Announcing the Establishment of Another Great American Industry.

KARAMOID Manufacturing COMPANY,

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Illinois.

Authorized Capitalization, $3,500,000. 350,000 Shares.

All Common Shares, Fully Paid and Non-Assessable. Par Value, $10.00.

Producers of Germ-Proof, Sterilized

SEMI-PORCELAIN FIBREWARE CONTAINERS.

United States Patents Granted July, 1915.

This Company has been working in a quiet way for about two years, but the present war conditions furnish an excellent reason for big expansion in order to meet the great demand due to the curtailment of tin and glass factories. The demand is really limitless, covering an enormous supply of hygienic food containers. We enumerate below a few of the many articles for which our Fibreware Containers are positively ideal.

FRESH MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, LARD, COOKING COMPOUNDS AND OILS, TINNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, PRESERVES, SYRUPS, VINEGAR, OYSTERS, FISH and other Foods that positively require Sanitary, Single-service Containers; also LYE, SOAPS, POLISHES, TOBACCOS, POWDERS, DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We could fill this page with other such goods, but the above will suffice to show the pressing need of some such germ-proof, efficient, modern Container to be used once only and not refillable.

Take one item alone--20,000,000 milk bottles used every day in the United States. Think over the great possibilities.

An automatic machine has also been perfected for making, filling and sealing these Containers in a sanitary way in ANY SHAPE, COLOR OR SIZE, WITH MONOGRAMS, TRADE MARKS OR ANY PRINTING DESIRED.

We Do not Use Glue, Paraffin or Paper in the Manufacture,

but the finished Container is a fibrous porcelain with a hard, cream-white, glossy surface, tough enough for severe handling, and impervious to air, heat, cold, time, oils, fats or vegetable acids, and can be used for any purpose for which tin, wood or glass is now used, excepting mineral acids.

Space does not permit us to give all details, but we have prepared an exhaustive prospectus, that we will mail free to any man or woman interested in the shares of

A LIVE INVESTMENT OFFERING OF GREAT POTENTIAL VALUE.

We have been appointed exclusive fiscal agents for Newfoundland, and are now offering the first allotment of Treasury shares of a par value of $10.00 for

$7.50 a Share less 2 per cent., or in three monthly payments of $2.50 each.

Intending investors must take IMMEDIATE ACTION to get shares at $7.50, as the first block is very limited and may be advanced without notice. No subscription too small and none too large to handle.

THIS IS THE SMALL INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY TO GET IN RIGHT. THE SAFETY OF YOUR MONEY IS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. ASK FOR PROSPECTUS GIVING COMPLETE PARTICULARS.

J. J. LACEY & CO., Ltd.,

Investment Specialists, City Chambers.

Submarine Losses are Discussed.

Percentage of Tonnage Sunk was Greater in Napoleonic War.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 14.—A greater percentage of British tonnage was sunk in the Napoleonic war than was sunk by submarine during last year, according to Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, who gave a "war talk" to Harvard University students to-day. Although the weekly tables of British shipping losses compiled by newspapers from reports from London show startling percentages of British tonnage lost, Mr. Roosevelt said, the American people should not be discouraged over the outlook.

Never had there been an invention of war, he said, that sooner or later had not an answer. The armor piercing shell was the answer to the armor plate, he continued. The answer to the submarine peril, he declared, was the building of more destroyers, chasers, patrol boats and a great merchant marine. The 110 foot patrol boat, Mr. Roosevelt said, had been a surprise to naval experts because of its efficiency. The 250 foot patrol boats, he asserted, could not withstand the heavy gales but the 110 footers seemed able to ride out any part of a sea.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Your Boys and Girls.

Baby should have a special laundry bag. A pretty one may be made of demin in old blue embroidered in white. Have the bag stamped with a decoration of storks and, if you wish, have the baby's monogram on it as well. The whole design may be done in cross stitch, a simple tapestry stitch or even the old outline stitch. The bag, in brown linen or denim, and worked in brown, is, of course, less likely to soil, but the blue and white seems more appropriate for the baby.

There usually comes a time, about four or five years old, when a child struggles against naps. This is the time you must not only be firm with him but you must be tactful. If one day passes without a nap you will find your child irritable and nervous and the next day you will have a battle before you. Often in a case like this you can sit by the bed of a nervous child, lay your hand lightly but firmly on his forehead and eyes and check all desires to talk or toss about.

The room should always be darkened, as free from noise as possible, and the child must be neither too warm or to cold. Much sleep with fresh air is not only the best medicine for but the best preventive against disease.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 30c. wed.

