REVIEW OF WORLD-WAR ONE OF GREAT HISTORICAL VALU

time to prepare for defense. The landing was made on narrow, exposed beaches near the tip of the peninsula by the British and French, farther east on the north side by the Ansacs, under an intense fire, in which terrible loss was suffered. The allies fought their way by sheer buildog tenacity and dar-ing up the cliffs, but they could not gain the heights during the next three

On August 7 another expedition land-ed at Suvia Bay, farther east, while the Anzacz made an attack in concert. The Turks were surprised and held the place lightly, so that if the British had pushed forward vigorously they could have gained the straits and cut off the Turkish army from the mainland. Again there was blundering, both by the transport officers and the Generals, the advance was delayed, the Turks occu-pied the hills in force and the oppor-tunity was lost. After vain efforts to advance, the entire army was with-drawn in December and January with-out loss of a man, the Turks being caught napping. Never was such valor displayed as at Gallipoli, but all the nors of the campaign went to the

Suez Canal Attacked.

The Turks and Germans took the offensive against Egypt and in February made an attack on the Suez Canal, but were quickly routed. Turkey proclaimed

were quickly routed. Turkey proclaimed a holy war, which stirred the Sensussi fanatics of the desert west of Egypt to hostilities, but they were routed and dispersed by a flying expedition, in which armored motorcars played a prominent part, especially in the final pursuit into the desert.

The British expedition up the Tigris made such good progress that Kut-el-Amara was taken in September and, against his protest that his force was not strong enough, General Townshend was ordered to push on to Bagdad. On reaching Ctesiphon, about 15 miles from that city, about November 21, he dethat city, about November 21, he de-feated the Turks, but lost heavily, and the arrival of large reinforcements for the enemy caused him to retreat down the river to Kut, where he encamped on December 3 to await relief. The Turks laid slegge to him and blocked the way of relieving forces by holding strong positions extending from the north bank of the river to the marshes. They could not be taken by frontal attack, as several attempts proved, and, every effort at relief failing. Townshend surrendered with about 8000 men on April 24, 1916. An investigation of the execution of th the river to Kut, where he encamped or edition exposed serious mismanage-ent by officials in both England and adia, with horrible neglect of wound-

guest of Serona.

Iled diplomacy to the real situation in the Balkans made all circumstances favor this situation. At the outbreak of the war Greece was ready to join the allies, but they chilled her enthusiasm blocked, and Pan-Germany, stretching from the North Sea to Bagdad, became from the North Sea to Bagdad, became fact. On December 9, Chancellor allies, but they chilled her enthusiasm by saying they preferred that she remain neutral. Thus they played into the hands of the pro-German King Constantine, who had been deeply improved the constantine, who had been deeply improved the constantine of the cons Constantine, who had been deeply im-pressed with German invincibility when shown all of the Kaiser's hideous de-vices in Berlin in March, 1914, who had learned that Austria was to be split into several kingdoms to be ruled by the Kaiser's sons and who was anxtous to become a tributary of Germany and to have his kingdom enriched with

Pro-ally sentiment was at first so strong that the king did not venture to oppose it, but when Great Britain asked help for Serbia in November 1914, no guaranty was offered of pro-tection against attack by Bulgarla. When they decided to attack the Dardanelles, the allies re-opened the matter and offered territory in Asia Minor. Venizelos was willing to account and proposed to Court willing to accept, and proposed to Con-stantine that Bulgaria should be given Eastern Macedonia as the price of neutrality, but the king betrayed the let-ter, which contained remarks irritating to Bussia, to the Czar.

Bulgaria Gets Loan.

A few days later Bulgaria obtained loan from Germany, and the Greek Premier gave up hope of her remaining neutral. When the naval attack on the straits began, he proposed to the king pelle northward to Ypres that 50,000 troops be sent, being confident of success, as there were only and won and lost Hill 5000 Turks on the peninsula and it was not well fortified, but Constantine refused his consent. The proposed army was reduced to 15,000, but again the king refused. Though Russia had objected to Greek aid in the expedition, Britain and France finally got her consent, but by that time the pro-German party at Athens was so strong that the chance was lost. Venizelos resigned on March 6 and won the election of a new Parliament on the war issue on June 13, but the king delayed his re-turn to office till the middle of August.

