

COAL TRADE NEEDS SHIPS

New England Plight, As Vessels Are Commandeered

THE MATTER AT WASHINGTON

Needs of Manufacturing Industries Desperate—Eliminating Some Suggested

Washington, Aug. 16.—President Wilson is being given a chance to come to the relief of the New England coal situation. The New England coal committee, headed by James J. Storrow of Boston, and representing all the six New England states, called upon the president by appointment and laid before him the conditions which New England is facing in consequence of the shortage of coal. The committee had no specific request to make of the president but desired to inform him thoroughly of the difficulties New England is experiencing in securing an adequate coal supply and to express the hope that he could see his way clear to use the extraordinary powers conferred upon him by law to insure a sufficient supply of soft coal for the section upon which more than any other on the Atlantic seaboard the successful issue of the war depends as far as the production of arms and ammunition, to say nothing of aeroplanes, makes for success.

The committee had an exceedingly busy time before it visited the president. A new and very alarming element has entered the situation in the sudden commandeering by the government of coal-carrying ships for military purposes. These requisitions, which have been made during the week by the shipping board, have added to the anxiety of a scarcity of coal, of cars and of vessels which already has placed New England deliveries so far behind schedule that by no human possibility can the lack be made up before cold weather sets in. As one high government official admitted to a member of the coal committee: "I can easily see a situation in which not only will many New England shops shut down but of the public utilities will be compelled to cease operations."

I. W. W. THREATENS TO CALL GENERAL STRIKE

Unless Five Demands Are Met in Washington, Idaho and Montana

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 16.—Unless five specific demands are granted by Aug. 20, the Industrial Workers of the World will call a general strike in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, according to a statement yesterday by James Rowan, district secretary of the organization.

DENIES EVERY APPEAL

New York City District Exemption Board Makes No Exceptions

New York, Aug. 16.—The district board for the city of New York at its forenoon meeting to-day denied every appeal by applicants for exemption or discharge from the national army. Fifteen appeals were thus denied and eight direct applications for industrial exemption also were denied.

A number of the appealers alleged sole dependence on the part of wives and parents. The board held other means of support were available. In one case the wife had parents in another city with whom she could live. A son, who said his mother, deserted by her husband 13 years ago, was dependent upon him had his claim denied, the board ruling that so long as the husband was alive the son was not the sole support.

A bride of May, 1917, will not prevent her husband from going to the front, as the board ruled it had not been shown she was unable to support herself. In another case where a wife was a strong, healthy woman and had been earning eighteen dollars a week, her husband's claim was denied.

15 GERMAN SOCIALISTS HELD

They Are Arrested by Federal Agents in South Dakota

Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 16.—Fifteen German Socialists were arrested by federal officers Tuesday in Hutchinson county, charged with violating the espionage act and attempting to obstruct the operation of the selective draft law, in signing a petition to the county sheriff demanding a referendum on the law. The men when arraigned before a United States commissioner waived examination and were bound over to the federal district court in \$1,000 bail.

INSTANT ACTION SURPRISES MANY HERE

The grocer's story surprises local people: "I had had stomach trouble. All food seemed to sour and form gas. Was always constipated. Nothing helped until I tried buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ika. ONE SPOONFUL astonished me with its INSTANT action." Because Adler-ika flushes the ENTIRE alimentary tract it relieves ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas and prevents appendicitis. It has QUICKEST action of anything we ever sold. Cummings & Lewis, druggists, 54 North Main Street.—Adv.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINAL COMBINATION

And one that had long been needed and had not seemed to be possible, is Hood's Sarsaparilla taken before eating. These two great medicines supplement each other in purifying and enriching the blood, strengthening and toning the nerves, putting life into the body and color into the face. Taken in conjunction, they are the ideal remedy for the blood and nerves. All druggists.

C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.—Adv.

CHINESE SEIZE AUSTRIAN SHIPS AT SHANGHAI

Vessels Are Not Damaged—The Total Tonnage Seized Is Given as 18,000.

Shanghai, China, Aug. 16.—Three Austrian merchantmen interned in the harbor have been taken over by Chinese naval forces. The ships were undamaged and no resistance was offered. The German and Austrian ships now taken over have an aggregate tonnage of 18,000.

SHIP QUARREL IN SENATE

Flare-Back of Goethals-Denman Row Causes Early Adjournment

Washington, Aug. 16.—A flare-back of the Goethals-Denman shipbuilding controversy caused some hot words in the Senate yesterday and led to premature adjournment.

