

CALLED HER FAMILY TO HER BEDSIDE

Six Years Ago, Thinking She Might Die, Says Texas Lady, But Now She Is a Well, Strong Woman and Praises Cardui For Her Recovery.

Royce City, Tex.—Mrs. Mary Killman, of this place, says: "After the birth of my little girl... my side commenced to hurt me. I had to go back to bed. We called the doctor. He treated me... but I got no better. I got worse and worse until the misery was unbearable... I was in bed for three months and suffered such agony that I was just drawn up in a knot... I told my husband if he would get me a bottle of Cardui I would try it... I commenced taking it, however, that evening I called my family about me... for I knew I could not last many days unless I had a change for

the better. That was six years ago and I am still here and am a well, strong woman, and I owe my life to Cardui. I had only taken half the bottle when I began to feel better. The misery in my side got less... I continued right on taking the Cardui until I had taken three bottles and I did not need any more for I was well and never felt better in my life... I have never had any trouble from that day to this... Do you suffer from headache, backache, pains in sides, or other discomforts, each month? Or do you feel weak, nervous and fagged-out? If so, give Cardui, the woman's tonic, a trial.

FURLONGS ARE TO HELP FARM WORK

WAR DEPARTMENT INTENDS TO LET ENLISTED MEN GO HOME TO SOW AND HARVEST.

HOW TO MAKE APPLICATION

Many Drafted Men Have Been Excused Under Vocation Provisions—Trade Tests Used to Secure Skilled Workers for Army.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—For the purpose of augmenting agricultural production it is the intention of the war department to grant furloughs to enlisted men to enable them to engage in farming during the present season. Commanding officers may grant such furloughs within prescribed rules when ever it appears they will contribute to increased farm production.

Furloughs may be given by commanding officers of posts, camps, regiments, divisions, and departments. They will be for short periods, largely for seedling and harvesting time. They will not be granted to enlisted men of or above the grade of first sergeant, nor in an organization that has been ordered to move or is in transit from points of mobilization or training to a post of embarkation. All furloughs granted will be recalled and the men ordered to their organizations when they have received preparatory orders for duty overseas.

Furloughs granted for farm work will be without pay and allowances except that enough pay will be retained in each case to meet allotments in force on the day of the order, war risk insurance, and pledges on Liberty bonds.

For specially qualified experts in agriculture furloughs may be granted by the secretary of war upon application by the secretary of agriculture, providing such furloughs are voluntarily accepted by the persons for whom application is made.

Individual applications for furloughs submitted by relatives will be on a form to be furnished by local draft boards. Two sections are to be made out and presented to the local board, which can complete the form.

If the furlough is granted the application will be filed by the commanding officer and a certificate furnished the soldier. If not granted, the application will be returned with reasons for disapproval.

If the soldier initiated the application he will give the name of the person for whom he desires to work, from whom will be ascertained the need for farm service.

Furloughs may be granted en bloc to men who are willing to accept them, upon requests of farmers, when time consumed in traveling from the post to the place of labor will not exceed 24 hours. In making the application farmers will use a form of the provost marshal general's office, also going to the local board.

Under provisions of the selective service law unskilled specified vocations a ground for exemption or discharge, apart from the "necessary industries" dealt with by the district boards, 47,716 men were excused from military duty.

Of the men exempted, 1,945 were federal or state officers; ministers, 3,970; divinity students, 3,144; in the military and naval service, 47,722.

County and municipal officials numbering 880 were discharged; custom house clerks, 171; mail employees, 1,470; arsenal workmen, 2,538; federal employees designated by the president, 1,777; pilots, 1,772; mariners, 2,000.

The alien property custodian has been given power to sell, at private sale without advertisement, enemy-owned live stock, feed or food stuffs, hides and other animal products, agricultural products, fertilizers, chemicals, drugs, essential oils, lumber, cotton, tobacco, furniture, books, glass and china ware, wearing apparel, jewelry, precious stones, pictures, ornate or finished textile materials, trunks, boxes, partially or completely manufactured metals, fabrics, rubber and rubber products, and all kinds of merchandise, in lots having a market value of not more than \$10,000.

