

### Spring Colds Are the Worst

They lead to catarrh and pneumonia. They weaken the entire system and leave it unable to resist the sudden changes. They interfere with your digestion and lessen your activity. Neglected they soon become that dread disease known as systemic catarrh. Don't neglect them. It's costly as well as dangerous.

### PERUNA Will Safeguard You

Have a box of Peruna Tablets with you for the sudden cold or exposure. Tame your system up with a regular course of the liquid Peruna, fortify it against colds, get your digestion up to normal, take care of yourself, and avoid danger. If you are suffering now begin the treatment at once. Give Nature the help she needs to throw off the catarrhal inflammation, and again become well.

Peruna has been helping people for 44 years. Thousands of homes rely on it for coughs, colds and indigestion. It's a good tonic for the weak, as well.

The Peruna Company Columbus, Ohio

**TYPHOID** is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy of Antityphoid Vaccination. It is vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccines, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License The Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

**Her Paradoxical Position.** "A vessel is different in one way from anything else." "What is that?" "It is when she is tied up that she can't make any knots."

### Lemons Whiten and Beautify the Skin! Make Cheap Lotion

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothen and beautifier.

Just try it! Make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should naturally help to whiten, soften, freshen and bring out the hidden roses and beauty of any skin. It is wonderful for rough, red hands.

Your druggist will sell three ounces of orchard white at little cost, and any grocer will supply the lemons. Adv.

Most men who are willing to do good are not in position to make good.

Builders of air castles are spared all worry about labor strikes.



Building up for the Spring Attack at the Front is a good deal like putting the body in condition for an invasion of the germs of grip, pneumonia or "Spring fever" here at home.

At this time of the year most people suffer from a condition often called Spring Fever. They feel tired, worn out, before the day is half thru. They may have frequent headaches and sometimes "pimples" or pale skin and white lips. The reason for this is that during the winter, shut up with in doors, eating too much meat and too little green vegetables, one heaps fuel into the system which is not burned up and the cinders remain to poison the system—a clogging up of the circulation—with inactive liver and kidneys. Time to put your house in order.

For an invigorating tonic which will clarify the blood, put new life in the body, sparkle to the eyes, and a wholesome skin, nothing does so well as a glyceric herb extract made from Golden Seal root, Blood and Stone root, Oregon grape root and Wild Cherry bark. This can be had in convenient, ready-to-use tablet form at all drug stores, sixty cents, and has been sold for the past fifty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. By reason of the nerves feeding on the blood, when the blood is pure the nerves feel the effect, and neuralgia or other nerve pains disappear because such pain is the cry of the starved nerves for food. When suffering from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired feeling, the simple way to overcome these disorders is merely to obtain Dr. Pierce's Anuric from your druggist. In tablets, sixty cents.

### COUGHING annoys others and hurts you. Relieve throat irritation and tickling, and get rid of coughs, colds and hoarseness by taking at once PISO'S

## EXPANSION OF ARMY AND NAVY'S WORK BIG FEATURES OF FIRST YEAR OF WAR

Official Statements of Government Departments Disclose Activities of United States in Past Twelve Months — Land Forces now Aggregate More Than Million and Half Men—Navy Personnel Tripled.

The United States has been at war for one year. What has it accomplished in that time? The government's committee on public information answers that question in a review of the first year of the war which it has issued on the first anniversary of the beginning of the war. The war and navy departments, the shipping board and the treasury department have authorized the statements contained in this review. It is declared:

The outstanding feature of the first year of war, it is pointed out in the review, has been the transformation of the standing army and National Guard, composed of 9,524 officers and 292,510 men into a fighting force that now aggregates 123,891 officers and 1,528,924 enlisted men.

A statement of the adjutant general shows that the regular army which in April, 1917, comprised 5,791 officers and 121,737 men, now is made up of 10,698 officers and 503,142 men. The National Guard in April, 1917, included 3,733 officers and 76,713 men, while now it comprises 16,893 officers and 431,583 men. The reserve corps in service one year ago included 4,009 men. Now it includes 60,210 officers and 77,390 men. The National army, which did not exist one year ago, now includes 519,839 men.

