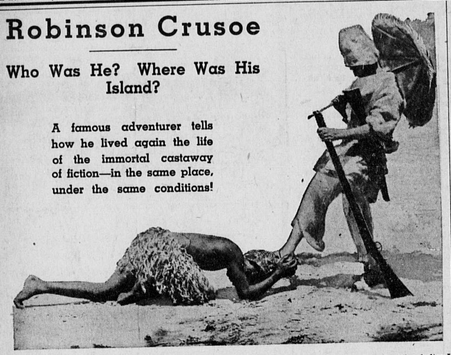
# Robinson Crusoe

## Who Was He? Where Was His Island?

**A famous adventurer tells how he lived again the life of the immortal castaway of fiction—in the same place, under the same conditions!**



By RICHARD HALLIBURTON
Author of "The Royal Road to Romance," etc.

RECENTLY I gave a talk about my favorite character in literature—Robinson Crusoe. I stated that I had lived a month on Crusoe's island, in the same manner (as far as possible) he had lived. The island chosen was Tobago, near Trinidad, in the Caribbean sea.

Outraged members of my audience protested that my ignorance was appalling, and that the misinformation I gave downright criminal, since everybody knew that Crusoe's island was Juan Fernandez, off Chile, in the Pacific.

Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch mariner, was marooned alone from 1704 to 1709 on Juan Fernandez. Robinson Crusoe, an entirely fictitious character whose adventures were patterned, faintly, on those of Selkirk, lived a fictitious 29 years on an island which author Daniel Defoe clearly identifies as Tobago.

To satisfy my curiosity about each of these characters I lived a month on each of their islands. It was fun, but lonesome.

**Chooses to Be Castaway.**

Juan Fernandez is 400 miles out in the Pacific, straight west of Valparaiso. It is 12 miles long and 3 wide, and covered with grim volcanic crags that rise 3,000 feet above the sea. A navigator has difficulty landing, for the shore line is buttressed with an all but continuous wall of cliffs 1,000 feet high against which the Pacific hurls itself with interminable rage. Only one small bay and stretch of sand is to be found, and there the Spanish discoverer, Juan Fernandez, landed in 1540; and here Alexander Selkirk went ashore in 1704.

This going ashore was Selkirk's own idea. He had quarreled violently with the captain of his sailing ship, and exclaimed, as they lay anchored in the bay, that he would rather land and remain behind, alone—forbidding and uninhabited as the island looked—than stay another minute on such a mismanaged ship.

The captain was more than willing to oblige him. He was left alone on the beach. The ship sailed off, and was never seen again, for shortly after, it struck a rock on the South American coast, and its entire crew perished.

Selkirk, twenty-eight years old, and left to his own devices, looked about. He found his private kingdom well supplied with food. Goats put ashore by buccaneers to multiply, and supply food for them, had multiplied prodigiously, and ran wild over the crags. A pair of cats, escaped from some ship, were now a family of 500. Seals crawled over the rocky promontories in thousands, and lobsters at certain seasons carpeted the beach.

The climate, in contrast to Crusoe's paradise, was in no sense tropical—no palms, no parrots, no flowers, and certainly no Carib Indians to provide a Friday. Juan Fernandez is a stern, cold, rather barren island.

**Rescued From Solitude.**

In 1709 a British privateer, the Duke, approached the bay—the first sail Selkirk had seen in 1,580 days. How overjoyed he must have been!

On shore a light appeared. Fearing a Spanish ambush, the captain sent ashore a lifeboat with two well-armed sailors to investigate. They brought back a wild-eyed man dressed all in goatskins, and looking wilder than the original owner of the apparel. The entire crew stared at him and listened with amazement to his story.

Despite his savage and disheveled appearance he seemed to have fared rather well. In daily pursuit of the goats up hill and around the crags, killing them barehanded, or bringing them back alive to his cave to be tamed, he had become as agile as the animals.