Throughout that year the allies were driving to reconstitute the Balkan cague in support of themselves by obtaining cessions of territory from both Greece and Serola to Bulgaria those two states knew that Bulgaria was already secretly allied with Gernany, they consented finally. While he negotiations dragged on, the allies witheld military aid from Serbia, though the army which was wasted at Gaillpoil might have saved her. Bulgaria began to throw off the

mask by making a treaty whereby Turkey ceded the railroad to the Bul-garian port of Dedeagatch on the rule in defiance of the constitution, on November 12. The allies had guar-anteed Greece constitutional rule ould have been justified in commediate election, but they did nothing, in deference to the prejudice of voting when an election should be held.

Danube Is Crossed.

The Germans and Austrians crossed Belgrade on the 9th and Semendri on the 11th, the French advancing into Serbia along the Vardar River on the 5th. Bulgaria declared war on the 14th and attacked Serbia on the flank, while her army was being driven back by superior force from the north. The Bul- foe. gars cut the railroad at Vranj on Octo-ber 19 and Captured Uskub on the 24th and Nish on November 5. The French re fighting their way up the Vardar



Serbs, worn, hungry and without transport, marched through the fresh snow of the Albanian mountains to Durazzo, abandoning their artillery, but taking all the boys who were old enough to march. On December 10 the allies withdrew from Serbia to a line of entrenchments just south of the border and to an entrenched camp around Saloniki. Macedonia, east of the Struma River, was occupied by the Greeks. The Serbian refugees were taken by allied warships to the island of Corfu, where their wants were relieved and they were re-equipped and reorganized to join the army of Saloniki.

Montenegre is invaded.

defenseless. Many men whose knowledge and skill would have made them worth a thousand soldiers were en-Germany showed that no law could restrain her by sinking the British hostitied and killed as privates, this being the result of the unscientific volunteer strain her by sinking the British hostities of allied and stilled as privates, this being the result of the unscientific volunteer strain her by sinking the British hostities of about 70,000 Indian troops, with the European troops from India, whose through the result of the unscientific volunteer strain her by sinking the British hostities on November 17, and the liner Persia in the Mediterranean on December 10 the Indian troops, with the European troops from India, whose the same time the United States was swarming with German conspirators and destructive agents, who blew up ships and munition factories, and with the first contingents from Canada and Australia. These, added to the teriforcements sent to the front in 1915.

A reverse suffered in May at Festupiot of their own kind and by inciting strikes. The initiative of these acts and particularly of high explosive shell

Montenegro Is Invaded

Invasion of Montenegro by the Aus trians began on December 1 and, though the people fought with their traditional bravery, they were swamped by superior force. On January 11, 1916, Having destroyed the offensive power of Russia for the time, the central powers now turned their attention to their original purpose—the opening of the gateway to Turkey by the conquest of Serbia. The blindness of allied diplomacy to the real situation in the Ralkans made all circumstances

stelchstag that it was time for the allies to ask for peace, but that terms must be based on the military map. That boast ignored the fact that the western allies had not yet daysload. western allies had not yet developed their full strength; that Russia was still fighting and that the blockade had made the food situation in Germany so serious that the government took over distribution of the food supply in Oc-

extending several miles eastward from the Yser Rive-, northeast of This was poisonous gas, dis charged from tanks and rolling with the wind close to the ground to the al-lied trenches, where it choked the solfilled their lungs and caused death in acute agony within a few

The attack was directed at the French colonial troops, who fell back in panic, gasping for breath. The way was open to Ypres, but the Canadians, who were to the right, swung back al-most to right angles and, fighting furiously against tremendous odds, held the enemys t bay while reserves were rushed forward. The battle extended all around the Tpres salient and continued with great fury until May 7, when the Germans abandoned this second attempt to break through to the channel. It was followed by counter attacks, in which the ailies regained