Such sales may be held at places and under conditions prescribed by the alien property custodian.

Federal reserve banks are to rediscunt notes secured by farm tractors, according to the department of agriculture. Instructions have been issued to all federal reserve banks authorizing them to rediscunt tractor paper presented by any member bank, provided it has maturity not exceeding six months and the tractors are purchased for agricultural purposes.

In Oklahoma, county councils of defense are securing pledges from automobile owners to furnish transportation to speakers for community councils. The pledge provides that the chairman of the county council may

hire a car at the expense of any signer who fails to furnish transportation at the time promised.

Investigations by the department of agriculture in 15 states show that of a total of 6,390,492 sheep, 34,983 were killed by dogs in one year and were paid for by the country.

To increase the accuracy of selecting skilled workers among the enlisted men a system of trade tests has been developed. Exact and comprehensive definitions of the more than 900 different trades represented in the military organization have been brought together in a 300-page book, "Trade Specifications." Tables have been prepared showing the detailed needs of each unit for skilled and semiskilled workers. Work has been done in refining methods of selecting and training men for special duties in the navy, special service regarding selection of aviators, assistance to private public education, and the like.

The war department is also conducting a survey of the needs of the nation for general intelligence tests for enlisted men and officers.

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The committee on public information in the German press on the revelations in the Reichstag main committee in connection with investigations of the Daimler Motor Works. It was shown that the Daimler company was earning 173 per cent. profit per annum, the company's sworn statement placing the profits at 11 per cent. and while the company was earning 400,000,000 marks monthly in excess of its peace-time profits it had threatened to reduce output unless higher prices were paid. The Berliner Tageblatt (Liberal), said:

"Energetic action of the authorities and the Reichstag is demanded. Such enterprises as the Daimler firm are not compelled to submit books for inspection, while every little trader selling vegetables must show his profits. We demand government confiscation of illegal profits and, if necessary, state control."

Vorwärts (Government Socialist), said:

"The Daimler revelations will hardly occasion the same surprise in financial circles as among the masses. The Daimler company's purpose was not to deceive the financial world, but to deceive the authorities, so that its real profits might be kept from the public's knowledge. The company reckoned upon the commercial ignorance of the government and this experience shows that such reliance is usually justified."

Attention of fertilizer manufacturers and dealers has again been called to the necessity of taking out federal licenses.

All fertilizer manufacturers, including mixers, even though their output may be small, are required to take out licenses. Agents and dealers doing exclusively a retail business, whose gross sales do not amount to more than \$100,000 a year, are not required to take out licenses or make applications for blanks. However, any retail dealer or agent whose gross sales amount to more than \$100,000 and who does not apply for a license, is liable under the provisions of the act of congress providing for the governmental control of the industry.

Applications for licenses should be made to the law department, license division, United States food administration, Washington, D. C.

American soldiers and sailors in German prison camps prior to April 12, 1918, will not be deprived of their rights to war-risk insurance because of inability to make personal application, provided such application is made in their behalf.

According to a statement by the secretary of treasury applications for insurance may be made in behalf of such prisoners by persons within the permitted class of beneficiaries under the military and naval insurance law. This class includes wife, child, parent, brother, or sister. Application should be made to the bureau of war-risk insurance, at Washington, D. C.

The health of troops in the United States continues very good, according to a recent report to the surgeon general of the army by the division of field sanitation. Admission, non-effective and death rates are somewhat higher than last report, due chiefly to prevalence of influenza and bronchitis with complicating pneumonia, in many of our northern camps.

National Guard camps, as a group, continue with remarkably low rates. Very few new cases of measles and meningitis have occurred.

National army camps continue to have high risk rates as compared with camps of other groups, though the rates are lower than last report. Scattering cases of measles are reported from all camps.

Field and garden seed are unconditionally exempted from all embargoes, according to the department of agriculture. Instructions are issued to all

railroads to do everything possible to expedite the movement of seed.

Over 200,000 applications for insurance by officers and enlisted men of the naval service had been filed by March 31. The average amount of insurance on each policy was about \$7,300, making a total of more than \$1,500,000,000. Payments on war-risk allotments are now about \$1,000,000 a month.