Senator Phelan asked permission to print in the record a statement by William Denman, the former shipping board chairman. Senator Smoot promptly objected, declaring that President Wilson had closed the case and that the Senate should not re-open it. Senator Phelan replied that he only acted in fairness to a man who forced down the price of steel and saved the government million of dollars.

Senator Lodge, presiding, pounded for order as the debate warmed up and remarked that "if this thing were fastened on the Senate there will be a good many more things said."

The incident was closed by a motion to adjourn by Senator Martin, the Democratic leader who said the "Denman-Goethals row" had already taken up enough of the country's time and that he and others were sick and tired of it.

GREAT ARMIES ARE MASSING IN CHINA

Clash Between North and South Provinces in Vicinity of Chaonan Is Considered Probable.

Amoy, China, Aug. 16.—Large bodies of troops of the northern and southern Chinese armies are being concentrated in the vicinity of Chaonan, a town near the coast in Fukien province, 40 miles north of Swatow. A clash between the opposing forces is considered probable.

Sporting Notes

Eddie Plank, the veteran left hander, has retired permanently from baseball, as a report from Fielder Jones announced Tuesday. The reason for retiring is that the strain of baseball is beginning to tell on him. He pitched his last game against Washington a week ago, when he lost an 11-inning encounter with Johnson by the score of 1 to 0.

Cadore, a Brooklyn National League pitcher, has passed the physical examination of the new draft army. He was waived exemption and said that he was ready to quit baseball and would fight on a moment's notice.

By winning the second encounter of Tuesday's double-header with New York, Johnson, the Senator pitcher, registered his 17th straight win.

Six home runs featured Tuesday's double-header between Brooklyn and New York, four of them being made in the first game.

Jackson, the Pittsburg left fielder, was kept busy in Tuesday's engagement between Pittsburg and Chicago, having seven putouts to his credit.

The war is already making a big inroad in major league baseball. Among the stars who have already signed up for Uncle Sam's army are: Gowdy, the Braves' catcher, Jacobson and Sloan of the Browns, Manager Barry of the Red Sox, Hobbitts, also of the Red Sox team; Witt, the Athletic shortstop; Lewis and Shorten of the Red Sox team; and Bates, third sacker of the Athletics.

Orth has umpired his last game in the National league, having thrown his right kneecap out of joint recently, this making the third time that such an accident has happened to him.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Philadelphia—Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.

At Cleveland—Chicago 5, Cleveland 4 (10 innings).

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	70	43	.621
Boston	66	42	.611
Cleveland	61	54	.530
Detroit	58	54	.518
New York	53	55	.509
Washington	51	58	.468
Philadelphia	41	65	.387
St. Louis	42	71	.372

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At New York—(First game) Brooklyn 3, New York 2; (second game) New York 7, Brooklyn 1.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 3, Cincinnati 2.

At Boston—Boston 3, Philadelphia 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	68	35	.660
Philadelphia	57	46	.553
St. Louis	57	52	.523
Cincinnati	56	56	.513
Chicago	56	53	.509
Brooklyn	52	53	.498
Boston	45	56	.446
Pittsburg	33	71	.330

OPPOSES POPE'S PROPOSAL

Lloyd George Declares Victory of Democracy is Issue of War

ONE THING BRITISH ARE FIGHTING FOR

The Press Considers Pope's Peace Offer Most Untimely

London, Aug. 16.—"We are fighting for one thing, victory of democracy over aggression," declared Premier Lloyd George in an address to-day.

His utterance was regarded as especially significant in view of the peace proposals from the pope.

The premier was discussing the programme of the labor party when reference to the terms of the allies was made, but the restoration of the allied basis of victory at this time was greeted as the government's informal answer to the pope.

Lloyd George appeared at the Liberal was committee's luncheon to Premier Holman of New South Wales.

Adding to his statement of what England is fighting for, he declared nothing in the programme of labor is attainable if the Allies should be beaten.

Under the heading "The Great Peace Offensive," the Evening Standard this afternoon says:

"It (the pope's appeal) shows that Germany is working with might and main to get peace before the full weight of the United States is felt on the battlefield. The pope must be singularly ill informed as to the state of public feeling among the allies.

The Westminster Gazette deprecates the hasty assumption that the pope's appeal is the result of German intrigue, but points out the futility of such proposals so long as Germany approves of the kaiser's declaration to former Ambassador Gerard that there is "no longer any international law."

The Pall Mall Gazette asks: "What security is the allies to receive of the fulfillment of such terms mentioned by the pope, so long as Germany retains the power to break treaties and her long series of crimes go unpunished?"

