48-MILE RAILROAD COSTS MANY LIVES

Great Work, Meaning Outlay of $20,000,000, Now Nearing Completion in Alps.

50 YEARS HISTORY HAS IT

Bernese Alps Range Pierced for Nine-Mile Tunnel and Road Is Carried Through Wild, Precipitous Country.

GENEVA, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—A great work is nearing completion in the heart of the Alps which has been carried on during the past six years at the cost of $20,000,000 and of many human lives. This is the Bernese Alps railway—a line which, although but 48 miles in length, has a history going back some 50 years.

After many vicissitudes and a long series of parliamentary debates the scheme of a line which should transact the Bernese Alps was definitely adopted in 1906, and the work was started in the same year. It would be no exaggeration to say that the building of the Bernese Alps Railway was one of the most difficult railway engineering feats ever undertaken.

Not only was it necessary to pierce a tunnel through the immense masses of the Bernese Alps range, but the line on either side of this nine-miles-long tunnel had to be carried through wild, precipitous country, where the lay[illegible] of a railway track was accompanied by almost insuperable difficulties and many dangers.

The new line starts at Spiez, on the beautiful Lake of Thun, and proceeds via Frutigen to Kandersteg, where the northern portal of the great tunnel is situated. The first section of the line, from Spiez to Frutigen, has been open for some time, and here the trials of the powerful electric locomotives destined for the Lotschberg service have taken place. These electric locomotives are the most powerful alternating current locomotives in the world, and each can do the work of two Sothard steam locomotives, being capable of hauling a train of 310 tons on a gradient of 1.37 at a speed of 26 miles an hour.

The line is carried over a magnificent viaduct of 13 arches after leaving Frutigen, and thence follows the left side of the Kandersteg Valley. A series of fine embankments, graceful bridges and viaducts overcomes the natural obstacles offered by the terrain, and midway between Frutigen and Kandersteg there is an interesting point where the railway describes a gigantic loop, and the track crosses three times at different levels.

At Kandersteg the line enters the tunnel, which was four and a half years in the making, and emerges on the other side of the mountain range at Goppenstein in the wild Lotschen Valley. Here, in this avalanche-swept spot, elaborate precautions have been taken to prevent the destruction of the line by falls of snow masses, barriers having been constructed at intervals up the mountain side to break their force, while the track itself is guarded for some distance by a mighty granite wall.

GOVERNMENT TO AID POOR

South Africa Plans to Advance Treasury Funds to Peasants.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 9.—(Special.)—A. Fischer, Minister of Lands, has been addressing his constituents at Kaalaagte, Bethlehem district. He claimed that the government was doing its best to render it possible for people to pursue their several industries at a profit, the reduction in railway rates alone, since union was effected, being nearly $5,000,000.

In an address at Reitz, Mr. Fischer stated that the purpose of the government was to assist poor and deserving men by advances from the treasury. The test they would apply, when considering applications for such advances, would be to ask themselves whether a prudent farmer would feel himself safe, in the circumstances, in giving the desired assistance on his own account. If the answer to that question was in the affirmative, he knew of no reason why the advance should not be made out of the public funds. The Land Bank was to be run upon commercial lines and could not be expected to make advances in cases of the kind that he had in mind. Fresh legislation on the subject might, however, be necessary. The government, added Mr. Fischer, did not intend to tackle the native question piecemeal, but they had already reached the conclusion that the only sound policy was to keep whites and blacks as far as possible in districts of their own, at any rate so far as the owning of land and the exercise of political rights were concerned.

LAND PURCHASE PROMISED

Home Rule in Ireland Aided by Pledge of Prime Minister Birrell.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—(Special.)—It is recognized that Mr. Birrell's pledge to deal with land purchase at the earliest possible moment has removed a difficulty which confronted the Irish Nationalist members—the reluctance of the Irish rural community to show any enthusiasm for home rule unless accompanied by some promise to accelerate land purchase. The Prime Minister's hope to relieve the Imperial Parliament, through home rule, of Irish business, will not be realized if its attention after home rule is to be devoted to land purchase, and, as Austen Chamberlain stated, opinion in Great Britain after home rule is likely to be very different towards Irish land purchase.

