

# LEWY CASUALTIES

## BY GIVING UP GROUND THE BRITISH WEAR OUT ENEMY

### Withdrawal from Passchendaele Salient and Giving Up of Ground Won Last Autumn has Not Been in Vain, Since by Doing So Tremendous Losses were Inflicted on the Germans—Famous Statue of the VVrgin in Albert Church Tower Shot Down.

British Headquarters in France, April 17. (Via Reuters' Ottawa agency)—The past 24 hours have been anything but a good time for the enemy. Von Ludendorff is doubtless telling the Germans to look at the map. Our answer is: "Tell them to look at their casualty list."

Our shortening of the Passchendaele salient and the giving up of the ground won last autumn has not been in vain, since it played a large part in wearing out the enemy, the last phase of which we are now entering on.

The withdrawal was accomplished with mastery skill, unhampered by the Germans. Our power of resistance has greatly stiffened, while we have forced the enemy to lengthen his communications across ground which they would infinitely soon be without.

The bitter intensity of the fighting lulled during the forenoon, the hurricane artillery duel subsiding to spasmodic outbreaks with long intervals of comparative calm.

#### Numerous Prisoners.

We have taken numerous prisoners in the last two days.

There are indications that an attack is coming between Balhieu and Wytschaete. At Boyelles south of Arras there was a sharp conflict yesterday afternoon and night, but quiet seems to be restored there, our positions remaining the same. An expected infantry attack following fierce shelling of Villers-Bretonneux did not materialize and the enemy did not attempt an advance.

#### Desperate Efforts of Huns.

With the British Army in France, April 17. (The A. P.)—The desperate efforts by great forces of the enemy yesterday afternoon and last night to exploit his successes about Balhieu and Wytschaete met with a costly failure.

The battle west of Balhieu has been continuous and sanguinary. Time after time the enemy's forces flung themselves against the defenders in intense assaults, but on each occasion

## THE GERMAN ARMY IS INCREASED 1,600,000 MEN

#### (Continued from page one.)

#### Military Situation.

The prime minister then presented other information and considerations bearing on the situation. The military position confronting the empire was explained in detail. The enemy had clearly disclosed his intention to make a supreme effort to destroy the British army on the western front as an effective fighting force. To this end he had adopted measures placing every man in the German empire between the ages of 17 and 60 at the disposal of the government, reducing the age limit for military service and reorganizing his formations in the field. His forces and reserves for striking at the western front had been enormously increased by the withdrawal of Russia from the war. The employment of Landwehr and Landsturm formations for the defence of the eastern front, the use of these formations to supply individual men as drafts to replace casualties in France and Flanders, their places being taken in turn by the youngest recruits and by men of training, the cessation of war waste in the east and the transfer in addition of large numbers of Austro-Hungarian troops—considering all these factors, the Russian withdrawal had increased the potential enemy strength on the western front, including Italy, by possibly as many as 1,600,000 men without taking into account the reserves which would otherwise have been necessary for the Russian front. France had made already enormous sacrifices and she would continue her heroic and glorious effort to the end.

#### Drastic Measures.

The government of the United Kingdom had accordingly initiated the most drastic measures for maintaining their effective forces and providing the necessary reserves for the future.

The military effort already made by the United Kingdom, France and the Dominion was shown by means of detailed confidential information as to the strength of the forces which have been raised by each.

As to the position confronting this Dominion, it was apparent that an attack upon the Canadian army corps in full force must be expected. No one could say when, but in view of the strategic value of their position there could be no doubt that they must be prepared to meet any attack launched by the enemy and the country must be prepared to provide the reinforcements to make good all losses.

The government had been in communication with the overseas military authorities and as the result of the most careful consideration, the clear con-

clusion had been reached that if the Canadian army corps was to be maintained as an effective fighting force, additional measures must be taken. The Canadian army corps must be maintained; no one could question that. There was therefore no other alternative before the government, but to propose drastic measures for recruiting the needed reinforcements. These measures had been formulated and announced.

#### Shipping Situation.

With regard to the shipping situation, the prime minister pointed out that Allied naval resources, including tonnage estimated at 33,000,000 tons at the beginning of the war, had been reduced at the end of 1917 by a total of 2,500,000 tons, that is, about 8 per cent, while British tonnage, considered separately, had suffered a reduction of 20 per cent, the tonnage being 10,000,000 at the outbreak of the war and the net loss, taking into account new construction, as in the other case, being 3,500,000 tons.

