SHOT AND SHELL

Topekan in Antwerp Describes the Siege of That City.

"Belgium Is in Ruins; Materially It Has Passed Away."

THE FLIGHT TO HOLLAND

Pathetic Crowds of Refugees Flee to Neighboring Border.

Former Topekan Is Bitter Against German Policies.

The following interesting letter has been received in Topeka by the relatives of a former Topeka man, connected with a large industrial firm of Antwerp:

The Hague, Oct. 11, 1914.

Dear Mother and Family:

Perhaps you would like some first hand news of events in Antwerp for the last few days. We have had many spasms of nervousness in the city since the war began, but the crucial one came last Wednesday morning when we read in the papers the announcement of the commandant of the fortified position that a bombardment of the city was imminent and that all who wished were at liberty to leave.

We had heard very little news during the previous week and few of us realized how desperate the situation was. We had heard cannon for a week and knew that on the previous Friday holding the city was despaired of by the authorities. The government was ready to flee but on Saturday Winston Churchill came to Antwerp and we were greatly relieved by the reports that he had told the commandant to hold out for reinforcements were being sent by the English, who would hold the city. On Sunday we saw some of them and the spirits of the people went up to normal again.

Sound of Cannon.

After reading the notice on Wednesday morning we were down of course and decided to close up the factory completely that afternoon. We were so busy that we could not think of the situation all day, although we remarked that we could not hear any more cannon. We did not understand this because we had confidence that the English were prepared to hold the place since they had undertaken it, and we did not realize that the commandant's notice meant that bombardment of the inhabited portion of the city was certain.

There were a great many people who left on Wednesday, as there had been before whenever nervousness reached a crisi. Six of us Americans had dinner together and went home about 10 o'clock, expecting that the night would be quiet as the day.

I was asleep at about 11 o'clock and the town was as quiet as usual since the siege began. At 12 o'clock sharp I was awakened by the scream of a shell and realized at once that the play had begun. I lay in bed until I heard the third go screaming by, ending in deep "boom" a little further on. As the house was of very poor construction and the cellar was occupied by two women, I decided to dress and go to the basement of the factory which is of reinforced concrete. I dressed hurriedly, took a heavy overcoat and went out into the street. My house and the factory are in the south end of town directly in the path of the fire. Already some people were in the streets, many of them crying and moaning. I hurried along with shells screaming above and falling in every direction. I involuntarily dodged into the doorways when I heard one coming but, realized that it would do no good if it landed near.

Shells Screamed Overhead.

I reached the factory safely having been sprinkled once or twice by what appeared to be small pieces of brick or mortar. I went down into the coal cellar and made myself as comfortable as possible until daylight. The shells screamed overhead at the rate of four or five a minute, sometimes ending near with a terrific crash. Our building is high and must have served as a mark, but during the night was not struck. Once I heard a terrific crash of bricks and glass and thought sure it was our building but it proved to be that the upper portion of a house opposite was knock up against our building. At daylight the number of people hurrying by increased and many of our people came into the factory. One of the girls from the office, who was not paid the day before, came in crying bitterly. I seated her and said nothing until she was more composed and then learned that her house had been struck and burned. Fortunately no one was injured except her mother slightly. I asked her what the family expected to do and she had no idea. All I could do was to give her twenty dollars, which I am sure was the only resource of the family, and send her to join the others.

Fled Before Bombardment.

A little later we decided to fly with the others, so I went home after a handbag and a few necessary things. That was a terrifying trip of a half hour, for I was constantly in the danger zone or direct line of fire. No shells landed closer than a half block and I got back without mishap. The six of us them started out, leaving practically all we possessed. We walked towards the north, trying to keep close to the buildings on the side from which the shells were coming. When we reached the first corner there was a terrific crash and a man came running around the corner with the blood gushing from his wrist. He had been struck by a piece of shell probably, but I hope not seriously. We hurried on, with the crowds of fear-struck people, and in a few minutes felt that we were out of the danger zone.

River of Fleeing People.

The crowd soon converged into a road leading to an opening in the fortifications to the north and became a mighty river. It was a sight never to be forgotten. An inextricable moving mass of people, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, bicycles, autos, trucks and bundles of every description. We were traveling lightly and passed when we could those more heavily laden, or encumbered by children, the old or infirm. In about two hours we got a little free from the struggling mass and the thunder of the cannon and shells became a distant roar. We sat down for a rest and to eat a bit of chocolate. I had not had any breakfast and it was then noon, so I did not feel very strong.