At first the swarms of rats almost drove him to despair. They gnawed his clothes and stole his food. So he made overtures to the innumerable cats by feeding them milk and meat. A dozen of them became domesticated, and defended him thenceforth from the rat plague.

**Couldn't Cut Beard.**

To relieve his loneliness he sang and danced with his cats and kids, and shouted English at them, lest in his solitary exile he forget how to speak his own language.

He had no form of cutting instrument. Consequently for four years and four months he was able neither to clip his beard nor cut his hair. No wonder his appearance was so astonishing.

On the same beach where Selkirk went ashore I landed from my Valparaiso fishing boat. The island today shelters a few poor Chilean fishing families who have little or no idea why their island is famous. They don't understand it at all.

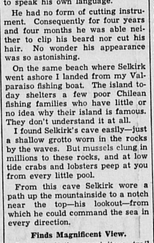
I found Selkirk's cave easily—just a shallow grotto worn in the rocks by the waves. But muscels clung in millions to these rocks, and at low tide crabs and lobsters peep at you from every little pool.

From this cave Selkirk wore a path up the mountainside to a notch near the top—his lookout—from which he could command the sea in every direction.

**Finds Magnificent View.**

I climbed the precipitous trail (kept clean by modern woodgatherers) and reached the lookout.

I've never seen a more spectacular picture than the view there, with this wild, black-visaged island




pitching and tumbling down below, and the unbroken blue stretching for a hundred miles on every side. It was a savage country.

In 1711 Selkirk got back to England. There he became a minor celebrity in the coffee houses—much as Daniel Defoe undoubtedly frequented. In fact Selkirk put his notes in Defoe's hands to arrange for publication. "But that ingenious literary pirate," wrote a sharp critic of the great author a century later, "converted the original manuscript, by the aid of luxurious fancy, into the well-known romance of Robinson Crusoe, and defrauded Selkirk of the profits which it was reasonable to suppose he would have reaped."

We know Defoe meant his hero's island to be Tobago, for the author drives him and his ship before the storm "to the coast of Guiana, on the north part of Brazil, beyond the Amazones, across the mouth of the Orinoco river. Friday, a Carib (bean) Indian, came from what is now the coast of Venezuela. From a hilltop Crusoe also could see the three peaks on the "great island of Trinidad."

**Tobago is near the mouth of the Orinoco, and only 20 miles from Trinidad.**

**Re-creating Crusoe.**

I approached Tobago in a manner dramatically similar to Crusoe's—in a storm. My sailboat, like Crusoe's was driven past the mouth of the Orinoco—coming home from Devil's island in French Guiana; and though I intended to land on Tobago I did not intend to be pitched on the beach there with such terrible violence. It was a lonely but indescribably beautiful beach, palm-shaded. A chalk cave nearby offered me just the shelter I needed to relive, as I intended to attempt, the life of Crusoe.

From my six-ton sailboat I purchased all the provisions and gear—sails, rope, tools, barrels, iron stove, hammock, cooking pots, fishing tackle, two guns and ammunition—and Adam the boat's dog. Then my craft sailed off to Trinidad, and left me in solitary exile.

Straightway I made my cave as homelike as possible, hung my hammock, fashigned a crude table and chair from bamboo, and arranged the tools and gear. Likewise I made a calendar with notches in a stick, but also had a printed calendar to check it with.

I soon found that the other side of the island was thinly inhabited with negroes, living mostly in the paraiso fishing boat. The island today shelters a few poor Chilean fishing families who have little or no idea why their island is famous. They don't understand it at all.

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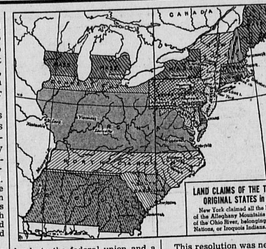
# The "Mother Land" of Five States

## Celebrates Her 150th Birthday

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

SAID Daniel Webster in a speech before the United States senate in 1830: "We are accustomed to praise the law-givers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single law of any law-giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of a more distinct and marked and lasting character than this one."

