

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Philadelphia, Pa. Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere around my eyes with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and methods more will be able

to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any retail drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto Tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should bathe your eyes clear up to perceptibly right from the start and in continuation with quick dispatch. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take pains to have them sure to force it to the left. Many have been cured who might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

England Faces 1917 in Her Fullest Strength

Her Naval, Military, Industrial, Financial, and Spiritual Powers All at Their Highest Point in Great Struggle Against Her Foes.

By SYDNEY BROOKS.

This year, on the eve of which we stand to-day, will, I hope and believe, be Britain's year—the year in which, rising to our full height of power, we shall strike down with blows such as no other country can deliver the common foe of peace and democracy. I wish more Americans could visit England just now and see for themselves what it is we are doing, and the spirit in which we are doing it. The experience would enlighten them, would amaze them, would, I think, profoundly thrill them.

They would see a nation that has united all classes of its people under common sufferings in a common bond of helpfulness and sympathetic understanding. They would see the soul of that nation exalted and ennobled by the dignity of a supreme and long-continued sacrifice. They would see now in the past thirty months Great Britain has transformed the very essence of her social, political, and industrial arrangements in order to save Europe from being crushed under the jackboot of Prussian militarism.

They would see an England of which men will speak with even greater respect than of the England of Elizabeth or of Marlborough, or even of the England that warred down Napoleon. They would see gathered together for the discharge of her still unfinished task such an accumulation of power—naval power, military power, industrial power, financial power, spiritual power—as has never yet been amassed within the limits of a single State. And they would see the British people spending that power lavishly, almost gladly, that freedom and civilization may still exist.

And yet we shall be contributing in reality very little more to the common cause, in 1917, than we have been contributing all along. From the first day of the war circumstances have made us the prop and pivot of the whole alliance. Without us the war would have been over long ago and Germany would have won. Without us it would end even now in a very few weeks.

A Mahan of the future will have no need to go beyond this war for whatever illustrations he may require to point the deadly influence of sea-power. Suppose Great Britain had been neutral and the British navy had never moved. What would have happened?

The German and Austrian dreadnoughts, with a five to one preponderance over the combined dreadnought strength of France and Russia, would have held an easy command of the sea. Germany could then have supplemented her land attack by disembarking troops on both the Russian and French coasts in the rear of the Russian and French armies. She would have shut off all the French overseas trade. She would have captured or destroyed or driven into port practically the whole of the French and Russian merchant marine. France would have been blockaded.

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But sea power is not the only, though it is by far the greatest, of the contributions that make Great Britain the mainstay of the alliance. We are its bankers as well as its protectors on the ocean. By now we must, I suppose, have advanced to our allies not much less than \$4,000,000,000. Practically we have taken upon ourselves the responsibility for the credit of the alliance abroad.

And that is more than a remarkable demonstration of financial strength. It has been a service of inestimable benefit to all our allies and of literally vital moment to at least two of them. We did not know until this war and even now it is hard to realize, what wealth there was in the British Isles. We are spending in a single month more than the United States Government spends in a whole year. We have raised in loans and on credit since the beginning of the war about \$15,000,000,000, or three times the generally accepted estimate of the cost of the entire civil war. And besides spending some \$25,000,000 a day on Government account, there never, I suppose, was a time when the British people poured forth their private generosity in such an unmitigated torrent.

I should judge that by now they must have subscribed for their own sufferers by the war and for their allies at least \$200,000,000, a sum over eight times as large as the people of the United States, who have certainly not been behindhand in their charity, have given to the war funds. And this at a time when we are raising over \$1,700,000,000 annually by taxation, and when from one-tenth to over one-half of one's income is claimed by the State.

Besides being the maritime and financial bulwark of the Alliance, Great Britain is also becoming its supreme arsenal and workshop. Already, and on an enormous scale, she has furnished the Allies with indispensable supplies, munitions, ships, coal, clothing, and other material. To her all who are fighting with her turn as to an exhaustless treasure-house, and rarely turn in vain. Shells, field howitzers, heavy guns, grenades, machine guns, and small arms leave British ports in immense quantities day after day for the use of our allies.

One-third of our total production of

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This is a facsimile of the package bearing portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D.

shell steel goes to France. That fact alone, to those who understand the character of this war, is an epitome of the industrial services rendered by Great Britain to the common cause. Three-fourths of the steel-producing districts of France are occupied by the enemy, and our ally absolutely depends on us for command of the sea to procure the essential basis of all modern warfare.