A substantial vanguard (military expediency prohibiting publication of actual numbers) of this army is meeting the enemy in France today or is encamped there awaiting the call to the trenches; in 16 cantonments and 16 camps and on numerous aviation fields and in a variety of other schools in all parts of the United States the men of the remaining army are hardening and training for their part in the great contest overseas.

Behind the activities of this vast force lies a great industry organized to produce an adequate supply of munitions, equipment, and provisions, and to provide transportation to the firing line, almost every branch of essential industry of the country having been drawn upon to produce these material requirements.

**Expeditionary Forces.** Military necessity particularly forbids a detailed review of the activities of the American expeditionary forces.

General Pershing and his staff arrived in Paris on June 14, 1917, 69 days after the declaration of war. The first American troops arrived in France on June 26. On July 4, in celebration of our natal day and a new fight for liberty, American troops paraded the streets of Paris and were greeted as the forerunners of great American armies and vast quantities of supplies and ammunitions.

On October 10, 1917, 187 days after the war was declared, American soldiers went on the firing line. In January American soldiers took over permanently a part of the line as an American sector, and this line is gradually lengthening.

Behind the fighting line in France the American forces have scientifically prepared a groundwork of camps, communications, supply bases, and works in anticipation of operations by the full force of the army. They are building and have built railroads, hospitals, ordnance bases, and docks in France. They have constructed immense barracks, erected sawmills, reclaimed agricultural lands, and carried forward many incidental enterprises.

The construction of an ordnance base in France, costing \$25,000,000, is now well under way. Great quantities of material used in the foreign construction work have been shipped from the United States—from fabricated ironwork for an ordnance shop to nails and cross-ties for railroads, and even the piles to build docks.

All the while there has been a fairly even flow of men and materials from the United States to France. The men in the trenches, back of the lines, on the construction projects, and in the hospitals have been steadily supplied. Our losses at sea, in men and materials, have been gratifyingly small. The greatest single loss occurred on February 5, when the British ship *Tuscania* was torpedoed and sunk. The bodies of 144 soldiers, en route to France, have been found and 55 others were still missing on March 16.

To secure an adequate number of competent officers to lead the new armies various plans were devised. Two classes at West Point were graduated in advance of the usual graduating dates and special examinations were held in various parts of the country for appointments from civil life. Three series of officers' training camps have been held. Of 63,203 candidates in the first two series of camps 44,578 qualified and were awarded commis-

sions. In the third series of camps, opened January 5, 1918, about 18,000 candidates, consisting largely of enlisted men, have been in attendance.

**Corps of Engineers.** At the beginning of the war the engineer troops consisted of three regiments of pioneer engineers, with trains, one mounted company, one engineer detachment at West Point. The aggregate strength was approximately 4,125 officers and enlisted men. At present the aggregate authorized strength is over 200,000, with an actual strength of approximately 129,000.

Of the special engineer units recruited for service on railroads and in the maintenance of lines of communication, many are already in France and others are awaiting recruitment to full strength in order to be ready for overseas service. The first engineer troops, 1,100 strong, to be sent abroad, arrived in France about three months after war was declared. Since that time the number has been greatly augmented. These troops have been constantly engaged in general engineering work, including the construction of railroads, locks, wharves, cantonments, and hospitals for the use of the American expeditionary forces. They have, in some instances, in the performance of their duties, engaged in active combat with the enemy.

**Ordnance Department.** Since the outbreak of the war the commissioned personnel of the ordnance department has expanded from 97 officers, operating with yearly appropriations of about \$14,000,000 and with manufacture largely confined to government arsenals, to 5,000 officers in this country and abroad, transacting an unprecedented war program for the supply of ordnance, the total direct appropriations and contract authorizations for one year having been \$4,750,503,185.

While building the foundation for greater production, the ordnance department has provided 1,400,000 rifles; has brought the rate of rifle production up to 45,000 per week, sufficient to equip three army divisions; secured deliveries on more than 17,000 machine guns; brought the rate of production of machine guns from 20,000 to 225,000 per year; increased the rate of production of 3½ to 9-inch caliber guns from 1,500 to 15,000 per year; and has arranged for the manufacture of some 35,000 motortrucks and tractors for hauling heavy guns and ammunition, which are being delivered almost as fast as they can be shipped.