The sadness of the scene before us was inexpressible. The city lying in the bright October sun, appeared tranquil from that distance, only the sound of the cannons in the distance and here and there the smoke of a burning building mounting up slowly in the calm blue air. Then we looked on the human river slowly struggling by and extending for miles in the distance, as far as we could see and further we knew, because it had started twelve hours before. Many were crying quietly, others were only stolid, some trying to be gay, rich and poor alike with nothing but what they could carry and not knowing where to go or what would become of them. Then we think of the strangeness of the German way of propagating "culture" and bitterness fills us such as we never knew before that we were capable of. Then we wonder what will happen to the woman trembling in her cellar, too old to walk and no way to go otherwise, of the little girl crying bitterly, lost from her family. We cannot speak but get up and go on, a new tragedy before our eyes at every minute, because we have met a friend with a wagon, who takes our bags, so we move more quickly than the rest.

No Food for Them.

About 6 we reached a village on the Holland frontier, Putte. The column slowed up in passing the barriers erected by the Dutch army but we feel relieved and sit down to rest. No food is to be had because it was all eaten hours before so we must go on. The fields and woods are full of people camping in the open. How will Holland ever be able to give them all shelter even if many do reach England finally. We reached Hoogerheide the next town about 10 and found finally a cup of coffee in one place and then we find a place where we can have a loaf of bread which will be baked in a quarter of an hour. A little later it is finished and we do not wait for it to cool. There is no place to sleep but we may sit up in the church. We decided to do that but later a soldier offers to take us to Bergen-of-Zoom in a wagon. We jumped at the chance because it is a town of 15,000 an will have more resources than a village.

Our good luck continued, for a lawyer there took all six of us into his house. We there begin to learn something of the tremendous kindness of the Holland people. Everybody was busy, though it was midnight, distributing food to the unfortunate thousands. We had a good night's rest and good food and the next morning prepared to go on. The innumerable caravan still continued and they said there were miles of it yet to come. There is a railroad there and we made plans to go on by rail. After lunch we went to the station to take a train they say will go at 3:30. After an hour we succeeded in getting tickets, and in another hour we got on the platform, but the train passed, crowded to the limit. There was no more trains but a little later we found out that there was a military train leaving at 6:30. By bribes and strategy we secured places in it.

Four in One Room.

In six more hours we finished the hour's journey to Rotterdam and finally, with difficulty, found a place where four of us could sleep in one room. The two others had gone to Flushing to try to get to London. This practically ended our troubles, but the next morning we met our two friends in Rotterdam. They had been forced to come back for in Flushing there was no chance to get a place on the boat nor a place to sleep.

Too much can not be said in praise of the Holland people—what they are doing for the Belgian refugees is wonderful. They are using up their limited food supply with complete cheerfulness and no one knows what they can do finally with such a mass of homeless and poverty stricken people.

Belgium in Ruins.

Belgian is in ruins. Materially it has passed away. Let us hope that its spirit still lives for it was that of an industrious, contented and peace loving people. A curse has fallen upon it and it is now in agony. I believe that the spirit will be set free to rise again and any nation which takes part in that liberation should be proud of it. I regret that the United States will not have a part in it.

I can not understand the Germans' method of attack for it seems more like war on the civil population rather than on the army. No doubt it is simply the outcome of their idea to gain their end regardless of means. Antwerp was surrounded by three rings of forts. The German plan was to reduce the outer forts in one place to enable them to place their long range guns in place to shell the town. This they did and afterwards ignored the other forts. They made the town untenable with these long guns shooting over the inner forts and then forced the entrance leaving many of the forts untouched and still garrisoned.

I am planning to return to Antwerp, if possible, to look after the property of the company and some of its employees. If I succeed in returning I do not have any idea of staying there longer than a few days. Then I shall return to England for further orders. I hope this will find you all well and not worried. As for me, I am as good as new and think that the experience was worth while.

Your son, ABNER.

SOLDIER PSYCHOLOGY.

Alienists Are Studying Mental Conditions of Army Prisoners.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The army medical officers who, in the capacity of alienists, are conducting a series of investigations among the "disciplinarios" at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., have obtained valuable information concerning the effect of discipline upon individual mentality. Of course, it is recognized that there is a close connection between culpable action and the mental state of an offender. That carries the problem of military discipline into the realms of psychology and furnishes an explanation of, if it does not provide an excuse for, those who disobey in various degrees of infraction from minor misdemeanor to desertion and worse.