He was not speaking of any of the great documents which are commonly regarded as milestones in the progress of mankind toward an orderly government of its affairs. Instead, he was referring to the Ordinance of 1787, passed by the Continental Congress just 150 years ago and often re-




LAND CLAIMS OF THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES in 1783
New York claimed all the lands west of the Allegheny Mountains and north of the Ohio River, belonging to the Six Nations, or Iroquois Indians.

ferred to as the Northwest Territory out of which later were to be carved five new states and this month their citizens are celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth birthday of the "Mother Land" of those five states with pageantry and pilgrimages to historical spots in the "Old Northwest." During the celebration will be heard once more the names of Americans who played important roles in establishing this "Mother Land"—such names as Thomas Jefferson, Rufus King, Arthur St. Clair, Charles Thomson and, last but by no means least, that "forgotten man," Nathan Dane.

You never heard of Nathan Dane? Well, you're not much different from other Americans in that respect. For you will search your school histories in vain for mention of his name. All tell of the Ordinance of 1787, of course, but concerning the man who drafted it, they are strangely silent. So, before proceeding with the



story of the birthday party of the "Mother Land of Five States," it seems appropriate to tell about the man who made this possible.

Nathan Dane was born at Ipswich, Mass., on December 29, 1752. He was the descendant of one of three brothers who were among the first settlers of Gloucester, Andover and Ipswich and the son of a well-to-do farmer who sired five other sons and six daughters.

**A Harvard Graduate.**

Young Dane worked on his father's farm until after he had come of age, then, having prepared himself for college in eight months, he entered Harvard. He was graduated in 1778 with a high reputation for industry and scholarship. Next he began teaching school at Beverly, Mass., and while doing so studied law in the office of Judge Wetmore of Salem. In 1782 he hung out his shingle in Beverly and soon became prominent in his community as an able and skillful pleader.

Elected as a representative to the general court of Massachusetts, he distinguished himself by his ability in debate, his knowledge of public business and the uprightness and directness of his views. So it was only a question of time before his state selected him to represent it in the Continental Congress which was then struggling with post-Revolution problems. First chosen in 1785, Dane was re-elected in 1786 and again in 1787 and served on many important committees. Chief among his services was his drafting an ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio river.

In 1790 Dane retired from the national arena to become a member of the Massachusetts senate to which he was re-elected in 1794, in 1796, and again in 1797 and 1798 and he then retired temporarily from public service to devote his time to his law practice.

But the year 1811 found him again active in public life with an appointment to revise and publish charters that had been granted by his native state and the next year he was delegated to make a publication of its statutes. He was a Presidential elector in 1812, a member of the historic Hartford convention in 1814.

**Founder of Harvard Law School.**

During all these years of public service Dane had been active in other matters. He gave $15,000 to found the Harvard law school. Even if his role as "Father of the Ordinance of 1787" had not been enough to guarantee his fame, his founding the school, out of which have come so many distinguished lawyers and public officials, would have done that.

His long and useful career came to an end with his death in Beverly, Mass., on February 15, 1835.

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To understand fully the importance of the document which won such a tribute from the lips of Daniel Webster, it is necessary to recall the conditions which existed in America at the close of the Revolution. Although all the states had ratified the Articles of Confederation by 1781 and by these Articles had been formed in what purported to be "a firm league of friendship between the states," this was little more than an idle phrase. The Continental Congress, which provided what little central authority there was, could pass legislation but it had no power to enforce its decrees. While composed of representatives from all the states, as a body it was heartily disliked by most of them. Any attempt which it made to regulate the disordered affairs in any one state was certain to be met with fierce opposition of that state's provincial-minded citizenry.