Wednesday, April 3, was a peak day in sales of war savings stamps, when \$4,126,952 was recorded at the treasury for the day's receipts from stamp sales.

AMERICAN TROOPS HURRIED TO FRANCE

AT ACCELERATED RATE CONTEMPLATED IN GOVERNMENT'S SPEED-UP PROGRAM.

NO DETAILS GIVEN OUT

American Forces to Be Brigaded With British Troops to Hasten American Participation.

Washington.—Transportation of American troops to France already is proceeding at the accelerated rate contemplated by the speeding up measures taken after the battle of Picardy began. Acting Secretary Crowell made this statement but would give no details.

Following the conferences between Secretary Baker and allied officials, orders were given under which a British official statement was issued saying that American forces were to be brigaded with British troops in order to hasten American participation in the war. Officials explained that the process to be followed was similar to that adopted in placing American troops in the front lines with the French for training.

It has been estimated that 30 days' training of this character with American troops in the front lines with the British organizations, will fit the newcomers for active duty at the front. All divisions now moved from this side are composed of men who have had several months of preliminary training and who need only final instruction to take their full share in the fighting line.

The training process will be quicker with the British than with the French, it is believed, because the language difficulty does not exist. American units will find every British veteran an instructor, and there will be no need for interpreters.

It was indicated that the new plans call for a more extensive training scheme with the British army than has been the case with General Pershing's original force. There probably will be no attempt to set up a purely American force within the British ranks, as has been done with the French.

The Americans are to be withdrawn when trained and turned over to General Pershing as a part of his army. They will share fully with their British comrades the battles on the front and the belief here is that they will not be withdrawn as long as there is pressing need for their service with the British lines.

SAYS GERMAN OPINION UNDER-ESTIMATED AMERICA

Washington.—Word that American reinforcements are moving to the support of the allies in Picardy has revived argument in Germany over the efficacy of the submarine and drawn from Captain Pershing, military critic of The Berliner Tageblatt, the comment that after being persuaded to under-estimate America, German opinion is undergoing a change.

An official dispatch from Switzerland, following the latest discussion, quotes Captain Pershing as follows:

"We were at first a good deal persuaded to under-estimate the participation of America in the war. We begin now to note a change of opinion. It is beyond a doubt that it would be well to curb at the present time these more or less fantastic vagaries of persons discussing the submarine war. We cannot for the moment estimate why the United States will have ready the millions of men which her population will permit her to raise, but it is certain that America will in the very near future succeed in amassing armies which will constitute a very valuable aid for our enemies."

Captain Pershing expressed without great conviction the hope that the present offensive will attain a result which will frustrate these plans.

UNUSUAL WEATHER FROM HATTERAS TO CAPE COD

Washington.—Southern New England and the middle Atlantic coast districts are experiencing extraordinary April weather, snow, sleet, and driving rain accompanying a high northeast wind blowing along much of the coast from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod.

Temperatures were from 20 to 30 degrees below the seasonal average, but nowhere had they reached the freezing point, though they were only a few degrees above it.

The cyclonic depression off the Carolina coast, instead of passing to sea as the weather forecaster had predicted, increased in intensity and began moving slowly northeastward. High northeast winds blew over the Virginia and North Carolina coasts and have reached as far as Nantucket where the wind attained a velocity of 42 miles an hour. At Cape Henry the wind blew 52 miles an hour, but moderated in a short while.

Naval officials felt some uneasiness about the safety of some of the small patrol boats cruising off the coast. No news of marine disasters had been received from the coast ports.

Reports to the weather bureau show that in moving up the coast, the storm veered sharply northeastward. At Atlantic City the wind's velocity was only 30 miles an hour, while at New York the highest velocity was 21 miles.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER

AMERICAN TROOPS IN HARD FIGHTING

GERMANS FAIL IN REPEATED EFFORTS TO REACH AMERICAN THIRD LINE.

LOSE HUNDREDS OF MEN

Manly Deeds of Individual Bravery and Heroism Have Developed Among the Americans.