Characterizing the appeal as incomparable folly, the Globe says:

"The foolish buzzings of the Vatican will provoke nothing but laughter and contempt."

The press comment of to-day does not show the resentment that appeared when German peace feels came. It is pointed out, however, that immediate peace negotiations are of supreme importance to Germany.

Whether the allied nations reply directly depends on the nature of the communication. If it calls for reply, an answer may be made through speeches delivered before parliamentary bodies.

If the allies finally and officially decide to reject or ignore the pope's proposals it is nevertheless realized much work done in Russia during the past months may have to be done over again.

The peace appeal, it is feared, will again arouse the pro-peace and pro-German elements in Russia. The tireless work of Premier Kerensky is just beginning to bear fruit. The army has been fighting with commendable valor, and the recalcitrant elements have for the moment been stilled.

DO WITHOUT BEEF AND BACON.

Canadians Serve Fish Instead of Meats at the Hotels—Next Will Be Friday.

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—The first of the beefless-baconless two days a week ordered by Food Controller Hanna was Tuesday. Most of the hotels and restaurants observed the regulation in full, serving fish instead of the meat. The public took it good naturedly, those who asked for bacon and beef doing so mostly as a joke. No penalties for violation of the regulation will be enforced this week, but offenders will be prosecuted thereafter.

WAGES RISE \$4,000,000.

Increase Amounting to That Total Annually Secured Last Year.

New York, Aug. 16.—Wage increases amounting to \$4,000,000 annually were obtained by the members of the International Typographical union in the last fiscal year, the union announced yesterday. Gross earnings of members of the union during the last year amounted to \$66,652,431. The membership increased 1119 and twelve more subordinate unions were added.

BOSTON'S NEW DRAFT RULE.

Will Not Exempt Man if Relatives Can Support Wife.

Boston, Aug. 16.—The draft boards of appeal have announced a set of rules, one of which is that exemption cannot be claimed in the case of married men with children if relatives are "able or likely to support the family left behind." The rule does not go into effect unless adopted by the local exemption board.

Four Per Cent on New England Loan.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Indications were yesterday that the new \$4,000,000,000 bond issue for an allied loan, to be authorized at the present session of Congress, might bear four per cent interest.

No official announcement has come from Secretary McAdoo, but it is known that an advance of one-half per cent over the interest rate of the first allied loan has been discussed in the cabinet and in Congress.

Some members of Congress are urging raising the interest rate in order that they may be taxed.

THEATRES DEMOCRATIZED.

Russia's State-Subsidized Places are on Democratic Basis.

Petrograd, Aug. 16.—Correspondence.—Russia's universal democratization is embracing the former imperial, now state, theatre, which heretofore have been governed autocratically by a general director, who was a nominee of the emperor and was subject to the now abolished ministry of the court. The last general director was M. Teliskovsky, who rendered considered artistic services to the stage, but provoked complaints by his despotism and by the extravagance with which he expended the \$1,500,000 state subsidy.

Feodor Golovine, liquidating commissary of the ministry of the court, has issued an order establishing the future direction of the state theatres on a democratic basis. The basic principle is majority rule in artistic, economic and social affairs by councils elected by the artists, musicians, employes and workmen.

The office of general director of state theatres is abolished, the director being replaced by a plenipotentiary commissary of the provisional government. Every theatre troupe will elect its own artistic repertory committee, which will decide what is to be staged and how it is to be staged, and will distribute roles.

The existing theatre literary committees will be reformed and will constitute part of the artistic repertory committees. Each literary committee will consist of three persons who have accomplished something notable in literary, dramatic or critical work. The literary committees will be obliged to read and present a written report on every play or opera submitted. This will reform the existing abuse under which many promising plays go unread because the author has no influence.

These reforms mean complete theatre autonomy. The reformed theatre will be run by its staff. The French Michailoff theatre of Petrograd which exists mainly for the recreation of diplomats, is excluded from the reform. As a large part of its employes are French, a special law must be drafted for its government. There is a strong democratic agitation in favor of abolishing the French theatre as costly and unnecessary.

Not only the government stage is being reformed. As result of the abolition of the censorship, forty-one Petrograd factories and workshops lately sent delegates to a congress, which decided to found a great workmen's theatre on the lines of the socialistic theatre of Dr. Bruno Wille in Berlin.

