YOU COOK YOUR FOOD—WHY NOT YOUR TOBACCO?

YOU know what broiling does to steak, baking to a potato—and toasting to bread. In each case flavor is brought out by cooking—by "toasting."

So you can imagine how toasting improves the flavor of the Burley tobacco used in the Lucky Strike Cigarette.

IT'S TOASTED

10¢

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

Easy to figure the Profits

Where in **Western Canada** you can buy at from **$15 to $30 per acre good farm land** that will raise **20 to 45 bushels to the acre of $2 wheat** — is easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for **100% profit** on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in **Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make** with wheat at **$2 a bushel** and land so **easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.**

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

M. V. MacINNES
176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

That Ancient Feeling.

Blobbs—"I feel like the oldest man in the world." Slobbs—"What are you talking about? You are not a day over thirty." Blobbs—"Yes, but I've just been listening to a boy of sixteen tell about things he used to do when he was a kid."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

A night latch is like a tombstone when it is put up for a late husband.

Sir Robert Walpole.

Flowery oratory he despised. He ascribed to the interested views of themselves or their relatives the declarations of pretending patriots, of whom he said: "All these men have their price."—Memoirs of Walpole.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c.

Sometimes a fellow is like a hydrangea bloom—cultivates a blush with age.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER WITH BACKACHE AND RHEUMATISM

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder you are doomed.

Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in loins, and lower abdomen, gallstones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are what you need.

They are not a "patent medicine" nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue this treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day. They will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All reliable druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.

"Beauty is Only Skin Deep"

but a beautiful skin is possible only when the liver and kidneys are active, and the bowels functionate properly. The secret of beauty as well as of health is to maintain perfect digestion and elimination. BEECHAM'S PILLS help to preserve beauty and maintain health, because they influence liver, kidneys, skin, and stomach to functionate in harmony, and efficiently.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box. Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

POLITICAL DEBATE IS UNAVOIDABLE

CONGRESS CANNOT OVERLOOK FACT THAT THIS IS IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN YEAR.

VIEWS ON CRITICISM DIFFER

One Group Sure It Is Only Way to Get Mistakes Remedied and Another Asserts It Will Give Aid and Comfort to the Enemy.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—Political debate has been brewing for a long time, in fact ever since the present session of congress began. Political discussion has been almost inevitable in a campaign year and this is a very important campaign year from the standpoint of those who desire to control the next national administration. For nearly half a century the victory of a political party in the congressional campaign foreshadows the success of the party in the ensuing presidential campaign. Only once since the Civil war has there been an exception, and that was in 1876. Even at this date, however, it is hard to convince the Democrats that they did not elect Tilden in 1876.

Consequently both parties regard the coming congressional campaign which is now in process of incubation as one of great political significance, and it naturally follows that there must be political discussion in congress in session while the campaign is under way. During the session last summer, commonly called the war session, political debate was avoided and only occasionally were political speeches made. In this congress political debate has been started and there is likely to be a great deal of it notwithstanding the desire of the people that there shall be no partisanship in the conduct of the war.

When politics becomes a part of the war discussion it naturally follows that there will be vigorous criticisms of the management of the war. And yet it is known that such criticisms were launched at the British and several governments were overturned without any reference to the effect upon the political parties of England. But the English system of government is so different from ours that no parallel can be drawn. They have had no political campaign in sight, the result of which may mean the control of the government after the next presidential election.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether or not criticism will weaken the war work. Those who have become critics, especially in congress, assert with a great deal of insistence that criticism of various features of war preparation and the manner in which the war work is being conducted will be beneficial in the end. They claim that only when mistakes are publicly pointed out will remedies be applied. Moreover, they assert that incompetent men in positions of importance will not be removed and others selected unless their mistakes and faults are brought to notice in such a public way as to insure a demand for a change.

Those who deplore criticism insist that it can do no good and will do much harm; that it will give aid to the Germans and dishearten the allies by showing that this country is not unitedly behind the administration in the great war. Whatever may be the claims of the critics and those who would avoid critical discussion, the ball has now been opened and it is quite likely that from this time forward both houses of congress will indulge in political debates and that criticism of the conduct of the war will naturally become a part of such discussions.

A group of men were discussing the war situation. There were senators, army officers and newspapermen, a very small gathering, but views were being interchanged. The senators complained about the lack of interest throughout the country in the war and asserted that the people did not yet realize that this country was actually engaged in the greatest struggle in the history of the world. Another remarked that it would probably take a great disaster to the American troops in order to arouse the people to the war conditions.