In an interview with the State Journal correspondent a prominent official of the war department said:

"In the new system of treatment of military prisoners by training in disciplinary companies with a view to restoration to the service much depends upon the results of the mental inquiries now being made at Fort Leavenworth, and the developments of the inquiry may go far to show that it is not worth while attempting to restore men to the colors if the percentage of incapables is excessive. Moreover, out of the inquiry may come a revision in the method of accepting recruits for the military service."

It already has been intimated by the experts that a large proportion of those of mental characteristics rendering them unfit for the service should be identified at the time of enlistment, with a view to reducing materially the number of those recruits that constitute a disturbing element among the enlisted force even when they are not directly the proper subject of disciplinary measures.

ONE-THIRD METHODIST

Religious Statistics of Agricultural College Show Interesting Figures.

Manhattan, Kan., Dec. 5.—Slightly more than one-third of the students now enrolled in the college are Methodists, according to statistics compiled by Miss Jessie Machir, registrar of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Of a total of 2,258 students, 786 expressed their preference for the Methodist church. Only 242 expressed no preference.

The Presbyterians stand next to the Methodists in point of number, with a total of 339. The Congregationalists are third with 228. Other religious bodies are represented as follows: Christian, 180; Baptist, 149; Roman Catholic, 65; Lutheran, 58; Episcopal, 52; United Presbyterian, 39; United Brethren, 23; Christian Science, 20; Friends, 19; Evangelical, 19; Reformed Presbyterian, 10; Universalist, 4.

Went Dry by 11,572.

Denver, Dec. 5.—State-wide prohibition carried in Colorado by a majority of 11,572, according to the official canvass. The vote for the measure was 129,589 against 118,017.

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For Grip, Influenza, Coughs, Sore Throat
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ROOSEVELT ON MEXICO

[Continued from Page One.]

without any preliminary declaration of war at all. The seizure of the leading seaport city of another country, the engagement and defeat of the troops of that country and the retention of territory thus occupied for a number of months, constitute war; and denial that it is war can only serve to amuse the type of intellect which would assert that Germany has not been at war with Belgium because Germany never declared war on Belgium. President Wilson's war only resulted in the sacrifice of a score of American lives and a hundred or two of the lives of Mexicans; it was entirely purposeless, has served no good object, has achieved nothing and has been abandoned by Mr. Wilson without obtaining the object because of which it was nominally entered into; it can therefore rightly be stigmatized as a peculiarly unwise, ignoble and inefficient war; but it is war nevertheless.

Responsible for Worst Acts Ever Committed.

This has been bad enough. But the general course of the administration toward Mexico has been worse and even more productive of wide and far-reaching harm. Here again, word-splitters may, if they desire, endeavor to show that the president did not "interfere" in Mexico; but if so they would be obliged to make a fine discrimination between interference and officious and mischievous inter-meddling. Whether it is said that President Wilson interfered in Mexico or merely that he meddled in Mexican affairs so as to produce much evil and no good and to make us responsible for the actions of a peculiarly lawless, ignorant and bloodthirsty faction, is of small importance. The distinction is one merely of words. The simple fact is that thanks to President Wilson's action—and at times his inaction has been the most effective and vicious form of action—this country has become partially (and guiltily) responsible for some of the worst acts ever committed even in the civil wars of Mexico.

Should Have Recognized Huerta.

When Mr. Wilson became president of the United States, Huerta was president of Mexico. On any theory of non-interference with the affairs of our neighbors, or any theory of avoiding war and of refusing to take sides with or become responsible for the deeds of blood-stained contending factions, it was the clear duty of Mr. Wilson to accept Mr. Huerta as being president of Mexico. Unless Mr. Wilson was prepared actively to interfere in Mexico and to establish some sort of protectorate over it, he had no more business to pass judgment upon the methods of Mr. Huerta's selection (which had occurred prior to Mr. Wilson's advent to power) than Mexico would have had to refuse to recognize Mr. Hayes as president on the ground that it was not satisfied with his economic policy and moreover sympathized with Mr. Tilden's side of the controversy. And if Mr. Wilson made up his mind to interfere in Mexico—for of course the most trenchant type of interference was refusal to recognize the Mexican president—he should have notified foreign powers of his proposed action in order to prevent so far as possible Huerta's recognition by them. President Wilson interfered in such feeble fashion as to accomplish the maximum of evil to us and to other foreigners and the Mexicans, and the minimum of good to anybody. He hit; but he hit softly. Now, no one should ever hit if it can be avoided; but never should any one "hit soft."