One billion rounds of ammunition has been purchased for the training of troops in the cantonments alone.

An idea of the extent of the ordnance program may be gained from the following few items of purchase: Twenty-three million hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 23,000,000 projectiles for all calibers of heavy artillery, 427,240,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns, and 2,484,000 rifles.

**Quartermaster Corps.**

The magnitude of the work of the quartermaster corps is indicated by the operation of the subsistence division, which is charged with the responsibility of seeing that food supplies for the army are available at all stations from the Philippines to Lorraine. Purchases recently made included 40,000,000 pounds dried beans, 110,000,000 cans baked beans of the 1917 crop, 65,184,475 cans of tomatoes, 91,000,000 cans of condensed milk, and 20,287,000 pounds of prunes.

The establishment of the subsistence division centralized the purchases of foodstuffs for the army, previous to which such products were distributed through the depot quartermaster. Effective January 1, the central control system has resulted in greater efficiency and a big saving. In January, for instance, \$100,000 was saved under this system as compared with the prices obtained by depot quartermasters, and in February a saving of \$39,740 was made on potatoes alone. The central control system is still being perfected.

Production of 10,000 new automobile trucks is in progress for the army, in addition to purchases of 3,520 passenger cars, 6,120 motorcycles, and 5,040 bicycles, with appropriate repair and replacement equipment.

In three months the cantonment division of the quartermaster general's department built 16 cantonments, each one practically a small city, comprising about 1,400 separate buildings and providing quarters for 47,000 men.

**Air Service.** The air service has been called upon in the past 12 months to build an enormous structure of the most highly trained personnel and the most

intricate equipment with practically no foundation to start from.

Three large appropriations, including the \$640,000,000 act passed without a roll call, made a total of \$301,000,000 available for the first year. All of this has since been obligated.

Last April the air service had an almost negligible force of 65 officers and 1,120 men, 3 small flying fields, less than 300 second-rate planes, practically no aviation industry, and only the most scanty knowledge of the kaleidoscopic development abroad. The first two months of war were required to secure information, establish a staff, and work out the program finally adopted. The problem was twofold—first, personnel; and, second, equipment.

Today the personnel is over 100 times that of a year ago, practically every member a skilled man who has gone through an intensive course of training. Schools of 11 different kinds have been instituted, courses of instruction laid out, and instructors secured, including foreign experts in a score of lines.

**Development of Navy.** The development of the navy during the first year of war has given the greatest satisfaction. Its growth and achievements during this period may be epitomized in the following paragraphs:

Strength of the navy today is nearly 21,000 officers and 230,000 enlisted men; strength a year ago was 4,792 officers and 77,946 enlisted men. Estimated total expenditures of the navy during first year of war: Disbursements and outstanding obligations, \$1,881,000,000.

Total naval appropriations, real and pending, \$3,333,171,955.94.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling European waters 28 days after the declaration of war.

There are now four times as many vessels in the naval service as a year ago.

Nearly 73,000 mechanics and other civilian employees are working at navy yards and stations.

When war was declared, 123 naval vessels were building or authorized, and contracts have been placed since that time for 949 vessels.

More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the navy.

Six new authorized battleships are designed to be of 41,500 tons, the largest battleships in the world.

Our 35,000-ton cruisers, 35 knots, will be the fastest in the world, their speed equalling the fastest destroyers.

Prompt repairs of 109 interned German ships, partially wrecked by their crews, added more than 700,000 tons to our available naval and merchant tonnage.

The navy has developed an American mine believed to combine all the good points of various types of mines, and is manufacturing them in quantities.

During the year the latest type of naval 16-inch gun was completed for our new battleships; it throws a projectile weighing 2,100 pounds.

Navy has in its possession now a stock of supplies sufficient for the average requirements for at least one year.

Several hundred submarine chasers, built since the war, have been delivered to the navy by 31 private concerns and six navy yards; many of these boats have crossed the Atlantic, some in severe weather.