The strain on British shipping was illustrated by a citation of the very large proportion which is devoted to the special war services of the army, navy, the Allies and the British dominions. The result was a very serious reduction in the amount available for supplying the United Kingdom with its essential foods and materials and the sacrifices imposed upon the people of Great Britain could not be overstated. The shipping programme of Germany, the Allies and the British was explained. The important question of the world's food supply was reviewed and the House was made acquainted with information pointing to the vital necessity for stimulating increased production.

#### Extremely Grave.

In conclusion the prime minister urged that it must be recognized that the position was one of extreme gravity. In view of the issues involved Germany must be defeated. There could be no other alternative. And to this end Canada must provide all the assistance in her power. We must supply the men necessary to keep our divisions up to full strength no matter what casualties were suffered and we must so organize our remaining human power as to maintain and if possible increase our agricultural production.

Following the prime minister's statement a brief discussion ensued, those who took part in it being Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Sam Hughes and General McBurn.

The members of the senate attended the session, that house adjourning for the purpose.

#### Poor Shake.

"Johnnie" called his mother, "say using that bad language."

"Why?" replied the boy, "Shakespeare said what I just did."

"Well," replied the mother, growing indignant, "you should stop playing with him; he's no fit companion for you."—Pearson's Weekly.

## H. G. WADMAN AGAIN THE GRAND MASTER OF N. B. ORANGEMEN

### Grand Lodge Sits all Night to Finish Up Large Amount of business on hand—Officers Chosen.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, April 17.—The Orange Grand Lodge was officially welcomed to the city this morning by Mayor Hanson and his assistants were greeted with cheers by the assembled members of the order.

Reports from the committees on petitions and appeals and suspensions and a number of county reports were received and adopted. The report of the Grand Secretary was dealt with by a special committee, and they expressed the appreciation of the Grand Lodge for the very efficient way in which that official had discharged his duties during the year.

The usual salaries and appropriations were passed.

Officers of the lodge were elected to Grand Treasurer Robert Willis for the way he fulfilled the duties of his office and who had served without remuneration; and to Past Grand Master David Hipwell, for services rendered during the year.

The election of officers conducted by Dr. W. B. Wallace, P. G. M., resulted as follows:

H. G. Wadman, grand master. L. A. Palmer, senior deputy. J. L. Gray, junior deputy. Rev. Alexander Grant, grand chaplain.

Robert Willis, grand treasurer. N. J. Morrison, grand secretary. F. W. McNally, grand lecturer. O. C. Smallwood, grand director of ceremonies.

S. W. Smith, deputy grand secretary. J. H. Cochran, J. W. McFarlane, grand auditors.

The following brethren were appointed deputy chaplains:—Rev. B. H. Penwarden, Rev. F. A. Whightman, A. W. Currie, J. A. Prewelling, D. Peterson, James Semple and Messrs. Rebe, Hatfield, McLeod and Ready.

At midnight adjournment was made for supper after which the session was resumed at the lodge at all night in order to finish up the business.

"I returned last night from France" said General Maurice at the outset of his talk with The Associated Press. "The situation yesterday was very anxious. The Germans had taken Balhieu, Meteren and Kyttschaete and had brought four fresh divisions into action against us. If the enemy could have maintained that pressure there looked to be vital danger to the ridge of heights which includes Mount Kemmel, and which is the backbone of our defence on the northern portion of the battlefield. But the news last night and today is better."

General Maurice then referred to the successful British withdrawal in the Ypres salient and continued. "Preparations for shortening our line in the Ypres salient were made some time ago and the decision to carry it out was reached before the fall of Balhieu owing to the danger offered to our positions in the salient from a flanking movement. The withdrawal was not difficult, the amount of the advance course of events around Balhieu but by more general considerations."

## THIRTY-SEVEN PERSONS PERISH

#### (Continued from page one.)

#### Story of Disaster.

An officer of the O. B. Jennings, who told the story of the disaster, supported in his statements by members of the crew, said the collision occurred shortly after 2 a. m., when they were within fifteen miles of their destination. He added that it was caused by the necessity of running without lights owing to the submarine danger.

"We had an exceptionally rough trip," the officer said. "As a result of the churning of the bulk of oil we carried had resulted in a tremendous amount of sea. When the War Knight hit us, there was an instant explosion, caused no doubt by a spark from the impact of the steel setting the gas on fire."

#### Roar of Flame.

"Immediately there was a roar of flame shooting out of the hole in the O. B. Jennings' side, which all enveloped the Britisher. I learned afterwards that 36 of her crew of about fifty were on the deck at the time and a number of them had been almost instantly incinerated.