Americans Murdered and Robbed.

When President Wilson refused to recognize Huerta, he committed a definite act of interference of the most pronounced type. At the same time he and Mr. Bryan looked on with folded arms and without a protest of any kind while American citizens were murdered or robbed or shamefully maltreated in all parts of Mexico by the different factions. He maintained for a long time a friendly intercourse with one set of political adventurers through irregularly appointed diplomatic agents, and he adopted an openly offensive attitude toward the chief of another set, although he was then the de facto head of whatever government Mexico had. By his action in permitting the transmission of arms over the border, Wilson not only actively aided the insurrection but undoubtedly furnished it with the means essential to its triumph, while at the same time his active interference prevented Huerta from organizing an effective resistance. His defenders allege that he could not properly have forbidden the transmission of arms to the revolutionaries across the border. The answer is that he did forbid it at intervals. He thereby showed that he was taking an active interest in the arming of the revolutionaries, that he permitted it when he chose to do so and stopped it intermittently whenever he thought it best to stop it, and was therefore entirely responsible for it.

The nominal rights which the contending factions championed, and the actual and hideous wrongs done by all of them, were in no sense our affair save in so far as Americans and other foreigners were maltreated. We may individually sympathize, as, for instance, I personally do, with the general purpose of the program for division of the lands among the Mexican cultivators, announced by Carranza, Villa and other revolutionary leaders; but this no more justified interference on our part than belief in the wisdom of the single tax for the United States by some foreign ruler would warrant his interference in the internal affairs of the United States. Moreover nothing in the conduct of the Mexican people at present justifies us in any certainty that this program will in any real sense be put into effect.

Why This Country Is Responsible.

However, the interference took place. By the course President Wilson pursued toward Huerta and by the course he pursued toward Villa and Carranza, he actively interfered in the internal affairs of Mexico. He actively sided with the factions which ultimately triumphed—and which immediately split into other factions which are now no less actively engaged in fighting one another. Personally, I do not think that the administration should have interfered in this manner. But one thing is certain. When the administration did interfere, it was bound to accept the responsibility for its acts. It could not give any aid to the revolutionaries without accepting a corresponding share of responsibility for their deeds and misdeeds. It could not aid them because of their attitude on the land question without also assuming a corresponding share of responsibility for their attitude toward religion and toward the professors of religion. The United States would have had no responsibility whatever for what was done to the church by any faction which did not owe its triumph to action by the United States. But when the United States takes part in civil war in Mexico, as Messrs. Wilson and Bryan forced our government to take part, this country has there made itself responsible for the frightful wrong-doing, for the terrible outrages committed by the victorious revolutionists on hundreds of the religious people of both sexes.

It Was Not Our Affair.

To avoid the chance of anything but wilful misrepresentation, let me emphasize my position. I hold that it was not our affair to interfere one way or the other in the purely internal affairs of Mexico, so far as they affected only Mexican citizens; because if the time came when such interference was absolutely required it could only be justified if it was thorough-going and effective. Moreover, I hold that it was our clear duty to have interfered promptly and effectively on behalf of American citizens who were wronged, instead of behaving as President Wilson and Bryan actually did behave. To our disgrace as a nation, they forced American citizens to claim and accept from British and German officials and officers the protection which our own government failed to give. When we did interfere in Mexican internal affairs to aid one faction, we thereby made ourselves responsible for the deeds of that faction and we have no right to try to shirk that responsibility. Messrs. Wilson and Bryan have declined to interfere to protect the rights of Americans or of other foreigners in Mexico. But they have interfered as between the Mexicans themselves in the interest of one faction and with the result of placing that faction in power. They have therefore bound themselves to accept responsibility for the deeds and misdeeds of that faction.

Not long ago President Wilson, in a speech at Swarthmore, Pa., declared that "Nowhere in this hemisphere can any government endure which is stained by blood," and at Mobile that "we will never condone iniquity because it is most convenient to do so." At the very time he uttered those lofty words, the leaders and lieutenants of the faction which he was actively supporting were shooting their prisoners in cold blood by scores after each engagement, were torturing men reputed to be rich, were driving hundreds of peaceful people from their homes, were looting and defiling churches and treating ecclesiastics and religious women with every species of abominable infamy, from murder and rape down. In other words, at the very time that the president was stating that "nowhere on this hemisphere can any government endure which is stained by blood," he was actively engaged in helping install in power a government which was not only stained by blood but stained by much worse than blood. At the very time that he was announcing that he would "never condone iniquity because it was convenient to do so," he was not merely condoning but openly assisting iniquity and installing into power a set of men whose actions were those of ferocious barbarians.