An Army Facing Disaster.

At last winter has come to the relief of the Italians and their French and British allies in the Venetian Alps, where the Austro-Germans for a month and more have been trying to force the mountain wall, through which the Brenta cleaves a passage to the plains. Their objective has been Bassano. Possession of that city and its railroad station would turn the Italian left and compel the centre and right to retreat from the line of the Piave with an active enemy in pursuit. In the low country there are excellent highways, as well as two railroads, one running through Vicenza and the other through Padua.

Debouching from the mountain gateway just north of Bassano, the invaders would win a strategic advantage of the first order. It was a signal achievement to turn the Italian left on the Isonzo and undo in a few days of furious assault the elaborate and costly work that had given the Italians Goritzia and the fringe of the Carso plateau in Austrian territory; but enemy emergence on the plain from the Trentino would expose the Italians to incalculable hazards and embarrassments. Climatic conditions could no longer avail them; the Austro-Germans would be able to make a Winter campaign, certainly as far as the Adige, if the Italians were fortunate enough to withdraw their armies without serious losses to that line of defense.

The new year came in with blizzard weather, choking the gorges with snows and bringing arctic temperatures. While Autumn tarried on the guardian peaks, which the Austro-Germans had to clear before an advance could take place along the railroad and the two highways parallel with it, progress with occasional checks was steadily, if slowly, made. As late as four days ago a ridge carried by the French infantry with characteristic dash was bare. But apparently operations will now have to be discontinued by both sides. For the invaders (not for the defenders, with a good railroad system behind them) the setting in of Winter, bitter and relentless, means privation and difficulties it was their plan to escape by a rapid and irresistible advance. Several feet of snow is the rule in those Alps at this season of the year. Luck has deserted the Teutonic armies on what seemed to be the threshold of success. The degree of cold in their camps may be judged from a zero temperature reported at Lyons. The whole mountain country as far to the north as the Vosges is snowbound, and even in Central France snow lies three feet deep on the level, with the railroads "completely blocked."

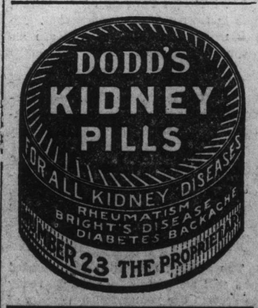
The grave problem for the Austro-German commander is to keep his troops rationed over a single railroad buried in snow. In addition, he must protect them, if it can be done, from cold severer than the Grande Armee ever encountered on its retreat from Moscow. As a matter of fact, the Beresina was not even frozen over when the struggling and disorganized French troops reached it, and at no time during the retreat in the late autumn, an abnormally mild season, did the soldiers of Oudinot, Ney, and Victor suffer as much from frost as from the collapse of marching discipline due to a realization that the campaign which had carried them 500 miles into the heart of Russia was lost.

Practicable it may be for the Austro-German invaders to dig out their single railroad, but it will have to be done quickly. To keep it clear will become a tremendous task. Already regiments are said to be crippled with the cold and in a state of starvation. Unless they are relieved, surrenders to the enemy may follow, in spite of iron German discipline.

An opportunity now comes to General Diaz to assume and press the offensive on the line of the Piave with the design of turning the Austrian left and driving the enemy from Italian soil. Its army in the north he need no longer consider. He seems to be losing no time. Already the Austrians have been ousted with heavy losses from the Zenson bend on the River nineteen miles from Venice, where they held a bridgehead. Winter conditions cannot seriously interfere with an offensive on the lower Piave.—N.Y. Times.

Despotism as a Government.

Unlimited power is the ideal thing when it is in safe hands. The despotism of heaven is the one absoolutely perfect government. An earthly despotism would be the absolutely perfect earthly government if the conditions were the same—namely the despot the perfect individual of the human race and his lease of life perpetual. But as a perishable perfect man must die and leave his despotism in the hands of an imperfect successor an earthly despotism is not merely a bad form of government; it is the worst possible.



Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Present and Civil War Pri

The prices obtaining during Civil War have been remembered since as the highwater mark tween 1861 and 1863, the prices materials rose steadily, the years' increase being as great in cases as one hundred per cent. the war opened eggs sold at 15 per dozen and reached 25 cent 1863. Cheese rose from 8 to 18 while potatoes went from $1.5 bushel to $2.25. The price of rose to 15 cents, while butter cents for a year or more board which had been $1.00 pe became three dollars. Wages, ever, did not rise in proportion dollars a day being the maximu skilled labor. In the South, sold for 37 cents a pound, potato six dollars a bushel, tea five d flour three hundred dollars a while turkeys sold at $60 each pair of boots cost twenty-fiv course the Southern currency greatly inflated and Southern were thus to a considerable fictitious. It will thus be seen these Civil War prices were af considerably below those obtain the present time. Besides those were largely national, while the sent prices are practically uni and they are likely to be still before the end is here.