"We drifted apart and one of the destroyers by which we were convoyed managed to get a line on her and was towing her toward the beach when in some manner the burning ship drifted onto a mine field and she blew up. The case oil with which she was loaded, took fire and completed her destruction."

#### Lifeboats Useless.

"We had our own safety to look after. The burning naphtha had poured round the ship, and it would have been folly to launch lifeboats. It was then that the destroyers showed their resourcefulness for they dashed through the burning oil, bumped alongside of us and we jumped to their decks in safety. We lost only one man, a seaman named Shea, who was either burned or fell overboard and drowned."

"The O. B. Jennings, being a menace to other ships, which they did with a number of shots sent through her hold. She settled until her decks were level with the water, extinguishing the flames, and afterwards she was taken in tow and beached. She probably is not a total loss.

"The accident came at the close of a rough and exciting voyage which had set the nerves of our crew on edge through the previous unaccounted for disappearance of several ships of our convoy. They may have been diverted, or they may have been torpedoed. We never knew further than the fact that they were gone when we looked for them."

The British steamer War Knight, the vessel destroyed through the collision, was of 7,181 tons gross register, built at Alameda, California, in 1917. The O. B. Jennings was owned by the Standard Oil Company, and was a steamer of 10,280 tons gross register. The bare news that the O. B. Jennings had been in a collision and was beached and that one of the crew was killed was received by The Standard Oil Company in New York shortly after the accident.

#### BORN.

BYKEMAN—At Lower Jemseg, on Friday, April 15, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Medley Dykeman, a son.

## NO REASON TO BE DEPRESSED OF DESPAIR SAYS MAURICE IN YARMOUTH

### Chief Director of Military Operations in British War Office Returns from Front—British Gained Ground Early Wednesday, but Lost Some Later in Day—Withdrawal to New Line on Ypres Salient—Situation Very Anxious one on Tuesday

London, April 17.—The greater part of Wytschaete and probably all of it was in the hands of the British for a time, Major General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office announced today.

Counter-attacking successfully at Meteren and south of that place, the British have driven back the Germans half way to Bailleur. They have advanced and improved their line in the direction of Neuve Eglise.

"The news last night and today is better," says General Maurice, "while I am not able to say definitely that Wytschaete is entirely in our hands, we hold the greater part and probably the whole of it. As mentioned in Field Marshal Haig's communique, we made a withdrawal to a new line on the Ypres salient. The withdrawal was decided upon on Sunday. It was carried out partly on Sunday night and completed on Monday. It is a regrettable military necessity which forces us to give up ground which we won at such heavy cost. On Tuesday the Germans were still shelling trenches which we had left the day before."

Returned from Front.

"I returned last night from France" said General Maurice at the outset of his talk with The Associated Press. "The situation yesterday was very anxious. The Germans had taken Balhieu, Meteren and Kyttschaete and had brought four fresh divisions into action against us. If the enemy could have maintained that pressure there looked to be vital danger to the ridge of heights which includes Mount Kemmel, and which is the backbone of our defence on the northern portion of the battlefield. But the news last night and today is better."

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What of the whole battle situation? Our army has been through very severe strain, and that strain has been reflected at home. The situation has had its critical moments and still is decidedly anxious. But remember we have accepted the principle of a united front and must accept the consequences of that principle. We must look at the whole battle not from our army's sacrifices and sufferings, but from the standpoint of the whole Entente.

The British army is playing the role which it often has played before. It is fighting a Waterloo while Blucher is marching to the battlefield. Multiply the battle of Waterloo a hundred and the result corresponds to the situation now in the great world battle.

"The British army is under a terrible hammering but providing we stand that hammering without breaking, and providing Blucher is marching to the battlefield there is no reason for discouragement.

"The enormous task which the British army has performed and still is performing may be shown by a few facts. In some of the fiercest battles of the war, the British have engaged twenty eight divisions and since March 21st they have engaged 126 divisions.

"Of these the British army alone has engaged 79, the French have engaged 24 and the remainder 23, have been engaged by the British and French together.

"Of the German divisions which the British engaged 28 have been fought twice and one thrice. Of the German divisions which the French engaged four have fought twice. Of the German divisions which the British and French engaged together, fifteen have been fought twice and one thrice.

"It is unpleasant business standing the hammering but so long as we can stand it the only question to be asked is: 'What is happening to the reserves?'

"Although the French army is larger than ours we have taken the strain of these battles off them. There is no reason to be in a state of despair if the situation is regarded from a broad point of view and if we regard our great sacrifice rightly as a necessary part of the great drama."