Another new foundation is the Free theatre, which will produce for workingmen at nominal prices the comedies of Ostrovsky, the atmosphere drama of Anton Tchekhoff, and the works of Wilde, Engel, Andreyev, Shaw and other modern dramatists. First rate artists from state and private theatres have promised to perform periodically without pay or for nominal remuneration. For the present the Free theatre will be without its own buildings; and performances will be held in succession in different factory buildings and warehouses.

"A renaissance of the Russian drama on the principles of the revolution is the next step in our artistic regeneration," says Maxim Gorky.

PENALTY OF LIBERTY.

A Lesson John Ruskin Learned in His Early Childhood.

In the matter of discipline John Ruskin's mother was a Spenserian before Spencer. "Let your penalties," says that austere philosopher, "be like the penalties inflicted by inanimate nature, inevitable. The hot cinder burns a child the first time he seizes it. It burns him the second time. It burns him every time, and he very soon learns not to touch the hot cinder." That was Mrs. Ruskin's method. To illustrate her way of teaching lessons, Ruskin used to tell the following incident of his early childhood, which his mother was fond of relating.

"One evening, when I was yet in my nurse's arms, I wanted to touch the tea urn, which was boiling merrily. It was an early taste for bronzes, I suppose, but I was resolute about it. My mother bade me keep my fingers back. I insisted on putting them forward. My nurse would have taken me away from the urn, but my mother said:

"Let him touch it, nurse."

"So I touched it, and that was my first lesson in the meaning of the word 'liberty.' It was the first piece of liberty I got, and the last that for some time I asked for."—Youth's Companion.

HELGOLAND.

Centuries ago Helgoland, in the North sea, was at least five times its present size, and a place of no little importance. Like so many islands, it had a peculiar attraction for the peoples of the surrounding mainland. They stood in awe of it, and mythology early claimed it for its own. Here the Forest, the god of justice, had a temple, as had also, according to another tradition, the goddess Heha, a special object of veneration among the Angles of the mainland. Later on it was the realm of the pagan king, Redbad, and it was his wife that St. Willibrod came, in the seventh century, preaching Christianity.

WHEAT PRICE BOARD NAMED

H. A. Garfield of Williams College Its Chairman

T. N. VAIL NEW YORK MEMBER

Labor Represented by James W. Sullivan of Brooklyn

Washington, Aug. 16.—Creation of a food administration grain corporation with \$50,000,000 capital to conduct government wheat purchases and sales was officially announced yesterday.

To carry on the gigantic work the president appointed three committees—the wheat purchasing division, the price fixing board, the United States millers' committee and those who will conduct the buying at the different terminal points in the country.

The great machinery for wheat control is now practically perfected.

The allies have agreed to make their wheat purchases from the government grain corporation, advancing money and thus relieving the United States from part of the burden of financing the purchases of the country's entire 1917 wheat harvest.

The corporation will open agencies at all the principal terminals and transactions will be carried on with the usual dealers through the regular channels.

In reselling the wheat to the allies the government will merely charge a nominal percentage to cover cost of operation. Domestic dealers who refuse to sell at the government fixed price will be summarily dealt with under the licensing powers in the bill.

The principal millers will first be supplied with the wheat they need for domestic consumption.

Members named for the various boards, the wheat price fixing committee being first, are:

H. A. Garfield, Williams college, chairman.

Charles J. Barrett, Union City, Ga., president Farmers' union.

William N. Doak, Roanoke, Va., vice-president Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Eugene E. Funk, president National Corn association, Bloomington, Ill.

Edward F. Ladd, president North Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo, N. D.

R. Goodwyn Rhett, president Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Charleston, S. C.

J. W. Shortbill, secretary National Council of Farmers' Cooperative association, York, Neb.

James W. Sullivan, American Federation of Labor, Brooklyn.

L. J. Tabor, master Ohio state grange, Barnesville, O.

Frank W. Tausig, chairman federal tariff commission, Washington, D. C.

Theodore N. Vail, president American Telephone & Telegraph company, New York City.

Henry J. Waters, president Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

The wheat purchasing division of the food administration will consist of the following members:

Chairman, Herbert Hoover; president, Julius Barnes, Duluth, Minn.; treasurer, Gates W. McGarrath, president Mechanics and Metals National bank, New York City; vice-president, F. G. Crowell, Kansas City; transportation director, Edward Chambers, Chicago, vice-president Santa Fe railroad; counsel, Judge Curtis H. Lindley, San Francisco, and J. W. Shortbill.

