INHUMANITY CASE CHARGED TO NAVY

Representative Albert Johnson Brings Serious Matter to Attention of Congress.

BOY OF 18 LEFT A TRAMP

Lad Enlists From Southwestern Washington, Gets Sick on Voyage to Atlantic Port, Discharged Without Money at Pensacola.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 12.—An instance of inhumanity is preferred against a naval officer by Representative Albert Johnson, of Washington, who directly charged in the House of Representatives that some officer, not named, has been guilty of conduct which should result in his reprimand. Other members who heard Mr. Johnson's charge suggested that the officer responsible should be dismissed from the service.

This is a case of an 18-year-old boy who enlisted in the Navy from Southwestern Washington and who nearly lost his life on account of the treatment, or lack of treatment, which he received at the hands of the officers of the ship to which he was detailed. Mr. Johnson related the facts in the House as follows:

"From Southwestern Washington a boy 18 years old, after seeing and reading the alluring posters inviting enlistment in the Navy, enlisted regularly in the Navy out there, went to Puget Sound and was put on a warship. He was taken down the far side of the Pacific Coast, through the Panama Canal and into the Atlantic Ocean and the vessel brought up at Pensacola, Fla., where that boy was discharged for undesirability and set ashore without even a streetcar ticket in his pocket; 18 years old and 4000 miles from home, without bed or bread—the position of a tramp.

Mr. Johnson Personally Investigates.

"That boy wrote a letter from Pensacola to his mother out in the State of Washington, saying that he would try to work his way home and that he would go through New Orleans. His mother's friends telegraphed me to see why he had been discharged. I wrote to the Navy Department asking for the reason, and received a short, sharp letter saying that he was discharged because he was undesirable and dirty." I could not send any such letter to that mother, who has another son in the service of the United States in the Army. I went down personally to investigate.

"I found that this boy, in the course of that trip in the service, about four months in the Navy, in coming through the Panama Canal, had developed an extreme case of dysentery, had run way down in weight, had been unable to keep himself clean, had become sick and helpless and was set ashore at Pensacola, discharged as undesirable, left there without a 5-cent piece in money and was informed that he owed the Government $20 for his naval uniform. The boy reached New Orleans by dead-beating his way. With the aid of the Bankers Association of the United States detectives were employed and that boy discovered and money was handed him to make his way home, where he arrived sick and helpless.

Mistake Is Admitted.

"The Navy Department afterwards admitted that a mistake had been made and that the boy should have been transferred back to the Puget Sound naval district before they discharged him. My contention is that once the Navy enlisted that boy and took charge of him this Government was in fact his guardian and he was its ward, and it was its duty to feed and clothe him and care for him in sickness and that instead of discharging him he should have been sent to a United States marine hospital.

"That boy, in my opinion, has a claim against this Government for money expended by kind-hearted friends in locating him and in sending him home and a further claim for the damage to his health.

"Now, that is only one case. I have waited months to hear something further from the Navy Department, which has shown some interest in the matter, and I sincerely believe that the commander of that vessel who set that boy ashore deserves to be punished and reduced in numbers."

Camp Lewis Notes.

CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, March 12.—With the completion within a few days of additions to the officers' club and the enlisted men's club of the 44th Infantry, regular Army, stationed at Camp Lewis, the Y. W. C. A. hostess house no longer will be the only place where women friends and relatives can visit the men at camp.

Both clubrooms are fully equipped with an idea for comfort and amusement of the members. There are billiard and pool tables, a piano, card tables and writing desks, stationary and plenty of chairs for lounging and the floor is of hard wood, polished so that the building can be converted into a ballroom where dances frequently are given.

The additions to the clubrooms are being built especially for women visitors. There is a restroom for women in each club and the privileges of the rooms are not confined to guests of the regiment, but are open to any who chance to venture that far into the camp. Light refreshments are served at a booth in one corner of the clubrooms.

* * *

A room full of soldiers, the largest singing class yet conducted at Camp Lewis, met at the Liberty Theater today for their singing instruction from Robert Lloyd, singing director. The men learned the rousing hiking songs in a few minutes and made the building resound with the music. Tenors and basses are being developed in the singing classes and there was real harmony as the soldiers caught the airs from Mr. Lloyd's lips.

