RUSSIAN PEOPLE ARE STIRRED BY INTENSE FEELING OF INDIGNATION

Traditional Stolidity Gives Way to Wrath Against Those Responsible for the Shortage of Ammunition.

NO POSSIBILITY OF PEACE IS CONSIDERED

Men From Front Tell of Facing Terrific Attack of Germans With Empty Gun Caissons and Being Mowed Down.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Stockholm, Aug. 16.—The fall of Warsaw and the failure of the Russian defensive campaign to prevent the German invasion of Poland have had a much more profound effect upon Russian national feeling than is admitted in dispatches from Petrograd. The feeling which has shaken this constitutionally stolid and unemotional country from one end to the other is not one of discouragement or submission.

It has not moved anyone to talk of ultimate defeat or the possibility of Russia's undertaking peace negotiations with Germany. Russia's reaction is one of intense indignation at the government officials who have been responsible for her tragic shortage of ammunition.

Empty Gun Caissons.

The full tragedy of this shortage has only been observed by the men at the front, who with empty gun caissons have helplessly faced the concentrated artillery attacks of the enemy and have watched the assured progress of the German and Austrian trench-builders under their very positions without the possibility of stopping them. These soldiers were determined, experienced fighters. Russia's best troops, acquitting themselves with unusual bravery in every bayonet action, but crippled and finally demoralized by insufficient ammunition and the knowledge that it was this lack of ammunition that ordered their continued retreat from one position to another.

Criticism Is Severe.

The most rigidly censored press in the world and a national inherent inhibition of any comment of any sort has failed to check the avalanche of criticism and the accusations which have been made against the government's officials who are held responsible. For once, expressions of opinion in Russia have become free and unhampered.

No attempt is made to conceal this reproach against the methods of the bureaucrats who are accused of having crippled Russia's fighting strength and materially delayed the ending of the war. It is not expressed alone by men of revolutionary inclinations or opposition tendencies, nor is it uttered in hushed voices or secret places but is loudly and clamorously current everywhere among men of all parties and classes.

Great Awakening Near.

A prominent member of the duma said to an American correspondent in Petrograd a few days ago:

"The Russian people are on the threshold of a great awakening. Everyone in Russia, officers, civilians moujiks know why Russia has been compelled to surrender a large part of her territory. They know that they had good officers and that the fighting strength and spirit of the Russian troops are as high as at the beginning of the war.

"They also know that they have been forced to retreat or stand helpless at the mercy of the fire of the German artillery while their own guns have had only a few rounds of ammunition that had to be sparingly used. Without understanding the peculiar methods of the purchasing commissions whose business it is to supply them with ammunition, they at least realize that their government is at fault, that they have been sent into trenches impossible to defend and that tens of thousands of their comrades now lie dead as a result of the delay in the delivery of ammunition.

Revolution Sure to Come.

"In my opinion this present awakening of the army and the people to the criminal neglect and corruption of their officials there are the germs of the most serious revolution Russia has ever known—a revolution supported by the army. This revolution will come as soon as the war is over."

In this protest which is being so bitterly expressed in Russia there is not an atom of disloyalty. It is, in fact, a very high expression of a loyalty which is resentful that the purpose of the nation is being frustrated and the chances of victory weakened by some of its own officials.

German Influence Blamed.

A common view is that the evil is accounted for by the resident German influence which still exists in the various departments of the government. It was a spirit of revolt against this persistent German element in Russia that caused the terrible Moscow riots of two months ago. When the order expelling all Germans from the city was not enforced by the city authorities, the mob decided to take the matter in its own hands and expel them forcibly by destroying their homes, business and property.

Evidence of the same spirit of protest has appeared in a milder form in Petrograd where numerous meetings denouncing corruption of government officials were broken up by the police, at which it was openly declared that certain Russian officials were defeating attempts of the army to win the war and that, while they continued in power, victory was impossible.

Corruption Alleged.

