

Germany Agitated Over Russia Outlook

German opinion is "visibly preoccupied" by recent events in Russia indicating a national awakening, which may be developed with some degree of permanency if the allies offer the proper assistance, according to an official dispatch received by the French embassy in Washington.

The dispatch, which quotes German papers in substantiation of its conclusion, follows:

"Recent events in Russia and the successes of the Czechoslovaks, all seem to indicate a national awakening, which may be lasting if the allies lend their help to the visibly progressive movement. The so-called liberal oligarchy are showing particular anxiety. They are criticizing the imperial government, they affirm the German public has been systematically deceived about the political situation in Russia and fear the military authorities either are surprised by the turn of events or else they are undertaking an operation full of danger."

"Affairs of grave anxiety," writes the *Morgen Post*, "are happening in Russia, affairs of which we know little, at which we are obliged to guess, but the importance of which is nevertheless very serious. We are to get a surprise about events in Russia just as we had in 1914 about the war."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of July 11 devoted a long article to Russian affairs, which is all the more characteristic, as it was written before the assassination of Count von Mirbach was known in Germany, an act which must have still further increased German anxiety. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"The action of the Czechoslovaks can only be explained by supposing they are meeting with numerous partisans among the Russian population. They have removed the last hesitancy of the entente. Intervention is being prepared from one side by the Japanese, doubtless with the Cossacks of Semenovoff entering eastern Asia, perhaps even Siberia proper. On the other hand, another intervention may take place on the coast of the Arctic Sea and along the railway of the Murman coast. The allies have the support in this region of the population who have completely separated themselves from the Soviets. This double intervention will probably take place at the moment when the bolshevik government, after eight months of domination, appears to have exhausted its resources."

"The Red Guards are unable to resist an armed organization. The entente will know how to find all the necessary means to justify its intervention. The speech of Kerensky at London has already given the essential basis which it will follow to develop. The most important point that the allies seem to be following is to bring forward again the question of the peace of Brest-Litovsk. German policy will again be faced with the Russian problem and under much more delicate conditions than it was six months ago."

"The *Frankfurter Zeitung* fears that the high command may be tempted to new ventures in the east. Our policy ought to be dominated by the anxiety to conclude a lasting peace, it says. 'People who are always talking of a mailed fist do not appear to consider this anxiety. A realistic policy must be practiced in Russia and must not lose sight of the fact that there certainly exists in Russia true patriotism which the bolshevik tyranny has not succeeded in destroying. Germany must abstain from incautious military intervention, which would reawaken patriotic Russian sentiment and would permit the entente to draw new forces from Russia.'

"It is seen how deep is the anxiety among the German public in regard to Russian events. Evidently in case the allies refuse to listen to the Russians who are calling for intervention and remain inactive, these fears perhaps would be quickly dissipated. Vigorous

intervention, bringing to Russia the help that all her elements are asking for, would have immense consequences on all the theaters of the war. This is what the Germans see.

"The chief correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* in Russia (Claude Anet, who has just returned to France, considers the perpetrators of the assassination of Count Mirbach may perhaps be exterminated patriots or, on the contrary, agents of the party of extreme monarchic right desirous of compelling the Germans to occupy Petrograd and Moscow. In any case, he sees the situation as becoming very serious for Germany. He says:

"If Germany takes Petrograd, two or three divisions will be necessary for it, and with the famine which is reigning there she will encounter innumerable difficulties. In view of the immense distance, and the necessity of keeping open the lines of communication and maintaining order, Germany will not occupy the region of Moscow unless she can put twenty divisions there."

"It is very important to see the Germans obliged to take divisions away from France, in order to carry out police operations in Russia. The further the enemy penetrates into the depths of Russia the weaker his western front will become."