Saloniki. The Greek Chamber adopted a resolution in favor of the allies, but a resolution in favor of the allies, but the king refused to act on it, and on the 6th Venizelos resigned. M. Zalmis was appointed Premier, the Chamber was appointed Premier, the Chamber was gains. Though the over-eager troops dissolved, a proclamation of "benevo-dissolved, a proclamation of "benevo-dissolved, a proclamation of "benevo-dissolved, a proclamation of benevo-dissolved, a proclamation of benevo-dissolved, a proclamation of benevo-dissolved, a proclamation of the pretermination of the supposedly impregnable Hohen-solved, and the supposedly impregnable Hohen-solved, a proclamation of benevo-dissolved, a proclamation of lent neutrality" toward the allies was points, reserves came up too slowly to issued on October 15 and the king dis- help them and they had to fight their issued on October 15 and the king dis-solved the Chamber and began absolute way back. But they beat back all counter attacks and inflicted terrible

n defiance of the constitution, on naber 12. The allies had guaring of Greece constitutional rule she became independent, and have been justified in comparing the king to call an important of the king to call the king the king to call the king the king to call the king t battles, it was announced, was not to Constantine mobilized the break through, as Germany pretended, but to take pressure off Russia, and it succeeded in checking the Russian retreat. The French pushed forward through the Vosges Mountains into Alsace till they held the eastern slopes

In fact, the main effort of the two the Danube on October 6, in spite of strong resistance from Serbia, and took western allies was to hold the Germans while Great Britain developed her man

were fighting their way up the Vardar Valley in an effort to link up with the Serbs are driven from Prilep and the pass on November 17 and had no alternative to annihilation except relative to annihilation except relative to annihilation except relative to the West, for a wedge was driven them and the French them to been able to advance benot been able to reach the border north of Lake Doiran. Prisrend and Monastir were lost on November 30, and the west for an November 30, and the west of the Mercel Lake Doiran. Prisrend and Monastir were lost on November 30, and the west for an wedge was driven between the border north and south of Lake Doiran. Prisrend and Monastir were lost on November 30, and the west for an wedge was driven between the border north and south of the river in the Mediterranean and shelled the Somme about the middle of June, to the campaign became merged to the Somme about the middle of June, to the Carpatina pass of Meritan the state of August 13, but it passed to the Somme about the middle of June, to the Carpatina pass and sent and sut of the Prisrend and south of the river Somme about 25 miles do the Somme about the middle of June, to the Carpatina pass and sent and sut of the Prisrend and south of the river Somme about 25 miles do the Somme about the middle of June, to the Carpatina pass and the British and south of the river Somme about 25 miles and state and the Somme and the pass on Austria and south of the Somme about 25 miles of the 24th.

The center of interest was changed to the Somme about the middle of June, to the design on August 25, only to lose Mush again on The Comme and the pass of the Somme about 25 miles and the pass on Somme about 25 miles and south of the river south. On August 27 miles the 24th.

The center of interest was changed to the Somme about 25 miles and south

bert, attributed to lack of artillery, and particularly of high explosive shell to destroy barbed-wire entanglements and trenches, caused a demand for radical reorganization of industry, for vast expansion and for government control; also for a national coalition Cabinet composed of the best men of all par-ties in place of the Liberal Cabinet of Herbert H. Asquith. The coalition was formed and a Ministry of Munitions was established in charge of David Lloyd George, who induced the labor unions to suspend their restrictive rules, to forbid strikes and to submit disputes to public tribunals. This soon putes to public tribunals. This soon made the country a great hive of in-dustry, women by hundreds of thou-sand taking men's places in factory

and on farm.
At the same time there arose a move stead, strong pressure was used on every fit man to enlist and the Ger-mans helped by bombing the capital and vicinity from Zeppelin airships. In a last effort to avoid conscription na-tion-wide registration of men to be called into service by classes when needed was effected by the Earlof Derby.

the Germans and patrol work by the British, aside from the bombardment of the Dardanelies, after a German squadron met disaster on an attempt to raid the British coast on January 24. It was chased by the British battle cruisers under Admiral Beatty, which sank the cruisers Bluecher and disabled the cruisers Doerflinger and SeydMtz, suffering only the disabling of the steering gear of the battle cruiser Tiger. Aside from the British and French losses in the straits, the former lost the battleships Formidable, Lord Nelson and Goliath and a transport

and along the French coast and warned neutrals that their ships would take risks by entering the defined area. This

GENERALS WHO COMMANDED THE ALLIED ARMIES IN THE FIRST YEARS OF WAR.