* * *

A smoker was enjoyed in the Knights of Columbus building at Camp Lewis last night. San Francisco Council, No. 615, presented 20 gold K. of C. rings, monogrammed with each man's initial, to members of the K. of C. in the National Army. All were members of the San Francisco lodge.

The men who received the rings were:

Captain C. C. Quigley, adjutant 363d Infantry; Lieutenant James P. Lawler, Sergeant J. F. Hanley, A. D. Lynch, Thomas Fitzmaurice, E. F. Callanan, T. J. Sullivan, Michael O'Connell, Morris J. O'Connell, William V. O'Brien, Frank Woodmancie, W. S. Boyle, George W. Kerwin, M. V. Kuns, L. A. Zuns, William J. Evans, P. C. O'Connell, Sergeant R. M. Roche, V. F. Brown, Alexander Mayhood.

Songs were given by Robert Canning, K Company, 363d Infantry; Corporal Merrill Carrick, Company K, who was accompanied by Sergeant Jones, and by Sergeant Harry Grieg, Company B, 322d Field Signal Corps.

Captain Quigley was in charge of the entertainment, and short talks were given by Major Zewdall and Captain Quigley.

* * *

Hugo Kirchhofer, Y. M. C. A. song leader, who arrived at camp yesterday, will have charge of the camp singing in the absence of Robert Lloyd, camp song leader, who leaves tomorrow for San Francisco to attend the conference of the Western representatives of the Foadyck Commission.

MEAT SUPPLY LARGER

ANIMALS INCREASE 6,300,000 IN YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1918.

Prices Paid for Meat Higher Than Ever Before—Beef Advances 22.1 Per Cent, Hogs 57 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Evidence that the public made general response to the Food Administration's appeal for increased production and decreased consumption of meat is shown in statistics furnished the Food Administration today by the Department of Agriculture.

Meat animals in the United States increased 6,300,000 in the year ending January 1, 1918, the increase consisting of 1,247,000 cattle, 3,781,000 hogs and 1,284,000 sheep. Inspections of beef for slaughter increased 2,039,651, or 24.5 per cent, but inspections of hogs decreased 21.3 per cent, more than 9,000,000 head, and inspection of sheep fell off 21.9 per cent, approximately 2,500,000 head.

The gains in available meat indicated by these figures were what caused the Food Administration recently to relax restrictions on meat consumption, so that there might be greater saving of wheat for export.

Exports of all kinds of meat decreased during the year, due to lack of ships.

Prices paid for meat animals were higher than ever before. The average price of beef advanced 22.1 per cent, from $9.50 per 100 pounds in 1916 to $11.60 in 1917. Hogs advanced from $9.60 to $15.10, a total of 57 per cent, and sheep increased from $7.85 to $11.

J. A. HOSKINS' SUIT SETTLED

Malheur County Rancher Gets Verdict of $10,700 by Agreement.

After several witnesses had been examined in the civil suit of J. A. Hoskins, a Malheur County rancher, against F. W. Casner and the National Surety Company, involving $24,109.60, in the United States Court yesterday, counsel for the litigants announced that a settlement had been agreed upon. In accordance with that agreement Judge Bean instructed the jury to return a verdict in favor of Mr. Hoskins for $10,700.

In 1910 Casner sued Hoskins for judgment on promissor notes aggregating $45,000, and, in attaching real and personal property of Hoskins, gave an attachment bond through the National Surety Company. At the trial of the suit Hoskins, although the defendant in the case, received a verdict for $8247.34. When Hoskins' property was attached, at the time Casner sued him, it was already mortgaged and the mortgagees foreclosed as to several hundred head of sheep valued at $27,500. Hoskins also was compelled to sell several thousand acres of Malheur County land for $48,000, although he formerly had refused an offer of $60,000.

The suit settled yesterday was brought by Hoskins against Casner and the surety company to recover on the original judgment of $8200, together with damages resulting from the enforced seizure and sale of his property in consequence of the suit brought against him by Casner in 19.0.

TROUT PONDS PROFITABLE

State Biologist W. L. Finley Gives Good Advice to Orchardists.

HOOD RIVER, Or., March 12.—(Special.)—State Biologist W. L. Finley, chief speaker at a meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Association, at Pine Grove, created great interest among orchardists and ranchers, whom he advised to establish fish ponds and stock them with trout.