In deference to the appeals of the opposition the government gave two additional days to the committee stage of the bill, making 27 in all. Mr. Birrell, in announcing this concession, stated that one of the extra days would be given to the important subject of the financial relations of the two Parliaments and the other to clause 42, which provides for the election of 42 members in Ireland to sit in the Imperial House of Commons.

JUNIOR OFFICER'S PAY LESS

Strange Story Told in Berlin Military Court of Appeal.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—(Special.)—A strange story unfolded in the military court of appeal recently, when a lieutenant pleaded for a revision of a sentence of nine months' imprisonment, passed on him for desertion, once more bring the question of the German subaltern's pay into debate. Here was young lieutenant of no mean ability engaged to the daughter of a court printer at Frankfort-on-the-Odor, who received a court dismissal by his prospective father-in-law on confessing to him that he had debts to the extent of $5000. But neither the young man nor the financee cared so much about the debts as about marrying each other, so they ran away together to Paris and were married there, and soon afterwards the lieutenant was declared a deserter. Fourteen years later he surrendered and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and against this sentence he has now appealed to the higher military court.

The main facts of the story are old, but it is commonly believed that nothing much in the military or in the social world has been changed in the meantime to make them appear any less likely to happen again today. One may doubt whether the marriages of the young subalterns are so exclusively arranged for the payment of debts by fond father-in-laws as the plays and the popular expressions might lead one to believe; but what is lamentably certain is that the German junior officer is underpaid. In Prussia, at least, one finds many fewer of the cadets of the poor aristocracy in the military colleges than in France, and the heroism of the poor French families who limit themselves for years in order to pay the fees at college is less frequently met with here.

This fact has long been one of the subjects for complaint of the liberal political parties, who argue that it is not right to recruit the officers from only one caste. Consequently proposals are frequently made to increase the pay. It is estimated that with a monthly income of $45.25, living even with almost Spartan simplicity, the young German lieutenant can scarcely have any hope of having more than $2.50 margin to play with every month, and out of this he has to pay his haircutter and his bookseller.

No doubt this is one of the reasons of the general physical fitness of the German officers, but there are few who have much to say for it. It is true also, that in latter years, the pay is augmented, but it is only on reaching a higher rank that the officer can claim to be really independent.

DUMMY RIFLES TAKEN

HOME RULE COUNCIL MAKES ULSTER "ARMY" CAPTURE.

Instrument Placed on Exhibition in Windows at Great Smith-street, Westminster.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—The Home Rule Council has captured three of the dummy rifles of the Ulster "army" and is exhibiting them in their windows at Great Smith street, Westminster.

Even in appearance they compare unfavorably with the blowpipe and arrow of the savage tribesmen. One is merely a roughly shaped piece of deal wood, painted, and having a crude trigger guard, which, as a piece of iron work, would disgrace the village blacksmith's apprentice in his first week of instruction.

A second pretends a little more. Seen from an aeroplane, at a mile distance, it might deceive a child. It has a barrel of thin iron, clamped to the stock with pieces of tin, and quite incapable of sustaining the explosion of anything approaching a full charge of powder. A service cartridge would end the ornamental career of the barrel and blow the "marksman" to a place where rifles are of no use.

Although there is an imitation of the hammer of a very old-fashioned shotgun, capable of exploding a percussion cap, there is no connection provided between the exploded material and the interior of the barrel.

In the third case, the mechanism of the Lee-Metford rifle is crudely imitated, but here also, there are no means of exploding a charge, and the barrel could not stand if there were. It is of the same thickness all the way up, there is no explosion chamber, and the whole is of about the thickness of a sardine tin.

Finally, it is clear that the brave rebel leaders do not intend that their misguided followers should ever come to close quarters with the enemy, for there is neither bayonet nor means of fixing it on either of the three wonderful weapons. To offer any of them to a sane man, or to a man in earnest, would be an insult. The shillelahs of the Nationalists would soon make short work of them.

APPEAL MADE TO IRISH

Natives of Emerald Isle Urged to Indorse Home Rule Bill.

