

### YOUR SICK CHILD IS CONSTIPATED! LOOK AT TONGUE

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS. GIVE "CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS" IF CROSS, BILIOUS OR FEVERISH.



No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given. If your little one is out of sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that the little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mother can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

### Lives 200 Years!

For more than 200 years, Haarlem Oil, the famous national remedy of Holland, has been recognized as an infallible relief from all forms of kidney and bladder disorders. Its very age is proof that it must have unusual merit.

No Place for Indolence. "Some of you men who play poker day and night ought to be taken up for loafing."

Watch Your Skin Improve. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

None to Read. "I am afraid to call on Miss Jugstins. They say she is a mind reader."

Battling tongues are usually to be found in empty heads.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Marine Eye Remedy

### YOUR SON'S LIFE OR A NEW SUIT

What It Means If 105,000,000 People Refuse to Economize on Clothing.

### NATION HURT IN MANY WAYS

One of Numerous Cases in Point Vividly Illustrates the Vital Necessity of "Saving to Save the Country" in War Time.

By PAUL M. WARBURG, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

I am one of one hundred and five million of inhabitants of the United States; my duties are the same as those of every other true American, and those of every other true American are the same as mine. Whatever I contribute to the cause of the country, I may expect to see done—each in his own way—by 105,000,000 people. Let us suppose for the purpose of illustration that I decide that I shall effect a saving on clothes. I might select boots, automobiles, umbrellas, or any other article for which I regularly spend my money, as I have no desire to single out any one commodity, but clothes lend themselves to my thought, so I name them. If I make up my mind, then, at this juncture that to wear old clothes is more respectable than to be seen in new ones; if I decide to buy one new suit of clothes less than I usually purchase each year, and if I figure that suit to cost no more than \$10—the country as a whole, should we all pull together and act on the same lines, would save thereby over one billion dollars. It is true that in dealing with our 105,000,000 population we include children and many poor people that could not save ten dollars each because they never spend more for clothes than they absolutely must. But on the other hand \$10 is a much smaller amount than the average man or woman spends for a new suit of clothes. The assumption that a billion dollars could easily be saved on clothes may, therefore, be accepted as conservative.

Economic Results Are Vast. Let us consider first what one billion dollars worth of clothes means. Suppose they were half-wool and half-cotton and that the value of the raw material constituted only 50 per cent of the price paid by the ultimate consumer, that would, at the present price of 60 cents per pound for wool and 30 cents per pound for cotton respectively, represent 208,334 tons of wool and 416,667 tons of cotton.

Germany's Enforced Economy. Germany's military success is largely predicated upon her ability to center the entire national effort upon the business of war. It is safe to say that she never would have been able to bear the burdens of the fight as well as she has during these four long years had it not been for the enforced savings in material, money and men brought about through the British blockade.

May Cost Your Son's Life. My new suit of clothes means, therefore, delay for our military operations; delay in transporting and equipping men, and in sending to them, and to our allies, the supplies they need; means increased losses and a longer duration of the war.

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The supply of goods, of labor and of transportation is limited. It is a matter of common agreement that this limited supply is not sufficient freely to satisfy all wants and that unrestricted attempts on the part of each individual to satisfy his own requirements may lead to a wild scramble and destructive competition with the government, resulting in fatal delay and endless increase in prices.

The loaf of bread available for ourselves and for our allies is not large enough to "go-around" if we all want to eat more than is absolutely necessary for our maintenance. It is every-

body's duty, therefore, at this time to "tighten his belt" and to make a genuine effort to live on as thin a slice of the loaf as he can. Unless that be done we must buy additional food in neutral countries, thereby using tonnage that should be kept available for our military operations and increasing our difficulties in adjusting our trade balances with neutral countries.

