

SMOKES NEEDED MORE BY TROOPS THAN DAINITIES

High British Official Says Tobacco Is Highly Appreciated in Trenches

If we could understand the real state of affairs 'over there' in France and Belgium we would be ashamed that we are not doing more for those brave American lads now on the firing line...

TRY THIS JAPANESE CORN REMEDY

Costs Little But Does The Work Quickly. No Pain, No Stomach.

Corn sufferers gather round; get right to work and get relief in England. The real 'Corn Killer' is here at last...

Will Take Off All Excess Fat

Do you know that there is a simple harmless effective remedy for overweight that may be used safely and secretly by any man or woman who is losing the slimness and youthfulness of their youth?

GET RICH QUICK! HOW?

Buy a property on Muench street or on Sixth street, or in Camp Hill, that after paying taxes, etc., will net you from 6 to 8 per cent on your investment.

EDUCATIONAL School of Commerce

AND Harrisburg Business College

Civil Service Course

OUR OFFER—Right Training by Specialists and High Grade Positions.

THE PARTRIDGE INN

AUGUSTA, GA. NOW OPEN Convenient to Camp Hancock

SHURTS SIDES & SIDES

A preparation of great merit for sunburned, faded or gray hair.

ANNOUNCES RING OF FINANCIERS

Speaker Clark's Libel Twins Kitchin's Speech, Says the Wall Street Journal

A Wall Street man says: "I notice a little bit warm under the collar because Speaker Clark from Missouri denounces what he calls a ring of New York financiers' endeavoring to make a partial failure of the Government loan so that the next will bear a higher rate of interest."

"The South is the real profiteer in this war. It is not paying taxes; it is dodging on its income tax; it is not subscribing to the loan; and is maintaining that spot cotton shall be maintained at 7 cents, which means Northern finance and investment brains. I wish somebody would dig up the spot cotton which means the libel the speaker of Carolina, who made our War Finance bill. He boasted in Congress that the South was making this tax a tax on the North and said: 'If you don't like it in the North, come down and live with us.'"

"The South is getting rich from the soldier encampments, high rent, and evasions, and yet we would not say it. It is not doing it. It comes to adding insulting libels from Clark and Kitchin, the limit has been reached. Some day the Southern will be turned out of power, and there will be an investigation of income tax dodging in the North has been paying more annual income tax, before the war taxes came on, than all the citizens combined in the South now seem to be contributing to tax the enterprise of the North. The people of the North watch the next returns from the South and see what 30-cent cotton pays."

"I want the people of the North to read the dastardly attacks that are made upon the Northern enterprise and savings that have made this country great. I want the people of the North to read the dastardly attacks that are made upon the Northern enterprise and savings that have made this country great. I want the people of the North to read the dastardly attacks that are made upon the Northern enterprise and savings that have made this country great."

"You find Morgan walking in the Liberty Loan parade; Dalton doing his great Red Cross work at Washington; his son a cripple from civilian service and his other son flying for his country with the most meritorious record from his superiors, and which are never published. Do you read it in the press when Morgan's son went into war service on the other side?"

"No, you don't read these things in the newspapers. You hear these Southern freebooters gloating over their 30-cent cotton and the tax they have levied on Northern cotton, and then blissing at Wall Street men—the real investing North—as traitors when in Wall Street—the investing North—the real men who are putting through the Government loan."

"I am glad Speaker Clark has turned the spotlight on the situation, and I hope the country will make the comparison between the loyalty of the North and the loyalty of the South. The people of the North have not doubled the price of copper, while cotton has more than doubled; they are selling copper 5 cents below the market. At what price is cotton offered for Government khaki? The people of the North have voluntarily reduced the price of steel and all other metals, and the brains of the North and of Wall Street are being commandeered at Washington to work without salary or expenses for the Government."

Can't Find Dandruff

Every bit of dandruff disappears after one or two applications of Danderine rubbed well into the scalp with the finger tips. Get a small bottle of Danderine at any drug store for a few cents and save your hair. After several applications you can't find a particle of dandruff or any falling hair, and the scalp will never itch.—Adv.

ASTHMA SUFFERER

WRITE TODAY and I will tell you of the simple home treatment for asthma and bronchitis which has cured many after physicians and change climates failed. I want you to try it at my expense. Drop me a card and I'll mail you a 25c sample bottle of Danderine. Thmasen, Box A-177, Des Moines, Iowa.