#### ARRAS SECTOR.

In the Arras sector the British restored the position at Boyelles. The most significant news from the front is the report of a heavy bombardment of the British line south of the Somme which may pre-empt the resumption of the German attack. The British were almost wholly order a fresh onslaught the moment he is checked definitely in the north. The heartier thought is worth bearing in mind at all times that the French army is considerably larger than the British; that it is still intact; that it is under Foch's orders; that the Somme saved Verdun, and that the French always repay a compliment.

While the great battle is raging complete confidence in the ultimate success of the Allies prevails in France. Not only is the great French army intact and its spirit undiminished, but the public also is optimistic.

#### DIED.

COMPTON—Suddenly in Fairville on April 17, Samuel Compton, aged sixty years, leaving his wife, one son in France, one daughter, two brothers and one sister to mourn. Funeral from his late residence, Mansfield road, on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always Best  
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

## MISCREANT FIRES BURN AND WOOLLEN MILLS—TWO DWELLINGS DAMAGED—FIRE ALARM WIRES CUT.

### Special to The Standard. Yarmouth, N. S., April 17.—What seems to have been a deliberate attempt to burn a portion of the town took place about midnight. A few minutes before that hour a barn on Hawthorne street was found to be on fire and alarms were sent in from box 12. The building was empty and being a mere shell burned rapidly.

It was soon destroyed but not before the flames had communicated to the adjoining houses occupied by Mrs. Bent and Peter Rose. The former house was badly damaged and the latter slightly. Just as this fire was getting under control the fire bells rang out an alarm, this time for a blaze in the large wooden building known as the woolen mills.

Enough firemen were ordered from Hawthorne street to look after it and it was soon extinguished. On investigation a bottle of kerosene was found but what was worse it was also found that the fire alarm wires had been severed, thus preventing a quick alarm from being sent in. The police are investigating and it is said have a clue.

The property loss in both cases is small.

## NEW BRUNSWICK BIBLE SOCIETY HOLDS ELECTION

### At Annual Meeting Held in Moncton Justice Forbes of St. John is Elected President and Mayor Hayes Secretary.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, April 17.—The ninety-ninth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Bible Society was held in the Central Methodist church here this afternoon and evening. The afternoon meeting was presided over by Venerable Archbishop O. S. Newnam of St. Stephen. The St. John delegates present were Rev. H. R. Boyer, district secretary; Rev. Dr. Heine, Rev. H. A. Goodwin, Rev. Mr. Morton, Rev. Mr. Arthur, Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, Rev. J. M. Rogers.

Delegates were appointed to the general board meeting as follows: Hon. J. G. Forbes, St. John; Rev. W. H. Barraclough, Moncton; Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, St. John; Archbishop Newnam, St. Stephen; Rev. H. A. Goodwin, St. John.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Hon. J. G. Forbes, St. John. First Vice-President, Chief Justice H. A. McKeown. Second Vice-President, J. S. Armstrong, Fredericton. Third Vice-President, Rev. T. P. Drumm, Moncton. Fourth Vice-President, J. W. Spurdon, Fredericton. Treasurer, Mayor R. T. Hayes, St. John. Secretary, G. A. Henderson.

Other members of executive, same as last year. Archbishop Newnam presided over a public meeting this evening. Addresses were given by Mr. G. A. Kurling and Rev. H. A. Goodwin, St. John.

#### SUSSEX.

Sussex, April 12.—Mrs. Charles Leonard arrived home from California on Tuesday afternoon, being called here on account of the illness of her mother, Mrs. O. R. Arnold.

Mrs. Arnold's many friends are pleased to know that she is improving very rapidly.

Major G. S. Klinebar, who returned from the 25th Battalion in France last November, after having been with them about a year and took part in the Vimy Ridge and Lens operations, has been ordered to Boston to be used by the U. S. A. government in the new Liberty loan campaign. Major Klinebar left for Boston on Saturday last.

Miss Nellie Craig, St. John, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. J. Albert Perkins was a visitor to St. John on Tuesday.

The Guild of Chalmers Presbyterian church held a social in the church hall Thursday evening. There was a short programme, followed by an interesting contest, after which refreshments were served.

Mrs. Edwin Arnold entertained the Guild of Trinity church on Thursday evening.

The entertainment under the auspices of the Sussex branch of the Great War Veterans' Association on Thursday evening last at the Opera House was largely attended. The war pictures were good and an interesting description of each as screened was given by Serg. Puddy of St. John, a returned veteran. Miss Gretchen Mills and Mrs. A. Forsythe rendered solos in their usual pleasing manner, and Mr. Charles Clarke gave readings which were well received.