"A national government has a chance of being formed on the Volga. In Humante, the socialist deputy, Albert Thomas, says, if, as Napoleon, the Germans are obliged to scatter themselves on the Russian plains, this event will have fortunate consequences for the western front. He adds if there are Russians who consider themselves, like the allies, against Germany, and who constitute the eastern front, the entente cannot delay in answering their call. He ends by asking that the action take place quickly, as the summer is short in Russia. If it is desired that intervention be rapidly efficacious he declares it must be decided now."

moving the British millions since 1914. It is at the rest camps that the American soldier gets his first real stop in the course he began at an American port. At the port of embarkation he is met by a pause and no opportunity whatever to look around. From the ship that brought him over he is marched directly to a waiting train. Then the journey to camp is begun. But the trains are fast and the country is small so the journey never is long.

When the train stops there is a march usually for two or three miles but in some cases the column must move on foot for ten or twelve miles before camp is reached. To the Britisher who sees passing every day the thousands of men the sight is impressive.

In London, at General Biddle's headquarters, statistical officers and officers of the quartermaster corps continuously go over tables of figures that vary so widely that the contents vary and direct the distribution of each new lot of articles and eventually their re-shipment to France.

Report Says Captured Americans Receive No Military Information.

With the American Army in France, July 12.—An indication of what the German army thinks of the fighting ability of the Americans is given by a copy of an intelligence report which has just been obtained. The report describes the fighting on the Marne, refers to the — (deleted) American division as a very good one, "almost an attacking division," and adds that the nerves of the Americans have not yet been shaken. The German fire, the report says, had been unable to affect the morale of the Americans, who only declared that they had some instruction to make them serious adversaries.

Prisoners taken by the Germans, the report says, were physically well built and were aged from 18 to 28 years. Their characteristic utterance is quoted as "We kill or are killed."

The report adds that it is impossible to obtain military information from the American prisoners, and they rarely will indicate the positions they occupied in the line.

In general the report declares the Americans make a good impression. For the moment they continue to consider their part in the war as that of "big brothers," who had come to Europe to assist their "little brothers" and the latter's mothers and sisters, but also declare that they had some overseas to fight for their country.

Most of the Americans, the document adds, are of foreign extraction, "demi-Americans," it calls them, but it admits that their spirit and fighting qualities are remarkable.

FOE ADMITS YANKS CAN FIGHT.

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ATTACKED BY EIGHT U-BOATS.

Transport Sinks One of Enemy Craft and Eludes Others.

An Atlantic Post, July 8.—A transport which had just returned from France was attacked in the Bay of Biscay, when she was eastbound and loaded with troops, by eight submarines and had a narrow escape from their torpedoes. Five of these missiles were fired at her bow and stern, and two of the torpedoes missed the transport by less than five feet.

Two of the submarines were sunk by shell fire from the transport and the destroyers escorting her, three others were believed to have been sunk by depth charges, and three got clear.

An officer of the ship, in describing the encounter, said that it was the most determined attempt that the Germans had made to get the transport on her eastbound trip, as it was well known she was one of the fastest which traveled without convoy. On previous voyages the transport had only been met on the other side by two destroyers, but, on account of the frequent attacks on her by submarines, the enemy, Rear Admiral Wilson, who is in command of the destroyer flotilla of the American navy operating in French waters, sent four of his warships to afford better protection.

Meatless Weeks in Germany.

Amsterdam, July 12.—Regulations providing for one meatless week a month in Germany will begin in August, according to the Berlin Tagblatt.

In the reichstag on Saturday Deputy Matzinger, a member of the center party, protested against any further supplies of grain being sent to Austria.

Chamberlain's Tablets.

People everywhere speak well of Chamberlain's Tablets for constipation, give them a trial. You are certain to be benefited by them.—Advertisement.

NEW DIVISIONS PLANNED.

Twenty-four New Units to Be Organized Soon.

Washington, July 12.—New national army divisions will be organized at twenty-four army camps and cantonments as soon as the divisions now in training there are sent to France.

The war department has completed plans for the training of all draft soldiers summoned in future calls and will make a formal announcement soon.

These plans provide for the training of new combat divisions at all national army and national guard camps except seven, which have been designated as replacement camps, and one, Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., which has been turned over to the air service and is now being used as a concentration camp for flying recruits and training school for airplane motor mechanics.