WE REPAIR RADIATORS

Lamps, Fenders, Hoods, Bodies and Windshields. Nuss Mfg. Co. 11th and Mulberry Sts. HARRISBURG, PA.

THE NEW 25c SIZE RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will give all a chance to buy the genuine rather than some inferior article. USED AS A

LINIMENT "STOPS PAIN" INSTANTLY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Shoe Thrush, Sore Muscles. RADWAY & CO., 208 Centre St., NEW YORK.

Gray Hair? Use BARBO

A preparation of great merit for sunburned, faded or gray hair. You Can Make It Yourself. Get a box of Barbo Compound from each box. Directions for making and use come in each box. Costs little and easy to make.

WAITING ROOM BUILT NEAR RESERVOIR PARK ENTRANCE



The construction of a small waiting room at the northwest corner of Twenty-first and Market streets has just been completed by park department.

HOW THE U. S. ARMY IS MADE UP

By Colonel Cornelius DeWitt Willcox, U. S. A. Part of an article in Harper's Magazine for November.

The work of the United States Army, like any other work, calls for units adapted to the ends sought. The first of these is the captain's command, the company of infantry or of engineers, the battery of artillery, the troop of cavalry. Four companies make a battalion of infantry; two more batteries a brigade or group (called a battalion by us); and four troops a squadron. Each of these battalion units is in our service under a major. The next command unit is the regiment, whether of infantry, engineers, cavalry, or artillery, composed of three battalions of infantry—a variable number in the engineers; of two or more battalions of artillery, and of three squadrons of cavalry—and commanded by a colonel. Two or three regiments (generally two to-day) go to make the brigade, whether of infantry, artillery or cavalry. Passing to higher groupings, two brigades make a division of infantry, of engineers, or of artillery (there is no artillery division), and two divisions (infantry or cavalry) make a corps or army corps.

Some of the New Weapons. Almost equally radical has been the change of infantry conditions; it can be stated in one sentence, beginning with the magazine rifle is almost a thing of the past. Its place has been taken by trench weapons, now but to the magazine rifle, the trench rifle, the rifle grenade—the grenadier has come into his own again. If rifle fire is needed, the automatic machine gun, the trench mortar, the automatic rifle, the machine gun, the important elements of infantry units.

The Coming of Aviation. The brigade of infantry is the largest unit composed exclusively of troops of that arm; the infantry division, however, contains the other arms in addition, chiefly as field units. The extension of these changes, and in the war of movement constitutes the fundamental strategic unit.

As the changes herein discussed may be regarded as the result, in their respective spheres, of the doctrine held by the German staff as to how war should be made. This doctrine imposes a certain procedure, materialized in trench warfare, in which the trenches shall be suitably covered; in the actual case, by barbed-wire entanglements animated by machine guns. The extension of these changes, and in the war of movement constitutes the fundamental strategic unit.

How many men are there in a Company? What troops does a Major command? How can you tell a Colonel from a Major-General? What are our soldiers paid? Answers to these and all questions relating to the U. S. Army are made by Colonel Willcox, West Point, in an article appearing in the November number of Harper's Magazine. Even during the last two months of the war of the various units, the pay of the soldiers and many other things have been changed. This is the first authoritative statement of the organization of our army.

When Mr. Root was Secretary of War he did two notable things for the Army. The first of these was to increase its size fourfold. Although this merely added numbers to the existing strength, increased the number of regiments, it was, nevertheless, a conspicuous achievement. Conspicuous as it was, however, it fell short of his second achievement, he created a general staff. For the first time in its history the army was statutorily endowed with a body of officers empowered to labor continuously upon questions of policy and organization affecting not merely its own small self, but the far greater matter of the nation's military resources and their conversion into available form when needed.

The National Guard

The so-called national defense act of 1916 provided for a material increase in the Army, and for five yearly increments, and established ways and means of federalizing the National Guard and of giving the Army a more effective control of this element of the national defense. This act, with the draft enactment approved May 18, 1917, concerning the better of our present military establishments.