Naval training camps have a capacity of 102,000 in summer, 94,000 men in winter.

**Shipbuilding Progress.** Up to date congress has authorized \$2,034,000,000, of which \$1,135,000,000 has been appropriated, for the United States Shipping board and Emergency Fleet corporation; on March 1, \$353,247,055.37 of this sum had been expended.

The Emergency Fleet corporation had requisitioned March 1, 425 steel vessels and contracted for 720 steel vessels, making a total of 1,145 steel ships, of an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 8,164,598 tons; it had let contracts for 490 wooden vessels, aggregating approximately 1,715,000 dead-weight tons; it had repaired and put in operation 788,000 dead-weight tonnage seized from Germany and Austria.

On March 5 the building program of the Emergency Fleet corporation was being carried on in 151 plants.

**First Year's War Cost.** Total estimated expense of the United States government in the first year of war, without loans to the allies, is \$12,067,278,679.07.

To help meet this expense, the treasury department floated \$6,616,532,300 subscriptions to Liberty bonds.

Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, War Savings certificates, and Thrift stamps issued by the treasury up to March 12, totaled \$8,560,802,052.96.

The United States government had loaned to foreign governments associated in the war on March 12, 1918, \$4,438,329,750.

To March 12 the war risk insurance bureau had issued policies for a total of \$12,465,116,500 to the armed forces.

from the light by the parachute."—A. Russell Bond, in St. Nicholas.

**Its Use.** "I see where some of the nations over there have a food substitute they call 'vision.'"  
"I suppose it is something to feed the imagination."

**Fortune Teller.**—I see some dark obstacles on your hand.  
**Householder.**—But, say, can you see any dark objects in my coal bin?

### BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Uncle Sam's Bank Is the Safest in Entire World.

You Could Not Place Your Money to Better Advantage, at Same Time Helping the Greatest Cause of Humanity.

(By BOOTH TARKINGTON.)

When we intrust our savings to a bank, we like to know that it's a sound bank. We feel safe then to leave our money in charge of that bank and its officers. They will use it in various ways which seem good to them, but we will get it all back, if the bank is sound. Yet no bank in the United States of America can be as sound as the United States itself. Therefore, when the United States government turns banker, the safest place for our money to be put is in the hands of this government. Anybody can see that, without bothering to look twice. Uncle Sam himself will take care of our money, and we'll get it back. We know that. His word is so good that we can get the money back whenever we need it, because his bonds will sell, any time, for just about what we pay for them. A few years hence, of course, they will sell for more than we pay for them.

During the time that we leave our money with Uncle Sam—what we call the Liberty Loan—he pays us interest. Well, I've had a higher per cent than he pays—not for a loan, because I had to pay taxes that reduced the per cent to 3½—but on investments. Once I made an investment that paid 19 per cent, but it only paid it once, and then the fellow who talked me into it left town without telling anybody good-bye. I've found, since then, that I can't get much better than Uncle Sam's rate in the long run. When I think I can, usually the factory has to have new boilers, after my first dividend comes in, or the ore "isn't quite the quality we had reason to expect," and I begin the long squirm to get out with something reasonably near what I put in. No; nowadays I think the government rate is about all I'm going to get from any investment which I place with regard to the investment's margin of safety. Therefore I get all I can of Uncle Sam's Liberty bonds because they are today, of all the possible investments in the whole world, absolutely the safest. Nobody except Uncle Sam will or can give us his rate and the same absolute certainty that we'll get our interest paid promptly and the principal when it is due.

That's the selfish side of it; we can't do better with the money for our selfish selves. The other side of it is that Uncle Sam uses the money for our own boys in France and our boys on the seas—our boys whose hard and terrible daily work is done so joyfully; and death always with them—dropping from the air above them, ready to strike up at them from the ground, or from the water beneath them. They hear this for us, that our ideal of freedom may not be lost forever and that we shall not become the Prussian's servant. A good interest rate and safety for the money, and safety for our ideals, and for our liberty—that's what we get when we invest in the Liberty loan!