Then spoke one of the army officers, and it was a real treat to hear him talk. "There is not going to be any great disaster to the American army in France," said this man, and he was one who had been ever there and knew the situation. "We will have fierce fighting and there will be many casualties to be continued, that that is inevitable in a big war. But the American troops are going to give a good account of themselves. They are not going to allow the Germans to break through. If the German generals are figuring upon the sectors occupied by the American troops as points of weakness which will give them the opportunity to break the long allied line, they are going to be very much mistaken and surprised. It is true that our troops are not as numerous as they should be and that they have not been equipped with everything that they should have, but there will be enough first-class fighting men, all well equipped, to handle that part of the line to which they are assigned and to hold in check the best troops Germany can bring against them."

It is not particularly surprising that a man of Colonel Roosevelt's characteristics and temperament should be in the limelight. For a number of years Colonel Roosevelt has been in and out, so to speak, but just now he seems to have taken the center of the stage as the most prominent man in private life. Perhaps it is because he came to Washington at a time when the administration was undergoing the most severe criticism it has sustained since the war began. Back in 1900, when Colonel Roosevelt departed from Washington the day Mr. Taft was inaugurated president, it was in his mind to keep out of Washington. But it was impossible for a man like him to change his nature, so he again appeared in the national capital, where he held the center of the unofficial stage.

One of the amazing things about Colonel Roosevelt's is the length of time that he has been in the public eye. He first began to make a stir in 1880, was an important factor in the Republican national convention in 1884, came to Washington in 1889 as a civil service commissioner, after that was police commissioner of New York, assistant secretary of the navy, lieutenant colonel and colonel of the Rough Riders, governor of New York, vice president, president, and since his retirement from the presidency, candidate for that position on two successive occasions. During all that long period he has not always held the center of the stage, but he has been in the spotlight the greater portion of the time.

If there is not a great deal of extra work done throughout the farming districts of the country to increase the agricultural products in the year 1918, it will not be on account of a lack of effort on the part of many men who see the necessity of producing more food. Several organizations are strenuously at work, most of them having their headquarters in Washington, and all are working toward the same end, although they may be employing different methods. Of course the two biggest organizations of this kind are the agricultural department and the food administration. The agricultural department is naturally more effective because it has had a strong organization in the field for many years. Its efforts are being supplemented by the food administration, which has day after day put forth information tending towards saving as well as increasing the food supply of this country.

Only a short time ago Secretary McAdoo made a statement in which he urged the Southern people to produce enough food for their own use. The significance of that statement may not be fully understood save by those who know the conditions in the South. It is estimated that more than 800,000 negroes have left the South during the past year and found employment in the Northern states, where there has been such a great demand for labor. The loss of the negro labor has fallen heavily upon Southern farmers.

B. R. Tillman, Jr., a son of Senator Tillman of South Carolina, was speaking of his own personal problem and said that he had a thousand acres of land and does not know what to do with it because he cannot obtain labor to plant it nor to harvest the crops. Laborers cannot be found to work in the fields. He has bought a large amount of farm machinery of the latest type and will do the best he can to raise as large a crop as he can.

And so it is found that whenever the question of food supply and lack of farm production is probed to the bottom it turns out that the inability of farmers to procure labor is the seat of the trouble. The various organizations that are working officially as well as unofficially to secure an increased farm product have many suggestions, some of them practical and others fantastical, but all having in view the opening up of more farms and putting more people at work on the farms. But the question comes back again and again, Will people work on farms when such attractive wages are offered in other lines of industry?

Active work is being done in nearly all the states to secure ratification of the prohibition amendment which recently passed congress. Since the woman suffrage amendment passed the house the senate has been besieged day after day by suffragists who are endeavoring to land enough votes to pass it in that body. Although strong claims are made to the effect that the amendment will pass, the senators who are handling the matter say that four or five votes are still lacking. They also say that the resolution will not be brought to a vote until the necessary two-thirds of the senate in its favor is assured.

The activities in behalf of both these amendments have been carried on notwithstanding the amendment, generally coming from the opponents of both amendments, that the energies of the country at this time ought to be devoted to the war and that all other political and economic questions should be laid aside until after the war has been successfully concluded. The prohibitionists have replied that in securing prohibition they are helping to win the war, and the suffragists have made the same claim in regard to woman suffrage.

Vermont Freak of Nature.

E. D. Leonard of Clarendon, Vt., is exhibiting a freak of nature in a cluster of ears of corn numbering about twenty. While all are small and only partly developed, the kernels on each are ripe and of normal size. The cluster resembles a bunch of small bananas. All the ears grew from a single stalk.