Under these two acts, when war broke out, the four remaining increments of the Regular Army were designated an authorized branch of the executive brought up to a war strength of 300,000. By this step the Regular Army was increased from thirty regiments to sixty-four; the field artillery from six to twenty-one; the cavalry from seven to twenty-five; the coast artillery practically doubled; and the engineers got seven regiments, where before they had had none. Corresponding additions were made to the other arms of the Army. The National Guard, over 400,000 men, was taken into the military service of the United States, and the drafting of the Regular Army was authorized, and later carried out. The Regular Army, the National Guard, and the drafted men, known as the National Army; three different elements in the organization, but all are organized and officered in the same manner, and, so far as experience is concerned, all are the business of war as now conducted.

Now let us see what organization has been officially adopted. The smallest unit of infantry is the company of 250 men with two captains, one first and three second lieutenants, six officers, instead of three as heretofore. If the first captain is killed or wounded, his place is taken by the second, held in reserve for that reason. Each lieutenant commands a platoon. From the platoon comes the squad, which may be called close work, and this kind of work is essentially the affair of sub-units, especially trained by the company commander. The organization of the company is made to fit the work. Accordingly, each company has headquarters (two officers and eight men), and each of its four platoons includes one headquarters (two officers and men); one section of bombers and rifle grenadiers (twenty-five men); one section of riflemen (twenty-four officers and men); one section of automatic riflemen (four guns, eleven officers and men); one section of machine gunners and snipers (two officers and men). The small number of riflemen proper at once attracts the attention—that is, of men whose principal weapon is the rifle. The rifle grenadier uses the rifle grenade. This is a grenade connected by a suitable contrivance with the muzzle of the rifle. When the rifle is fired it is then fired. A part of the equipment consists of the so-called "trench knives." At first sight it seems a little queer to have a trench knife, and it is horrible, but no more so really, than to run a man through with a bayonet, which we all accept as a matter of course. The trench knife, fixed to its rifle, is not so handy a weapon in trenches, in a melee, as the trench knife.

The President, constitutional commander-in-chief, is directly represented by the Secretary of War, who is with us, normally, a civilian. His assistant is the chief of staff, who has under his orders the general staff. The adjutant-general has charge of records, of recruiting and personnel; the inspector-general has charge of the War Department passes through his hands. Orders are issued by the Secretary of War and signed by the chief of staff; they are made effective by the adjutant-general. The inspector-general extends his inquiry into "every branch of military affairs, except when specially limited in (Army) regulations."

Insignia of the Officers

It may not be amiss to give here the insignia of the various grades of officers in our service. Second lieutenants wear no insignia of rank; they have a "clean" shoulder strap many years in which to fill it with the marks of the successive grades. These are: for a first lieutenant, one silver bar, and for a captain, two silver bars; for a major, three; for a lieutenant-colonel, four; for a colonel, a silver oak leaf; for a general, a silver eagle. Generals wear stars—brigadier one, a major-general two, a lieutenant-general three, a full general two and the coat-of-arms of the United States. These marks are carried on the shoulder straps. On full dress uniforms, the successive grades are indicated by an ornamental knot of black braid, beginning with a single braid for a first lieutenant, and increasing in number through the rank of colonel. Generals have two bands of black mohair on their overcoats and on full dress coats; for a lieutenant-colonel, an olive drab band around the waist, surmounted by one or two stars (brigadier and major-general). In field dress (coat) the only marks are those worn on the shoulder, and an olive drab band around the waist, the same for all grades; in the general staff this band is black.

The various branches of the Army are distinguished by certain insignia worn on the collar. Thus the infantry, the cavalry and the artillery wear crossed rifles, sabers and cannons respectively; the engineers wear a castle; the ordnance, a shell and flame; the quartermaster corps, a sword and key crossed on a wheel; the medical corps, a caduceus; the signal corps, crossed flags; the adjutant-general's department, a shield; the inspector-general's department, a sword and key crossed on a wreath; the judge advocate-general's department, a sword and pen crossed on a wreath. Chaplains wear a Latin cross.

