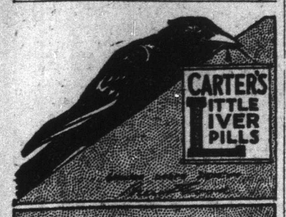
FINEST VESSEL ON THE ALASKA ROUTE WRECKED

All Passengers of Mariposa Loaded Safely.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 18.—The Alaska Steamship Company's steamship Mariposa, one of the finest vessels on the Alaska route, was wrecked on Stralis Island, Summer Sound, Southeastern Alaska today, according to advices received tonight by the Chamber of Commerce here. It was said that all of the ship's 265 passengers were landed safely.



The Best Habit In The World

is the habit of health. The way to get it is to train your bowels, through the liver, to act naturally, at a fixed time, every day.

Take one pill regularly (more only if necessary) until you succeed. Then you can stop taking them, without trouble or annoyance.

This has been the good-health rule for 50 years.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature Brent Good

Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood.

Carter's Iron Pills

will help this condition.

NUXATED IRON

"See! That Nuxated Iron Works Like Magic!"

Makes Strong Vigorous Iron Men and Beautiful, Healthy Rosy Cheeked Women and Children.

Dr. James Louis Bayes, for fifteen years Adjunct Professor New York Homeopathic Medical College says: "There is nothing like organic iron—Nuxated Iron—to put youthful strength and power into the veins of the weak, run-down, infirm or aged. To be absolutely sure that my patients get real organic iron and not some form of the metallic variety, I always prescribe Nuxated Iron in its original packages. Nuxated Iron will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous run-down folks 100% in two weeks time in many instances. *Dispensed by all druggists.*

Doctors Recommend BON-OPTO For the Eyes.

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye trouble, and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guarantee by all druggists.

CONSTIPATION INSTANTLY RELIEVED.

ABBEY Effervescent Salts

PROMOTE A CLEAR SKIN With Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. They afford complete satisfaction to all who rely upon them. Sample of each free with 32-page book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. S, Boston.

ANNOYING SYMPTOMS

How Heat Flashes, Dizzy Spells and Other Bad Feelings at Change of Life May Be Relieved.

Richmond, Va.—"After taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new woman. I always had a headache during the Change of Life and was also troubled with other bad feelings common at that time—dizzy spells, nervous feelings and heat flashes. Now I am in better health than I ever was and recommend your remedies to all my friends."—Mrs. Lena Wynn, 2812 E. O. street, Richmond, Va.

While Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, the annoying symptoms which accompany it may be controlled, and normal health restored by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness.

Rheumatism

Muscular and Inflammatory—stiff and swollen joints, pains in the back, etc., promptly relieved. This potent, penetrating oil goes straight to the seat of the trouble; drives out the disease and establishes a normal condition. The standard family remedy for rheumatism for generations.

Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil

25c. a Bottle

PROBERS DECIDE PACKERS' GAINS WERE VERY HIGH

Davies Co. and Matthews-Blackwell Made Extraordinary Profits.

WENT TO EIGHTY PER CENT

Packers Held Responsible for the Present High Prices of Hogs.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—That the profits made by the William Davies Company, Limited, and Matthews-Blackwell, Limited, particularly the former, were exceptionally high during the war period, and yielded "an extraordinary return upon the capital invested," is the striking statement made in the report of the commission appointed to investigate further the businesses of these two companies. The commission, which consists of G. F. Henderson, K.C., chairman, and Messrs. A. B. Brodie and G. F. Clarkson, has made an unanimous report to Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor.

Profits made, according to the report of the commission, ran as high as 80 per cent on the money invested. The commissioners, in closing their report, draw attention in concise form to its salient features. They say:

"(a) That the profits made during the war period were exceptionally high and yielded an extraordinary return upon the capital invested. In the year 1916 the trading profits of the Davies Company were equal to 80 per cent on its investment in packing house plants and retail stores. War taxes, however, are repayable out of these profits.

High Percentage Boosted.

"(b) That these exceptionally high profits were due to an extraordinary expansion in the volume of business done, as well as to an increase in the percentage of profits earned upon sales.

"(c) That the increased volume of business done was almost entirely attributable to export sales, principally to the British war office. These sales yielded a high percentage of profit.