the British and French completed the conquest of Kamerun, where the natives welcomed deliverance from German brutality. The British had a more difficult task in German East Africa and remained on the defensive until troops could be sent from South Africa and India

taking the coast town of Monfalcone in a move on Trieste. An attack on Gorizia was made on June 2, but failed for lack of positions on the commanding heights. Fine deeds of daring were performed in seizing helghts across the Upper Isonzo and great engineering genius was displayed in carrying men, artillery and supplies by cable tramway to the lofty peaks and snowfields. Naval warfare in 1915 was chiefly confined to submarine operations by the Germans and patrol work by the Fritish, aside from the bombardment in staff, now headed by General von Estaff, now headed by General von and march on to Paris, and of French determination to hold fast, and France won.

In Great Britain events happened which had a profound influence on the course and outcome of the war. In June the cruiser Hampshire was sunk stilling a mine off the Orkney Islands, and Lord Kitchener, the great war minister, was drowned while on his way to Petrograd to confer with the Russian staff. He was succeeded a month later the Pelo guantities of guns and shell in the rear, in the fall, dissatisfaction with the or Paris, and of French determination to hold fast, and France won.

In Great Britain events happened where the course and outcome of the war. In June the cruiser Hampshire was sunk stilling a mine off the Orkney Islands, and Lord Kitchener, the great war minister, was drowned while on his way to Petrograd to confer with the Russian staff. He was succeeded a month later the Pelo whereup won.

In Great Britain events happened won.

In Great Britain events happened to be course and outcome of the war. In June the cruiser Hampshire was sunk willing a more course and outcome of the war. In June the cruiser Hampshire was sunk whereup war and outcome of the war. In June the cruiser Hampshire was sunk which was a more course and outcome of the war. In June the cruiser Hampshire was sunk while the course and outcome of the war. In June the cruiser Hampshire was sunk which were held at the end of five was a man which whereup won.

Aegean Sea with an adjoining strip of ierritory. That mask was lifted higher when the Bulgarian army was mobile canadians captured several attacks, in which the ailies regalized to several sawakened, and Britain pledged military gains.

Only minor engagements and raids from Venizelos consent to the landing for an army at Saloniki. Russia forces made until September 24, when a serious of an army at Saloniki Russia force week and was serious of an army at Saloniki Russia force to the equally famous Iron Division. During the next three days the German lines was made by the British and obtained at Saloniki. The Greek Chamber adopted a resolution in favor of the ailies, but the king refused to act on it, and on the Saloniki Russia forces of the battleships Formidable, Lord Melson and Goliath and a transport with 1000 men in the Mediterranean of the Mediterranean and the Me

Diversions were made on April 29 at Ypres, where the boches sent forward a gas cloud which was blown back and slew their own men; at Vimy Ridge, brought a strong protest from the United States, which warned Germany that she would be held to "strict accountability" for any injury to Americal Countability of the strong of suthless war countability for any injury to Americans. The new system of ruthless war began on February 18, and its first startling result was the torpedoing of the passenger steamer Falaba in the Irish Sea on March 28, and the shelling of the fleeing sailors and travelers. The whole world was horrified by the torpedoing of the great British liner Lusitania off the Irish coast, which caused the death of over 1200 nonconbatants, one-tenth of whom were Americans.

Intile result, and again and returned to but on May 3 the Germans returned to but on May 3 the Germans returned to but on May 3 the Germans returned to caused his fall.

With a reorganized army, Russia resumed the offensive in Bukowina on January 1, extended it to Riga in February and to Lake Narotch at the century and to Lake Narotch at the century and to Lusten March. On June 4, the new general, Broussiloff, began a general attack on the whole line from the Pripet ward over heaps of dead comrades, took Thiaumont and Fleury and brought them within four miles of their goal, but they did not gain Fort their goal, but they did not gain Fort their goal, but they did not gain Fort end of the great railroad junction of their goal, but they did not gain Fort end of the great railroad junction of the great railroad successing the great railroad successing the great railroad while Great Britain developed her manpower and industrial resources to the
point where they could take the offensive successfully. Germany's main
effort in that quarter was to hold the
allies while she demolished her eastern
foe.

Many British Volunteer.