The allegation was made that the Russian officials who superintended the purchase of war munitions were primarily interested in seizing the opportunity which the war offered them of amassing a fortune at the expense of the government and insisting upon such a large commission on all contracts that the business of buying war materials waited while the purchasing commissions adjusted satisfactorily the amount of commission which they were to obtain.

American and English business men who have been trying to sell ammunition to the Russian government state that, without an average payment of 10 per cent commission on all sales, it was impossible to do business with the Russian purchasing commissions. In some cases the contract, they say, is delayed while the amount of commission is adjusted and it is not an unusual thing for this delay to be a matter of months.

Reason for Indignation.

This is necessarily a simplified exposition of what has been delaying the Russian purchase of ammunition, but it contains what virtually every observer in Russia since the beginning of the war regards as the fundamental reason—a reason that has inflamed popular feeling to its present pitch of indignation.

A short time before the fall of Warsaw, it seemed that the situation had been greatly improved by the arrival of 2,000,000 shells. It was not until some of these were taken to the actual firing line that it was discovered, according to reports, that they were a fraction of an inch too large to fit any Russian gun. By an odd coincidence, however, they were of the exact caliber to fit some of the German artillery.

Stories of this sort which are widely circulated in Russia have done nothing to soothe the agitated state of mind of the public.

The Deal in Shrapnel.

It is also well known that a large amount of shrapnel was offered Russia by American manufacturers six months ago, but for some reason or other was not accepted. Since that time Russia has been forced to buy the same shrapnel at almost double the first price quoted.

It is the opinion of military observers that with a full supply of ammunition the Lublin-Chelm line and the Russian positions along the Vistula could have been effectively defended. Russian staff officers even go so far as to say that if the German advance could have been delayed a week longer, sufficient ammunition would have arrived to turn the tide and save the Vistula line from German possession.

Officers who helped to conduct the retreat of the Russians from position to position—from one line of trenches literally swept by German fire, to another awaiting the same fate—describe vividly the tragedy of fighting with insufficient ammunition.

Could Not Open Fire.

German and Austrian trench-builders, the description runs, appeared and began work not far from the Russian positions. Russian officers, gauging the distances through their instruments signalled to their battery commanders, but received the reply in almost every case that there was no ammunition to waste. Accordingly the Teutons built their trenches in plain sight of the Russian positions and in such easy range of the Russian batteries that a few rounds of ammunition could have wiped out every sign of the invaders.

Thus, the Russian officers recounted, while they watched from their observation trenches the coal, assured progress of the enemy they could do nothing. An enforced idleness and utter helplessness lay on riflemen and gunners, for in most of the batteries the larger guns which alone could have been instrumental in holding the Germans, were provided with only ten rounds of ammunition.

Had No Chance to Fight.

Whenever there was a chance to fight, the Russian soldiers fought with great obstinacy, but in the majority of cases, the tempest of the German artillery attack, so far accomplished its aim that a charge was superfluous. Sometimes as many as sixteen German guns, concentrated upon one Russian position, tore up every sign of the Russian entrenchment.