"(d) That in respect to its export business with the British war office the Davies Company for a considerable period of time enjoyed the advantage of a fixed minimum selling price, a concession granted, so far as we could learn, to no other packer. It was suggested during the inquiry that this concession might have been obtained by Sir Joseph Flavelle, whose occupancy of a public position would facilitate his so doing. The evidence of Sir Joseph is that he took no part in the negotiations which resulted in the granting of this concession, and the cable correspondence indicates that it resulted from a business negotiation influenced only by business considerations.

Boosted Hog Prices.

"(e) That the present high price of hog profits in Canada is premarily due to the high prices paid by packers for live hogs in Canada; this in turn is the result of aggressive competition between the packers to fill the insistent demand for hog products created by the war.

"(f) That upon the sale of hog products to retail stores and distributors in Canada, the Davies Company in 1916 made a profit of three-fifths of a cent per pound, and in 1917 a profit of two-fifths of a cent per pound. The actual profits per pound of the Matthews-Blackwell Company, Limited, are not ascertainable, but having regard to its earnings they could not have exceeded these figures.

"(g) That out of every dollar paid by the public in the purchase of hog products in the Davies Company's retail stores, 19 to 21 cents represents the cost of operating such stores and the expenses of delivery to customers.

Public Demand the Best.

"(h) That in considering the present prices of bacon in Canada, it must be remembered that the packer had to dispose of the whole animal. During the period of the war it would seem that there has been a larger domestic demand for the choicer cuts, such as bacon. As the demand for bacon has increased the demands for the other parts of the animal have lessened in proportion, thus throwing upon the parts from which bacon is manufactured an unusual proportion of the cost of the whole. A careful study of the statements already given is necessary to a proper appreciation of the fact.

"While during the whole of the period in question the main object of each company appears to have been to do as large a volume of business as possible, and to obtain for itself the profits upon it, no effort would appear to have been made by either, at any time, to come together with a view to keeping down the price of live hogs in Canada.

"In conclusion, we desire to record the fact that both companies did all in their power to facilitate our work and that of our accountants."

Arriving at Profits.

The commissioners in their main report state that the profits shown by the Davies Company are arrived at after deduction of the annual bonuses paid to employees, these bonuses being regarded as an increase in salary and wages paid. On this basis the percentages of profits obtained on sales of the four years ending March 31, 1917, were: For the fiscal year ending March, 1914, sales amounted to $10,774,274, from which profits of $15,521, equal to .14 per cent, were earned. For the fiscal year ending March, 1915, sales amounted to $16,883,111, upon which profits of $484,631, or 2.87 per cent, were earned. For the fiscal year ending March, 1916, sales amounted to $25,135,468, upon which profits of $1,335,454, or 5.22 per cent, were earned. For the fiscal year ending March, 1917, sales amounted to $21,080,632, upon which profits of $1,634,161, or 3.99 per cent, were earned.

"From the above figures," says the report, "it is at once apparent that the large increase in profits for the years 1916 and 1917 resulted in part from increased sales and in part from higher percentage of profits to sales in the two years. Upon analysis it appears that the increase in sales is principally in the export business, and that the segregation of profits, as between domestic and export business, is a matter of primary importance."

Comparison by Years.

The report shows that during the year 1914, the Davies Company made profits of $70,857 on meat products sold to the Canadian public, $48,867 on specialties and cooked meats, $1,570 on produce purchased in the United States and sold outside of Canada. On English exports they sustained a loss of $103,768.

In 1915 the company made profits of $119,463 on meat products sold to the Canadian public, $176,836 on specialties and cooked meats, $2,718 (loss) on produce purchased in the United States and sold outside of Canada, and $220,825 profits on English exports.

In 1916 the company made profits of $107,034 on meat sold to the Canadian public, $122,837 on specialties and cooked meats, $14,773 on produce purchased in the United States and sold outside of Canada, and $1,180,503 on English exports.

In 1917 the company made profits of $178,114 on meat products sold to the Canadian public, $142,840 on specialties and cooked meats, $46,528 on produce purchased in the United States, and $1,416,041 on English exports.

Percentage of Profits.