Britain began the war by making
Lord Kitchener, her greatest military
organizer, Secretary of War and by calling for volunteers, who flocked to the

went through the first line, while the French progressed south of the river to within three miles of Peronne. Fighting to gain woods infested with machine guns continued, and on July 14 the second advance began by the British and continued till they won the village of Pozieres. On August 15 the French had gained the third line on the south and on the 18th the British took the great Leipsig redoubt on the north. On September 3 there was another rush forward, and by the 10th the allies had gained the rest of the hills, whence they had good observation of the rough the Danube near timed till darkness, when proximity to attack it. He took the fortresses of Turtukar and Silistria on the Danube near to distinct the fortresses of Turtukar and Silistria on the Danube ness the foundament of their battle cruisers was disabled.

Kalser Claims Big Victory.

Con seeing the British battle fleet, Von Scheer, the German commander, turned to southward in flight, Beatty pursuing and Jellicoe closing up. Several German shot a light cruiser and one of their battle cruisers was disabled.

Kalser Claims Big Victory.

On seeing the British battle fleet, Von Scheer, the German shot a light cruiser and one of their battle cruisers was disabled.

Kalser Claims Big Victory.

On seeing the British battle fleet, Von Scheer, the German shot a light cruiser and one of their battle cruisers was disabled.

Kalser Claims Big Victory.

On seeing the British battle fleet, Von Scheer, the German shot a light cruiser and one of their battle cruisers was disabled.

Kalser Claims Big Victory.

On seeing the British battle fleet, Von Scheer, the German shot a light cruiser and one of their battle cruisers was disabled.

Kalser Claims Big Victory.

On seeing the British battle fleet, Von Scheer, the German shot a light cruiser and one of their battle cruisers was disabled. At the same time the United States was swarming with German conspirators and destructive agents, who beeven with agitators who supported the German cause by championing neutrality of their own kind and by inciting of their own kind and by inciting of their own kind and by inciting it was traced to the embassies of the section of their own kind and by inciting it was traced to the embassies of the section of the common section of the com

was trying to starve Germany, that country on February 4 proclaimed a blockade all around the British Isles and along the French coast and was trying to starve Germany. fell through, owing to the opposition of Lord Lansdowne, a member of the cabinet. The Mesopotamia scandal, the cabinet. The Mesopotamia scandal, the Gallipoli flasco and the inopportune intervention of Roumania in the war, ending in her subjection, were evi-

within 30 miles of Lemberg and threatened the great railroad junction of Kovel in Poland. He drove back and cut up the Austrian armies, took 400, 1000 prisoners and hundreds of guns, killed or wounded seriously \$60,000 of killed or wounded seriously \$60,000 of the enemy and forced Von Hindenburg. Trebizond, on the Black Sea, on April 15 and Erzingan on July 25, the then

shell the king's palace from his ships. raided the houses of the Venizelists. killing some and imprisoning hundreds, while the allied ministers took refuge on the warships. Demands for repara tion and apology followed, also for the transfer of the whole Greek army to he Peloponnesus, and more haggling followed.

Serbians Attack Bulgars

By August 10 the rear was held safe nough to warrant an advance and the erbs, supported by the French, attacked in Western Greece, driving the Bulgars before them in several hard-fought battles. A heroic charge up a steep, rocky ridge gave them command of the Czerna Valley. The Serbs con-tinued to gain ground among the rug-ged heights until they forced the Bulgars to abandon Monastir on November 20, and they recovered their ancien capital. The British meanwhile advanced east of Vardar and took Doiran They also crossed the Struma and drove the enemy out of several villages on the east bank. The Italians co-op erated by extending their lines fro Avlona across Albania to join t Serbs.

Austria began a determined effort to drive the Italians from the mountains of Trentino and to reach the Lombard plain on May 24. They made much progress during the first few days, but General Cadorna hurried up new forces and by June 3 had stopped the enemy on the plateaus south and east of the frontier. On June 16 he tacked and drove them back almost to their former positions. In August, while Austria needed every man in the east, the Italians opened along the Isonzo, took Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele on the west bank on the 7th, and Gorlzia on the teau and took a line of hills with 8000 prisoners on the 12th and a further stretch of the plain with 19,000 pris-oners and 30 guns on the 15th, adding 15,000 prisoners in a further drive on

British Fleet Gives Chase

The Grand Duke Nicholas, who had who became chief of the German staff on August 29, to send reinforcements from the west just when they were needed on the Somme.

