WORLD'S WONDER SHIP SUNK BY FRENCH SHELL

Austro-Hungarian War Vessel Zrinyi Goes to Bottom, Presumably With 816 Men.

MESSAGE WITHOUT DETAILS

Naval Expert Warns Public to Be Prepared for Heavy Casualties When English and German Fleets Come in Contact.

By a Naval Expert for the London Daily Telegraph.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, August 23.—The Austro-Hungarian battleship Zrinyi was one of the wonder warships of the world.

If she was famous for one thing more than another, as her builders proclaimed, it was for the adequacy of her armor protection against shell fire.

Now, at the second shell fired by a ship of the French fleet, which penetrated her magazine, this good ship has gone to the bottom, presumably with her crew of 816 officers and men.

The message gives no news of these men. What are a few hundred, more or less, when a war is in progress, in which 15,000,000 men are engaged, and we shall be receiving from a single strategical field casualty lists running into tens of thousands?

Every one is asking the question: "Will the German fleet come out?"

I have stated more than once my belief that it will, eventually—that is, when it has done its best by torpedo tactics to reduce our superiority.

More than this, the public mind must be prepared to receive with befitting fortitude the heavy casualties and severe loss of material which must almost inevitably result when our ships do come in contact with the German high sea fleet.

H. C. Bywater, who for many years has lived in Germany and made a study of the German fleet, is of the same opinion. It is his view that such a collision is certain.

"In the first place," he writes, "we must refer back to the guiding principles of the German naval defense, which were expounded with such astonishing candor in the preamble to the navy act of 1900.

"These principles have been constantly enunciated by the leaders of the naval movement in Germany. It is laid down that Germany needs a fleet to protect her coasts, her maritime trade and her colonies. German writers never have ceased to impress upon their countrymen that the great mercantile marine headquarters at Hamburg and Bremen owe their existence, their prosperity and their future development to the power of the German fleet, without whose protection they would be annihilated by jealous rivals.

"The situation thus pictured has actually come to pass.

"Germany's sea-borne trade has been brought absolutely to a standstill.

"Her people probably do not yet realize this grim fact, but the effect of this stoppage must even now be making itself felt. When the whole truth becomes known, as it must very soon, and it is also learned that the German colonies are lost, an irresistible demand will be made for instant action by the fleet.

"Finally," Mr. Bywater adds, "we may be sure that all the powerful influence of the military element will demand prompt and bold measures from the fleet."

UNSIGNED DISPATCH COMES FROM BERLIN

NEW YORK, August 23.—The following unsigned dispatch has been received by the Associated Press:

"Berlin (no date, wireless to Sayville, Long Island, August 23.—The third French army has been defeated. This is highly important. Strategically as well as because of its moral effect. The campaign seems to be product of the much-discussed French policy to anticipate an advance into Belgium by attempting to crush the centre of the German positions in Lorraine, which they were led to believe were weak.

"As a result of the French failure, it is held probable that they will renew their defensive position. German experts are confident the frontier forts, like those at Liege, will speedily succumb to the heavy artillery."

Cruiser Ordered to Disarm.

LONDON, August 24 (12:50 A. M.).—The British official press bureau makes the following announcement:

"Orders have been issued by the Austro-Hungarian government to the cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, lying in Kiauchau harbor, to disarm and the crew proceed to Tien Tsin."

Bloody Fighting Reported.

LONDON, August 23.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Ostend says bloody fighting is reported at Luttre, in the Province of Hainault, and that an important battle is raging in that province.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Partly cloudy Monday; thunder showers and cooler at night or Tuesday.

North Carolina—Thunder showers Monday afternoon or night and probably Tuesday.

Special Local Data for Yesterday.

12 noon temperature	91
3 P. M. temperature	92
Maximum temperature up to 8 P. M.	94
Minimum temperature up to 8 P. M.	69
Mean temperature	82
Normal temperature	76
Excess in temperature	6
Deficiency in temperature since March 1	184
Accumulated deficiency in temperature since January 1	203
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1	7.50
Accumulated deficiency in rainfall since January 1	6.70

Local Observation 8 P. M. Yesterday.

