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to start them growing and keep them going. Children relish SCOTT'S and it carries rare nutritive qualities to their blood streams and gives them flesh-food, bone-food and strength-food. Nothing harmful in SCOTT'S.

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"Goodnight Corns! We Use 'Gets-It!'"

3 Drops in 2 Seconds. That's All "GETS-IT" Does the Best. Never Fails.

"Really, I never could see how some few people use the most difficult and painful way they can find to get rid of corns. They'll wrap their toes up with bandages into a package that fills their shoes full of feet and makes corns so painful they've got



to walk sideways and wrinkle up their faces. Or they use knives that cut right into the toe and make it raw and sore, or they'll use plasters that make the corns bulge, or pick and gouge at their corns and make the toe bleed. Funny isn't it? "GETS-IT" is the simple, modern wonder for corns. Just put 3 drops on. It dries instantly. No pain, fuss or trouble. The corn, callus or wart loosens and comes off. Millions use nothing else. "GETS-IT" is sold and recommended by druggists everywhere. See a bottle, or sent on receipt of price, by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sold in Readville, and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by Gardner Drug Company.

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Children's Bumps, Sprains and Minor Hurts Quickly Relieved by Sloan's Liniment

It is the very nature of children to hurt themselves—to come crying to mother with little fingers bruised, with heads bumped, with sprained ankles and wrists.

They are painful hurts, too. But their pain and sting can't survive the gentle use of this liniment. A single application of Sloan's Liniment and the little fellow's bravely kept back tears give way to smiles. His hurt is relieved.

In every home where there are children a bottle of Sloan's Liniment is a necessity.

Aching muscles, rheumatism, lumbago, stiff neck, backache, chilblains, etc., can be effectively relieved with Sloan's Liniment. Clearer than musky ointments or plasters.

Sloan's Liniment can be obtained at all drug stores, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.



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Good for your own Aches, Pains, Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Burns, Etc.

25c. 50c. \$1. At all Dealers.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

FOR BACKACHE, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

WAR PRISONERS ARE WELL CARED FOR IN EUROPE'S GREAT PRISON CAMPS

Germans Held In England, Studying Under Their Own Teachers, Produce Plays, Says Report of American Embassy in London.

British, French and Russian Captives In Germany Well Fed—Work Provided For All—Officers Read and Play Games.

THE fate of the prisoners captured in the great war has been of the greatest interest to the whole world ever since the outbreak of the conflict. What do the men occupy themselves with in the prison camps? How are they treated? Are they well fed and otherwise well cared for? These and similar questions have occupied the attention of the governments of those captured, the thoughts of the relatives whose men are held in foreign lands as well as the deep interest of neutral nations.

Unlike in other wars, when only two nations were involved, this great conflict has made necessary the maintenance of prison camps all over the world. You will find war prisoners in Australia, Japan, India, Siberia, Egypt, Turkey, Algiers, South Africa and in the territory of all the powers of Europe at war.

Charges of Mistreatment.

There have been charges and countercharges made at various times during the progress of the conflict that captives were not being treated humanely. Such charges have been made by England, France, Russia and Italy against Germany and Austria and by the latter nations against the former. In view of the fact that each nation holds enormous numbers of prisoners it is of course possible that from time to time excesses on the part of prison

club, which cares for prisoners in their last illness and tends the graves of the dead in an adjoining churchyard.

German instructors teach English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, mathematics, political economy, book-keeping, shorthand, writing and landscape gardening. In each of the four camps the prisoners have both string and brass orchestras, and plays are given in both English and German, the inmates themselves arranging the costumes, scenery and stage settings.

Nearly 72 per cent of the prisoners at Knockaloe were found to be at work many being employed as bootmakers, tailors, joiners, plumbers, woodworkers, gardeners and railway, quarry and postal workers. There are forty-five acres available for exercise, and a variety of games are played daily. Under the heading "Wants" the inspectors say, "There were no complaints of a serious nature."

An Officers' Camp.

At Dunryn Aled, Abergele, a country house in a romantic valley among the Welsh mountains, eighty-one officers and servants were interned when the inspection was made. The inspectors say: "In this camp were an amusement committee, a wine committee, a canteen committee, a house committee, a cigar and cigarette committee and a postmaster general. All these committees are chosen quarterly by the interned officers, who have ab-



GERMAN CAPTIVES PLAYING CARDS IN BRITISH PRISON CAMP—THE PRISON GUARD SEEMS VERY MUCH INTERESTED.

camp guards and administrators will take place. Thus Germany, for instance, is said to hold nearly 2,000,000 prisoners, whose care presents a serious problem. The same counts for England and France. The charges of mistreatment of prisoners have engaged the attention of neutral nations, the diplomatic representatives of which have been permitted to inspect various prison camps in order that they might see with their own eyes and make reports to the world at large.