The percentage of total profits during the four years on meat products sold to the Canadian public was 12.7 per cent; on specialties and cooked meats, 13.2 per cent; on produce purchased in the United States and sold outside of Canada, 1.6 per cent; and on English exports, 72.5 per cent.

The commissioners point out that subsequent to August, 1916, the two companies investigated went for the first time into the Chicago market. This may have had some effect in increasing prices in the United States.

"The fact must be borne in mind," says the report, "that the Canadian companies received in the British market one price for Canadian products and a different price for their American products, and we feel that even if they had not entered the United States market the demand for United States products which they filled would no doubt have been filled by American packers."

Davies Company's Advantage.

"It is noteworthy," continues the report, "that during the period from August, 1916, to February, 1917, the Davies Company enjoyed the very distinct advantage over its competitors of having a fixed minimum price, which unquestionably gave it greater assurance in making its purchases of live hogs. From a perusal of the cable correspondence leading up to the granting of the concession it would appear that in June, 1916, the company became apprehensive as to the effect upon the market of the arrival in Great Britain of accumulated supplies of foreign bacon, and in order to protect itself against loss in event of a declining market it stipulated for, and obtained the concession, continuing to enjoy it after the foreign situation had become adjusted. So far as we can learn, no other company in Canada or the United States enjoyed this advantage. Having a guarantee that it would receive cost for its products the Davies Company could not lose in a declining market, but in an advancing market every chance was in its favor to make profits which were limited only by the prices prevailing in Great Britain at the time. The Davies Company and the Matthews-Blackwell Company were the principal dealers in Canadian hog products in the English market.

Influence Selling Price?

"We have no direct evidence that they were in a position to influence the selling price of products in England, but owing to the urgent demand for hog products which then existed, it seems to follow that their influence in that regard must have been importance. The Davies Company's chief competitor, the Matthews-Blackwell Company, was not aware of the concession granted to the Davies Company, but had such confidence in the prospects for higher prices in Great Britain that it met the competition of the Davies Company for live hogs without hesitation. It was suggested during the inquiry that this concession might have been obtained by Sir Joseph Flavelle, whose occupancy of a public position would facilitate his so doing. The evidence of Sir Joseph Flavelle is that he took no part in the negotiations which resulted in the granting of this concessions, and the cable correspondence indicates that it resulted from a business negotiation influenced only by business conditions."

The Enormous Profits.

This statement shows for the William Davies Company an investment at the beginning of 1914 of $1,314,243, on which a profit was made, before deduction of interest, of $268,269.60, or 20.41 per cent of the investment. After deduction of interest the percentage of profit to investment was 6.89. In 1915, on an investment of $1,351,840 profits before deduction of interest on borrowed money were 56.80 per cent, and after deduction 43.82. In 1916 the investment was $1,744,251, profits before deduction of interest on borrowed money, etc., 93.76 per cent, and after deduction 80.02 per cent; profits earned for the period from April 1 to August 11, 1917, appear before deduction of interest to have been at the rate of approximately 46 per cent per annum of the investment and 30 per cent per annum after deduction of interest.

The Other Firm's Profits.

A similar statement in reference to the Matthews-Blackwell Company shows that on an investment of $2,107,147 in 1914, which had increased to $2,129,882 in 1916 the percentage of profits to investment before deduction of interest was, in 1913, 12.77; in 1914, 3.88; in 1915, 21.06, and in 1916, 31.87. Deduction of interest reduced the profits in 1913 to 6.49; in 1914 to 2.89; in 1915, to 14.06, and in 1916 to 25.16. Profits earned from November 1, 1916, to August 6, 1917, were approximately at the rate of 52 per cent per annum on the investment, before deduction of interest and 45 per cent after.

Dealing with the statements made by a former employee of the Davies Company to the effect that the company adopted a fraudulent system of keeping bacon intended for shipment to the war office, known as the "post cure," the commissioners say that after a thorough investigation into this subject no evidence has been adduced which warrants such a suggestion.

Cured in Half Time.

"The Davies Company had as far back as 1902 adopted a new and secret process whereby their product could be sufficiently cured for shipment in two weeks, the completion of the cure taking place while the product was in transit. In view of the fact that the process customarily adopted in Chicago and other packing house centres would seem to require a period of one month, the Davies process obviously gave the company a great advantage over its competitors. The new process, however, had a disadvantage in that it was of such a nature that it required prompt delivery to the smoke-house after arrival in Great Britain. Failing prompt delivery, deterioration would set in with consequent loss to the company.