Mr. Finley points out that springs on scores of valley places will make possible the profitable propagation of trout for market. Fruit growers, he thinks, might find trout more profitable than poultry. Several orchardists already have trout ponds from which they derive a gratifying revenue.

The meeting at Pine Grove was attended by State Game Warden Carl D. Shoemaker, of Portland, and W. O. Hadley, deputy, of The Dalles.

Mrs. J. E. Ray, of Mill City, Dies.

MILL CITY, Or., March 12.—(Special.)—Mrs. Margaret Jane Ray died Sunday at the age of 70 years. She leaves her husband J. E. Ray and nine children. Mrs. Amos Sanford, Mrs. Frank Perkett, Mrs. Arthur Baker, Tom, Zeb, Fred, Fleat, Joe and Latt Ray. The mother's death is the first break in the family circle, the youngest child being 31 years of age.

Silver Lake Holds Title.

CASTLE ROCK, Wash., March 12.—(Special.)—The Silver Lake basketball team has won the championship for Cowlitz County, not having lost a game this season. The deciding game was played at Kalama, the Silver Lake team winning out over Kalama by one point. The circuit consisted of Kelso, Kalama, Castle Rock, Toutle and Silver Lake schools. Silver Lake has a husky and well-drilled team.

RECIPE TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR

A Cincinnati Barber Tells How to Make a Remedy for Gray Hair.

Mr. Frank Harbaugh, of Cincinnati, O., who has been a barber for more than forty years, recently made the following statement:

"Anyone can prepare a simple mixture at home, at very little cost, that will darken gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. To a half pint of water add 1 ounce bay rum, a small box of Barbo Compound and ¼ ounce glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. This will make a gray-haired person look twenty years younger. It does not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off."—Adv.

Boys and Girls Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

TANNENBERG, THE GREAT PAN-GERMAN

Germans of Ruling Class Fed With Prophecies of Universal Domination After War.

ENGLAND NOT TO FIGHT

United States' Share for Standing Quietly by Argeeing to Robbery Was to Be Protectorate Over Mexico and Central America.

CRAZY DREAMERS RESPONSIBLE.

Few eyes will not weep over mortality of war, for which cruel, crazy dreamers of world empire are largely responsible.—Gerrard.

American Ambassador at the German Imperial Court, July 25, 1913, to February 4, 1917. Author of "My Four Years in Germany." (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company.)

ARTICLE XVIII.

I never found a German of the ruling class who had read anything written by Treitschke, Nietzsche or Bernhardi.

Tannenberg had more readers and a greater following, although he, of course, expresses only the aspirations of the Pan-Germans. But he presents concrete positions which anyone can understand.

For instance, the German merchant, looking at Tannenberg's book and seeing the map of South America colored with almost universal German domination, smiles and approves, for he thinks German trade will swallow that rich continent and clever German laws and regulations will exclude the imports of all other nations.

In some aspects Tannenberg foresaw what is happening today when he says: "The Finns have been waiting a long time to detach themselves from the great Russians, their hereditary enemies."

But in the main, in his sketch of the war to which he looked forward, he failed to predict accurately the attitude of the world. His predictions represent many of the dead hopes of the Pan-Germans, those Germans who believe it is the right and duty of Germany to conquer all.

Tannenberg Prophesies War.

Prophesying war between Germany on one side and France and Russia on the other, Tannenberg believed that more confusion and resistance to war than actually occurred would come in Bohemia and Poland following the order for mobilization in the Slav parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire. He mistakenly wrote also that Japan would declare war on Russia—a belief shared by the torchlight paraders of Berlin in August, 1914.

Tannenberg thought Italy would declare war on France. He was wrong in his confidence that France was decadent, wrong in believing that England and the United States would only talk, but would not fight, yet right in his belief that revolution would break out in Russia. In fact, I think that for years after the Franco-Russian alliance Germany was preparing a Russian revolution to break out on whatever day the Russian troops were ordered to their colors. He says that France will be so thoroughly defeated that the "war ought not to leave her more than eyes to cry with."

I am afraid that while many eyes will cry in France, through the breadth of Germany there will be only few homes where eyes will not weep over the casualties of war, for which cruel, crazy dreamers of world empire like Tannenberg are largely responsible.

Tannenberg Dreams of Pan-Germanism.