In an era of depreciated currency, financial distress and commercial disorder, each state sought to gain an advantage over its neighbors and increase its commerce at their expense.

**Western Land Disputes.**

But most fruitful of the causes for dispute were the conflicting claims to western lands. Even before the end of the Revolution there had been such quarrels. Six of the states—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland—with their boundaries strictly defined, could set up no valid claims to the West. But the others asserted their sovereignty to lands stretching west to the Mississippi.

South of the Ohio there was little ground for dispute. Each state might take possession of the territory lying directly to the west. But north of the river was a land not only rich in soil but also rich in cause for dissension. Massachusetts and Connecticut based their titles to it on their old charters and each claimed a strip extending through the Old Northwest.

New York, curiously enough, based her claims upon the activities of those who had been the deadliest enemies of her citizens during the late conflict—the Iroquois Indians. These fierce warriors were accustomed to send their scalping parties far into the West and to force other tribes to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Six Nations. Because of her



Marietta, Ohio, in the Early Days.

treaties with the Iroquois, New York now claimed ownership over most of the Northwest. Her chief rival was Virginia who based her title, first, on her early charter which described her dominion as running up into the land "west and northwest" and, second, on the conquest of this country by that intrepid Virginian, George Rogers Clark.

Some of the six states, which were hemmed in by definite boundaries, had hesitated to sign the Articles of Confederation because they feared the increased influence of those who had a great potential dominion beyond the mountains. Maryland especially had refused to sign until she received definite assurance that the western country would become the common property of the United States. In 1780 New York authorized her representatives to cede her entire claim to the western lands to the federal union and a short time later Virginia did the same. The other four states soon followed their lead, and this action had the happy result of giving the various commonwealths in the Confederation a common interest in a common property. It thus formed a strong bond of union when such ties were badly needed, if the new nation were to survive.

**Government Needed.**

In accepting these cessions, Congress declared that these lands should be settled and "formed into distinct republican states which shall become members of the Federal Union." So the next step was to devise a form of government for this territory, looking forward to the time when the new commonwealths would be knocking at the door of statehood.

In 1783 Congress appointed two committees to report upon the important questions of land sales and government in the Northwest Territory. Thomas Jefferson, who had returned to congress after serving as governor of Virginia for two years, was made chairman of both committees.

The one on government made its report on March 1, 1784, the very day that the Virginia cession was finally accepted. Although the report was adopted, it was never put into operation.

The delay was due mainly to the fact that government could not be established in this territory until there were enough settlers to justify such action. A land policy which would encourage settlement was necessary.

This was supplied by the other committee, headed by Jefferson, which drafted a Land Ordinance, adopted in 1785 and immediately put into effect. It has been described as "one of the great pieces of American legislation."

Having provided for land sales, Congress made another effort to draft a satisfactory ordinance for the government of the Northwest. The stimulus for this activity was provided by a fellow-townsman of Nathan Dane's—Rev. Manasseh Cutler of Ipswich, who had served as a chaplain during the Revolution and who came to New York as agent for the Ohio Company of Associates to bargain with Congress for western lands.

**A Bargain in Land.**

The established price for land was one dollar an acre but, since the company wished to purchase a million acres, Cutler demanded wholesale rates of two-thirds the usual price. Furthermore, he asked the privilege of paying at least a part of the purchase price

This resolution was never acted upon, but when Dane drew up his ordinance, he included in it the resolution of his Bay State colleague. He added to it a provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves, as a concession to gain support for the measure from Southern delegates. Except for this, sound doctrines of civil liberty were contained in the ordinance. No person was to be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments. Each citizen was entitled to trial by jury and the right to invoke the writ of habeas corpus. Still another clause declared "That religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

As for the form of government the first officials were to be a governor, a secretary and three judges appointed by congress. As the population increased, the people were to be allowed representation in the national government. Not less than three nor more than five states were to be formed from the territory and admitted to "a share in the Federal councils" and to remain forever "a part of this Confederacy of the United States of America."