"When transportation difficulties became acute and when the greater demand necessitated a greater spread of time for delivery, the Davies company met the difficulties by providing additional vat accommodation at both Toronto and Montreal, and, as far as possible, treated all export bacon to the post cure process.

Held for Good Market.

The main object of this further pickling process was to prevent deterioration, but there was, of course, the further advantage in that it enabled the company to hold the products for a longer period of time, and not only to make deliverries as called for, but to take advantage of what proved to be a continuously advancing market. **Incidentally there was a substantial gain in weight since it is a fact, at least up to a certain point, that the longer the product remains in a state of saturation, the more weight it takes on.** It is only fair to point out, however, that the Davies company method of cure is of shorter duration than that of most other companies and in spite of that the evidence shows that the gain in weight of the Davies products, after being treateed to the the 'post cure' process, is not greater (if as much) as the gain in weight obtained by other packers in the ordinary course of business."

The report contains a detailed analysis of the cost of curing hog products, showing that hams sold wholesale for 32c per pound, the product of hogs costing 18c per pound caused the packer a loss of .95c per pound. The retail stores sell this ham at 35c to 38c per pound.

"The above condition," says the report, "is attributable to the fact that for the last seven or eight months there has been a surplus supply of hams on the market, forcing the packers to dispose of them without a profit, if not at a loss, in order to insure consumption. At the same time the margin obtained by the retailers is not sufficient to cover their cost of distribution, except on maximum prices, which gives him a margin of 6c a pound to cover the same."

YANKEE CAPTAIN FOOLS SUBMARINE COMMANDER BY USE OF SMUDGES

An Atlantic Port, Nov. 19.—A smudge lighted on the hatches of an American freighter saved the vessel from an attack by a German submarine recently, according to officers of the steamer, which arrived here yesterday. Shortly after leaving an European port the ship's watch sighted a submarine approaching, well out of the water. The captain instantly ordered small fires kindled on the hatches, using material which was almost noncombustible, but which produced a heavy pall of smoke.

When the submarine came near the steamer was stopped. The captain informed the commander of the U-boat that he had a cargo of explosives and that on account of the fire he was about to abandon the ship. The submarine immediately departed, its commander evidently believing that an explosion was imminent. The fires were then put out and the steamer proceeded.

A ROTHSCHILD KILLED.

London, Nov. 19.—Major Evelyn De Rothschild, son of the late Leopold De Rothschild, has been killed in Palestine. He was in the same regiment as his cousin, the Honorable Neil Primrose, son of the Earl of Rosebery, who died recently of wounds received in the Palestine fighting.

HAIG PREPARING ANOTHER DRIVE TOWARD ROULERS

Tremendous Firing in Flanders Indicates Dash Is Impending.

PETAIN TO MOVE FORWARD

Present Week May Witness Two Important Moves on West Front.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Associated Press carries the following:

Again the artillery duel on the Flanders front has reached tremendous proportions, and it is not unlikely that Field Marshal Haig has in preparation another dash froward from the region of Passchendaele toward the town of Roulers and the important railway line serving the German front from the North Sea eastward. The Germans, anticipating another of the irresistible operations of the British commander-in-chief, are directing their heavy gunfire on the positions in the neighborhood of Passchendaele and Langemarck and south of the Polygon wood.

To the south the big guns of the French and the Germans also are active along the Chemin-des-Dames, and the present week doubtless will witness another attempt by Gen. Petain's army here to press farther forward toward Laon.

ATTACK IN THE OPEN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in Flanders tonight reads:

"At dawn today a strong hostile raiding party attacked our trenches in the neighborhood of Gillemont farm, southeast of Epehy, and effected an entry at certain points. We counter-attacked across the open, and after sharp fighting ejected the enemy and captured a few prisoners.

"The enemy also raided our trenches early this morning southeast of Havrincourt. Some of our men are missing. On the battlefront the usual artillery activity continued on both sides."

An artillery duel of considerable intensity is in progress on the Flanders front, according to today's early war office statement.