Mrs. Alexander Bala was hostess at a luncheon given on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Anna Gamblin, nursing sister, who will soon return overseas and on her arrival will be one of the principals in a happy event. A



This is one of our spring models for young men—blue, brown and several shades of grey; a coat suitable and practical for every day and every occasion and it always has the dressy look; but it's no coat for the round shouldered, careless dresser.

It's designed for the straight-backed, built-up type of man. \$15 to \$25.

### Gilmour's, 68 King St.

number of useful gifts were received and a very pleasant evening spent in games and music.

Among those invited were Mrs. Vickers, Misses Anna and Joan Gamblin, Marjorie Bradshaw, Mary Allison, Mae Heenan, Jean Allison, Nellie and Annie Heustis, Eleanor and Mary Roach, Elsie Slocum, Marjorie Roach, Elsie and Florrie Wallace, Millie Wallace, Jean Connelly, Ina McFarlane and Alice Mac.

Mrs. A. L. Robinson returned home on Tuesday after a week's visit to St. John.

O. R. Arnold of Bridgetown, N. S., spent the weekend in Sussex. Mrs. Thomas Craig and children of Hartland, N. B., are visiting Mrs. Craig's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coggin.

Mrs. Cameron and Master Angus returned home on Tuesday after visiting her husband, Bandmaster James R. Cameron of the Regimental Depot Band, St. John.

Mrs. Charles D. Hearne and little daughter, Marjorie, of Fredericton are guests of Mrs. Hearne's sister, Mrs. Frankwood, in Sussex. Mrs. Andrew L. P. Yovanovitch, who has been with the Serbian camp for some time and who has made many friends during his stay in Sussex, left for New York on Tuesday. He will shortly go overseas and it is expected will proceed to Salonica.

An appreciative audience heard Chalmers' Presbyterian church choir sing Pears' beautiful cantata, "Easter Angels" on Monday evening. All the solo parts were well rendered and the chorus work was good. Mrs. Andrew Forsythe was heard with splendid effect in the contralto solo, "Angels at Getsemane," and again in "Joy in the Mansions of Light" with women's voices. The cantata solo was beautifully rendered by Rev. A. V. Morash and J. M. Klinebar sang in good voice the tenor solo. Mrs. Ora King sang "Wandering Angels," a soprano solo, in her usual finished manner. As a group of the evening was the alto and bass tones created by Mrs. Forsythe and A. V. Morash. In addition to the cantata the Ladies' Orchestra played two selections and Miss Gertrude Sherwood two organ solos. Mrs. King and Mr. W. Pitt Murray sang in a splendid manner the two choruses as follows: "My King a solo," "Consider and Hear Me."

Dr. J. W. Robertson, chairman of the Dominion food production committee, was in Sussex on Friday and spoke on "Greater Production" in the Agricultural Hall on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Garfield White left on Friday for Boston and New York. While in Boston Mrs. White will visit her mother, Mrs. J. S. Trites.

The Remington is the Aristocrat of the Business World—The Typewriter with the record of nearly a half century of Leadership. A. Milne Frazer, Jas. A. Little, Mgr. 37 Dock Street St. John, N. B.

Special to The Standard. Shediac, April 17.—The town election took place yesterday and went by acclamation with the exception of Mayor, A. W. McQueen; ward one, James Casey, Philip Theriault; ward two, Dr. A. Sormany, J. F. Leger; ward three, Leon Cassidy, R. A. Leger; ward four, A. Roberts, F. T. Richard.

BURIAN SUCCEEDS CZERNIN. Amsterdam, April 17.—Baron Burian was minister of foreign affairs from Sept. 15, 1914, to Dec. 23, 1918, when he was succeeded by Count Czernin. Burian also retains his portfolio as minister of finance.

## DANISH SCROFULA

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cleanses the Blood, Skin Troubles Vanish.

Scrofula eruptions on the face and body are both annoying and disfiguring. Many a complexion would be perfect if they were not present. This disease shows itself in other ways, as bunces in the neck, inflammation and sore eyes, weakness of the muscles, a form of dyspepsia, and general debility.

Ask your druggist for Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine completely eradicates scrofula. It purifies and enriches the blood, removes humors, and builds up the whole system. It embodies the careful training, experience and skill of Mr. Hood, a pharmacist for fifty years, in its quality and power to cure.

Scrofula is either inherited or acquired. Better be sure you are quite free from it. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin taking it today.

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Special to The Standard. Fredericton, April 17.—The day being a debate on the...  
Mr. Hetherington...  
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but war was in...  
were softer than...  
drawn swords."

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