Not Defending the Factions.

Remember that I am not engaged in defending the factional opponents of these victorious wrongdoers. There is not evidence sufficient to decide which of the many factions behaved the worst. But there is ample material to decide that they all behaved atrociously. Apparently the administration took the ground that inasmuch as Mr. Huerta and his followers were bad men, it was our duty to condone the evil committed by their opponents. Father R. H. Tierney, of New York city, an entirely responsible man, informs me that when (in company with two other gentlemen whose names he gives me) he called upon Mr. Bryan to bring to his attention the abominable outrages committed on certain nuns by the followers of Carranza and Villa, Mr. Bryan informed Father Tierney that he had information that "the followers of Huerta had committed similar outrages on two American women from Iowa."

Catholic schools almost everywhere in Mexico have been closed, institutions of learning sacked and libraries and astronomical and other machinery destroyed, the priests and nuns expelled by hundreds and some of the priests killed and some of the nuns outraged. The statements and affidavits, submitted to me in the original and copies of which I have before me as I write, set forth conditions which are literally appalling, and for which, be it remembered, the actions of Messrs. Wilson and Bryan have made this country partly responsible.

For example, Archbishop Blenk submitted to me an affidavit by the prioress of the Bare-footed Carmelite Nuns of the Convent of Queretaro. This sets forth from the personal knowledge of the prioress how the churches have been profaned by soldiers entering them on horseback, breaking statues, trampling on relics and scattering on the floor the Sacred Hosts and even throwing them into the horses' feed; how in some churches the revolutionaries have offered mock masses and have in other ways, some of them too repulsive and loathsome to mention, behaved precisely as the Red Terrorists of the French Revolution behaved in the churches of Paris.

The prioress states that she has herself seen in Mexico City nuns who have been "victims of the passions of the revolutionary soldiers," and some whom she found in their own homes, others in hospitals and in maternity houses, who in consequence are about to be delivered of children. She deposes: "I have seen soldiers dressed up in chausables, stoles, maniples and cinctures, with copes and altar linen, and their women dressed up in albs, surplices, and corporals used as handkerchiefs." She has seen the sacred vessels profaned in a thousand ways. She describes meeting seven nuns who had been outraged, whom she directed to a maternity house, and who had abandoned themselves to utter despair, saying "that they were already damned and abandoned by God and they cursed the hour of their religious profession." She describes how she escaped from Quaretaro with nuns who had been obliged to hide in private houses in order to escape being taken to the barracks by the soldiers. She describes how she had daily to beg the food necessary to sustain the twenty-four sisters with whom she escaped.

A Dreadful and Pathetic Question.

In Chicago I saw a French priest, Father Dominic Fournier, of the Congregation of the Passion, who had just escaped from Mexico with two young Spanish students for the priesthood. He had escaped from the City of Toluca with nothing whatever, not even a Rosary. He and the two novices described to me their experience in Toluca. The churches and religious houses were sacked and confiscated and the soldiers and their women indulged in orgies before and around the altars. One of the lay brothers named Mariano Gonzales tried to save some of the things from the church. The revolutionists seized him and accused him of robbing the state. He was shot by a file of soldiers on August 22 last and his dead body was left all day long in the court in which Father Fournier and the other priests and the two novices who spoke to me and their associates were confined. They were kept in prison sixteen days and then allowed to go with nothing but what they had on.

I have seen the original of and have in my possession a translation of a letter written on October 24 by a young girl of Toluca to her pastor who had been exiled.

The dreadful and pathetic part of the letter is contained in the following sentence: "Now I will ask you a question. Suppose some one falls into the power of the Zapatistas. Would it be better for her to take her own life rather than allow them to do their will and what they are accustomed to do? As I never thought such a thing could happen, I did not ask you before about it, but now I see it quite possible. If we had not our good God in whom we trust, I think we would give way to despair."

In other words, this girl who had been engaged in charitable work in connection with the church, asks her pastor whether she is permitted to commit suicide in order to avoid the outrages to which so many hundreds of Mexican women, so many scores of nuns, have been exposed in the last few months.

Many of the affidavits before me recite tortures so dreadful that I am unwilling to put them in print.