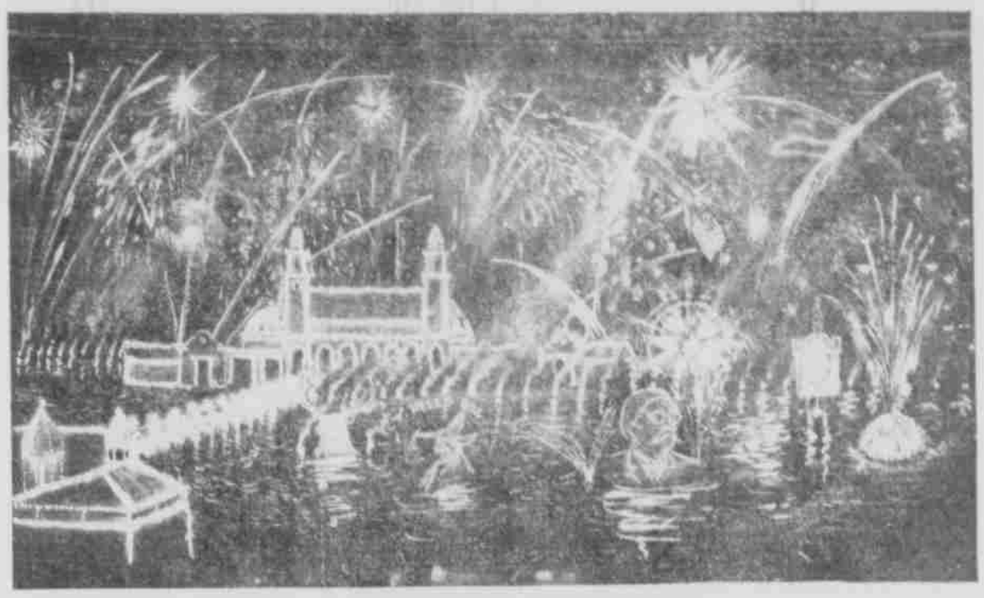
When the Germans advanced upon the trenches there was no opposition. In many cases not a single Russian soldier was alive. The Germans then prepared to take the next position and the performance was repeated.

Meanwhile the Russians were expending before retreat actually the last shell they had. Caissons laden with ammunition were rushed up at full speed to the battery positions, unloaded and rapidly sent back. Continual rumors were heard that fresh ammunition was arriving. It was, but it was coming too slowly.

Why Warsaw Was Lost.

Two days before Warsaw was abandoned ammunition began to arrive in larger quantities, but the Russian forces threatened with being completely cut off by the encircling movement which the Germans were attempting, could no longer commit to the chance of an eleventh hour arrival of ammunition.

Realizing that the present war is a war of ammunition and that unprepared in this respect, Russia's large army is reduced in power to an army of one-half its potential, the Russia is at present exerting every effort to remove the obstacles to the quicker delivery of ammunition. The Grand Duke Sergius, who has general supervising over the department of artillery and ammunition, is beginning a campaign against the evil which has been Russia's chief material enemy in this war.



This Picture Represents One of the Wilson Fireworks Displays on Elks' Day, Portland, Oregon, Exposition, 1914. A Few Albuquerque Elks Witnessed the Displays. They Will Be Represented Here During the State Fair Next Month.

VISITORS CONTINUE TO POUR INTO STATE DISPLAY AT SAN DIEGO

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Santa Fe, Sept. 13.—Visitors continue to pour into the New Mexico building at San Diego. Among the New Mexicans who registered lately were: William Jones, Mrs. Ed Farr, Geo Kelly, W. A. George, Albuquerque; Miss Lucie Francis, Cherry Valley; Charles C. Pinckney and wife, Crown Point; Mrs. W. M. Mathews, Raton; Patty Skillman, Mrs. G. A. Davidson, Mrs. Minnie Burrows, Roswell; Elizabeth Wickham Mills, Charles Mills, Charles W. Mills, Mrs. A. H. Hilton, Rosemary Hilton, Helen Hilton, Socorro; Miss Mary Lee, T. A. Davison, Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson, Gertrude Wilkinson, Olivia Wilkinson, Roswell; M. E. Hopper, W. A. Favorite, Albuquerque; C. E. Wood, Mrs. Claude E. Wood, Gallup; Mrs. Bertha Hunting, Albuquerque; O. N. Marron, Ralph Marron, Edith Gorby, Estella T. Orme, Albuquerque; Florence Gunn, Laguna; Martha E. Roth, Albuquerque; Marie Tuohy, Deming; M. P. Hayes and wife, Miss S. H. Shever, Robert E. Hayes, Albuquerque; R. A. Griffith, Carlsbad; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Flannigan, Aztec; A. A. Morton, Raton; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hammond, Socorro; W. G. Holly, Springer.

W. N. Weaver, of El Centro, formerly manager of the Crescent Coal company of Gallup, was in the building. He was very much interested in the coal display, especially that from Gallup district and stated that the coal exhibit was one of the best that he had ever seen.