DUBLIN, Nov. —(Special.)—A movement is afoot organized by Lord MacDonnell, who served the empire with great distinction in India, to bring into focus moderate opinion in Ireland, which is favorable to self-government. A reference to this movement appears in a striking letter contributed to the Times by Mr. Lindsay Talbot Crosbie, an Irish landowner, who took an active part in promoting the land conference, whose fruits were garnered by Mr. Wyndham with his land purchase act. Mr. Talbot Crosbie's letter restores the Irish question to the right perspective. As he tersely puts it, what the Ulster Tories really care about is the "maintenance of Protestant ascendancy in their own restricted area," though it is obvious that the one part of Ireland where Roman Catholic domination could not be exercised is Northeast Ulster.

Mr. Talbot Crosbie does not believe that an Irish Parliament would have the elements of a religious division, or in any way be governed by sectarian animosities. But if Ulster refused to send members to an Irish Parliament it would mean that the distinctive Protestant representation would be practically nil. What becomes, then, of Ulster's profession of regard for the small and scattered Protestant communities in the south and west? Mr. Talbot Crosbie makes a powerful appeal to Irishmen to rise above party and to promote a settlement of the Irish question by consent. As he truly says, the home rule bill is more than a parliamentary measure—it is a great treaty of peace between two nations."

Another notable letter in the same issue of the Times signed "A Catholic Unionist," contains the significant warning that the attacks on the Catholic religion, which are the stock-in-trade of Orange politicians, are driving the Catholic gentry into the Nationalist camp.

KAISER'S AIM EFFECTIVE

German Emperor in 40 Years Kills 70,000 Pieces of Game.

BERLIN, Nov. —(Special.)—The Kaiser has now been a sportsman for just 40 years, or since he was a boy of 12, and during this period, according to figures just issued, more than 70,000 pieces of game of all kinds, including a whale, have fallen to his unerring aim.

This is the more remarkable since his majesty has always been just as much of a one-armed man as Lord Nelson became and has no power in his bridle hand. He shoots with a special pattern of gun and rifle. But the strength of one arm has been absorbed by the other, and a cordial handshake from him is like the grasp of a vise.

At Aden, Arabia, the water is pumped from the sea, condensed and sold at 75 cents for 100 gallons. All food is imported.

KAISER'S PLEA IS FOR CHRISTIANS

Emperor William Unveils Statue of Admiral Coligny, Huguenot Leader.

FRENCHMAN HISTORY HERO

German Ruler Presents to Wilhelmshaven Monument in Honor of Late Warrior—Speech Made Is Remarkable One.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—At Wilhemshaven, several days ago, the German Emperor unveiled the statue of Admiral Coligny, the famous Huguenot leader, which his majesty had presented to the town. The Kaiser claims descent from Coligny, and the great French leader has always been one of his heroes of history.

In making his speech, the Kaiser had around him the Minister of Marine and most of the chiefs of the German navy. He narrated the story of Coligny, who at the siege of St. Quentin, on being asked to surrender, threw back the spear to which the summons of surrender had been attached, with the words added: "Regem habemus" (We have a King). St. Quentin was thereupon stormed, but Coligny beat back the besiegers. This incident was used by the Kaiser as a kind of text for his sermon.

"Two things were here taught," said his majesty. "Coligny was a true soldier-hero, faithful to his death to his King. But he was more—he was a hero of faith, and as a leader of the Huguenots he remained until his last breath true to his heavenly King. On the awful night of St. Bartholemew he died, a martyr for his faith."

The Kaiser called that night a "stain on Christianity," and went on to speak of his other ancestor, Coligny's son-in-law, Prince Willam of Orange, who was also true to the death, as all good soldiers ought to be.

Then came the most remarkable part of the Kaiser's address. Every year, he said, he came to Wilhelmshaven to swear in the naval conscripts and to point out to them that fidelity to their King can only rest on the foundation of faith and in the joyful enthusiasm caused by belief in the person of our Lord.

"We soldiers, we comrades of the marine," said his majesty, "must take Coligny as our example, and then we shall have the courage to fight as he fought when he wrote 'Regem habemus.'"

The Emperor concluded an address which is sure to excite much comment by expressing the hope that the sight of the monument would strengthen young and old to be true to their King in their outer and inner man, and enable all to see that this can only be when they remain true to their heavenly King.

It is not the first time that the Kaiser has expressed these sentiments. Some years ago, at the swearing in of the guards, he told the recruits that to be good soldiers they must first be good Christians.