The only infantry operation mentioned was a trench raid near Monchy in the Arras section. The statement reads:

"Early last night Lancashire and Highland troops successfully raided the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of Monchy-le-Preux, capturing a few prisoners.

"The artillery activity on the battlefront continues on both sides. The enemy's artillery fire is directed principally upon our positions in neighborhood of Passchendaele and Langemarck and south of Polygon wood."

Hold Friday's Gains.

"During the day," says Saturday's official report from British headquarters in Flanders, "the ground captured by us last night north and northwest of Passchendaele has been consolidated. The hostile artillery has again shown considerable activity east and northwest of Ypres.

"Highland troops carried out a successful raid this morning south of the Scarpe River."

WILL LIMIT PROFITS ON FRUITS, VEGETABLES, SAYS HON. MR. MEIGHEN

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—In addition to having limited profits on flour to 25c per barrel, and to having established control of the packing industry and confiscating all profits on the latter over 15 per cent as well as half the profits between seven and fifteen per cent, the Government is now taking steps to limit profits on the sale of fruit and vegetables to not more than 12½ per cent. This announcement was made for the first time last night by Hon. Arthur Meighen at he Unionist convention at Portage la Prairie.

BURIED AT NEWBURY.

NEWBURY, Nov. 18.—The funeral of Miss Hanna Sheppard was held from the home of W. O. Kraft. The only surviving member of the family is a brother, John, of Petrolea.

WILSON APPROVES LLOYD GEORGE'S PLAN FOR UNITY

London, Nov. 18.—Col. E. M. House, head of the American mission, has received a cablegram from President Wilson, stating emphatically that the United States Government considers that unity of plan and control between all the Allies and the United States is essential in order to achieve a just and permanent peace.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Although no formal announcement on the subject was made at the time, it was generally known when Col. House and his mission left for England, that the United States favored the creation of a joint military staff, on which it would have representation.

2 GERMAN CRUISERS DAMAGED IN BATTLE OUTSIDE HELIGOLAND

Enemy Mine Sweeper Also Sunk by the British.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—German light cruisers which fled through Helgoland Bight yesterday before British warships of similar type were pursued to within 30 miles of Helgoland, where they came under the protection of the German battle fleet and mine fields, the admiralty announced today.

One of the German light cruisers was observed to be in flames, and the machinery of another seemed to be damaged, while one German mine-sweeper was sunk. The British light forces returned without losses, with but little material damage to the ships, and slight casualties to the personnel.

Official Statement.

An early announcement made by the admiralty today says:

"There is no further detailed information yet regarding the operations of our light cruisers in the Helgoland Bight yesterday, beyond the fact that the enemy's light cruisers were chased by them to within thirty miles of Helgoland, until they got under the protection of their battle fleet and mine fields, when our light forces returned.

"One of the enemy's light cruisers was seen on fire, another appearing damaged in her machinery, as she was dropping astern. An enemy minesweeper was sunk in addition. We had no losses, and only slight material damage in ships. Our casualties in personnel were slight."

REPULSED, SAYS BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.—"Strong British naval forces for the first time since the war attempted to break into the German Bight (Helgoland), on Saturday morning," says a Berlin dispatch today, quoting an official statement dated Saturday.

"The British were located by the German guard ships on the Horn reef, Terschelling line (about 60 miles out from Helgoland Island), and the advanced German naval forces, by a speedy counter-thrust, easily repulsed them, it is declared, without losses on the German side."

THE ROAR OF BATTLE.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17.—Advices from the Island of Mano say that a most violent cannonading was heard from the North Sea between 8:30 and 10 o'clock this morning. At intervals, during the firing, there were great explosions.

Several warships were observed on the horizon.

MINERS' WAGE INCREASE DEPENDS ON COAL PRICE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Anthracite operators and miners on Saturday agreed on a wage increase of approximately 20 per cent, conditional on an increase in prices of coal at the mine, to cover the raise and submitted their agreement to fuel Administrator Garfield. The operators say they will not grant the increases unless the Government raises the price.

CITY OF JAFFA IS CAPTURED BY BRITISH FORCES

Turkish Enemy Is Continuing to Retire to the Northward.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY DASH

Abu Schusche Ridge Carried at a Gallop — 431 Turks Sabered, 360 Captured.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The city of Jaffa (on the Mediterranean coast) was taken possession of by the British army in Palestine. The Turks, who apparently are continuing their withdrawal northward, offered no opposition.