Infantry replacement units for use as reserves for troops already in France are to be formed and trained at Camps Lee and Gordon, Pike and MacArthur. Field artillery replacement troops will be schooled at Camps Taylor and Jackson. Machine gun instruction will be given at Camp Hancock to conscripts who eventually will be used to fill the ranks of machine gun organizations in France.

At these replacement camps, provision also has been made to give training to officer candidates, Lee, Gordon and Pike being the points where infantry officers will be made, and the huge field artillery facilities at Camp Taylor being utilized to school officers for this branch of the service.

The organization of the twenty-four new divisions will be brought about gradually as the camps are vacated by divisions now in training.

The fact that most of the camps to be utilized are in the south, and that there will be an overflow of northern and western states men in camps in those sections to be sent south, will necessitate a new plan of distribution. With a view to a promotion of officers from the service to procure officers for the higher commands will result from organization of the new divisions.

PROBLEMS OF CONCENTRATION.

Task of Troop Movement on Western Front Gigantic One.

[Correspondence Associated Press.]

Behind the British Lines in France, June 10.—The task of concentrating divisions for a modern battle on the western front is by no means an easy one, for it is naturally the enemy's chief concern to prevent such a movement from being successfully and easily accomplished.

Rapid concentrations are essential or else the all-important element of surprise is lost and rapidity depends largely upon the skillful use of railways already overburdened with the normal demands of the troops in the assault. For this reason the enemy's long-range fire as well as a considerable proportion of his bombing airplanes are concentrated upon the railroads in the back areas.

Under normal conditions the ordinary straight railway line is not particularly vulnerable. Being so narrow it is a difficult target to hit. The curves of a railroad are, however, much more important. The destruction of a section of rail on a curve means more trouble than the destruction of half a dozen sections on the straight.

Sidings, railway stations and places where there is a network of rails and where there are points, junctions and other special types of rail, are even more important than curves for damage done at a vital center may completely delay traffic for many hours. Such rail centers behind the German lines are subjected by the British to a form of "bombardment" as devised that all repairs have to be carried out under the most harassing conditions and not an hour passes without shells

or bombs bursting in the affected area. An important result of this concentration against the rail centers is that troops cannot be massed for an attack without undergoing a certain amount of morale-shaking experiences first. There is no peace for them by day or by night. Under these conditions the troops are stale before the attack is launched.

As this long-range bombardment is controlled chiefly by airplane observation, an enormous advantage lies with that side which is predominant in the air. By superiority of their airmen the allied armies are able to sweep all roads and railways in the enemy's rear with concentrated artillery fire by day and night; whilst large squadrons of bombing airplanes keep the German rest areas and billets perpetually under fire.

Thus the German soldiers are kept in a state of nervous tension, the casualties are heavy, and the extra work involved by the ever-increasing difficulties leads to the concentration being continuously delayed and hung up. Every day's delay in preventing a German concentration is of the utmost value to the allies, who can prepare and strengthen positions, bring up reinforcements, construct roads and light railways, and generally make valuable use of the time thus gained.

When the delay occurs between the phases of a big battle it is even more important, for experience goes to show that an arrested offensive that fails to attain its objects is little better than a real defeat.

PROTECTS CONCRETE SHIPS.

New Coating Expected to Make Them as Durable as Steel.

Washington, July 12.—Discovery of a new protective coating which is expected to make concrete ships as durable as steel was announced today by the shipping board.

"Engineers studying concrete construction are becoming more and more enthusiastic over the future of the concrete ship," said R. J. Wig, chief of the concrete ship division. "From our comprehensive tests at sea, we are assured that such vessels will last a minimum of several years without any protection."

"Application of well-known protective coating makes certain an extended life of several years additional, and with the further development of protective means which we have discovered I believe the concrete ship can be made as permanent as steel, if not more so."

BIG YARDS AT HAMBURG.

Corporation Formed to Construct Great Shipbuilding Plant.

Amsterdam, June 13.—[By Mail]—It is planned to establish the largest shipbuilding yard in Germany at Hamburg, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. The combination of interests at the back of this concern includes the Hamburg-American line and the new company has a provisional capital of 10,000,000 marks.