Proceeded by an intense bombardment of high explosives and poison gas shells picked troops from four German companies hurled themselves against the American positions on the right bank of the Meuse north of St. Mihiel, but were completely repulsed after terrific hand to hand fighting.

The Americans captured some prisoners. The German losses already counted are 34 dead and 10 wounded, who were in the American trenches, and 30 dead in No-Man's Land. Several of the wounded enemy were taken back by their comrades to the German positions.

After another night of terrific artillery fire and a bombardment with gas shells, the Germans continued their efforts to drive through to the third line of the American positions near Apremont forest northwest of Toul. They made two attacks, both of which failed. The enemy's machine guns in the four days' fighting estimated at between 300 and 400. Of this number more than 100 were killed.

Although the enemy wasted fully a half of his specially trained shock troop battalion of 800 men, they were unable to penetrate the American lines, which remained unchanged. Of the 36 prisoners taken by American troops in the fighting northwest of Toul, during which two German attacks in force were repulsed with heavy casualties to the enemy, 12 have since died of their wounds. The American troops also captured two German machine guns besides a quantity of small arms, grenades and other war material.

The prisoners taken belonged to the twenty-fifth and sixty-fifth Landwehr units, the sixteenth pioneers and the Uhlans. The prisoners said they had no food for two days, and the American artillery had prevented their rations from being brought up to their position. The captive Germans quickly devoured the food given them by our men.

SENATOR WM J. STONE OF MISSOURI PASSES

Was Chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Washington.—Senator William J. Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, and for many years prominent among Democratic leaders, died here after a stroke of paralysis.

Senator Stone suffered the stroke while on a street car on his way to the senate office building. A slight cerebral hemorrhage affected his left side, rendering him helpless, but he did not lose consciousness and a few hours later rallied and began to talk about getting up. His family and friends were hopeful until there was a decided turn for the worse.

There was a second cerebral hemorrhage and the senator fell into a state of coma. Death came at 4:30 o'clock but the physician made no announcement until an hour later because twice the patient's pulse had become so weak that the family thought the end had come.

At the bedside were Mrs. Stone and their children, Federal Judge Kimball, John W. Joseph, Jr., and Miss Margaret Winston, of St. Louis. All the members of the Missouri delegation in congress were at the home during the day and there were scores of callers among officials and members of congress.

YET ANOTHER DRAFT CALL IS ISSUED

Washington.—Another draft call for 45,843 registrants, has been sent to governors of states by General Crowder. Mobilization of the men is ordered for May 1 and 10, the war department announced.

This call increases to more than 800,000 the number of select men ordered to camp since late in March. This is far in excess of the monthly average that would have been mobilized under the original plan.

ENTIRE BRITISH LINE IS HOLDING FIRM

The entire allied line in Belgium and France is holding firm.

Nowhere have the Germans been able, notwithstanding the great numbers of men hurled against it, especially that portion in Flanders where the British are holding forth, to gain an inch of ground. Field Marshal Haig's order that no more ground be ceded is rigidly being complied with, as is attested by the thousands of German dead.

GERMAN ALLIANCE QUITS; GIVES RED CROSS MONEY

Philadelphia.—The German-American alliance, which has been the storm center of congressional investigation for some time past, will disband and give the \$50,000 now in the treasury to the Red Cross. This announcement was solemnly made during a recess, following an all-day secret session. It was said the dissolution of the alliance will become effective at once.

CLYDE LINE SHIPS ARE COMMANDEERED

Washington.—Leading Atlantic and Gulf steamship lines will be unified under control of the railroad administration. President Wilson, by proclamation, commandeered the Clyde, Mallory, Merchants' & Miners' and Southern Steamship lines and assigned them to the supervision of Director General McAdoo, who already has control of railway-owned lines, the Ocean, Old Dominion, Southern Pacific, and Baltimore Steam Packet.

ISSUES ORDER TO HOLD THEIR GROUND

FIGHTING WITH BACKS TO WALL HAIG SAYS THERE MUST BE NO FALLING BACK.

READY TO STRICK BACK?

"The Safety of Our Homes and the Freedom of Mankind" Now at Stake Says Field Marshal.