Temperature	84
Humidity	68
Wind—direction	S. E.
Wind—velocity	6
Weather	Clear

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
(At 8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)

Place.	Ther.	H. T.	L. T.	Weather.
Asheville	78	88	62	Clear
Atlanta	76	88	72	Cloudy
Atlantic City	74	80	..	Clear
Boston	74	84	..	Clear
Buffalo	74	82	..	Rain
Chicago	76	94	..	Rain
Denver	78	84	..	Clear
Duluth	54	66	..	Clear
Galveston	82	86	80	Cloudy
Hatteras	78	86	76	P. cloudy
Havre	64	66	..	Cloudy
Jacksonville	80	90	76	Clear
Louisville	72	90	..	Rain
Lynchburg	84	94	..	Clear
Montgomery	82	92	74	Clear
New Orleans	78	90	76	Cloudy
New York	74	84	..	Clear
Norfolk	84	88	74	Clear
Oklahoma	76	96	..	Rain
Pittsburgh	84	88	..	Clear
Raleigh	82	90	72	Cloudy
St. Louis	88	96	..	P. cloudy
St. Paul	60	68	..	Cloudy
San Francisco	56	58	..	Cloudy
Savannah	80	92	74	Clear
Spokane	76	78	..	P. cloudy
Tampa	74	90	72	Rain
Washington	82	92	..	P. cloudy
Winnipeg	42	..	..	P. cloudy
Wytheville	76	88	66	Clear

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

August 24, 1914.

		HIGH TIDE:	
Sun rises	5:33	Morning	6:43
Sun sets	6:51	Evening	7:38

Appeals to Patriotism of Italy's Youths

VICTOR EMANUEL — KING OF ITALY

RICIETTO GARIBALDI AND HIS SISTER

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The son of Italy's national hero, in the name of his illustrious ancestor, appeals to the youth of Italy to join patriotic societies and to form new ones, the motto of all to be, "Every nation shall be master in its own country." His appeal furthermore sets forth that Austria's grabbing of Bosnia was an outrage, and that the reactionary attitude of Austria threatens the liberties of Italy. The daughter of the Liberator is garbed as a sister, a member of the Red Cross.

GERMAN INVADERS FACED BY ALLIES ALONG VAST LINE

(Continued From First Page.)

judged that further resistance was impossible, he blocked up the tunnel by running several locomotives into each other and set fire to the fuses leading up to the mines surrounding the forts.

"His mission then accomplished, Major Nameche determining that the German flag should not fly even over the ruins of his fort, blew up the powder magazine, and perished."

BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS NEAR CHARLEROI

LONDON, August 24 (1:05 A. M.).—Telegraphing from Rosendaal, Holland, the correspondent of the Central News says:

"There is no doubt that a big battle is in progress in the neighborhood of Charleroi, Belgium. The Belgians are rushing troops in that direction. Only 3,000 troops are left in Brussels.

"The Germans have occupied all the villages between Louvain and Alost, that the passage of their main army across Belgium may not be interrupted. There are no Germans except scouting patrols around Ghent."

ALLIED ARMIES ENGAGED IN TERRIFIC COMBAT

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

PARIS, August 23.—The whereabouts of the British army, which for days has been shrouded in mystery, is revealed to-night in an official statement from the War Office, which announces that the allied French and British armies are engaged in a terrific battle with the German army on a front extending for 100 miles from Mons, Belgium, to the Luxemburg frontier.

The statement says that the allies are engaged with the entire German army, both active and reserve.

The War Office adds that the battle is of such huge proportions that it cannot be followed step by step, and that therefore it is unlikely that anything can be learned about it for several days.

MANY SEVERE EXPERIENCES FOR PEACE DELEGATES

Two Well-Known Clergymen Arrested, Suspected of Being Spies.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, August 23.—Eight hundred American and English refugees arrived at Charing Cross this afternoon from Ostend, the majority having come from various parts of Germany after many severe trials and adventures.

A real touch of irony is in the story of Drs. Lord and Laidlaw, two well-known clergymen, who went to Constance as delegates to the Carnegie World's Peace Conference.

They arrived there on the Sunday before England declared war on Germany. The next day the conference met and adjourned, convinced that any peace conference at such a time would be futile. The same evening all the delegates started to return home.

Drs. Lord and Laidlaw endeavored to reach Hamburg to catch the German liner Imperator for the United States. Their train was stopped and delayed many times along the route.

At Rastatt, while killing time waiting for a train, Dr. Lord took a photograph of the local golf course with a pocket camera.

Immediately he and his colleague were surrounded by an excited crowd of inhabitants, and only the arrival of several policemen saved them from being roughly handled. They were escorted to the local jail, where they were held, suspected of being spies. They were confined in rat-infested cells for four days before being released and sent back to Switzerland.