But this campaign became merged August 8, only to lose Mush again on

Meeca proclaimed the independence of Arabia and was recognized as King. He soon shut the Turkish garrisons in the cities and began operations in concert with the British. The latter reached El Arish, on the eastern border of Egypt, on December 21, and routed and made prisoners of almost the whole force. A force at the neighboring town of Maghdaba met the same fate, and he way was open to invade Palestine.

The greatest naval battle of the war was fought off Jutland Bank in the North Sea on May 31, 1916. The German high sea fleet was sighted about 2:20 P. M. by a scout of the British grand fleet, which signaled to Admiral Beatty, in command of the battle cruiser di-vision, which promptly gave chase to the German battle cruisers, though they were falling back on the main battle fleet. At 3:48 the action began and in its first stage the British battle cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable were sunk. Eight British destroyers also engaged 15 of the enemy and beat them back, also firing torpedoes at the German battle cruisers. At 4:38 the main German fleet was sighted, and Beatty turned northward to lead them towards the main British fleet, which was approaching from that direction. The Germans had the advantage of beautiful for the second statement of The Germans had the advantage of being shrouded in mist, while the British stood out against a clear sky, but the battle cruiser Lutzow fell out crippled. the destroyer Engadine set another on fire with a torpedo and others showed distress.

On sighting Admirat Jellicoe's fleet, Beatty turned eastward to force the enemy on a course where Jellicoe could destroy him. At this stage the British battle cruiser invincible and the cruisers Defence, Warrior and Black Prince were sunk while the battle Prince were sunk, while the cruiser Warspite was disabled, but the Germans lost a light cruiser and one

of the Freid and penthhasa, condinued unit produced 1.560,050 registrants affected by the Earlof Debty. It produced 1.560,050 registrants affected by the Earlof Debty. It produced 1.560,050 registrants affected by the Earlof Debty. It produced 1.560,050 registrants affected by the Earlof Debty. It produced 1.560,050 registrants affected by the Earlof Debty. It produced 1.560,050 registrants affected by the Earlof Debty. It produced 1.560,050 registrants affected by the Earlof Debty. It produced 1.560,050 registrants affected by the Earlof Debty. It produced 1.560,050 registrants affect and the war went on the blank of the Allies opposite the produced 1.560,050 registrants affect and the war went on the blank of the Allies opposite the produced 1.560,050 registrants affect and the war went on the produced 1.560,050 registrants affect and the war went on the produced 1.560,050 registrants affect and the war went on the produced 1.560,050 registrants affect and the war went on the produced 1.560,050 registrants affect and the war went on the produced 1.560,050 registrants affect and the war went on the produced 1.560,050 registrants affect and the war went on the produced 1.560,050 registrants affect and the produced 1.560,050 registrants affect a an offer of peace, but in a defiant The allies replied with equal defiance and plainly stated their aims to Mr. Wilson, while Germany's reply was

vague. Portugal Joins in Conflict.

The republic of Portugal was added to the number of the allies on March 8, 1916, when Germany declared war as a retort to the selzure of 36 German and Austrian ships which had been in-terned in Portuguese ports.

An army of South Africans and In-dians was landed in East Africa under command of General Smuts, and on March 11 began a campaign ag German East Africa which met uninterrupted success, disposing of the main enemy force and occupying al-most the whole colony. The German commander. Von Lettow-Vorbeck, finally fell back on guerrilla war which the country is well adapted.

The review of the war from the heginning of the year 1917 to the signng of armistice, including the story of American participation, will be pub-lished next Sunday.

**** A Stubborn Cough Loosens Right Up

This home-made remedy is a wonder for quick results. Easily and oheaply made.

**** Here is a home-made syrup which mil-Here is a home-made syrup which milions of people have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It is cheap and simple, but very prompt in action. Under its healing, soothing influence, chest soreness goes, phlegm loosens, breathing becomes easier, tickling in throat stops and you get a good night's restful sleep. The usual throat and chest colds are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness. ing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, eroup, whooping cough, brouchial asthma or winter coughs.

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clari-fied molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way. ned molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get a full pint—a family supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for three times the money. Keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membranes.

branes.

To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.