Great Britain's armies stand at bay in France and Flanders. After three weeks of a combat which has eclipsed anything that has raged during the entire four years of warfare, Field Marshal Haig has issued a command to his men to hold their ground at whatever cost, and fight with the knowledge that their blows are struck for the safety of their homes and the freedom of mankind.

The end of the first phase of this giant struggle now may be considered as passed. "There must be no retreat," is Haig's admonition which adds that the British now are "fighting with their backs to the wall." The withdrawal in Picardy was officially reported to have been a part of the allied strategy, but the period for such tactics seemingly has gone into history.

The order issued by the field marshal contains another sentence which may be pregnant with significance. "The French army is moving rapidly and in great force to our support," he said, and this is the first official intimation that the allies are ready to strike back at the German invaders. This blow may not necessarily fall in Flanders, nor yet in Picardy, but may be aimed at some part of the line where Generalissimo Poch may believe he can cut through the German front and compel the Teutons to relax their pressure against the British.

"EVERY POSITION MUST BE HELD TO THE LAST MAN"

London.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a special order of the day address to "All ranks of the British army in France and Flanders," says: "Every position must be held to the last man. There must be no retreat. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause each one of us may fight on to the end."

"The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike upon the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment."

Field Marshal Haig announced that the French army "is moving rapidly and in great force" to the support of the British.

The special order says: "Three weeks ago today, the enemy began his terrific attacks against us on a 50-mile front. His objects are to separate us from the French, to take the channel ports and to destroy the British army."

"In spite of throwing, already, one hundred and six divisions into the battle and enduring the most reckless sacrifice of human life, he has yet made little progress toward his goals."

"We owe this to the determined fighting and self-sacrifice of our troops. Words fail me to express my admiration which I feel for the splendid resistance offered by all ranks of our army under the most trying circumstances."

"Many amongst us now are tired. To those, I would say that victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest. The French army is moving rapidly and in great force to our support. Each one of us has other course open to us to fight it out."

"Every position must be held to the last man. There must be no retreat. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end. The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike upon the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment."

SOUTHERN YARDS ARE ASKED TO SET THE PACE

Washington.—Southern shipyards were called on to set the pace in building ships in an address made by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, before the shipping committee of the Southern Commercial Congress. Mr. Hurley pointed out the south's advantages in coast line and climatic conditions and said there was no reason why it should be second to any other section in producing ocean tonnage.

WILL BASE QUOTAS ON NUMBER IN CLASS ONE

Washington.—The war department's plan for basing draft quotas on the number of registrants in Class I, instead of upon population was sustained in the house after an all-day fight over a resolution passed by the senate, authorizing the change. Opponents of the plan championed an amendment by Representative Schallenberg of Nebraska to base the quotas on total registration and liability to service, which was defeated.

WHEAT FORECAST PLEASED U. S. FOOD AUTHORITIES

Washington.—Forecasts by the department of agriculture of a winter wheat crop of 550,000,000 bushels this year brought optimism to the food administration, and the prediction was unofficially made that if the spring wheat harvest will furnish sufficient wheat to take care of the needs of this country and the allies next year. Forecasts indicate an increase of 125,000,000 bushels.

HAIR GRAY? READ THIS!

This is a message of importance to all who have gray hair. Science has made a great discovery in Q-ban.

Gray or faded hair changes to a natural, uniform, lustrous, beautiful dark shade simply by applying Q-ban. Works gradually and defies detection. Safe, sure, and guaranteed harmless. All ready to use. See a large bottle, money back if not satisfied. Sold by Hayes Drug Company and all good drug stores.

Q-ban Hair Tonic, Soap, Liquid shampoo, also Q-ban Depilatory.

Next draft, physical of financial. America is always ready for the enemy. Any apathy in helping the democracy win the war helps the enemy.

COUNT CZERNIN HAS RESIGNED

AUSTRIAN PREMIER GIVES UP HIS OFFICE AT REQUEST OF GERMANY.

THOUGHT POSITION BETTER

However, He Had Involved Emperor Charles in Most Unpleasant Position—Czechs in Revolt.