A volume of impartial testimony to the excellence of arrangements made for the well being of prisoners of war interned in England is contained in a series of reports made to the American ambassador in London by members of the embassy staff who have during the last few months paid visits of inspection to various internment camps in the United Kingdom. The reports were issued recently as a parliamentary paper, says the London Times.

The detailed reports made after visits to twenty-three camps, show how thoroughly the visitors investigated the conditions under which the prisoners are living, and the verdict is highly satisfactory. As was to be expected, they received various complaints from some of the interned officers and men, but in few cases did they find the complaints of a serious character. Where there appeared to them good ground for criticism the cases were taken up either with the war office or the camp commandants, and the authorities showed a general disposition to remove the causes of complaint.

In many instances the inspectors record improvements in camp conditions since their previous visits, and in a few cases they suggest further improvements. On the whole, however, their reports are remarkably free from criticism, and they pay repeated tributes to the excellence of the food, the sanitary and hospital arrangements and the facilities for work, exercise and recreation.

Committees of Prisoners.

Most of the camps are largely run by committees chosen by the interned men themselves, and in the larger camps the organization is of an elaborate character. At Knockaloe, near Peel, where over 20,000 men are interned, the visitors found that there were relief and kitchen committees, recreative hall committees, a prisoners' aid society, gymnasium, sports, industrial, educational, library, musical and dramatic committees, all chosen by the prisoners, as well as a sick and burial

men, especially to the French, from home. Many prefer to live on these dainty consignments, which, however, constitute a cause of stomach and intestinal illnesses. Each prisoner is allowed to send two letters and four cards a month.

"The working conditions are favorable. There is enough work in the camp itself for a large portion of the prisoners. Scattered groups in charge of landsturm men leave in the morning in order to find employment on the various works of land reclamation and do not return to the camp until evening. Able-bodied men who are not thought likely to try to escape are also employed individually by the farmers, and they enjoy great freedom. Those who are not able to work or are able to do only half a task are not quite so fortunate. They are sometimes employed at light jobs around the camp or, after sufficient training, put at office work. The hardest problem is the finding of appropriate work for the colored element. The Russians work well on the land if they receive the proper 'fodder,' while the French are very handy at factory work.

Prevention of Disease.

Great care is taken to prevent epidemics. Every new arrival is isolated for four, sometimes six, weeks. There he is thoroughly cleaned up and vaccinated. At least one bath must be taken every week, something which in the case of the Russians always seems to be a great and uncommon event. After this isolation the prisoners are brought into the camp. In cases of bad behavior a change of camps is an efficacious means of punishment. The hospitals of the prison camps are fitted out according to the standard, and some of them are better than some cantonal hospitals in Switzerland.

"The officers' prison camps are also fitted out strictly according to military regulations. Naturally in their case the prisoners are obliged to remain in the camps. Variety is afforded by little walks which they are allowed to take a couple of times a week, accompanied by landsturm men. It is understandable that an officer in captivity suffers more mentally than a common soldier. In the officers' camps some five or six officers are quartered in a

room. They drive tedium away by means of music, reading and games. Some also have little flower gardens.

"Alcoholic beverages are delivered in only moderate quantities. Nevertheless the Russians know how, by means of several of them refraining from drinking at all for a fixed number of times in succession, to supply one another with good sized quantities of alcohol and with a little carouse."

Dr. Preiswerk concluded that the responsible authorities did not willfully neglect anything calculated to help the prisoners.

How about your subscription?

BAD STOMACH TROUBLE

Yields to Delicious Vinol

Shreveport, La.—"I had a bad stomach trouble for years and became so weak I could hardly walk or do any work. My appetite was poor, my food would not digest, I bloated and was very weak and nervous. I tried many remedies without help. I saw Vinol advertised and tried it, and now my stomach trouble is completely cured and I am well!"—E. L. MARSHALL.

Vinol is guaranteed to tone up the tired, over-taxed and weakened nerves of the stomach and create strength. C. H. FETZER, Druggist.

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