**WORDS AND DEEDS**  
(By WALT MASON.)  
I may use language till I make Demosthenes look like a fake. I may rear up some nine feet high, and tell how I would bleed and die, if I were not so old and gray and crippled up and full of hay. I may denounce the foreign foe and tell how gladly I would go to field a shotgun in the scrap and shoot the Kaiser off the map; but if I think more of my wad than of my country and my God, the things I say won't cut much grass; my words are merely sounding brass. Our Uncle Sam is needing men; he's needing rhino by the ton; he can't conduct a high-class scrap without a lot of dough on tap. To raise the dust he asks all lads to lend him all their surplus funds, to buy his bonds—security the safest ever man will see. And if I do not gambol up, as gay and frisky as a pup, and buy the bonds till I go broke, my loyal spicels are merely smoke. Oh, boys, most any tin-horn skate can work his jawbones and orate; most any lunk can chew the rag and say nice things about the flag; but when we come right down to tacks, the patriot who's smooth as wax is he who comes, an ardent soul, for Liberty bonds to blow his roll.

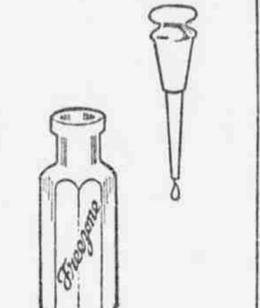
**They Bayoneted the Wounded.**  
A returned Canadian officer, in telling of an engagement in which he had taken part said: "We retook the trench from which we had been driven and found the Huns had bayoneted all our wounded when they had to get out." Those are the fellows your boy has to fight over there. Give him your whole-hearted support! Buy bonds!

**Grit Your Teeth and Buy a Bond.**  
Casualty lists are being printed in the papers and occasionally we see pictures of our wounded at the hospitals in France. War is being brought home to us in the middle West. We know now that Americans are fighting over there and this third Liberty loan should find us more willing to than ever before, and more eager, to contribute our share toward defeating the Kaiser.

Buying Liberty bonds is now as much our duty as it is their duty to grit their teeth and beat the Hun

### CORNS LIFT OUT! COSTS FEW CENTS

Drops of magic! Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little Freezone on a touchy corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it off with the fingers. No pain! Try it!



Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of discovery of the Cincinnati genius.

**The Reason.** "Why did you make an open fire in this room?" "Because I saw the grate opportunity for one."

**Cuticura Kills Dandruff.** Anoint spots of dandruff with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap, if a man; next morning if a woman. For free samples address: "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Smoking is said to calm the nerves. In other words the more a man fumes the less he frets.

Petty quarrels prolong a big war.

### Had To Quit Work Gave Up Hope of Recovery, But Doan's Restored His Health. Has Been Well Since.

J. B. Ragless, carpenter, 210 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill., says: "My back gave out completely and I had to quit work. I could hardly endure the pain in my back and nights I tossed and turned, unable to sleep. Often in the morning my back was as stiff as a board, so that I couldn't stoop to dress myself. When I did manage to bend over, everything before me turned black. My head seemed to be whirling and sometimes I was so dizzy I had to grasp something to keep from falling."

"The kidney secretions were irregular in passage, getting me up at night and the passages burned cruelly. I lost my appetite, was weak and listless and went down twenty-five pounds in weight. When I had almost given up hope, Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. Soon after, I passed an examination for life insurance and I'm glad to say my cure has lasted."

Sworn to before me, GEO. W. DEMPSTER, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

### Make The Laundress Happy



by making it possible for her to turn out beautiful, snowy white, clothes like new.

### Red Cross Ball Blue

will enable the laundress to produce fine, fresh-looking pure white clothes instead of the greenish yellow usually obtained. RED CROSS BALL BLUE always pleases.

5 cents.

At all up-to-date grocers.

**WARNING!** OUTRAGE! DAMNED THEMSELVES! Be Remotely! Be Patriotic! Let your garden be a model of your own! Buy the new...  
An ample, economical, practical, German-made and quicker than old-fashioned methods. Made for home club or commercial use. Many were disappointed in not getting an outfit last year. Report bigger demand this season. Be sure, investigate now. Write nearest factory for free catalog and price. Good Deal for Live Agents in Open Territory.  
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