NEW WOMAN IS PROBLEM

Effort to Mould Eastern and Western Civilization Is Made.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—(Special.)—A conference was held at Oxford recently which is likely to have a far-reaching effect on the women and girls, both of great Britain and the Far East. The conference was summoned to consider the problem of the Christian education of women in the East; its members were some 150 university women who are engaged in teaching, and the speakers included, among other educational leaders, the president of the Association of Head Mistresses, the principal of St. Mary's College, Lancaster Gate; the vice-principal of Westfield College, Hampstead, and the head master of Repton. Arthur Mayhew, of the Indian Educational Service, and Miss Garrett, inspectress of schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam, spoke from the Government point of view, and men and women who have had long experience in the service of missionary societies presented the problem in the different forms in which they had met with it abroad. The Bishop of Oxford and the Rev. Professor Cairns, of Aberdeen, were among those who dealt with the question in its widest aspects.

All the speakers alike insisted upon the urgency of the appeal which is made to Western women by the needs of Eastern women and girls, who are emerging from the seclusion of centuries into the freedom brought to them by Western civilization. What kind of training shall be given to these women as they come forward to take their place in the new national movements? Shall they receive a merely Western education and bring to their nation an ideal of human life which is not interwoven with the old national ideals, or shall they add to these the new social and intellectual freedom and the stronger religious life which Christianity and Christian education can give?

The problem is one of vital importance not only for the East, but also for the West.

PLOT COSTS LIVES OF TWO

Alleged Conspiracy Given as Reason for Death of General.

PEKIN, —(Special.)—The press of China and Japan has overflowed recently with critical comments on two incidents of more than ordinary interest. The subject matter in China has been the peremptory execution with the sanction of the new republican government of two officers of its army—General Chang Chen-wu and his adjutant, Fang Wei, chief of the Wuchang Military Association, for alleged conspiracy.

It is alleged that the execution was ordered on a secret report made by Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, and without the proper preliminary of an examination. The attitude taken up by the critics is that while, under the old system of government, summary execution would have been perfectly intelligible—if, perhaps, slightly abnormal—it does not harmonize with the spirit of reform said to animate the Republican party. Under the flow of protests the government has been made very uncomfortable, and has promised to divulge the facts, although, the case being a military one, the evidence is held to be rightly secret.

Japan's trouble has reference to a persistent allegation by American missionaries that the conspiracy case in Seoul was taken up by the Japanese authorities with the object of wiping out the Christian movement in Corea. This is, of course, categorically denied, and the explanation given that not only is absolute freedom of creed allowed in Japan itself, but the Japanese authorities have asserted repeatedly their friendliness towards Christian missionaries wherever they are in a position of influence.

In his report for last year the British Consul at Swatow refers to the new fashion in clothes which the revolution has set among the Chinese population. Short hair and foreign clothes have been adopted by some, as being consistent with their modern Republican sentiments, while others have adopted them as a safeguard for their persons and property, a pigtail and Chinese garments being assumed to show Imperialistic tendencies. At the commencement of the revolution the barbers reaped a rich harvest, while the local tailors could not cope with orders. The craze, adds the Consul, will find its level as Republican ardor simmers down, and the long queue and the long gown will not be extinct in China for many a long year.

"The wearing of strange garments causes not a little mental difficulty to the novice. I have seen one gentleman with a gaudily embroidered pair of braces worn outside his coat (he evidently judged they were too pretty to hide), while another innocent pioneer of fashion had fastened his collar round his neck with a piece of string, and found it uncomfortable."

NUMBERING PLANS VARY

400TH ANNIVERSARY OF SYSTEM IS CELEBRATED.

House Identification Scheme Not Introduced in London Till Latter Part of 18th Century.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—(Special.)—The present year is the 400th anniversary of the numbering of houses—a system of identification which was not introduced in London, however, until the latter part of the 18th century.

It was in the year 1512 that the idea struck an architect to have numbers painted on the houses in a certain quarter of Paris, but the idea took a long time to take root, and it was not until 1789 that the system became general. In Berlin, about 10 years later, an eccentric method of numbering the houses was adopted. They numbered them without any reference to the streets; thus a tenant's address would be described merely as, say, "1000, Berlin."