The United States millers' committee, to co-operate with the food administration in negotiating voluntary regulation of the milling industry, will comprise the following:

Chairman, James F. Bell, Minneapolis; secretary, A. P. Husband, Chicago; northwest, Albert C. Loring, Minneapolis; southwest, Andrew R. Hunt, Kansas City, Kan.; southeast, E. M. Kelly, Nashville, St. Louis and Illinois, Samuel Plant, St. Louis; Ohio valley, Mark N. Mammel, Toledo; Chicago and Milwaukee, Bernard A. Eckhart, Chicago; Pacific coast, Theodore B. Wilcox, Portland.

A Grievous Error

A Labor Day Story

By EDWARD MACFARLAND

Little Mamie Swift was taken very ill in the night, and her father was called up to go for the doctor. Swift feared the child would die and began to trot. From trotting he increased his pace to a run.

He was perfectly unaware that he might be taken for a suspicious character, tearing along at night, cutting corners to make short cuts and his general appearance, to say the least, disheveled.

He heard footsteps behind him, and they were gaining on him. But he thought nothing about it, for his mind was on his sick child. Suddenly the pursuer clapped a hand on his shoulder and handcuffs on his wrist.

"What's this?" he asked, astonished.

"You're wanted," replied a policeman.

"Let me go. My child is sick, and I must get a doctor."

"Oh, the doctor racket has been worked too often! It's no good."

Swift was in agony, but could do nothing. He was taken to a police station, where a complaint of burglary was entered against him. A woman came to the station, looked at the prisoner and said, "That's the man," and went away.

Meanwhile the mother waited for the return of her husband with the doctor. Morning came, but neither Swift nor the doctor came. As the sun rose the child died. Then to complete the mother's agony word came from her husband that while running for the doctor he had been mistaken for a burglar and arrested.

During the day the tolls tightened around Swift. The rogues' gallery was ransacked for his picture, and the photograph of a criminal named Jack Dowlen, who was the image of Swift, was found. The woman who had identified the prisoner the night before looked at him again and was sure it was the man she had caught opening her bureau drawers and, on being discovered, had run.

There was never a clearer case against a man. Had he been a gentleman he could have proved that burglary was not in his line, but he was a plain workingman and could only prove that his name was on the rolls of the Carpenters' union in good and regular standing. But this did not save him. He was convicted of burglary and sentenced to six years in state prison.

The day he was sent up his wife came to see him. She knew he was innocent and had sworn that he had been with her five minutes before the alleged burglary had been committed and that he had left her to go for a doctor to attend their sick child. The story would have elicited sympathy if it had been believed, but it was not. What was the testimony of a burglar's wife worth? Nothing.

"Well, Tom," she said to him, "this is hard, isn't it?"

"Yes, Mary, it is."

"Why don't they find a way to avoid such mistakes?"

"I don't know. I suppose they can't."

"Maybe some day the union will have persons whose business it will be to ferret out such cases as appear among their members."

"I hope it will."

"Well, Tom, keep up a good heart. I'll work for the children."

The convict was too disheartened to make any response to his wife's hopefulness. All he said was if he'd been let go on for the doctor the child might be alive now.

Swift had served a year in prison when one night a burglar was caught red handed in a burglary. He happened to be taken to the same station Swift had been taken to when arrested on his way for the doctor. The man at the desk looked at him in surprise.

"Great Scott, man," he exclaimed, "I haven't heard of your breaking jail!"

"I haven't broken jail," said the man sulkily.

"You were sent up a year ago. That I'll swear to. What's your name?"

"Oh, I'm Patsy Wolf. I might as well own up. I've been before the court so many times I couldn't fool anybody."

The sergeant looked puzzled.

Learn to Know Regal Shoes

You owe yourself something if you've not yet made the acquaintance of Regals. You have foot comfort coming to you, such as you never thought possible.

There's more to Regals than just talk. They prove out in actual wear. Try it. Buy one pair, and see if you don't forget foot worries.

Regals—at this store—are the most reasonable priced shoe you can buy.

Come in and see.

Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers
122 North Main Street Phone 66-W

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Few Drops on a Corn or Callus

Instantly stops pain and they lift right off with fingers.



This tiny bottle holds the wonder of wonders. It contains an almost magical drug called freezeone. It is a compound made from ether.

Apply a few drops of this freezeone upon a tender, aching corn or a hardened callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you just lift it off with the fingers. It doesn't hurt one particle.

You feel no pain or soreness when applying freezeone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the skin.

Just ask in any drug store for a small bottle of freezeone. This will cost but a few cents but will positively rid your poor, suffering feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, or the tough calluses on bottom of feet.

Women! Keep a tiny bottle on the dresser and never let a corn ache twice.—Adv.

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