The ordinance was passed on July 13, 1787, and signed by Gen. Arthur St. Clair, president of the Congress, and Charles Thomson, the secretary, who, eleven years earlier, had signed the first draft of another famous document, the Declaration of Independence.

"The Ordinance of 1787 was passed by the last Congress of the Confederation," says one historian. "Its trials and its failures had been more the matter of this act rests with it." And another observes: "The importance of the Ordinance of 1787 was hardly overstated by Webster in his famous debate with Hayne."

**Settlers Arrive.**

Through the efforts of Manasseh Cutler, who had found it politic to cease advocating the appointment of his own candidate for the post, General St. Clair was made governor of the newly-organized Northwest Territory. But even before he could arrive on the scene of his future labors, thousands of settlers were pouring into the Old Northwest.

They came afoot and on horseback and by covered wagon over roads that were little better than dim trails through the wilderness. They floated down the Ohio by flatboat—in the first half of the year 1788 nearly 150 of these boats bearing more than 3,000 people had passed Fort Harmar, which had been built at the mouth of Muskingum to protect the surveyors and the daring Kentuckians who had ventured to cross the river to take up tomahawk claims in the Indian country. In 1788 the migration had grown to a flood—nearly 1,000 boats and more than 18,000 people.

Among them were the colonists who, led by Gen. Rufus Putnam of Massachusetts, established the first important settlement north of the Ohio—Marietta, named for Marie Antoinette, queen of France. And it is in the modern city of Marietta that one of the most important celebrations of the "Mother Land's" birthday will be held. There on July 13 will be enacted a pageant depicting the memorable scene in the Continental Congress on the same date 150 years ago when the Ordinance of 1787 was passed.

And on December 3 of this year an ox-drawn covered wagon caravan will leave Ipswich, Mass., for Marietta which it will reach on April 7 of next year, the 150th anniversary of the arrival of General Putnam and his colonists in Ohio. There it will start a trek through the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, presenting at various places in each state the same pageant that is being given at Marietta this month. For these states of today are the "children" of the "Mother Land" of 150 years ago — the Northwest Territory which came into being through the Ordinance of 1787.

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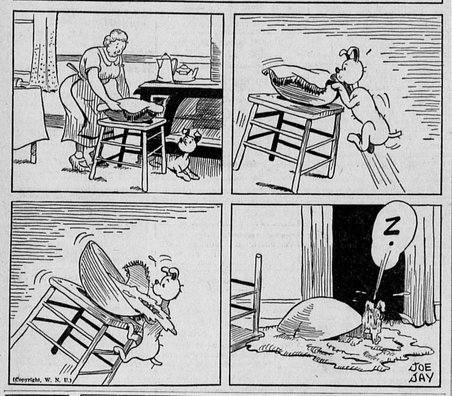
# OUR COMIC SECTION

## SNOOPIE

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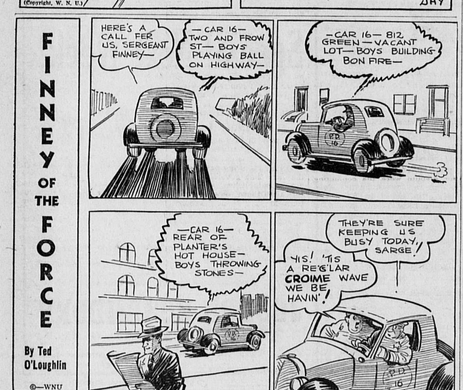
## FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin




©—WNU

## The FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne

©—WNU

**NO OFFER REFUSED**

"You're soaked with rain. Have a glass of port—poor stuff, though." "Any port in a storm, I'll say, my boy."

**Making Sure**

First Hunter—Hey, Bill.
Second Hunter—Yeah.
First Hunter—Are you all right?
Second Hunter—Yeah.
First Hunter—Then I've shot a bear.