GREAT SERVIAN VICTORY OVER AUSTRIAN FORCES

NISH, SERVIA, August 23 (via London).—The following official communication was made public here to-day:

"After the great Servian victory, the Austrians fled in complete disorder before the Servian pursuit.

"The Ninety-first, the One Hundred and Second, the Eleventh and the Twenty-eighth Austrian regiments have been completely routed. The commander-in-chief of the Twenty-first division of Austrian infantry was killed, as was the commander of the Twenty-eighth regiment.

"Seventeen Austrian craft have been sunk by the Servian artillery.

"Details of the great battle of August 20, are only now becoming known. The Austrian forces comprised nine divisions and numbered nearly 200,000 men. The Servians were much inferior in numbers, but showed greater heroism. Their handling of their artillery, their superior marching and endurance, their discipline and the accuracy of their fire insured them the victory.

"During the flight, the enemy committed atrocities in the villages of Bobritch, Bogossavaz and Arashatz, slaying women and children."

SAFETY OF INHABITANTS OF BRUSSELS GUARANTEED

German Commander Promises Fair Treatment Unless There Are Acts of Aggression Against Soldiers.

LONDON, August 23.—A Times dispatch from Brussels says the German commander, General Saxtus von Arnim, yesterday caused the following proclamation to be placarded in Brussels:

"German troops will pass through Brussels to-day and on following days, and are obliged by circumstances to demand from the city lodging, food and supplies. All these matters will be regularly arranged through the municipal authorities.

"I expect the population to conform itself without resistance to these necessities of war, and particularly to commit no act of aggression against the safety of the troops, and promptly to furnish the supplies demanded. In this case, I give every guarantee for the preservation of the city and the safety of the inhabitants. If, however, there should be, as unfortunately there has been elsewhere, any act of aggression against the soldiers, the burning of buildings or explosions of any kind, I shall be compelled to take the severest measures."

An interview yesterday between the burgomaster of Brussels and General von Arnim had the following results:

"First, the German troops were to have free passage through Brussels; second, a garrison of 3,000 men was to be quartered in the Dailly and Schaebeen barracks; third, requisitions were to be paid for in cash; fourth, there was to be respect for the inhabitants and public and private property; fifth, the management of public affairs by the municipal administration was to be free from German control."

The Germans have re-established tramway, telephone and postal services. Trains are running towards Liege, and even the telegraph with Germany is working. The population supports the burgomaster with enthusiasm, regarding him as the savior of the city.

The city remains quiet and dignified. Cafes are still open, although two-thirds of the shops have been shut. The cafes are closed at 9 o'clock. Newspapers are not appearing. The milk supply is failing.

DEMANDS ARE VIOLATION OF THE HAGUE AGREEMENT

"Contributions" Enormously Greater Than Can Be Justified by Military Necessity.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, August 23.—Legal experts quoted by the London Daily News in its issue of to-day (Monday), agree that Germany's demand for $40,000,000 from Brussels and $10,000,000 from Liege constitute a violation of The Hague conference agreement of 1899.

Article 48 of this agreement directs that if the occupant collects any taxes in the territory occupied, he shall perform the services for which those taxes are paid.

Article 49 runs: "If, besides the taxes, the occupant levies other money taxes in the occupied territory, this can only be for military necessities or the administration of such territory."

Article 50 prohibits general penalties or fines.

Article 52 again prohibits the requisition of goods or services, save for military necessity.

Article 53 forbids cash to be taken, save that strictly belonging to the conquered state.

It is obvious that these "contributions," as they are technically called, are enormously greater than any that could be justified by military necessity. In fact, they are simply ransoms, and Germany is asking to make Brussels pay for the huge armies necessary not to subjugate her, but to defeat the allies. It remains to be seen how this extortion can be levied.

DEFEATED GERMANS PURSUED BY RUSSIANS

ST. PETERSBURG, August 23.—Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, to-day issued the following statement:

"Battles in East Prussia on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of August were fought with the utmost desperation. The spirit of the troops is excellent. Our battle front extends for a distance of over forty versts (about twenty-six miles).

"The Russian troops occupied Goldapp and Ayres. The retreat on the 20th of the German army corps near Lyck resembled a rout. The money confiscated in the treasury amounted to 50,000 marks ($10,000). The enemy's troops are evacuating the frontier in the vicinity of Willenburg. The German population is abandoning the villages and fleeing northward.