WORTH KNOWING

The value of stone produced in the United States in 1916 was $79,041,600, as reported to G. F. Loughlin of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, an increase of nearly 6 per cent over the value for 1915.

By the will of James G. Butler of St. Louis, Lindenwood College for Women, at St. Charles, Mo., received $50,000, and Westminster college, at Fulton, Mo., $25,000.

The shortage of man power continues to enlarge the field of employment for women in this country, as it has done in Europe. One of the late evidences of this tendency comes in the announcement that about fifty women are to be employed as subway guards by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company.

A container for vells in stores has been patented that has a mirror in its back which permits a purchaser to see if a veil is becoming to her before buying.

A KLONDIKE TO THE REAL FARMER

A Western Canada Crop Estimated at $12,000, Makes $19,000.

Messrs. Harris, formerly of Audubon, Iowa, wrote the "Audubon Advocate," expressing their satisfaction of things in Western Canada. They located at Makepeace, Alberta. They say there are those who make good, and those who fail. The former are those that land agents refer to when advertising their land. "But," continues the letter, "A great many of the farmers in this vicinity pay for their land with their first crop. A man near here bought a section of land in the year 1915 for $23 per acre. He broke 300 acres of the land during the summer of 1915. In the fall of 1916 he threshed 16,000 bushels of wheat, which paid for his land, all expenses and had a balance of $4,000. In the fall of 1917 he threshed nearly as much off the other half of the section. At the present time he would not take $50 per acre for his land.

"We have had five crops in Alberta. The two dry years (1914-1917) our wheat made 20 and 30 bushels to the acre respectively. In 1916 we raised 50 bushels of wheat to the acre on summer fallow. The best results are obtained by plowing or breaking in the summer, working it down in the fall so that it will retain the moisture. Thus farming one-half your ground each year.

"Persons owning land here and still living in the States should, if they don't feel themselves able to come up here and finance themselves until they could get their first crop, get some of their land broken and worked down in the fall before they come. The next spring they could come and put in the crop, fence and put up their buildings. This way they have to wait only one summer for their first crop.

"It is not advisable for a person to come here in the spring, break out land and put it in crop the first year, because the moisture is not in the ground and a failure is almost certain unless it is an exceptionally wet year.

"One of the boys from that locality, Mr. Peder M. Jensen came to Alberta last spring. He bought a 30-60 Rumely Oil-Pull engine on the 8th day of June, 1917. After that date he broke 1,100 acres of prairie sod for which he received an average of $5.00 per acre.

"Mr. Hansen from your community, was up here last fall with several prospective land buyers from that neighborhood. At that time he inquired the value of the crop on the section we were farming. We told him that it would probably make in the neighborhood of $12,000. This same crop when sold brought nearly $19,000. The most of it being sold when prices were low for the year."—Advertisement.

Another "Less" Day.

Mother was giving her young son a bath. She, of course, scoured him rather heavily and got soap in his eyes besides.

"Mother," he said between his shrieks,

"Yes, dear."

"When are we goin' to have it?"

"Have what?"

"Why, one o' these here 'less' days. I want a soapless day."

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

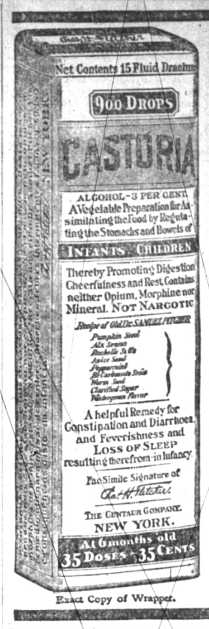
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Man prides himself on his superior intelligence, but who ever heard of a woman buying a gold brick?

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

The allies are marching against Germany's worst enemy.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

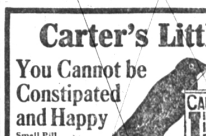
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price



A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature
Brent Good

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

Biblical Recipe for Bread.

Here is a war-time recipe for bread, taken from the Bible. In the ninth verse of the fourth chapter of Ezekiel, it states: "Take thou also unto thee wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentils, and millet, and fitches, and put them in one vessel, and make thee bread thereof."

Sin and misery always go together, but sin comes first.

Boys and Girls Clear the Skin with Cuticura

Soap and Ointment 25 each Everywhere

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

Win the War by Preparing the Land

Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a son we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interest.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, $50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: **U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

Tired Nervous Mothers

Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my housework."—Mrs. B. B. Zielinska, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. Josephine Kimble, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.