Hurts Uncle Sam in Many Ways. To return to our story of the suit of clothes: During last year the United States had to import 421,000,000 pounds of wool, representing a value of about \$172,000,000. About half of this came from Argentina. Our suits of clothes called for a substantial portion of this wool and therefore to that extent robbed Uncle Sam of the use of his ships. Moreover, our factories being busy in producing the things required for the prosecution of the war and our home consumption still proceeding at almost top speed, the quantity of goods available for shipment to Argentina in payment for the wool (or for that matter to Chile for nitrates, to Peru for copper, and so on), is insufficient. As a consequence the United States had to pay for more goods in South America than South America has had to pay for goods bought in the United States, thereby causing a decline of dollar exchange in these neutral countries. This shrinkage in the price of the dollar means that it has lost a corresponding part of its purchasing power in neutral countries. The scarcity of goods available for our export trade has thus become a serious obstacle in our way in trying to secure at reasonable prices or in adequate quantities some of the things that we absolutely require from foreign countries.

My suit of clothes has hurt Uncle Sam, therefore, in several ways: I have consumed more wool than necessary and thereby forced the United States to import a correspondingly large quantity of this article; I have consumed more cotton goods than necessary and to that extent have deprived Uncle Sam of the means with which to pay for the minimum of wool which we may have to import.

Clothing but One of Many. I have used the illustration of a new suit of clothes; it would be easy, though somewhat tedious, to show that we have been dealing only with one case in point. The country is short at this time of hides and skins and has to import large quantities from neutral countries because we are extravagant in our individual purchases of shoes. Similarly, though we are the largest producers of copper, we are forced to import copper from Peru because our civilian population has not begun sufficiently to curtail its use. In like manner we might ask ourselves if it is all excusable that at this time we still manufacture such articles as silk stockings, when every thread of silk must be imported, while we could use our own cotton?

It is impossible and unnecessary to enumerate the many articles that are in a similar position. Many billions of dollars can easily be saved when once we are capable of realizing the cumulative effect of individual "saving;" take the word "saving" in its larger meaning, as involving not only money, but also goods and services. If every individual could be made to see with his own eyes that neglect of saving of this sort means decreased war efficiency, a prolongation of the war, and a larger number of casualties; if every one who has a son or dear relative on the fighting lines across the water could be made to feel that millions of small savings directly affect his boy—there would be no doubt that we could secure the most conscientious and enthusiastic cooperation of all the people. Thus far we must say with regret—of 105,000,000 people, 100,000,000 do not see the connection between the suit of clothes and the life of the boy.

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It is difficult to bring about drastic economy without the compulsion exercised by hard necessity. For us the problem is whether or not, of our own free will, we shall be able to establish our own voluntary blockade against waste and extravagance. It is a problem whose solution requires the greatest intelligence and the greatest degree of unselfish patriotism. It is a problem that will put the spirit of our people to the severest test.

The government is not devoid of means of promoting economy. The war industries board, the food and fuel administrations, the capital issues committee, the department of labor and department of agriculture all move in the same direction of increasing necessary production, and decreasing unnecessary consumption. Full success, however, may be counted upon only if the whole-hearted cooperation of every citizen of the United States can be enlisted.

### SURPRISE ATTACK RENEWS RETREAT

FOCH'S NEW OFFENSIVE GIVES PROMISE OF SERIOUS MENACE TO GERMAN FRONT.

### CHANNEL PORTS NOW SAFE

Evidence That Rupprecht Must Delay Campaign to Cut Off the Cross-Channel Service.

The historic battle ground between Amiens and Montdidier again is the scene of a mighty contest. This time the British and French are the aggressors and under their fierce onslaughts in the first day's battle they have penetrated deeply into the German positions over a front of more than 20 miles, reaching from the region of Braches to the neighborhood of Morlancourt.

Thousands of Germans were made prisoners. Large numbers of guns were captured, great quantities of war materials were taken and a score or more of villages and hamlets were reoccupied. In addition, heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

At its deepest point the penetration of the German line was about seven and a half miles eastward from Villers-Bretonneux to Framerville, while from two to five miles were gained all along the front from northwest of Montdidier to the region around Morlancourt.