For Tannenberg's dream, the dream of the autocracy and of the Pan-Germanists, is to give to Germany most of South America, a great part of Africa, of Asia, the great islands north of Australia, including those of the Dutch, with Holland and Belgium part of the German empire, as well as the Baltic provinces and a share of the French colonies to be divided with England.

The share of the United States for standing by and agreeing to the robbery was, according to Tannenberg, a protectorate over Mexico and Central America.

Mexicans who were offered Texas and New Mexico by Zimmermann should read this Pan-Germanistic book in which all of Mexico is generously bestowed on us.

And I wish that Tannenberg's book could be read by every public man in South America — that part of South America in which lie Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, the southern parts of Brazil and Bolivia are, according to Tannenberg, to come under the protectorate of Germany. Latin-American publicists should inquire from the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina how long before a "protectorate" is transmuted into a conquered country. Tannenberg does speak for a great party in Germany. The children's school books show German "colonies" in Southern Brazil.

As Sainte Beuve said, there is a fashion in intellect. The German today is essentially practical, cold, cynical, but calculating. The poetry and the Christmas trees, the sentiment and sentimentality remain like the architectural monuments of a vanished race, mere reminders of the kindlier Germany that once was the Germany of our first impressions, the Germany that many once loved. But that Germany has long since disappeared, buried beneath the spiked helmets of Prussianism, and another intellect is in vogue.

Older Germany Was Kindlier.

The older, kindlier Germany was the nation tempered and softened by the suffering of the Napoleonic wars. After the battle of Jena, where Napoleon rubbed the face of Prussia in defeat, there came on Germany that period of privation which left its impress so deeply on the German as to make thrift his first characteristic. A spirit of lofty, self-sacrificing patriotism imbued the whole people. Young girls cut off their long, golden hair to be sold for the Fatherland. Jewels were given by all who possessed them. "Gold gab ich für eisen" (I gave gold for iron) became a saying, based on the readiness with which the rich made sacrifices to the cause of country. And with this patriotism, and with this penury, came into every home a more intimate family life, a greater earnestness, a deeper religious sentiment, a turning toward the idealistic side of life; but all was changed by the successful wars of Prussia that gave Prussia the leadership, the right to rule Germany. Then, with the end of the Franco-Prussian war came a period of material prosperity, the rush of the population to the cities and the building of great manufactories, of enormous shipping interests, of powerful banking institutions, of trusts and combinations which marked the Germany of 1914.

The fashion in intellect had changed and the grasping, successful Prussian of 1914 was far removed from the ruined, chastened Prussian of 1810.

Nations, like individuals, change in character with the stress of life. From 1810, the period of a sorrowing Germany, to 1914, is 104 years. The same number of years subtracted from the year 1796, when our new republic was firmly established and when George Washington made his noble farewell address, brings us to 1692, when 19 persons were legally hanged, charged with witchcraft in Massachusetts and when in that state Giles Cory perished under the awful torture, judicially applied, known as the "peine forte et dure."

It is quite true that weak voices against annexation have been heard.

Dernburg and Professor Hans Delbruck (the latter not to be confused with the disgraced, pig-slaughtering ex-Vice Chancellor), in their petition against the annexation of Belgium, showed a most reasonable spirit, and signing this petition with them were many of the great men and great minds of Germany. But their movement was a failure in Germany itself. Their campaign of reason could make no headway against the "League of Six"—the six great iron and steel companies of the west, who, with their paid lansquenets of the press and hired accelerators of public opinion, clamor for annexation so that they may rivet the chains of their industrial monopoly on the whole continent of Europe.

Baltic Provinces Eyed Greedily.

The Conservatives and Junkers, on the other hand, favor annexations to the east; especially do they eye greedily the Baltic provinces, where great estates are in the hands of landowners of German blood. What a re-enforcement to the Conservative cause would these Junkers of the Baltic be, and, in the Conservative view, if there are to be annexations in the west, which would increase the number of industrial subjects and undoubtedly Social Democrats, there must be a balancing accession of agricultural interests on the eastern frontier.

The only cloud in the serene blue sky of Junker hopes is the fact that annexations in Poland would add to the number of Roman Catholics and, therefore, to the power of the Centrum or Roman Catholic party. Hence the desire to make Poland an independent kingdom, but one controlled by the Central Empires.