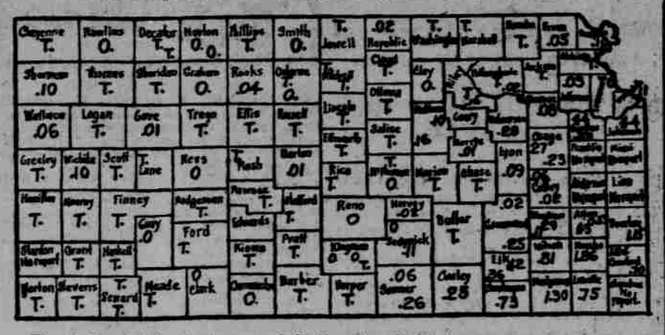
The one feature in the events narrated to me and set forth in the affidavits to me which can give any American the least satisfaction is the statement of the kindness with which the unfortunate refugees had been treated in Vera Cruz by the officers and men of the army and navy, particular mention being made of General Funston.—(Copyright, 1914, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

A WOMAN'S APPEAL

To all known sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia pains, to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these tortures. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. You cure yourself at home as thousands will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood, and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, Box R, South Bend, Ind.—Adv.

RAINFALL OVER KANSAS, NOVEMBER, 1914.

From Reports Furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau.



The letter, T, indicates precipitation too light to measure.

This was next to the driest November on record in Kansas and in the central and western parts of the state it was drier than any other that has ever been recorded.

Nearly all the measurable rainfall occurred in the three eastern tiers of counties. There were many central and western counties that received no precipitation whatever during the month. Only a few flurries of snow were reported.

It was a fine month for fall work, and corn husking is about finished, but rather dry for wheat, which was not seriously damaged, however.

INTERESTING PROGRAM

State Temperance Union Meets Here December 8-9.

The program for the annual meeting of the Kansas State Temperance Union which will be held in the First Baptist church Tuesday and Wednesday, December 8-9, is off the press.

The meeting will be called to order at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon by the president, J. W. Gleed. President Gleed will deliver an address at 3:30 o'clock. The session Tuesday evening will be opened at 7:30 o'clock with a song service. John P. St. John, ex-governor, will deliver an address on "Kansas as a Factor in the Fight for State-Wide and National Prohibition."

The Wednesday morning session will open with a service of song and prayer at 9 o'clock. The Rev. Robert Gordon of the First Baptist church will deliver an address on "Results of the Late Election From a Prohibition Standpoint." Mrs. Lillian Mitchner will conduct a W. C. T. U. hour. John Dawson, attorney general, will speak on "Twelve Years on the Firing Line." Arthur Capper, governor-elect is down for a talk on "Way out in Kansas."

Wednesday afternoon at 1:45 o'clock John Marshall will speak on "When Shall We Stack Arms." Dr. Clarence True Wilson will give an address, "The Trend of the Nation Is the Kansas Way." The Rev. Julius Smith, returned missionary from Burmah, will discuss, "Our Needs, or How Can We Do More and Better Work." The election of officers will be held at 4 o'clock.

Henry Allen will speak Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock on "The Evolution—Down and Out—of the Liquor Traffic."

Prompt Action Will Stop Your Cough

When you first catch a Cold (often indicated by a sneeze or cough), break it up at once. The idea that "It does not matter" often leads to serious complications. The remedy which immediately and easily penetrates the lining of the throat is the kind demanded. Dr. King's New Discovery soothes the irritation, loosens the phlegm. You feel better at once. "It seemed to reach the very spot of my Cough" is one of many honest testimonials. 50c at your Druggist.—Adv.

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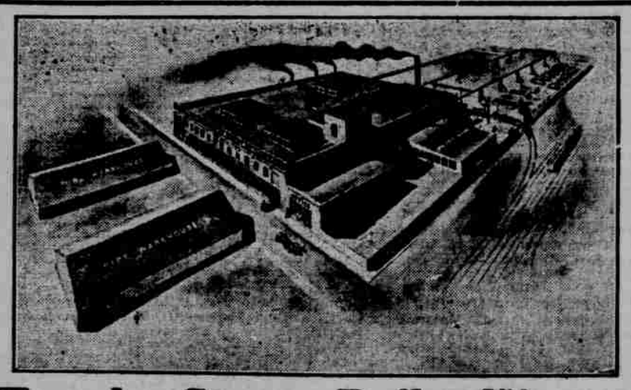

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