Well out on the plains and pressing forward, seemingly with great rapidity, the present offensive of the French and British gives promise of seriously menacing the entire German front from near the sea to Rheims. If the drive should proceed eastward to any great depth it cannot but affect the armies of the German crown prince now fighting between the Aisne and the Vesle and possibly make impracticable a stand by them even north of the Aisne.

Under the pressure of the offensive the menace to the channel ports also seems for the moment at least, to vanish. Already there have been signs to the northward from the positions where Crown Prince Rupprecht had formed his men for a drive toward the channel that a retrograde movement by the Germans was not improbable. It is apparent that Rupprecht will have to defer his campaign to cut off the cross-channel service.

### GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER COLD STORAGE PLANTS, ETC.

Washington.—Investigation of the packing industry of the country by the federal trade commission culminated in an announcement that the commission had recommended to President Wilson that the government commandeer and operate for the public benefit stockyards, cold storage plants, warehouses and refrigerator and cattle cars.

Monopolistic control of the essential food supply not only of the United States and its army and navy, but also of the entente countries was charged by the commission against the five great packing companies—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson. The last named company, the committee's report said, is controlled by three of the strongest banking groups in the United States—Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Guaranty Trust Co. and Chase National bank.

### ICE FINEAM BLAMED ON NORFOLK MANUFACTURERS

Norfolk, Va.—Rear Admiral Harris, chairman of the war industries committee of the fifth naval district, notified the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company that he would take over and direct the distribution of all electric current in order to conserve and utilize the supply for the more important lines of industry and transportation. The step was decided upon in order to relieve the present acute traction situation.

### Bull Wrecks Car.

Yakima, Wash.—George Carpenter, a rancher near here, has sent his once perfectly good automobile to the "hospital" to be treated for serious injuries as a result of an attack by an enraged bull. Carpenter left his machine standing in a field in which he pastures a pedigreed Holstein bull. When he returned the bull was still engaged in making decisive charges on the now badly battered car. With reinforcements the bull was driven off and the wrecked automobile rescued.

### Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

### DOES IT PAY?

Facts are facts, and when you see the fact right before your eyes you can't dispute it nor argue it down. It stands right there and tells the truth. What prohibition has done for one city is told in part by the Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle. After two years' trial of a dry regime the proprietor of the largest department store in Spokane said:

"We are doing 50 per cent more business today than we did three years ago under the wet regime. I estimate that half of the increase is due to prohibition. It is astonishing how many people who voted 'wet' are now strong supporters of prohibition."

The police commissioner, when questioned concerning his opinion of prohibition, said: "Washington never again will be wet. There are not enough people in the state who would vote against prohibition, now that they have tried it. Crime, disorder and poverty have decreased and good citizenship and individual and collective property have been decidedly on the upgrade under prohibition in Spokane."

In a similar vein replied the county sheriff: "Conditions under prohibition are notably better in many ways. Even with the presence of the bootlegger there is so much in favor of a dry state that I cannot imagine anyone in legitimate business wanting to go back to streets dotted with open saloons. Assault, robbery and the more serious crimes are greatly reduced."

And the county farm tells its story through its superintendent: "Our records speak for themselves. In 1915, with the saloons open, we had 217 people at the poor farm. In March, 1916, with no saloons, we had 168. In March, 1917, there were 122. March, 1918, found just 120."

And one man who helps to feed the people, the proprietor of several grocery stores scattered over the city, reported as follows: "I do not believe there is a merchant doing business in Spokane today who wants to go back to the conditions which prevailed during the wet regime. Easily 15 per cent of our 50 per cent increase in business now over three years ago is due to prohibition."

Maybe prohibition had nothing to do with causing these improved conditions, but the fact remains that the conditions exist and that prohibition at least did not prevent the improvements nor bring to pass the dire disasters prophesied by its opponents.