On Labor day, 2,000 people visited the building. The number of inquiries for special information about New Mexico was greater than usual.

G. A. Davisson, county treasurer of Chaves county, spent more than an hour in the building. The motion pictures and other Chaves county pictures were shown him. He was particularly well pleased with the entire exhibit and spoke very highly of the manner of conducting the affairs at the building and bringing the resources of the various sections of the state to the attention of inquiring visitors. He was pleased with the method employed in keeping account of prospective homeseekers and investors. Monday was one of the best days of the entire year.

O. N. Marron, state treasurer, and son, Ralph, of Albuquerque, were in the building. Mr. Marron was very much interested in every detail of the exhibit and building, carefully observing everything. He was very much pleased with the condition of everything in the building.

Yesterday was Admission day, celebrating the admission of California into the sisterhood of states. A special parade and program was arranged in honor of this event. Mr. Williams, secretary of the New Mexico society, loaned the use of his automobile and it was decorated to represent the forest scenic work in New Mexico. It was one of the most imposing floats in the parade and created a considerable enthusiasm. All of this decoration was done without the cost of a dollar to the board.

Mr. and Mrs. Flannigan, from Aztec, N. M., were in the building in the morning and were very much pleased with what is being done here for New Mexico.

MANSKER CASE IS CONTINUED TO MARCH

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Clayton, N. M., Sept. 13.—The contempt cases against R. T. Mansker, sheriff of Union county, has been continued to the March term of court here, Judge Edward A. Mann of Albuquerque, appearing for the defendant.

Acting Sheriff Crandler will remain in charge until the action is adjudicated.

WILL WITHDRAW SALIENT OF THE ARMY OF NIEMEN

Russian Official Statement Announces Rearrangement of Troops on More Consolidated Position.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Petrograd, Sept. 13 (via London, Sept. 13, 1:36 a. m.)—The Russian official communication issued by the war office tonight says that because of the salient of the two armies on the Niemen, it has been deemed to result a short distance still holding back the Austro-German offensive.

The text follows:

"Owing to the salient of our armies on the Niemen and to the south of the Niemen, it has been decided to withdraw them slightly while continuing to hold the enemy's offensive. In one section we had to sustain very strong attacks on the Eleventh on the lower Zelwianka and the road leading to the Skonia and Baranowichi railroad, and also at Zelwa, to the south and southeast Rossow.

Violent Fighting Continues.

"On the lower Zelwianka we repulsed fierce German attacks throughout Saturday. At Zelwa our fire destroyed an enemy battery, and here the enemy, under cover of a most violent fire, continued attacks on both sides of the road until nightfall.

"On the Baranowichi road also, the enemy made another attack supported by heavy artillery. Here we captured four hundred Austrians and Germans, four machine guns and ammunition wagons. The actions near Ilukaiskaya were of a lighter character.

"In the direction of Pinsk there has been no change.

"The enemy is endeavoring to advance from the Kobki region eastward, on both banks of the Stir. In the Berezina region, the enemy, having been reinforced, is continuing his offensive in the Dereszaka district. We are holding his attacks.

Repulse Austrians.

"In the direction of Kremenetz, attacks continued to be made on the banks of the upper Gorin, without any success, by the Austrians who have been completely repulsed with great losses. Of 200 Austrians entrenched, forty surrendered voluntarily.

"In the region of Tarnopol, the engagements have been favorable to the Russians. North of Tarnopol we captured Saturday nineteen officers and 4,200 men, including Germans, nine machine guns and much booty in repulsing enemy attacks in which the Austrians suffered heavy losses, despite the fact that they received considerable reinforcements. Here the enemy emitted a smoke cloud to the width of two versts (a mile and a third) along the front.

Victory at Tarnopol.

"In the fighting north of Tarnopol our troops derived great advantage from the employment of armored automobiles, which advanced before our defenses, where they remained for hours firing on the enemy.