**Hunter Goes Hunting**

Man (in hunting suit)—Have you any rabbits that you could sell me?
Butcher—No; but we have some nice sausages.
Hunter—Well, how can I tell my wife that I shot a sausage?

**KNOWS HIS FRETS**

"Dat banjo sho' do say er lot t' meh!"
"His do?"
"Yas, sah; dat nigger jes' kin make hit talk."

# Chic Swim Suits, Deck Fashions

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

PICKLE fashion? Maybe so, but decidedly practical and dependable when occasion demands. Be assured when it comes to proper clothes for outdoor activities modern fashion is displaying an efficiency that is equal to every demand for practicality and wearability plus all that can be desired in the way of smart style. It is really amazing and most gratifying to see how skillfully the esthetic and the utilitarian combine in present day apparel.

Speaking of fashion from the practical viewpoint, have you noted the clever use being made of denim in the sportswear realm, just plain ordinary denim such as is used for workmen's overalls? Designers are making the swankiest tailored jacket suits of it. Good looking? Yes, indeed, and as to withstanding strenuous wear and tear, we leave that for you to figure out for yourself. Slacks and shorts of denim too, are on the sportswear style program.

And there's bed ticking, the simple "homey" blue and white stripe sort, or giddier stripes if you prefer. It's fun to see what fashion is doing with this sturdy material, making separate skirts of it, jackets, beach robes and simple one-piece frocks and like denim there's "no wear out to it."

On board ship and at all smart resorts many women are wearing shorts and tailored shirts (see illustrated to left) made of serviceable chambray. The kind workmen have always depended upon to give good wear. This reliable fabric now enters the high-style sportswear picture, and being completely shrunk and vat-dyed, washes like a charm; becomes the perfect fabric for strenuous play clothes for fashionable women.

Aye, aye sir, the sailor's life is the life for any girl who owns such a timely creature as the venturous young woman is wearing, making the hazardous climb among the ship's rigging as indicated in the group. This suit is beautifully tailored out of sanforized-shrunk cotton. Yes, this swanky slacks and shirt outfit is genuinely amphibian—takes to water like a duck and when it comes to setting a fashion paced on dry land it is all that it should be.

If you want to show up colorfully in fashion's swim and beach parade by all means choose a flamboyant print. Designers laud print this season for the entire outfit, swim suit, matching beach coat, accessories 'n everything, even to the very sandals one wears. Printed silk crepe that washes to perfection makes the one-piece bathing suit with halter top shown to center-left in the picture. The matching long beach coat has a shirred yoke and full push-up sleeves.

To fashionables who go in for aquatic sports here is a message to delight the imagination. It's concerning the wide use of costume jewelry being made this season by those who go forth to brave the surf. Things that walk or swim or fly is the theme for the pins and clips to adorn bathing suits and such. The idea is to wear pinned here and there on your swim suit frogs, turtles, or decorative fish hand-carved from rich white catalin. See the cunning little lady to the right in the picture. Her clever play-suit is of Congo cloth with gray, white and red striped halter and gray shorts trimmed with same striping. A hand-carved frog of handsome white catalin blinks at you from the edge of her amusing coconut husk hat, another frog is pinned to the halter bodice while a third pins casually to one side near her waistline. Clever idea these beach jewelry novelties, and the fad is being taken up with enthusiasm.

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**GAY SILK PRINT**

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

As the season progresses the fascination of silk prints leads on and on to acquire another and another and "just one more." The latest message is for brilliant flowers in large-size purples and vibrant blues and exotic magenta reds and bright greens and other ravishing colors printed on white backgrounds. Typical of this midsummer spirit in prints is the handsome model shown. It is a white silk crepe patterned in medium size florals. A grand dress to wear to afternoon occasions. The neck is high with a tiny collar that flaunts a spaghetti tie in purple. The large hat is most interesting and significant since it bespeaks a type of millinery that is new and outstanding. The long gloves are according to the latest style dictates.