Grades and pay go together. A second lieutenant receives yearly \$1,700; a first, \$2,000. Captains, majors, lieutenant-colonels and colonels receive, respectively, \$2,400, \$3,000, \$3,500 and \$4,000. This is for a full pay; it is increased 10 per cent for every five years of service, up to 50 per cent; this increase is known as "seniority pay." Lieutenant-colonels and colonels, however, stop at \$4,500 and \$5,000, respectively. The pay of a brigadier is \$6,000; that of a major-general, \$8,000. Generals get no "seniority." Officers receive, besides quarters, fuel and light. The pay of enlisted men depends on their grades, ratings and length of service; it is too complicated to set out at length here. A private, however, gets a base pay of \$15 a month; a corporal, \$21 or \$24; a sergeant, \$30 or \$36; first sergeants, \$45—all with increases for length of service. In addition, he is paid all non-commissioned officers and men draw clothing, and, of course, are fed. These rates have been materially increased during the present emergency.

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How Units Are Made Up

Four companies form a battalion, and the three battalions bring the number up to 3,000. To these must be added the machine-gun company, the supply company, the headquarters company, and each of its four platoons is brought up to over 3,700 men, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Units, No. of Men. Headquarters and headquarters company 303, 3 battalions of 4 companies 1,209, 1 supply company 140, 1 machine-gun company 178, 1 medical detachment 56.

Total 3,755. Two regiments form the brigade and two brigades the division. The division is organized as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Units, No. of Men. 1 division headquarters 184, 1 machine-gun battalion of 4 companies 768, 2 infantry brigades of 2 regiments and 1 machine-gun battalion (this includes 3,078 of each) 16,420, 1 field artillery brigade of 3 regiments and trench-mortar battalions 5,068, 1 engineer regiment 1,666, 1 field signal battalion 262, 1 train headquarters and military police 337, 1 ammunition train 962, 1 supply train 472, 1 engineer train 84, 1 sanitary train of 4 companies and ambulance companies 949.

Total 27,152. The organization of the division is this organization: the absence of cavalry, for reasons already made plain, and the great increase in the artillery strength, since the front lines of opposing trenches lie close to each other, and are so deep that they cover their occupants against any form of small arm fire, the trench mortar has been devised (as the trench mortar was resurrected) to launch a projectile that will clear one's own parapet, rise in the air and fall into the enemy's trench. Trench artillery constitutes a class apart. Equally worthy of notice is the number of machine guns; of these, each division will have 414 in various positions.

Each army corps consists normally of one corps headquarters, three infantry divisions, and army corps troops. The number of troops included is not announced, but they include artillery, engineers, sanitary and signal troops, etc., over and above the normal complement of the division, and are used by the corps commander as circumstances may demand.

Lastly, each army will consist normally of one army corps and army troops. Each general officer in command of troops has a staff. That of the major-general includes the adjutant, aids-de-camp, lieutenants (personal staff), and a brigade adjutant, captain. The brigade has no administrative staff. The division staff, therefore, includes the officers, hereafter not to be above the grade of major, and includes the various departments concerning the welfare and supply of the men. The composition of the division corps and army staffs is not announced, but is announced by the War Department, but probably will include, besides the chief of staff, adjutant-general and

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POULTRY WISE

That Thanksgiving turkeys are not as fine birds as are Christmas turkeys is a statement for which Good Housekeeping is responsible. The following quotation is from the October issue:

Turkeys require a considerable degree of care and development of their plumage. The Thanksgiving turkey is not a superior bird, its popularity to the contrary notwithstanding, because of its inferior qualities. The Christmas turkey is far superior. The various seasons for different kinds of birds. She will know, for instance, that the first squab chicken is the best to buy for Thanksgiving in July; the roasting chicken during August or September, and the

Women Doing Men's Work

One of the most striking results of the great war in Europe, is the extent to which women are doing men's work. Travelers to England and France report that practically every able-bodied man is in uniform and women by the thousands are engaged in doing men's work—acting as conductors and drivers on the cars and doing all sorts of heavy work which men have done.

This shows unexpected possibilities in what has been mistakenly called the weaker sex. Women are doing the work of men, and when soiling become weak, helpless sufferers. But a remedy has been found. For forty years, Dr. E. J. Binkham's Vegetable Compound has been making sick women well and strong, and as able to do work as any other woman.

Banishes Nervousness

Put Vigor and Ambition Into Run-Down, Tired Out People. If you feel tired out, out of sorts, despondent, mentally or physically depressed, and lack the desire to accomplish things, get a box of Ambition Pills to-day and your troubles will be over.