The text of the official statement making this announcement reads:

"Yesterday Jaffa was occupied by Australian and New Zealand mounted troops, without opposition. The enemy appears to be continuing his retirement to the north."

Saturday's official statement said that the Turkish forces, which have been falling back before the British advance in Palestine, were apparently preparing to make a stand north of Jaffa.

The Turks were said to be attempting to prepare a position paralleling the River Nahr El Aujer, which empties into the Mediterranean about four miles from Jaffa.

The text of Saturday's statement reads:

Carried at a Gallop.

"Gen. Allenby reports that yesterday there were minor advances in certain sectors of our front. Our Yeomanry, who on Thursday took Abu Schusche Ridge, five miles southeast of Er-Hamle, captured 360 prisoners and one gun. They carried the Turkish position at a gallop and 431 Turks were counted on the ground.

"The Australians, in taking El Tine, captured large numbers of prisoners, one gun, three airplanes and considerable quantities of ammunition and stores. On Thursday one hostile airplane was brought down.

"The Turks are reported to be endeavoring to prepare an entrenched position north of Jaffa, roughly, parallel to the River Aujer (Nahr El Aujer).

Macklem Admits He Had No Right to Colonel's Uniform

Signs Statement at Windsor Declaring He Was Mistaken.

WINDSOR, Nov. 18.—Throwing aside all pretensions to being either a British or a Canadian army officer, and admitting he had no right or authority to wear the uniform of a colonel of the staff, Omar L. Macklem, who was deported from Detroit by the United States immigration authorities last week, has cleared his mind by affixing his signature to a statement admitting he "was mistaken."

Macklem's confession was made to Lieut. P. J. Moran and a newspaperman at the Crawford House here Saturday, and states that "after reading the King's Regulations and Orders I find I was mistaken and had no right to wear the uniform." His statement concludes: "My object in making the statement is to set myself right and to clear the army of any stigma that may be attached to it by wearing an unauthorized uniform."

SWISS PACIFISTS WILL BE SWIFTLY SQUELCHED

Zurich, Nov. 19.—The police have arrested eight persons charged with inciting Swiss troops to disobey orders and to insult their officers as a result of pacifist manifestations here. Three battalions of infantry and three squadrons of cavalry arrived today in anticipation of a possible fresh outbreak.

WILLIAM SOEDER FATALLY INJURED BY FALL AT STRATFORD

Had Skull Fractured When Rope Broke and Scaffolding Fell.

STRATFORD, Nov. 18.—Falling 35 feet while at work plastering the end of the main shop at the Grand Trunk late this afternoon, William Soeder, 210 Huron street, suffered a fractured skull, from which he died in the General Hospital a couple of hours later.

Mr. Soeder, with two other men, were on a scaffold suspended from the roof by three ropes. The centre gave way where it was secured to the roof, and this allowed the scaffold to sag quickly about four feet. Mr. Soeder was standing about the centre of the plank and was thrown to the ground. He lit on top of a number of barrels, and was picked up unconscious and hurried to the hospital, where he died soon after.

BORDEN INDORSES FIELDING.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Sir Robert Borden, who returned to Ottawa this evening, has written to each of the members of the Liberal-Conservative committee of Queens-Shelbourne, urging that there should be no Liberal-Conservative opposition to Hon. W. S. Fielding in that constituency.

GENERAL MAUDE IS ILL.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Major-General Frederick S. Maude, commanding the British forces in Mesopotamia, according to the Daily Mail, is sick.

Women! It's Cheap! Use Lemon Juice and Make Lotion

To keep your skin and complexion naturally soft, white and clear at all times you simply must use a lotion or cream every day. But choose the one that is best and costs the least.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable beauty lotion 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, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try this lotion. Make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant cream and massage it 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.

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

Don't Let Your Truss Make Operation Necessary

Operation for rupture would hardly ever be heard of if it weren't for the mischief done by elastic and spring trusses.

Mighty few people ever have to be operated on when first ruptured.

But wearing makeshift trusses year after year is sooner or later almost sure to make work for the surgeon.

You know that from your own experience—you know you're worse now than a year ago—probably getting worse all the time.