This strange system survives to the present day in some parts of the East—in Yokohama, for instance, where a new house is given the next number to that of the house last built, though it may be in an entirely different part of the town. Thus, No. 5 and No. 500 may be side by side; and the only way to find a house is to drive in a rickshaw. The rickshaw men are infallible.

In St. Petersburg they have an excellent way of displaying the number of houses by little lanterns, bearing the numbers on the glass, so that one is saved from the necessity of wandering up and down the street after dark, as so often happens in London or New York in a vain attempt to discover a particular house.

SCOTCH PLUMES POSSIBLE

Ostrich Raising May Be Attempted in Northern Highlands.

GLASGOW, Nov. —(Special.)—It is believed that a new industry is about to make its appearance in the north of Scotland, and if the project is carried out, many of the hills and valleys of the Highlands will be rearing ostriches in scores. Hitherto ostrich-farming has not been carried on to any large extent in Great Britain, but recently an expert in the industry, who visited the Scottish Highlands, stated that the Highlands was an ideal place for rearing the birds, and an effort is to be made to start a farm, probably near the Trossachs district.

For some time Karl Hagenback, whose Continental zoological gardens are known throughout the world, has held the opinion that if ostrich farms were started in the Scottish Highlands the feathers of the birds would be even better than the feathers now obtained from South Africa. Contrary to the common belief, the cold weather, it is claimed, would not have a bad effect on ostriches if they were allowed freedom and not kept in a small inclosure.

If artificial heat is supplied to their house ostriches sicken, but if allowed to roam the hillsides their feathers would become very thick and glossy and it is on this authority that the movement to establish an ostrich farm in Scotland is largely based. Several merchants are interesting themselves in the scheme.

AFRICAN TRADE GROWING

Southern Port Finds Big Increase in Exchange With Australia.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. —(Special.)—The trade between South Africa and Australia continues to increase, steamers continually arriving with cargoes of sheep, jarrah-wood, sleepers and farm produce, and taking away mealies, barley, explosives and coal. The advantage of the Cape route over that via the Suez Canal is becoming more apparent every day. Ships using this route not only escape the canal dues (which amount to $2.50 per passenger and $1.65 per ton of gross tonnage), but they are able to obtain cheap coal and they do not require to put into so many ports.

There are magnificent crops of barley this year throughout Calvinia, Clanwilliam and the Piquetberg districts. A recent visitor to these districts said he had known them for many years, and there had never been such crops. From Piquetberg down to Saldana Bay there are miles of continuous cultivation, instead of the casual patches that one used to see. The crops, indeed, are so heavy that the parents in the Piquetberg district have petitioned the School Board to let the children get away a month before the usual breaking-up time, so that they can assist in the reaping.

STAGE RAINMAKER DIES

Karl von Stehle Who Provides First Mimic Shower Passes Away.

MUNICH, Nov. —(Special.)—Herr Karl von Stehle, the inventor of stage rain, is dead, aged 77. His contrivance provided Fliegende Blatter, the German Punch, with one of its most famous cartoons half a century ago.

Some Bavarian peasants were depicted attending a performance of Shakespeare's "Tempest." The storm scene provided was so realistic, with the aid of Von Stehle's rain, that the peasants insisted on keeping up their umbrellas until the deluge had subsided.

SERVIAN WOMEN BRAVE

During War They Go on Battlefield With Red Cross.

LONDON, Nov. —(Special.)—"Practically every Servian woman will be affected by the war," said Madame Grouitch, wife of the Servian Charge d'Affaires in London. "But they have all inherited something of the spirit of the 'Mother of the Yugovics,' whose nine sons fell fighting the Turk.

"The women will not stay at home," she continued; "they, too, will be on the field of battle with the Red Cross Society, which is a very highly organized and well-equipped body. The state granted permission for the organization of a lottery on its behalf a few years ago. We had a splendid response, and the money has been well invested. At present bedding, linen and cooking utensils for field work are needed, and I am leaving for America to collect money to help to provide them, as well as to relieve the necessities of those who war may leave destitute.