"On the European frontier up to August 20, no serious collision had occurred. The Russians forced an Austrian battalion to evacuate Burgade and Ravarusse

"On August 20 the Germans near Gumbinnen engaged three army corps, and tried to envelop the Russian right wing, where the fighting was intensely fierce. The Russians took the offensive in the centre and captured many guns. The enemy demanded an armistice to bury their dead, but this demand was refused. On August 21 victory crowned the efforts of the Russian army. The Germans, having suffered enormous losses, are falling back, pursued by the Russians."

VICTORY OF GREAT STRATEGIC VALUE

LONDON, August 23.—The Russian embassy here to-day made public the following report sent by Grand Duke Nicholas to St. Petersburg:

"After two days' battle, the Russian forces are victorious. We were opposed by three German army corps. We have captured many guns. The Germans lost heavily and were compelled to retreat. Our troops are in pursuit of the enemy.

"This success has been achieved by General Rennenkamp's army. It is a victory of great straegic value."

RETREAT OF GERMANS REPORTED IN RUSSIA

LONDON, August 23 (8:06 P. M.)—Reuter Telegram correspondent at St. Petersburg sends the following official announcement made public in the Russian capital to-day:

"The fights of the last few days have resulted in a wholesale retreat of the Germans, giving the Russians control of that part of East Prussia beyond the Vistula River."

Sea Routes Safe.

TOKYO, August 23.—The Chamber of Commerce has announced that Oriental European sea routes are safe, except in the neighborhood of German possessions. The route from Japan to Seattle is declared to be safe, but by way of Honolulu it is advisable to steam to the north and to maintain vigilance

The Janasese government is expected to make an important declaration to-morrow.

Report of Heavy Losses.

ROME, August 23.—A message from Nish states that the latest reports of the Austrian defeat at Losnitza were that the Austrians lost 15,000 dead and wounded, and that the Servians captured eighty guns. The Servian losses were also very heavy.

WAR NOT OF SOLDIERS, BUT OF WHOLE PEOPLE

Every Man and Every Home in Each of Combatant Countries Will Be Touched.

H. G. WELLS WRITES ARTICLE

No Easy Triumphs or Prancing Victories for Either Side, but Hideous Butchery and Disease—Mankind Faces Awful Winter.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, August 23.—H. G. Wells, England's foremost novelist, writes as follows for War, the illustrated new weekly.

"What is the object of this war? We cannot simply put the Germans back over the Belgian border, and tell them not to do it again.

"We find ourselves at war with that huge military empire with which we have been doing our best to keep peace since first it rose up on the ruins of French imperialism in 1871.

"We have now either to destroy or be destroyed. We have not sought this reckoning. We have done our utmost to avoid it, but, now that it has been forced upon us, it is imperative that it should be a thorough reckoning.

"This is a war that touches every man and every home in each of the combatant countries. It is a war not of soldiers, but of whole peoples. It is a war that must be fought to such a finish that every one in each nation engaged understands what has happened.

"There can be no diplomtic settlement. That will leave German imperialism free to explain away its failure to its people and start new preparations. We have to go on until we are absolutely done for, or until the Germans as a people know that they are beaten, and are convinced that they have had enough of war.

"We are fighting Germany, but we are fighting without any hatred of the German people. We do not intend to destroy either their freedom or their unity.

"Consider what the Germans have been and what the Germans can be. Here is a race which has for its chief fault docility and belief in teachers and rulers. For the rest, it is the most amiable of peoples, naturally kindly, sport-loving, child-loving, musical, artistic, intelligent. In less respects the German homes and towns and countryside are the most civilized in the world.

"Led by men of genius, physical and moral brutality grown in the German mind and spread throughout the world. I wish it were possible to say that the English and Americans altogether escaped its corruption, but now at last we shall shake ourself free from Prussian imperialism, which will either conquer all of us or be smashed by all as thoroughly as Germany in 1871 smashed the rotten imperialism of Napoleon III.

"This war, therefore, aims at a settlement that shall stop this sort of thing forever. Every soldier who fights against Germany now is a crusader against war. This greatest of all wars is not just another war. It is the last war, for England, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain and all little countries of Europe are heartily sick of war.