FIGHT OVER WAR SPOILS.

Turco-Bulgarian Dispute About Roumanian Ferryboat Still On.

Amsterdam, July 12.—The Turco-Bulgarian dispute over the division of territory taken from Roumania under the peace agreement with the central powers is still at the forefront in Constantinople, according to indications in the *Reinische Westfaelische Zeitung* of Essen.

The Turkish journal *Sabah* notes that Doctor von Kuehmann, the German foreign secretary, had publicly voiced

THREE ROADS SUGGESTED FOR THE RESCUE OF RUSSIA



(1) The Archangel route. (2) Trans-Siberian railway route. (3) Caucasus route.

A new program for intervention has been drawn up by "The League of Russians Faithful to Their Country and to the Allies," whose headquarters is in Paris. This league is composed of well-known statesmen, publicists, and soldiers who, since the bolshevik coup d'etat, have been obliged to reside abroad. They know Russia; most of them also have the advantage of foreign education and of long periods of foreign residence.

Among them are Alexander Iwolsky, former Russian foreign minister and ambassador at Paris; Stakhovitch, former member of the duma and governor of Finland; Prince Kandachoff, Hadalovitch, General Lokheritzky, Colonel Kousson of the dispersed Russian expeditionary force in France, and many others. Their program of intervention was recently presented in the form of a memorial to the French government. It reads as follows:

"We believe it to be our duty to call the attention of the allied governments to the necessity of opposing as

quickly as possible a barrier to the German penetration in Russia—a penetration whose aim is to profit by the resources of this country in order to continue the struggle against the allied nations.

"Intervention Only Remedy."

"Russians who remain faithful to the allies impatiently await their aid against the enemy, who would establish a German order in Russia which would be much more dangerous in times of peace than in war, for the reason that the struggle against German seizure by pacific means would require toll for several generations.

"Intervention is the only remedy; it should be made independently of the attitude of those who have brought about disorder, who have usurped power. Immediate intervention is extremely urgent.

"The enemy methodically advances over three principal roads which the allies would be able to use in coming to the aid of Russia.

"The north road—along the Bothnian littoral to Archangel—which opens

regions rich in forests and natural products, and which could be easily defended, is menaced by the German-Finnish advance toward the White sea and the Arctic ocean.

"On the east road, toward Trans-Siberia, our enemies extend their seizures over vast regions whose food-producing qualities are far more important than those of the rest of Russia. This movement, by rendering more complicated the technical phases of an eventual enterprise, at the same time fetters all attempt at internal regeneration.

"The Caucasus Route.

"The third road, that of the Caucasus, presents principally a political aspect to the allies, for the Armenians and Georgians betrayed by the peace of Brest-Litovsk, are fighting the Turks and Germans. If rescued in time their strength would be able to arrest the movement which threatens to place under German influence all the Turko-Tatar peoples, who extend across Asia Minor, Persia and Turkestan, as far as India.

French Mourn American Dead as Own People

[Correspondence Associated Press.]

Paris, June 12.—Thousands of miles from their maternal hearts, the American dead, heroes of the second battle of the Marne, who have succumbed from grievous wounds in Paris hospitals, are mourned today by French mothers, fathers or sisters, who have felt the sorrow of the kindred of these heroes.

Daily, the funerals leave the city hospitals for the little cemetery dedicated to Americans by the city of Suresnes, located on a hill to the west of Paris overlooking the capital. Daily, the Republican Guard in their picturesque and historic military attire, marches forth to the funeral to bestow France's regard upon these Americans. American marines act as the guard of honor and the no volley is fired because it is forbidden by the French authorities, the American bugler sounds "Taps."

A service is first held in the little chapel in the hospital. Protestant chaplains officiate over the dead of France and Catholic priests over theirs. The hospital organization such as can be spared including nurses, orderlies, clerks, doctors attends the service.