"But besides the regular Red Cross Society, with its nurses, we have an efficient organization, the Kolo Sestara, which corresponds roughly to the Englishwomen's Volunteer Aid Detachments. It was formed in 1908, when Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed to Austria, and the war clouds lowered. Its members are of the upper classes, and each is a thoroughly capable nurse, and holds her Red Cross certificate."

Madame Grouitch, too, has some interesting things to say on the subject of the Servian woman in general, whom she described as "quiet, sweet, patient and affectionate until roused by a real injustice."

"As regards the position of Servian women," she continued, "there is no country, outside America, where women occupy a more dignified or honored position in the home."

Tons of Coal South Africa Product.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. —(Special.)—In the neighborhood of Witbank there are now 13 collieries in active operation, producing about 3,000,000 tons of coal per annum, second to none in the Transvaal. The railway charge for the conveyance of this coal to the mines on the Rand is about $5,000,000 per annum. Yet the story is told that the Boer to whom the farm belonged 20 years ago actually gave Witbank to two other Boers, for the purpose of working the coal, on condition that they feed and clothe him for the rest of his life. They failed even in this modest undertaking, and the farm reverted to its original proprietor, who eventually sold it for $25,000 to two Johannesburg men who had formerly run a draper's shop at Kimberley. The Witbank mine has yielded to its proprietors profits amounting to $2,250,000 since the war.

YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN THE PIMPLES

But Now Her Face Is the Fairest of the Fair, Due to Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Those dimples are like pearls in a ruby cluster when Stuart's Calcium Wafers clear the face of every pimple, spot and blemish. And even if you haven't dimples, the clear, transparent skin of a healthy, Calcium Wafer complexion is more radiant than the deft touch of an artist to the most exquisite water color.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers act directly upon the sweat glands of the skin, since their mission is to stimulate the excretory ducts. They do not create perspiration, but cause the skin to breathe out vigorously, thus transforming perspiration into a gaseous vapor. The calcium sulphide of which these wafers are composed, consumes the germ poisons in the sweat glands and pores, hence the blood makes a new, smooth skin in a surprisingly short time.

You will never be ashamed to look at yourself in a mirror, once you use Stuart's Calcium Wafers. Nor will your friends give you that hinting look, as much as to say—for goodness sake, get rid of those pimples.

There is no longer any excuse for anyone to have a face disfigured with skin eruptions, when it is so easy to get rid of them. Simply get a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers at any drugstore and take them according to directions. After a few days you will hardly recognize yourself in the mirror. The change will delight you immensely. All blemishes will disappear.

All druggists sell Stuart's Calcium Wafers at 50 cents a box.

BOOTH'S HYOMEI

Breathe it for Catarrh Physicians Prescribe it and Pharmacists Recommend it

Quickly Clears Stuffed-Up Head and Stops Snuffling and Hawking

In the morning, shortly after you awake, dear reader, do you have to hawk and strain to get that stubborn piece of mucus out of your throat?

Get rid of catarrh now; it will grow worse as you grow older. One day of breathing pleasant, healing HYOMEI (pronounce it High-o-me) the guaranteed catarrh remedy will give you such wonderful relief that you will wonder why you doubted the statement that Booth's HYOMEI would end the most aggravating case of catarrh.

A hard rubber pocket inhaler and a bottle of HYOMEI with simple instructions for use is $1.00. This is called the HYOMEI outfit. If one bottle does not banish your catarrh, you can get another for only 50 cents. Thousands use it for coughs, cold and croup. Sold by druggists everywhere.

½ Glass before Breakfast tones up the stomach, clears the head and does you good.

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Quickly Relieves
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CLEANS : SCOURS : POLISHES
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Of hops worth $2,970,000 imported into Great Britain in the first six months of 1912, $2,290,000 worth came from the United States.

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Duke's Mixture is one of the big favorite brands for both pipe and cigarettes. Men everywhere prefer it because of its true natural tobacco taste. Duke's Mixture is simply the choice leaves of fine Virginia and North Carolina bright leaf—thoroughly aged, stemmed and crumbled. It's impossible to get a purer smoke or a more likeable one than this mild, rich, fragrant *Liggett & Myers* Duke's Mixture.

One *and a half* ounces of this choice granulated tobacco cost only 5c—and with each sack you get a book of cigarette papers FREE.

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Lead in Style, Wear and Comfort

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