-Day's Cables.

WAR SUMMARY.

le the bitter internal political on in Austria-Hungary seems e abated somewhat in intensity, est indications are that beneath rface the fire of discontent is smouldering and that at no date it again may break in a ble conflagration. Politicians, ntly with optimistic utterances, uieted a situation that admitted- ught with grave possibilities so the dual monarchy is concern- the know war weariness of the and food shortage are likely gain to bring the people into discord with the authorities. neral strike which it is assert- more than a million men and from their work, a large pro- of them engaged in war indus- irtually ended on Monday, but accounts the people still were ing for food and for the cessa- hostilities. At the moment of tburst of public discontent roughout the days when discord rongest the Dual Monarchy it was keenly alive to the ty of calming the unrest. Im- ly the cry of peace arose there rom halls of the Government swer: "We are ready for peace annexation or indemnities was added that this feeling was in to the utmost by the Em- King. The loquacious Austrian heralded broadcast the alleged esires of the Government and nd its utterances likely had to do with the subsidence of pular clamor. With the return people to work, however, news- apparently have felt the stern f the censor for nothing con- the situation in Austria or y has since been allowed to through; likewise in Germany hip seemingly is holding the in check as regards the deci- internal affairs in that country. ly inkling of the still tense n is contained in a Leipsic pa- hich announces the impending ation of Vice-Admiral Von , Chief of Emperor William's Cabinet, who is declared to be harmony with Pan-Germans be- his desire for peace by under- with Britain. Meanwhile Ad- Von Tirpitz, father of Germany's rine campaign, one of the lead- Pan-Germans and Britain's arch , continues to tour the country ering bombastic speeches and ding out to the people of Chimera timate success for German arms. point in his arguments, how- seems to be that in order to gain success it is needful that the economic power of the nation Status of the situation as Russia and Brest-Litovsk conference remain unchanged. Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, now is in Petrograd, is said to be ing another note to the Entente on the subject of peace. On the fronts comparative calm pre- except artillery duels, and small engagements. That all hasn't planned with the Austrian Italy is indicated by the fact eral Szetzar Borovic has been by the Austrian High Com- succeed Arch-Duke Eugene alissimo on the entire Italian orovic is to take precedence Field Marshal Von Hectz- who had been expected by the War Office to pierce the front with his reinforced army the Venetian Plain before snowfalls set in, but whose ed owing to stiffening of the lines.

INSERT AMENDMENT.

LONDON To-day.

House of Lords by 132 to 42 inserted an amendment in re- ation of the peoples' bill estab- principle of proportional re- ation in parliamentary elec- The Commons has thrice re- principle of proportional re- ation and it is expected that bill returns to the Commons ment will be rejected, es- as an attempt to include a in the present bill that would to-day or possibly kill the mea-

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ROME, To-day.

report from general headquart- says: The artilleries car- persistent and spirited ac- agorina Valley in the region the Brenta and western slopes Grappa and the middle course the left of the Adige. mmoftering groups were re- our fire and to the north of re driven back by our re- parties. Enemy atttempt our works on Monte Pas- met by timely explosion of counter-mines.

FRENCH REPORT.

PARIS, To-day.

report to-night on cam- An enemy raid on one of posts north of Rheims fail- our fire. We raided the es west of Navaria Farm, ment penetrated as far as emy parallel, and after waste to the trench, about ten prisoners. On bank of the Meuse artillery

fighting com fashion on t Chaume Wo Eastern troops carri near Lake ley; we als reconnaisan Aviation.— the enemy's in the neig train on the and Drama.

BRI

A report f headquarters Last night guns in suc east of Ypre enemy raide of St. Quen missing. H some activit Cambrai fr flying mach bombs on billets at raids also w many. Two ped on the on large rai 30 miles s Arnauville

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CONSTAN (British Press.)—Th ment was the naval near the m In a clever Selim and boats issue Sunday in ces which Island of I tors, the R 14 inch gun with one smaller gun signal stati tion depots was lively sides. An down in an seriously teries succ torpedo boa Midullu wa mines.

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