack of Energy, Ambition, Vim, Vigor and Vitality, Poor Memory, Despondency, Lame Shoulders, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pain around the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Bad Dreams, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Bad Blood, Poor Appetite, Sallow Complexion, Underweight, Overweight, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, Drowsiness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Lack of Energy, Ambition, Vim, Vigor and Vitality, Poor Memory, Despondency, Lame Shoulders, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pain around the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Bad Dreams.

WHAT CONSTIPATION MEANS

It means a miserable condition of ill health that leads to all sorts of special diseases such as Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Stomach, Bad Breath, Pimples, Eczema, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Backache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Bad Blood, Poor Appetite, Sallow Complexion, Underweight, Overweight, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, Drowsiness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Lack of Energy, Ambition, Vim, Vigor and Vitality, Poor Memory, Despondency, Lame Shoulders, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pain around the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Bad Dreams.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

RelyOnCuticura To Clear Pimples

100 Per Cent on LIBERTY BONDS

Ford Owners Attention!

Ford Starting Motor

When you think of Wheel-Saving Tools, think of POST TOASTIES

Never Too Much for Them.

"Why work so hard? You can one of these days marry a rich girl."

"Yes, but think how much my future wife will have to save."

Nothing Like It.

"Is your mother in the matrimonial column?"

"No, sir; he was pretty bad, but now he's asleep."

Why, of Course Not.

"Does your husband always consult you before he buys anything?"

"They do not."—Punch Bowl.

Never Watch Over Threads.

When a man's responsibility we have to be careful that we do not overlook the fact that the moment thought-habits are formed, they crystallize.