Coincident with the report of the acceptance of the resignation of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian premier, comes a report of a serious outbreak of the Czechs at Prague, which for many months has been reported to be seething with anti-Germanism. Bohemians, or at least the Czechs minority in that country, object to the creation of a German government there, but the incident may be more significant than has so far appeared. The Slavic races of Bohemia have long been standing out against the Germanization of their country and the outbreak at Prague may be only another indication of the deep-seated opposition to the war aspirations of the central powers.

Washington.—News of the resignation of Count Czernin as Austro-Hungarian foreign minister lead to much speculation among officials and diplomats here as to the causes which brought about the rather dramatic exit of the Austrian official at a moment when, through his decided change of attitude toward war issues, involving his complete acceptance of the extreme German views, it had been supposed that he had greatly strengthened his position.

This change was manifested soon after the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, where Czernin had become convinced that his moderate views regarding the basis of peace were unacceptable to the dominant annexation and forced indemnity party. Therefore officials here are inclined to believe that it was not because the count was obnoxious to Austria's great ally that he was forced out of office, but rather that the explanation was to be found in internal Austro-Hungarian issues.

It is recognized that Czernin involved Emperor Charles in a most unpleasant position by his speech trying to fasten upon France the responsibility for initiating peace proposals last year, thereby enabling the French government to deliver a master stroke in diplomacy by producing the famous letter of Charles to Prince Sixtus. But quite aside from the Sixtus letter, recent events in Austria-Hungary have indicated that Count Czernin's tenure might be short. In the first place there was the frightful suffering of the population and especially in Bohemia, from the state of semi-starvation for which they held the government responsible, because it would not make peace at once. Then there was the bitter dissatisfaction of the Poles and Czechs over the relinquishment of the rich country of Cholm to the Ukraine as one of the conditions of the Brest-Litovsk peace. Finally there was the ministerial hatred of the foreign minister by the anti-German elements of the Austrian confederation because of his reluctance to extreme conservatism and his adoption of the pan-German program in its entirety, with all of its reactionary policy.

It is understood Emperor Charles himself still has liberal leanings and is disposed to moderation so far as war is concerned. It is conceived that he might easily be inclined to rid himself of an official so unpopular with a large part of the Austro-Hungarian population.

It has been known, too, for a long time that the count has been a sick man and that he has often shown signs of distraction and has many times been near the point of absolute physical collapse as the result of his strenuous efforts to maintain control of the widely discordant elements that make up the dual empire.

Under and by virtue of the authority and powers contained in a certain mortgage deed dated the 25th day of February, 1913, and executed by John A. Snipes and Fannie Snipes to Almonce Insurance & Real Estate Company, recorded in the Public Registry of Almonce County, North Carolina, in Book No. 61, pages 23, 24, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1918

at 1:30 o'clock p. m., at the court house door in Graham, North Carolina, expose to sale to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, a tract or parcel of land in Almonce county of Almonce and State of North Carolina, in Burlington township, adjoining the lands of T. G. Hornum, Pearl Jones and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone on Hornum's line, running thence N. 80° deg. W. 7 chains to a stone; thence South 80° deg. E. 7 chains to a stone; thence South 90° deg. West 26 to the beginning, containing two acres, more or less, with a roadway and right of 15 feet this street or roadway runs in a North-east direction to Y. F. Tickle's corner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1918

at 1:30 o'clock p. m., at the court house door in said city, N. C., expose to sale to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, a certain piece or tract of land, lying and being in Almonce county, State aforesaid in Burlington township, and described and defined as follows, to-wit:

The same being located on Tarpley street in said city, N. C., was lot No. 9 in the subdivision of the N. C. R. R. Company's lands, and being a part of lot No. 2077 according to the plan of said city, 62 feet on Tarpley street, fronting on said street, and 233.5 feet deep. For further information reference is particularly made to deeds recorded in the Public Registry of Almonce county, at Graham, N. C., in Book of Deeds No. 39, page 235; also Book No. 39, pages 216-217 and still further description in Book No. 26, page 561.

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Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. 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.

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.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years