**NEW SUMMER SUITS FAVOR EMBROIDERY**

Heim has gone in for embroidered details on spring and summer suits.

One black tailored suit in black wool has a straight little skirt and a tailored and fitted jacket that fastens high at the neck with a cut-out white embroidered design of a bird in a cage. The round cage is banded by gold embroidery which matches the gold braid that trims the neckline. Inside the round cage is a natural linen foundation upon which is embroidered a little silk bird.

A more summery suit is grege (between gray and beige) shantung. The skirt is made with front pleats that are stitched down to the knees and then pressed into place. The jacket fastens high at the neck but is cut away in a center V to make small revers and to reveal a blouse of black linen embroidered all over in a conventional design of colored birds.

**Skirts Shorter and Fuller in Late Paris Colection**

Shorter, fuller skirts are shown in the new Chanel collection and waistlines are slightly dropped to give a more youthful silhouette.

Series of small pockets trim the tailored clothes, and there are many touches of bright red throughout the entire collection.

Tulles, laces and sheer organdies are shown in white and in pastel shades for summery evening gowns that are fashioned with full, bouffant skirts to stress the youthful and girlish trend.

**Season of Stripes**

It's a season of stripes. Everything is made of striped materials. Evening gowns, afternoon frocks, blouses, scarfs, bags and right down to shoes—all are striped in gay colors.

# Fashions at Vacationland

HURRAY for dear old Johnnie Two-Weeks! He's recently given the nod to these three sweet young laborers and now they're off reaping the rewards. Yes, they're vacationing — and how! But, of course, Sew-Your-Own had them dressed right up to the hilt.

Miss M, picturesque blonde, above, left, knows what glamour is and how to have it. That's why she chose this softly feminine frock with its swirling skirt and delicately slim waist. You should see her of an evening in the outdoor terrace. She's a picture in black gossamer chiffon trimmed with white satin. And to think, she made it all herself!

Miss B, above, center, and center of attraction at the Surf club, has everything under perfect control as she strolls along the boardwalk. With not a care in her pretty head, and lots of streamlining in her natty little sports dress, she walks with confidence and pride.

Miss Y, the sports enthusiast at the right, says that her three piece ensemble is so very, very and practical she wears it almost to the exclusion of her other frocks. Her idea is to soak up as much sunshine as possible, and that's pretty easy to do when she wears the halter and shorts sans dress.

Pattern 1241 is for sizes 14 to 20 (32 to 44 bust). Size 16 requires 4⅝ yards of 39 inch material plus 1½ yards of ribbon, and 3 yards of trimming.

Pattern 1316 is designed for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 38 bust). Size 14 requires 4 yards of 39 inch material.

Pattern 1335 is designed for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 38 bust). Size 14 requires 4¾ yards of 39 inch material for the dress and shorts, and 1 yard for the topper. The dress alone requires 3⅜ yards.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty - third street, New York, N. Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

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# Hot Weather is Here—Beware of Biliousness!

Have you ever noticed that in very hot weather your ormane to digestion and elimination seem to become torpid or sluggish? Your sours, forms gas, causes belching, heartburn, and a feeling of restlessness and irritability. Perhaps you may have sick headache, nausea and dizziness or blind spells on suddenly rising. Your tongue may be coated, your complexion bilious and your bowel actions sluggish or insufficient.

These are some of the more common symptoms or warnings of biliousness or so-called "torpid liver," so prevalent in hot climates. Don't neglect them. Take Cabtabs, the improved calomel compound tablets that give you the effects of calomel and salts, combined. You will be delighted with the prompt relief they afford. Trial package ten cents. Family pkg. twenty-five cts. At drug stores. (Adv.)

CHEW LONG BILL NAVY TOBACCO 5¢ PLUG

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BEFORE YOU NEED A QUART

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