Girls! Women! TAKE CASCAETS IF CONSTIPATED

They live on your liver and bowels and clear your complexion. Don't stay headachy, bilious with breath bad and stomach sour.

To-night sure! Take Cascarets and enjoy the nice, refreshing life and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Cascarets will give you a clean, clear, bright, clean, stomach sweet, eyes bright, step elastic and complexion rosy—they're wonderful. Get 10-cent box now at any drug store. Mothers can safely give a whole Cascaret to children any time when cross, feverish, bilious, constipated or constipated—they are harmless.

ON THE VERGE OF A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Young Lady Restored to Health. Margaret Rodgers, 340 High street, Middletown, Pa., says, "I was run down, nervous, headache, and did not sleep well in the morning felt all tired out, in fact felt tired all the time. My appetite was very poor and I did not enjoy my food. I had no ambition to do anything and seemed worn out. I had been this way for months and felt that I was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. I was advised to try Sanpan and it started to help me immediately. I felt better after a few doses, and in quick time I was well. My bowels were regular, my appetite was wonderful, and I was able to do my work. I am now a healthy, happy woman. I would recommend this wonderful medicine to all who suffer. Sanpan is being personally introduced at Keller's Drug Store, 405 Market street, Harrisburg, where the Sanpan man is explaining it to the people.—adv.

Room and Bath \$50 Per Day

The hotel that has made its reputation on its cleanliness and service, and holds a gold medal in the 1917 World's Fair. A number of cheerful outside rooms at \$1.00 per day. Safety First—Service Always.

THE NEW HOTEL MANOVER

Twelfth and Arch Sts. Philadelphia, Pa. Convenient to both Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads. CLAUDE M. MOHR, Manager.

Last Year's vs. This Year's SIGHT

Last year your eyes may have been splendid, perfect, faultless. BUT—this year they may be blurry, distressing, defective. The remedy?—Have us examine your eyes and furnish the glasses needed. We rescue wrong sight by furnishing right glasses.

CONSULT US TO-DAY, TOMORROW IT MAY BE TOO LATE TO SAVE THE TOOTH

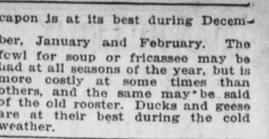
Gold Crowns and Bridge Work, \$5. Fillings from 50c. BELL DENTAL PARLORS, 10 N. Market Square.

Stratford House

East 22nd Street by 5th Avenue, NEW YORK. A new fireproof hotel, most conveniently located. Two avenue blocks from Pennsylvania R. R. Terminal.

Goldfish Restaurant

Smart and refined. Williams O'Brien, Pres.



Neuralgia Headaches

After shopping or after a hard day are quickly relieved with Sloan's Liniment. So easy to apply, no rubbing, and so promptly effective. Cleaner and more convenient than muss plaster and ointments. It does not stain the skin, or clog the pores. Every home should have a bottle handy for sprains, strains, lame back, rheumatic pains and stiff, sore muscles and joints.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Generous sized bottles at all druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

PNEUMONIA

First call physician. Then begin hot applications of VICK'S VAPORUB.

Eckman's Alternative

FOR THROAT AND LUNGS. Stubborn Coughs and Whooping Cough. \$2 Size Now \$1.50. Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia.

IS IT A CURE FOR ASTHMA

Simple Prescription Gives Instant Relief. In New England, where Asthma, Bronchitis and other diseases of the throat and lungs are so prevalent, remarkably successful results are being reported following the use of a new form of treatment known as Oxidaze.

Oxidaze is a harmless, powerful combination of curative agents compressed and compressed into a small tablet. One of these tablets slowly dissolved in the mouth before going to bed causes the relaxation of the bronchial tubes, opening up the passages and regulating spasmodic lung action. This enables the patient to breathe easily and naturally while lying down and to get a comfortable night's sleep.

TO RELIEVE CATARRHAL DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES. If you have Catarrhal Deafness or head noise go to your druggist and get 1 ounce of Parmitin (double strength), and add to it 1/2 pint of hot water and 4 ounces of sugar. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

For all affections of the nervous system, constipation, loss of appetite, lack of confidence, trembling, kidney or liver complaints, sleeplessness, exhausted vitality or weakness of any kind get a box of Ambition Pills to-day and your troubles will be over.

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