The Poles are more at ease, having been given more liberty, under Austrian than under Prussian rule, and hence the tendency is to put Poland under Austrian rule. The Prussians do not object to this because it does not matter whether Prussia controls Poland directly or through Prussia's control of Austria, now, alas! only too apparent.

But the principal aim of the nobles and the landed aristocracy of Germany, followed by their host of officeholders and dependents, is to keep the "graft," to hold the offices, civil and military, filled so long by these old Prussian families.

The Von Lachnows, to imagine a typical Junker family, hold 1000 acres of land in Brandenburg. The head of the house, Baron von Lachnow, was minister to Sweden. After having held as a young man a position of secretary of legation, he left the diplomatic service to fight with his old regiment, the Gleiwitz Hussars, through the Franco-Prussian war.

He then returned to the diplomatic service, in which he finally attained the rank of minister to Sweden. He now lives on his estate of Lachnow, with a pension as ex-minister. On great occasions, he appears at the royal palace, resplendent in uniform, wearing the Orders of the Red Eagle and Prussian Crown with the star of the Johanns Order. His total income from pensions and estate is about $10,000 a year.

The oldest son, Baron Karl Friedrich, after serving in his father's regiment, resigned and entered the diplomatic service, and is now second secretary of the legation in Buenos Aires. He married there the daughter of a rich cattle owner. The second son, Baron Johann, is now police president of the city of Schelsau, after having been District Attorney in an industrial district where he distinguished himself by his prosecution of the Social Democrats. He married the daughter of the rich manufacturing proprietor Schultz, who sells wholesale little statuettes on the Ritterstrasse in Berlin.

Baron August is in the army, detailed to the General Staff and with a great future before him. Baron Max is now out of a job. While on his vacation the British captured the colony in which he was secretary to the Governor, and so at the outbreak of the war he assumed his old uniform of First Lieutenant in the Gleiwitz Hussars and was given command of the prison camp at Schluttenberg, where he has won distinction for his severity with British prisoners.

Baron Ernest is in the navy. This is considered rather a comedown by the family, as the navy, unlike the army, is not aristocratic. He has great hopes of marrying the only daughter of Von Blitz, who owns a splendid estate in Silesia. One of the daughters, Hilda, is married to Count Wenharp, owner of a beautiful estate in Pomerania, and the other to Hochist, who is judge of the law court in Holstein and who owns the Rittergout (or manor of Klein Spassberg, near Kiel).

The estate of Lachnow is perfectly flat ground. The road to Brandenburg runs through the estate and village, the houses of which front directly on the road. This road in the village is paved with rough cobblestones. The house of the Von Lachnows almost touches the road, from which it is separated by an old stone wall.

One side is on a square, cobblestoned courtyard formed by the great barns, stables and sheds which surround the other three sides of the square. The house and all the barns are built of rough stone. The house is built on the plan of a piece of castile soap, walls and roof and nothing more. Inside there is a dining-room, two parlors and an office-den for the master; upstairs bedrooms, opening on a long hall; no bathrooms, no conveniences; even the water is brought in by the maids from the well in the center of the court. The furniture is old and plain.

The family does not keep an automobile, but two horses draw a dogcart to the station and take the family on visits to the neighboring aristocracy. The driver is the sexton of the village church on these occasions. On the two sides of the house away from the main road and the square of barns there is a park of about 10 acres. Here are a few evergreens and gravel paths and a pond, where some enormous carp excite the wonder of the village children.

Baroness Lachnow is renowned for her devotion to the four K's. No one has a better stock of household linen, all made by her, her daughters and her maids, in the whole Mark. She superintends every household detail and holds the keys to closets and wine cellar.

Of course the family does not associate with the schoolmaster and the Lutheran minister of the village, but they speak very kindly to them, and the Baron once interested himself in obtaining a long-service decoration for the schoolmaster.

Life Spartan in Character.

The Von Lachnows live on their estate the year round, except for two weeks in February, when they go to Berlin to a cheap hotel and attend one of the court balls. The Baroness never spends more than $350 a year on her clothes, although when in Sweden as a minister's wife she spent more. The Baron and Baroness sometimes condescend to dine with the father-in-law of their son, a manufactory proprietor, at his handsome apartment in the Kurfuerstendamm in Berlin, but Schultz, in spite of his 4,000,000 marks and growing business, is made to feel the wide gulf that separates him from the nobility.