The Czar has expressed a passionate hatred of war. Most of Asia is unwarlike. The United States has no illusions about war, and never was war begun with so grim a resolution in England, France, Belgium and Russia.

"There is no thought of glory. We know we are facing unprecedented slaughter and agonies. We know that for neither side will there be easy triumphs or prancing victories. Already there is hideous butchery, and soon there must come disease. Can it be otherwise? We face perhaps the most awful winter that mankind ever faced."

NUMEROUS VOLUNTEERS FOR PERILOUS MISSION

PARIS, August 23.—Colonel Folque, commander of a division of artillery at the front, recently needed a few men for a perilous mission and called for volunteers.

"Those who undertake this mission will perhaps never come back," he said, "and he who commands will be one of the first sons of France to die for his country in this war."

Volunteers were numerous. The son of Colonel Folque asked for the honor of leading those who would undertake the mission. The colonel paled, but did not flinch. His son did not come back.

ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY AUSTRIAN FORCES

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, August 23.—The Servian legation in London has received from the Servian military authorities a report of atrocities committed by Austrians during their retreat.

The Central News is officially informed that the Servian government has requested the Spanish minister at Vienna to protest against these atrocities. The protest points out that, should these abuses continue, it would be most difficult for the Servian authorities to prevent the Servian soldiers from seeking revenge for these violations of the usages of war. The protest adds that the Servian army will have recourse, upon the discovery of the perpetrators of these outrages, to the most rigorous measures possible.

BRITISH TOURISTS LEAVE SWITZERLAND

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, August 23.—Eight hundred English tourists left Switzerland to-day on a train arranged for by the British legation. A second train will leave on Tuesday to be followed daily by special trains. Two hundred English tourists, who left on Thursday, reached Ballorbe, but were able to proceed no further.

TROOPS NOT QUARTERED IN CITY OF BRUSSELS

LONDON, August 23.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Brussels by way of Ostend says German troops are in the outskirts of the city and the surrounding villages, but have not been quartered in Brussels itself.

ITALIAN INTERVENTION BELIEVED PROBABLE

MALTA, August 23 (via London.)—Influential Italians living here declare they have good reasons to believe that Italian intervention in the war in favor of Great Britain, France and Russia is only a question of days. Since the Mediterranean is free of hostile ships, Malta has resumed its normal aspect.

ALL OF NORTHERN BELGIUM EVACUATED BY GERMANS

AMSTERDAM, August 23 (via London).—The correspondent of the Telegraf at Antwerp telegraphs under to-day's date that all of Northern Belgium seems to have been evacuated by the Germans.

Up to 10 o'clock Sunday morning, he says, there was no indication of a German advance on Antwerp.

According to the postal authorities, train service to Ghent and farther west has been restored, as has communication over the line from Antwerp to the frontier of Dutch Limburg.

Only One Candidate.

LYNCHBURG, VA., August 23.—Seth Perrow will be the only applicant for appointment for the postmastership at Reusens, and he took the examination before the local civil service examining board. The examination was conducted in the Federal Building by E. M. Dunch, of the local board.

ORGANIZED MOVEMENTS TO CREATE NEW PLANTS

Present European Conflict May Result in Emancipation of American Manufacturers.

FREEDOM FROM DEPENDENCE

Raw Materials at Hand to Duplicate Nearly Everything Armed Strife Has Shut Off—Situation Creates Emergency.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The European conflict has set on foot in this country organized movements looking to the emancipation of the American manufacturer from dependence on Europe. If it is to be a long war the United States will of necessity have to prove whether American ingenuity can meet the situation. This ingenuity must crystallize in two ways—first in the production of materials heretofore supplied by foreign countries—chiefly Germany—for the use of American manufacturers; second in the manufacture of articles for South American and Far Eastern trade, which must look to the United States because of the curtailment of production abroad.

Already manufacturers throughout the country are consulting chemists and other exports and laying the groundwork to solve the problem. Many factories face the prospect of closing down unless certain drugs and chemicals can be obtained, and at Philadelphia retail druggists in convention adopted a resolution asking for changes in the patent laws, so that drugs patented abroad can be manufactured here.

It is said that raw materials are at hand to duplicate nearly everything which the war has shut off, but manufacturers in many cases are hesitant to launch into extensive production because of the uncertainty of the duration of the war. Should the conflict end abruptly, competition might be restored to a considerable extent, with plants barely under way in this country.