The bodies are borne from the chapel to ponderous army motor trucks. As each body is brought to the conveyance the Republican Guard and the marines execute "Taps." When all the dead have been placed upon their military bier, the procession to the cemetery starts. At the head are the chaplains in motor cars. Then follow the motor trucks and last the guard of honor.

The coffins are draped with American flags. Each one bears two wreaths, one given by the Republic of France and another by the City of Paris. Tricolor ribbons bind the wreaths. In letters of gold the ribbons are marked "Aux Défenseurs de la Patrie."

The little procession winds its way along the boulevards. The French know its significance. Without exception, as it passes, every pedestrian stops, uncovers his head in homage to the American heroes.

Reaching the summit of the hill of Suresnes, the internment of the bodies begins. A crowd of French mothers and sisters gathers at the graves. They reverently listen to the chaplains pronounce the last words and heavy of heart, they feel the sorrow of those thousands of miles away.

The American bugler takes his place and slowly sounds "Taps." At the final tone the command is given and the military escorts return to its post in the city. The little crowd of mothers and sisters repair to their home, with thoughts of the mothers and sisters in America.

The Suresnes cemetery is the gift of the American municipality to the American army. It is a beautiful, situated in the midst of a cluster of trees. The walks are arranged in the form of a cross.

IMPRESSED BY U. S. MIGHT.

Britishers Awaken to Magnitude of American Troop Movements.

[Correspondence Associated Press.]

With the American Army in England, June 7.—America's increased flow of troops into France has brought to the British public the realization of the magnitude of the movement. The coming and going of force after force have impressed the residents of England with the might of their new ally as nothing else has.

Since the first days of May the growing volume has been apparent. Wave after wave of American troops has moved forward from the ports of arrival thru the country to rest camps and from them on to the ports of embarkation with only enough pause to get the sea wobble out of the men's legs.

The number of rest camps—the name that has come to be applied to what really are concentration camps—has been increased, and British little men are finding themselves heavily taxed to maintain uninterrupted the shuttle of shipping between England and France. The British are doing that part of the work and American officers have been high in their praise of the efficiency displayed.

Americans are in command of the men when they land and are responsible for them in the temporary camps and up to the point of going to the piers where ships are waiting to carry them to France, but the transportation both across the country and overseas is in the hands of men who have been

his approval of the Turkish standpoint.

"But how will the declarations of the secretary of state be received in Sofia?" asks the Constantinople newspaper "Will Bulgaria also restrict her insatiable appetite? Unhappily, there is little hope of this."

FOOD SCRAPS FOR EXPLOSIVES.

Garbage Cans of American Homes to Help Win War.

Philadelphia, July 12.—Save the uneatable scraps from the table for making explosive charges for seventy-five millimeter guns.

The food administration here has issued this appeal to housewives for increased efficiency. Kitchen and table refuse, it is urged, should be kept in a separate container from other house refuse and free from foreign matter.

Statistics furnished by the food administration show that one ton of garbage supplies enough glycerine to make the explosive charge for fourteen seventy-five-millimeter shells, enough "fatty acid" to manufacture seventy-five pounds of soap, fertilizer to grow eight bushels of wheat and scores of other materials essential in the manufacture of munitions.

The garbage wasted in twenty-four large cities not utilizing garbage is estimated to be equal to about 4,500,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine in a year, or about \$5,000,000.

"ROBBED" MAIL OF COFFEE.

German Letter Carrier Sent to Prison For Taking Coffee Beans.

New York, July 12.—A German letter carrier with a record of twenty-six years of service in Soemmerda was recently sentenced to serve three months in prison for "stealing" thirty-five coffee beans which had fallen from a parcel post package in the postoffice, says the Berlin Tageblatt.

At the end of the year there were 17,778 miles of railroad, with outstanding securities amounting to \$38,926,808 in the hands of receivers.

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for women's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For specific advice in regard to your ailment, write to the proprietors, Dr. J. C. Pinkham, 235 Central Mass. Bldg., Lowell, Mass. The result of my forty years experience is at your service.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

GOING WEST.

No. 11—Denver Special 1:33 a. m.