"Saturday morning our troops south of Tarnopol took the offensive. On the Sereth river the Austrians continue their retirement from the region of Flasie towards the Dniester. Our pursuit continues successfully and we have captured many prisoners.

"In the Black sea near Cape Tchaly our patrol boats exchanged shots with an enemy submarine which fled rapidly.

"In general we continue to realize the expectations of our plans which many improve the situation of our armies.

"In the region of Riga and Friedrichstadt, artillery duels and engagements by small detachments have taken place. At Jacobstadt since Saturday we have been on the offensive, obstinate fights have taken place on the river Dickstern.

Strong German Offensive.

"On the roads toward Dvinsk, on the west side, we discovered Saturday a German offensive in three directions—first, between the rivers Dissna and Niemen, north of Kowalinski, second, in the region of Skopiowski and third, on the road from Wilkomir (60 miles). In the latter region, following a stubborn engagement with superior forces, our troops retired in the region of Lake Dusiatt. The Germans, who have been considerably reinforced, are continuing their advance.

"Between the Sventa and the Vilya, the enemy is also making a determined attack along the right bank of the Vilyia, his general direction being toward the railway station of Podbrodze. Notwithstanding the extreme persistence of the Germans, our troops have continued to hold them with their fire and by counter-attacks.

Troops Much Exhausted.

"On the front of our forces fighting continues. In the Skidel district cases of cruelty where the enemy brought up reinforcements, we repeated our efforts and lay them down fire machine guns.

"North of this district there have been only insignificant attacks, which we easily repulsed. Prisoners say that the Germans are excessively fatigued by the recent fighting and that their losses in the last three days in killed alone amounted to ten men per company."

TWENTY-FOUR LOCAL PEOPLE VISIT STATE MUSEUM ON SUNDAY

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Santa Fe, Sept. 13.—Twenty-four Albuquerque visited the museum yesterday, including the following: Will E. Edmonson, Miss Gertrude Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Shaub, Mabel Freeseth, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Allmin, Mr. and Mrs. Al Snell, Mrs. Henry Loebs, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Stevens, Mrs. W. D. Tees, Robert Tees, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sauer, Mr. and Mrs. John James, Henry Loebs, Jr., Bill James, Miss Agnes James, Harry James, white; those who registered at the same time from other towns were: Mrs. J. J. McCormick, Newkirk, Okla.; G. E. Calvert and Robert Edwards, Oklahoma City; Mrs. H. H. George, Navasota, Tex.; Mr. and Mrs. Earl George, Tallmadge; Gladys Florence George and Samuel Anderson, Tucumcari; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; Elizabeth McGaffard, Bridgeton, N. J.; M. E. Cupp, Magdalena; Elmer E. Vecder, Mrs. Elmer E. Vecder, Las Vegas; Mrs. J. L. Cash, Washington, D. C.; W. J. Lokie, Seattle; F. M. Wallace, Richmond, Va.

INDIANS WILL GIVE THANKS FOR RECORD CROPS WITH DANCES

Santa Fe, Sept. 13.—The Tesuque and Nambe Pueblos have gathered their crops and never before have their storehouses been so well filled with grain. At Tesuque entire rooms are filled half way to the ceiling with wheat, while hundreds of ears of corn are still to be harvested. Not within the memory of the oldest Indian have the crops been so bountiful.

The Tesuque Indians now number less than eighty, but they have grain, nearly all of it bottle fed, enough for seed and never before did they have as much land under cultivation as this year. Already they are preparing for a dance to be given on November 12, the same date that Taos gives its dance.

At Nambe, the thanks for the harvest will be manifested by a buffalo and deer dance on October 4. There, too, the number of Indians is less than eighty. The Laguna Pueblo will give their dance next week, September 19, while Taos will follow with a German-alone thursday celebration, St. Michael's day, September 29, or the October 4. The Zuns will celebrate in November and the last dance of the year will be at Tesuque on December 12. There are only eleven Pueblo Indians left at Pojoaque.