MUST BE PREPARED FOR SUCH EMERGENCY

On the other hand, manufacturers point out, the conflict has driven home the realization that the United States must in the future be prepared for such an emergency as this. With the future in view and much foreign trade to be had for the asking, many manufacturers think that the impetus to American manufacturers will be tremendous.

The drug situation perhaps more than anything else has impressed the United States with the necessity of action. In an editorial to appear in its September issue, the American Druggist points out that if the European conflict is of more than six months' duration American consumers of German synthetic drugs will face a famine. Those who now have stocks on hand are warned to conserve them.

Production of these drugs in the United States—for we have the raw materials, the article says—would meet the situation. Yet such a plan would have its difficulties. "It would probably not be impossible to arrange with the German patentees to manufacture these products in the United States on a royalty basis," says the article, "but in view of the uncertain duration of the war the patentee would probably not make terms which would tempt American capitalists to erect laboratories and train and organize chemists to carry out the manufacture of these synthetic dyestuffs and drugs.

PROSPECT REGARDED AS DECIDEDLY GLOOMY

"This industry has been the outgrowth of fifty years of study and development in Germany. It can only be carried on economically on a large scale. It is not probable that the German manufacturers would wish to have established in the United States laboratories which would practically duplicate their own, and thus after the war entail the operation of a duplicate plant. The prospect, therefore, for supplies of synthetic chemicals and dyestuffs after the consumption of the existing stock is decidedly gloomy.

"In the matter of dyestuffs, the manufacture of which is associated with that of synthetic drugs, the world's supply will last somewhat longer for the reason that the largest users of these dyestuffs—German, France and England—will use little or none during the war. The United States uses probably one-fourth of the world's supply, and the remaining three-quarters of the world's supply will be sufficient to keep our cloth, silk and print mills busy for a year."

Parliament Rejects Bill.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

STOCKHOLM, August 23.—Parliament has rejected the bill for extension of the woman's suffrage bill. The vote was favorable to the bill in the second chamber, but in the first chamber it was adverse. The Liberals and the Socialist party had given the bill their support.

HIS ITCHING ECZEMA GONE RESINOL DID IT

Davenport, Iowa, May 2, 1914: "I had a severe, torturing case of eczema on my feet, hands, arms and body for about four months, and I suffered untold misery. The itching was something awful. In a couple of days it spread all over me with small blisters and then formed a raw mass of sores. I tried ——, ——, and many other remedies and prescriptions, but I only grew worse. Finally I read of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, and commenced using it. I got relief from the first treatment—Resinol STOPPED THE ITCHING INSTANTLY, and I could sleep the first night. I used four or five jars of Resinol Ointment and Soap also, and I am entirely cured of that disease—eczema, and I can cheerfully boost Resinol." (Signed) G. W. Fuller, 713 E. 10th St.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also form a most valuable household treatment for pimples, sunburn, heat rash, insect bites, etc. For trial, free, write to Resinol, Dept. 32-R, Baltimore, Md. Sold by all druggists.—Adv.

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Free Treatments Until Sept. 1st.

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or lame—joints stiff or painful—get a bottle of

Absorbine Jr.

Relief will be prompt. It acts mildly but surely, and is safe and pleasant to use.

Allays pain, reduces soreness and inflammation. Does not stain or leave greasy residue. Only few drops required at an application.

ABSORBINE JR. will be found of inestimable value in reducing swollen glands, painful varicose veins, wens and cysts.

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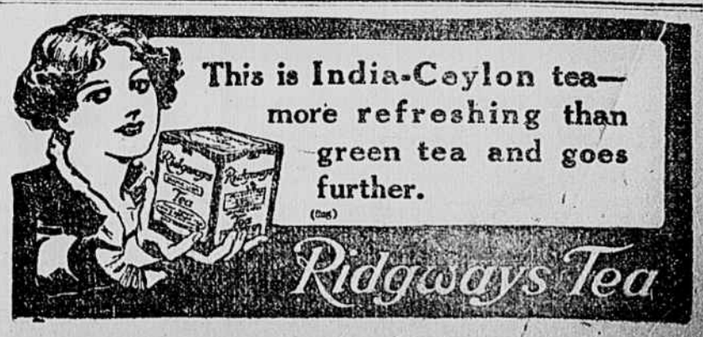
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Good Lard, per pound	11c
New Damsons, basket	75c
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New Onions, quart	8c
Dolly Varden Flour, bag	35c
New Cabbage, pound	3c