If you keep on that way, how long will it be before you'll have to undergo a dangerous and expensive operation?

Aren't you willing to let us prove—by a sixty-day demonstration—how you can save yourself from all that?

Especially when you can make this sixty-day test without having to risk a penny?

60 Days' Trial to Prove How Good It Is.

Here is something—a guaranteed rupture holder—which has saved thousands of people from ever having to be operated

It has so thoroughly proved its merits that we are willing to send it on 60 days' trial.

We'll make it especially for your case—make it to your measure—and practically lend it to you for a test.

If it cannot be made to keep your rupture from coming out or from bothering you in any way, then it won't cost you a single penny.

No Leg Straps—No Belts.

Simply write for our free book—that will tell you everything you want to know.

It shows how our guaranteed rupture holder is made on an absolutely new principle. How it instantly and automatically protects you against every strain, so your rupture can't possibly be forced out. And how in addition it provides the only way ever discovered for overcoming the weakness which is the real cause of rupture.

The book tells how our guaranteed rupture holder—the famous Cluthe—is so beneficial that physicians in all parts of America now recommend it instead of advising operation. How it has completely cured thousands of people whose cases seemed almost hopeless. How it does away with the curse of belts, leg-straps and springs. How it is perspiration-proof and will hold in the bath. How you can try it sixty days and how little it costs if you keep it.

This Book Free Is Full of Facts Never Before Put in Print.

This book sums up all we have learned about rupture during nearly half a century of experience.

Shows just why elastic and spring trusses are the ruptured man's worst enemies.

Exposes the humbug "appliances," "methods," "plasters," locks, etc.

Explains why operation is always dangerous—and why, even if you manage to live through it, you may have to keep on wearing a truss.

It shows why sixty days' trial is the only safe way to buy anything for rupture, and how the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss is the only thing you can get on such a long trial, because the only thing good enough to stand such a test.

Don't fail to get this book, with a list of over 5,000 voluntary indorsements. Don't put it off. Just use the coupon below or simply say in a letter or postal, "Send me your book." The minute it takes you to write for it may free you from rupture troubles for the rest of your life.

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Box 237—CLUTHE SONS.
125 East 23rd St. NEW YORK CITY
Send me your Free Book and Trial Offer.

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Address .....

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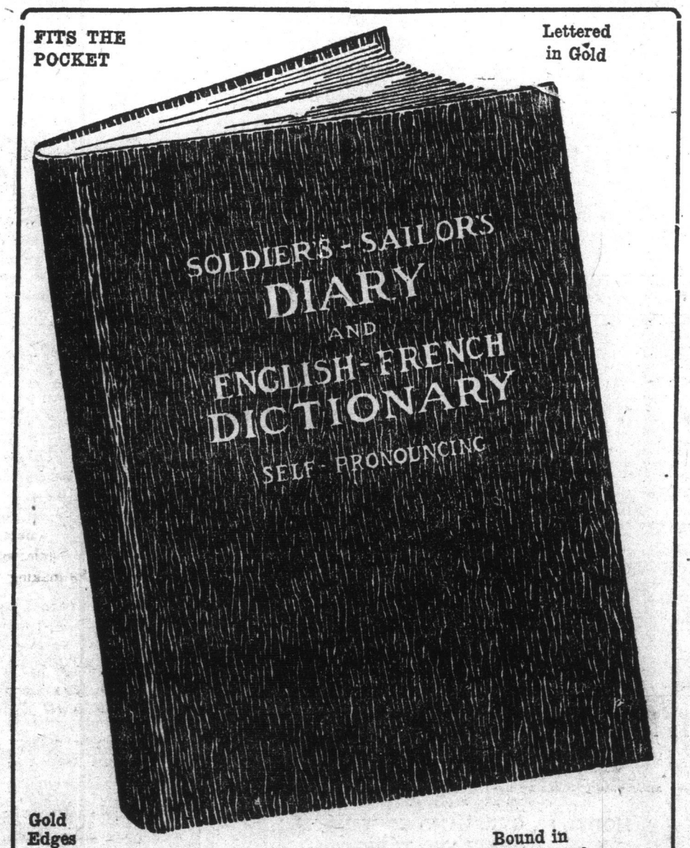

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