It is the same with other metals; with copper, for instance, antimony, lead, tin, spelter, tungsten, mercury, high-speed steel, and other less vital substances. All these we are manufacturing in Great Britain or in other parts of the empire, or purchasing in neutral lands and delivering to our allies, under the protection of the British Navy, to the value of \$30,000,000 a month. Millions of tons of coal and coke reach them from our shores every week; one-fifth of our total production of machine tools is set aside for them, and huge cargoes of explosives and machinery are daily dispatched to their address.

There is a factory in England wholly manned by Belgians and engaged in manufacturing nothing but guns and small arms for the Belgian troops. There are two or three that do nothing but supply Russia's needs, and two or three others solely devoted to making guns for the French. All the Allies, except the Roumanians, are fighting at this moment in British-made military boots, of which we have turned out some 30,000,000 pairs since the war began; and British workshops played their part in the Russian sweep through Galicia last May and the Italian repulse of Austria's offensives.

There are to-day in Great Britain over 4,000 firms wholly engaged in the production of war material, and not one of them before the war had had even an hour's experience of that

class of work. Nearly 100 colossal plants have been erected, and some 2,500,000 people, of whom 700,000 are women, find employment therein. That is a miracle of improvisation that must, I suppose, be unique in industrial history.

We are now turning out in three weeks as much eighteen-pounder ammunition, in two weeks as much field howitzer ammunition, in eleven days as many medium-sized shells, and in four days as many heavy shells as we were turning out in the whole of the first year of the war. The enormous British armies overseas have been equipped with rifles and machine guns solely from domestic sources. Every month we are manufacturing twice as many heavy guns as the entire army possessed eighteen months ago, the production having multiplied sixfold in the last year, and being still rapidly on the increase.

Americans, I imagine, have little idea of the tremendous scale on which things are done. Since the beginning of the war we must have ordered and



paid for abroad or manufactured at home—mainly the latter—about 100,000,000 yards of woollen cloth, as much of flannel, as much of cotton, about a thousand million buttons, and another thousand million horsehoes nails, 60,000,000 pairs of socks, nearly 20,000,000 blankets, 10,000,000 woollen gloves, 50,000,000 brushes, 25,000,000 knives and forks, a thousand million sandbags, 7,000,000 razors, over 2,000 miles of wire rope, a thousand million pounds of flour, 250,000,000 pounds of crackers, and at least 200,000,000 pounds of Tommy Atkins' delight—I mean, of course, jam and marmalade.

Besides this we have increased our navy by the tonnage equivalent of between fifty and sixty superdreadnoughts; our merchant marine is today all but as large as it was at the opening of the war. In spite of all losses London remains the financial clearing house of the world, and the British people have brought the value of their ordinary export trade to a figure that must soon surpass the returns of the most prosperous years of peace. And yet, I dare say, there are still Americans who believe that British labor has not pulled its proper weight.

But as the climax to all her other achievements Great Britain has converted herself into a military power of the first rank. After raising an army that far outdistanced in point of numbers any army ever raised on the voluntary system, she has thrown aside the prejudices of centuries and imposed universal military service on all her men between the ages of 18 and 41. Five million men enlisted in the army from the British Isles before conscription came into force. By the time the war is over at least 12 per cent of the population will have served with the colors.

And this new army, drawn from every class and profession and trade in the United Kingdom, has shown during the last five months on the Somme, in what is by far the greatest battle of this or any other war, that they can beat the Germans at their own game. The troops that could carry such positions as Fricourt, Contalmaison, and Thiepval can carry anything, and the Germans know it. We have developed the scheme of attack which they attempted at Verdun and we have turned it against themselves on a far bigger scale, with a far heavier weight of men and metal behind it, and with far greater results.

Since the battle of the Somme began over 700,000 of the enemy have been put out of action; and what has happened on the Somme is a mere joke to what is coming. We can continue it indefinitely; we can repeat it in other sectors when the right moment strikes. Combined with the strangle-hold which our fleets maintain on the arteries of German life, our armies in France and Flanders, backed up by a commissariat, medical, transport, supply, and repairing organization that is the last word in military efficiency, are a guarantee of victory as good as any nation could desire.

The world did not know, Germany certainly did not know, I am sure that we even knew ourselves, of what Great Britain was capable when all her resources of character and material might were extended to the utmost. But we know now; the measure has been taken; a great crisis has supplied the test; and the nation which Germany affected to despise has become the chief instrument of that downfall which the coming year will assuredly register.

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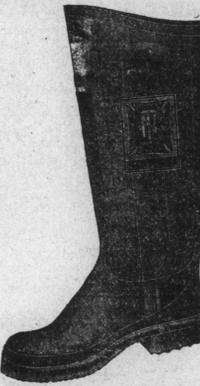
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