No. 1—Overland Limited 3:02 a. m.

No. 8—China and Japan Ex. 8:31 a. m.

No. 29—Ames Passenger 11:21 a. m.

No. 5—Des Moines Passenger 5:50 p. m.

No. 19—Pacific Express 6:40 p. m.

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Des Moines Passenger 8:22 a. m.

No. 12—Denver Special 2:05 p. m.

No. 2—Overland Limited 3:40 a. m.

No. 30—Clinton Passenger 3:17 p. m.

No. 6—Atlantic Express 8:25 p. m.

No. 22—Chicago Special 12:13 a. m.

No. 20—Pacific Limited 8:13 a. m.

Nos. 4, 5, 29, 30, daily except Sunday.

• Stops to receive sleeping-car passengers for Fullerton, Neb., and points west.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

"Corn Belt Route"

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1—St. Joe and K. C. Lin. 4:55 a. m.

No. 2—K. C. Mail and Exp. 9:15 p. m.

No. 5—K. C. and St. Joseph 10:05 a. m.

No. 55—Des Moines Mail 7:10 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2—Twin Cities Lim. 11:23 p. m.

No. 4—Chicago St. P. Exp. 9:30 a. m.

No. 54—Daily 7:55 p. m.

No. 6—Chicago Flyer 10:35 p. m.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

Effective April 1, 1917

NORTH BOUND. Leave

No. 1—Albert Lea Mail, (except Sunday) 8:43 a. m.

No. 9—Mason City Mail (except Sunday) 9:15 p. m.

No. 5—North Star Limited (daily) 1:30 a. m.

Local freight (except Sun.), 6:30 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 2—St. Louis and Kansas City Mail (except Sunday) 6:00 p. m.

No. 10—Peoria Exp. (except Sun.) 9:15 a. m.

No. 6—North Star Limited (daily) 4:01 a. m.

Forest freight (except Sun.), 7:00 a. m.

STORY CITY BRANCH

Arrive

No. 5:05 p. m. Passenger (daily 8:25 a. m. 9:30 a. m. except Sunday). 5:00 p. m.

Steer Clear of the Scrap Heap

As long as you fail to use Dixon's, friction is bound to hasten the depreciation of your car.

DIXON'S
GRAPHITE
Automobile
LUBRICANTS

Put a veneer of graphite over all bearing surfaces. Where graphite rides on graphite there is practically no friction.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827

JUST-RITE
Corn Remover

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

For Corns, Bunions, Calluses and Warts

SIMPLE and EFFECTIVE

At All Drug Stores • 25c

Grocer Up Against It

"I have been up against it for the past three years suffering from pain in my stomach and side until I was considering giving up my grocery business. Doctors and medicine did not help me. I heard of May's Wonderful Remedy through a friend in Buffalo. The first dose gave me more benefit than all the medicine I had taken before and am now feeling as well as ever in my life." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.

ECKMAN'S
Calceberb
FAST-ACTING TABLETS

INVALUABLE FOR COLDS

It takes time in this Calcium compound to lessen the irritation of the throat or lung trouble. All the beneficial and healthful qualities are combined in this Calcium compound. No harmful drugs. Try them today.

50 cents a box, including war tax

For sale by all druggists
Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia

When you have Backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Calceberb, it does wonders for the liver, kidneys and bladder. A trial 50c bottle will convince you. Get it at the McBride & Will Drug Store.

Original Notice.

To Almon J. Garlinghouse.

You are hereby notified, that there is now on file in the office of the clerk of the District court of the state of Iowa, within and for the county of Marshall, the affidavit for publication and petition of Laura Elma Garlinghouse claiming of you a divorce on the grounds of desertion.

For full particulars see petition.

Now, unless you appear and make defense thereto, at or before noon of the second day of the next regular term of said court, to be begun and held at Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1918, your default will be entered and a decree of divorce rendered thereon as prayed for in said petition.

Dated this 25th day of June A. D. 1918.

Laura Elma Garlinghouse, Plaintiff
M. M. O'Byron, Attorney.

Railroad Time Table

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