RUMORS OF RIOTING CALL SHERIFF FROM SANTA FE TO VENUS

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Santa Fe, Sept. 13.—Rumors of riots at Venus, in the Estancia valley, last night in which from one to eight men were killed and others injured this morning called Sheriff O. C. Chaves to that section. Telephone connections with the settlements named were broken today and nothing will be known here of the truth of the rumors until the sheriff returns this morning.

Reports generally are not credited.

A local report had it that the trouble was between homesteaders at Barton. Efforts to reach Barton by telephone last night failed. A message from Tiertea stated that Barton people, seen yesterday morning, knew nothing of the trouble reported to have taken place there.

A Santa Fe citizen, who is in Albuquerque said late night that there was nothing in Barton conditions to warrant such an account, though he thought it possible that there might have been some trouble over the theft of stock, the Mexican people of communities near Barton having suffered a good deal in that way lately and an anti-horse thief association having been formed recently.

None Equal to Chamberlain's.

"I have tried most all of the cough cures and find that there is none that equal Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes W. V. Harner, Montpelier, Ind. When you have a cold give this remedy a trial and see for yourself what a splendid medicine it is. Obtainable everywhere.

MUCH BUILDING GOING ON IN MAGDALENA AND PROSPERITY IS GREAT

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Magdalena, N. M., Sept. 13.—Magdalena does this days despite the recent dry, is in a very prosperous condition. There is a good deal of building going on and the stores formed will be required immediately.

The F. H. Hartell interests are erecting a new 100 x 40 feet store building just a block west of the business district.

Stock shipping is going on almost day and night. The high prices for cattle and sheep are calling in the range herds to a considerable degree and putting plenty of money into the hands of the ranchmen.

The Bank of Magdalena, in its statement issued September 1, shows total resources of over 13 per cent above what they were last year, or over $467,000.

Santa Fe Local Items.

Santa Fe, Sept. 13.—Mrs. F. T. Mera, Mrs. M. C. Medina, Mrs. Paul Hadlo, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. C. A. Wheeler left today on a visit to the ruins House of the Two Elders in the Rio de los Frijoles.

District court convened today with Judge E. C. Abbott on the bench. District Judge M. C. Mantanye is here also and may try several cases.

WELL AND IN GOOD HEALTH

Since Taking Cardui, After Seven Years of Suffering, Says South Carolina Lady.

Columbia, S. C.—Mrs. L. C. Heinsmann, of 321 Washington St., of this city, says: "I have received so much benefit from Cardui, I feel like speaking a good word for it to every lady I come in contact with, that I think needs it, hoping to help some one to get well, as I did.

"I had been sick in bed for a long time with the things of life. The doctor tended me all along, and finally one morning when he came he said he believed I would have to go to the hospital yet. I said NO. I then took all of the testimonials in the 'Ladies' Birthday Almanac' and then I planned for a bottle of Cardui and commenced taking it. I began to improve from then on. I took five bottles continuously, then off and on for a while, and I was well . . . and have had good health ever since. I am glad to say, I have recommended it to a lot of my friends.

"I was troubled for seven or eight years before I took Cardui. I think it is the best medicine on earth for female troubles . . . If this testimonial will help some one else you are at liberty to use it if you like."

Begin taking Cardui today. It may be the very medicine you need. Your druggist sells it. Get a bottle from him today.

RHEUMATISM

EVERY RHEUMATIC, no matter how chronic his case, should buy a 25-cent bottle of **MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM REMEDY.** A few doses usually bring relief, and a bottle almost invariably effects a cure. It contains no salicylic acid, no morphine, no cocaine, no dope or other harmful drugs.

I want every person who is suffering with stiff or swollen joints, muscles, tendons or ligaments to try a bottle of my **RHEUMATISM REMEDY.**

If constipated, use Munyon's Pay-Day Laxative Pills. MUNYON.

For sale by the Alvarado Pharmacy, First and Gold; Orwell Drug Co., 222 West Central; B. Ruppe, 203 West Central.