Baron Lachnow farms his own estate. His farm superintendent is Von Treslow, once an officer in the Gleiwitz Hussars, who was compelled to resign because of a crippled arm, badly broken in a steeplechase. This taciturn individual, soured on the war, was given a place as commander of a village way station near the west front, where his cruelties to the French inhabitants will long be remembered.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

The Very Prettiest Hats in All Portland—

—We have been told this time and time again. From every authoritative source we have received Easter models.

JOSEPH, BENDEL, WAUSCHER, BURGESSER, UFLAND, CAGE, RAWAK AND HYLAND HAVE SENT US THEIR VERY BEST EXAMPLES.

—Unlike all other exhibits in Portland, where colors run riot through the entire range of possibility, our display is noticeable by its distinctiveness.

—This season BLACK is the essence of good taste and refinement, and OUR entire salon is devoted almost exclusively to a most fascinating array of Black Hats.

Won't You Come in and See Them?

Third Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Pictorial Review Patterns Will Make Your Spring Sewing Days a Pleasure—Second Floor.

Lipman Wolfe & Co. "Merchandise of Merit Only"

St. Patrick Day Favors—Lunch Sets, Flags, Seals, Hats, Streamers, Etc., in Large Variety—Main Floor.

A ONE-DAY SALE OF

TAFFETA SILK AT $1.69

—A special quality of the softest, most lustrous weaves of chiffon taffeta, just received by express in time for this Home Sewing Sale.

—NAVY BLUE, MAIZE, PINK, SAND, OCEAN GREEN, MARINE BLUE, CREAM, PLUM, STOCKHOLM BLUE, AND BLACK.

Second Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Today Special—Fine Quality Nainsook

Stamped GOWNS—98c

—All made up and ready to embroider. Round, square and V-neck styles, stamped with scalloped neck and sleeves, and dainty French and eyelet designs. *Bargain Booth, Main Floor.*

Flesh Colored Crepe de Chine ENVELOPE CHEMISE

Special Wednesday

And On Sale One Day Only $2.98

—We doubt if you could buy materials of equal quality and laces of similar daintiness and make these garments at home for the price, not to take into account the amount of work necessary to make garments as dainty and practical as these. Several pretty styles for your selection, with shadow lace and straps or tailored style with hemstitching or dainty lace; yoked model. REMEMBER, ON SALE FOR ONE DAY ONLY AT THIS SPECIAL PRICE.

Fourth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Do Not Miss the

Demonstration of Stylish Stout Corsets

By

Miss Katherine Daugherty

who points out the superiority of stylish stouts for large women. *Fourth Floor.*

Lipman Wolfe & Co. "Merchandise of Merit Only"

"CASCARETS" FOR HEADACHE, COLDS, LIVER, BOWELS

Enjoy Life! Don't Stay Bilious, Sick, Headachy and Constipated.

Get Rid of Bad Breath, Sour Stomach, Coated Tongue or Indigestion.

Get a 10-cent box now.

They're fine! Cascarets liven your liver, clean your thirty feet of bowels and sweeten your stomach. You eat one or two, like candy, before going to bed and in the morning your head is clear, tongue is clean, stomach sweet, breath right and cold gone. Get a box from your druggist and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Cascarets stop sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, bad breath and constipation.

Mothers should give a whole Cascaret to cross, bilious, sick, feverish children any time. They are harmless and never gripe or sicken.—Adv.

PIMPLY? WELL, DON'T BE!

People Notice It. Drive Them Off with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

A pimply face will not embarrass you much longer if you get a package of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The skin should begin to clear after you have taken the tablets a few nights.

Cleanse the blood, the bowels and the liver with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the successful substitute for calomel; there's never any sickness or pain after taking them.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do that which calomel does, and just as effectively, but their action is gentle and safe instead of severe and irritating.

No one who takes Olive Tablets is ever cursed with "a dark brown taste," a bad breath, a dull, listless, "no good" feeling, constipation, torpid liver, bad disposition or pimply face.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive color.

Dr. Edwards spent years among patients afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and Olive Tablets are the immensely effective result.

Take one or two nightly for a week. See how much better you feel and look. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

THAT'S WHAT I WANT!

A SPARKLING HUNYADI SPLIT

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