### BOASTED BEER A POISON.

"Beer is a chemical combination of sugars, starches, extractive matters and yeast ferments, in a process of continuous change. This is a complex, chemical process which begins on the outside, and continues in the stomach."

The boasted claim that beer is a food and gives vigor and strength is contradicted by statistics. "If beer had any food elements and were a tonic, exact measurements and studies of statistics would confirm it, but the evidence from these sources is entirely the opposite. The congested face, bloated body and dullness of body and mind are the best evidences of the poisoning and degenerative processes going on. There can be no conflict of opinions on this, because it can be measured, and stated in mathematical terms, regardless of theories."

"Beer is a most insidious poison because it produces other poisons, and starts new processes of degeneration that are unknown until the final collapse reveals them. The beer drinker dies early from diseases of the heart and kidneys."—T. D. Crothers, M. D.

### A POINTED QUESTION.

One of my warm friends and patrons who is a saloonkeeper took me to task because I was working for the dries and hurting his business. I asked him to pick out one man from his regular customers whom he would be glad to choose for his own father if he had the choice. When he hesitated I urged him with, "Which one would you choose?" He finally said, "I never thought of it in that way before. My God, I would pass them all up."

### LARGEST STATE SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Texas, the largest state in the Union in area, and fifth in population, has through its legislature endorsed the National Constitutional Amendment and enacted a state prohibitory law. On the contrary, Rhode Island, the smallest state in the Union, refused to ratify the Federal Prohibition amendment and consistently appropriated \$760,000 to enlarge its penitentiary.

### DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES—DIFFERENT TUNE.

In 1912 the Anheuser-Busch (sounds rather German) brewing company advertised that they used 325 tons of coal a day, and that 50,000 cars were used by them during a year. That was during a prohibition campaign when they wished to emphasize what an immense business they had. We suppose they are like the brewer who said not long since, that he thinks now they do not use any grain at all, only just a few screenings.

### MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monahan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, sometimes I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my household. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONYHAN, Mitchell, Ind.



Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Every Woman Wants Partine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE. Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical, safe, germ-killing, and germicidal powder. Sample Free. 50c. All druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

MALARIA Chills and Fever, Biliousness, Constipation and ailments requiring a TONIC treatment. OXIDINE GUARANTEED and made by Behrens Drug Co. Sold by All Druggists 50c.

### JINX MUST HAVE PROMPTED

Doughboy Chose Poor Time to Impress Companions With His Knowledge of French.

A Y. M. C. A. secretary with the expeditionary force in Paris (not Abitira and not Sacca Bonna, but another one who prefers to remain nameless) tells us this one:

Some Yanks attended a theatrical performance the other evening. I speak French pretty well myself, and I went along with one of the boys as an interpreter. After the curtain had gone down on the first act, the principal comedian came out and addressed the audience. When he had finished, my companion broke out in vociferous applause.

"Why did you applaud that curtain speech?" I whispered. "I wanted to make some of these other doughboys think I understood French," he whispered. "What did the guy say?" "He announced to the audience," I answered, sadly, "that his part must be taken by an understudy for the rest of the performance, as he had just received word that his mother was dying."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Salvage From Old Shoes. From one ton of old shoes can be extracted metals to the value of \$470; grease, \$7.25; animal black, \$50; sulfate of ammonia, \$22.50; a total of \$53.45, or about 15 cents a pair. The grease is a good lubricant and the animal black is sold by M. C. Lamb, the English chemist who is responsible for these figures, to be equal to the best of bone black.

People sometimes stir up a lot of trouble by telling the truth when it would be policy to say nothing.

The solemn truth isn't half as entertaining as a cheerful lie.

A Cool Breakfast for warm weather. No fussing round a hot stove if you eat POST TOASTIES (MADE OF CORN)—Bobby.