HORLICK'S

The Original

MALTED MILK

Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

To Keep Your Skin Free From Hairs

(Beauty Topics)

If you are willing to spend a few minutes' time in your room using a delatone paste, you can easily banish any ugly hair growth without discomfort or injury. The paste is made by mixing some water with a little powdered delatone. This is then spread over the hairy surface and after about 2 minutes rubbed off and the skin washed. You will not be disappointed with this treatment, providing you get real delatone.

Report of the Condition of the

CITIZENS BANK

of Albuquerque, N. M.,
at the Close of Business
September 2, 1915.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$154,615.80
(a) Secured by real estate	$41,848.50	
(b) Secured by collateral other than real estate	32,846.15	
(c) All other loans	75,921.15	
Overdrafts		564.74
Furniture and fixtures		6,832.42
Due from banks		11,625.31
Checks and other cash items		1,890.59
Actual cash on hand		7,356.81
(a) Gold coin	$ 677.50	
(b) Silver coin	978.30	
(c) Silver certificates	695.00	
(d) Legal tender notes	2,250.00	
(e) National bank notes	2,750.00	
(f) Cash not classified	2.41	
Other resources		1,701.89
Interest paid		1,256.48
		$225,642.56
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$ 50,000.00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid		755.66
Due to banks		1,619.24
Individual deposits subject to check		82,742.69
Savings deposits		25,222.49
Certificates of deposit		36,704.62
Certified checks		47.92
Cashier's checks outstanding		2,050.94
Notes and bills rediscounted		16,500.00
		$225,642.56

State of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, ss.

Jerre Haggard, cashier, and D. A. Porterfield, vice president, and Jerre Haggard, director, and Edward Lembke, director, and M. L. Hickey, director of the Citizens Bank of Albuquerque, N. M., a bank organized under the laws of the state of New Mexico, upon oath duly sworn, each for himself, deposeth and says that the above and foregoing statements of the resources and liabilities, depositors, interest paid on deposits and dividends paid on capital stock, of the above named bank at the close of business September 2, 1915, are correct and true.

D. A. PORTERFIELD,
Vice-President,
JERRE HAGGARD,
Cashier,
JERRE HAGGARD,
Director,
EDW. RD LEMBKE,
DIrector,
M. L. HICKEY,
Director,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1915.

HETTY W. WILLEY,
Notary Public.

(Seal) Commission expires February 8, 1917.

Keep Cool!

Eat lightly of meat, eggs and other "high-proteid foods".

Eat lightly of starchy foods, such as potatoes, carrots, turnips and beets.

These are the heat-makers and fat-makers — you don't need them in summer. Eat

SHREDDED WHEAT

with fresh fruits and green vegetables — the kind that grow above ground.

All the muscle-making, brain-building material in the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form.

Such a diet means clear brain and strong muscle for the day's work.

Serve it for breakfast with milk or cream.

Serve it for lunch with sliced bananas.

Serve it as dessert for supper with sliced peaches or other fresh fruits.

Ready-Cooked — Ready-to-Serve

GOOD-NIGHT CORNS, GOOD-BOY "GETS-IT"

New-Plan Corn Remedy That Never Fails. The Simple, Common Sense Way.

You poor corn-limpers, with corn-wrinkles and heart pains! Sit down tonight and put a few drops of "Gets-It," the simplest corn remedy in the world, on your corns. You can apply it in just a few seconds, without

"Gets-It" Ends Corn Pains. It's Sure and Safe, too!"

fuss or trouble. What's the use applying salves that make toes raw and sore, that make corns swell, bandages that make it misery to walk, tape that sticks, greasy ointment, and other contraptions. Get rid of corns the easy way, quick, simple, sure, new way. That's common sense. Try "Gets-It" also for warts and bunions. "Gets-It" can't hurt,—the corn loosens, and comes right off,—clean off.

"Gets-It" is sold at all druggists, 25c a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.