

Facts for Sick Women

Reliable Information

All American women know of the great success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in restoring to health women who suffered from ailments peculiar to their sex, yet there are some who are skeptical and do not realize that all that is claimed for it is absolutely true—if they did, our laboratory would not be half large enough to supply the demand, though today it is the largest in the country used for the manufacture of one particular medicine.

The Facts contained in the following two letters should prove of benefit to many women:

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I suffered with organic indigestion and displacement. When lifting I had such pain and bearing down that I was not able to stand up, and it hurt me to walk or go up or down stairs. I was going to a doctor without any results and he said the safest thing would be to have an operation. I met a lady who told me she had three operations and was not well until she took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I felt relief after taking two bottles of Vegetable Compound and I kept on with it until I was cured. I always use Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills and they are fine. Everything used to turn sour on my stomach and the Liver Pills relieved that."—Mrs. A. ROBERTS, 603 Fargo Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sacramento, Calif.—"I had terrible trouble and had such terrible pain and swelling in the lower part of my side that I could not stand on my feet or even let the bed clothes touch my side. I gave up my work thinking I would not be able to go back for months. My mother advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it had saved her life at one time, and it put me in a wonderful condition in a couple of weeks, so I can keep on working. I work in a department store and have to stand on my feet all day and I do not have any more pains. I surely recommend your Vegetable Compound to all my friends and you may use these facts as a testimonial."—BERTHA J. PARKER, 3320 M St., Sacramento, Calif.

The fact is, the Best Medicine for Women is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.

FAMOUS OLD BOSTON ABODE

Province House, Once One of the Most Famous Colonial Mansions, Has Been Partially Preserved.

There stands today on Bosworth court in Boston but a portion of the old Province house, a most interesting relic of Colonial days; and the rest of the court is lined with modern office buildings. But in 1820 it was considered a very genteel part of town. Oliver Wendell Holmes lived in the old Province house for 18 years.

At the farther end of the court stands an iron-wrought archway, decorative of design, which was used in the early part of the nineteenth century as an entrance to the governor's garden; a part of the Province house grounds. This has been carefully preserved, as have the stone steps which lead to the lower level. The Province house was immortalized by Hawthorne in his "Twice-Told Tales."

The historic staircase now is gone, and only a portion of the exterior of the house is left. It was built in 1697 by Peter Sargent, a wealthy London merchant, and was considered one of the handsomest residences in town. During the days of its popularity the governor gave many balls there.

Square.

"I owe you an apology, old man. I thought you had gone home, when I took your umbrella from the office last evening."

"That's all right. On account of the bad weather you left your new hat on the hook and wore that old cap that's been kicking around. As it was raining hard, and you had my umbrella, and I didn't want my hat to get spotted, I wore yours home."

After Using.

The woman was the author of a cookery book that had been published at her request with wide margins and occasional blank pages for notes and additional recipes.

Often she had expressed a wish to see an old copy of the book and find to what use the blank spaces had been put. One day in a second-hand book store her husband unearthed an old volume. Noticing that it had been annotated freely, he bought it. After a day or two he said:

"How about the notes in that cookery book? Were they interesting?"

"No," she said curtly; "they didn't amount to anything."

When he got a chance he looked through the book himself. Every note the book contained was a remedy for dyspepsia and kindred ailments.—Dallas News.

Filial Love.

The family had company for dinner, and the father of the house was telling for his guest stories of his boyhood. Among them were feats of his marvelous eating ability. "No wonder, when mother was such a wonderful cook," he snatched his lips in remembrance of her dishes. "She could make pies that were dreams, and strawberry shortcake! After eating one of mother's shortcakes a fellow thought all others very ordinary, indeed."

Little John looked across at the glass dish of strawberries. Then he piped out in his clear little treble: "Oh, dad, don't you just hope that I can talk just that nice about mother when I grow up?"

Last year 200,000 picture postcards of exhibits at the British Museum were sold to visitors.

FIGHT FOR VOTES IS WON BY WOMEN

Thirty-Six States Have Ratified Amendment.

TENNESSEE FALLS INTO LINE

Washington Is the Thirty-Fifth—Seventy Years of Struggle for Equal Suffrage—Features and Some Immortal Names.

Washington.—American women have won their fight for votes. Washington and Tennessee have ratified the constitutional amendment, making 36 states out of 48.

Upon the opening March 22 of the special sessions of the legislatures of Washington and Delaware, the woman suffrage situation in the United States was briefly this:

Amendment to the Constitution passed by congress June 4, 1919, as drafted in 1875 by Susan B. Anthony: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or



Lucretia Mott.

abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." Ratification necessary by legislatures of three-fourths of the 48 states of the Union.

Amendment ratified by 34 states, beginning with Wisconsin, June 10, 1919, and ending with West Virginia March 10, 1920. Constitutionality of Ohio ratified before the United States Supreme court.

Amendment defeated by six states between September 12, 1919, and February 17, 1920, as follows, in the order named: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland.

Connecticut and Vermont—No regular sessions until 1921. Governors had refused to call special sessions.

Florida and Tennessee—Cannot vote in 1920 because of constitutional provision requiring election to intervene between submission of amendment and action on it.

Louisiana—Legislature to meet in June; small hope of ratification.

North Carolina—Legislature to meet in special session in August. Gov. Thomas W. Bickett had declared his intention to ask for ratification.

Washington promptly ratified. Delaware and Louisiana refused. The governors of Connecticut, Florida and Vermont refused to call special sessions. The United States Supreme court upheld the Ohio ratification on the ground that no state constitution had the authority to change in any detail the method which the United States Constitution itself provides for its amendment. This decision cleared the way for the special session in Tennessee, which began August 9.

It is seventy years since the organized movement for woman suffrage was begun in the United States.

In 1848 Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton called the first Woman's Rights convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., which launched a "Declaration of Sentiments" and passed a resolution demanding equal suffrage.

These are two immortal names in American history. Lucretia Mott (1793-1880) was born in Nantucket, Mass., of Quaker parents. After teaching, she became an "acknowledged minister" of the Friends. She married James Mott, who worked with his wife against slavery.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was born in Johnstown, N. Y. She married in 1840 Henry B. Stanton, a journalist and anti-slavery speaker.



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Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was born in Johnstown, N. Y. She married in 1840 Henry B. Stanton, a journalist and anti-slavery speaker.

from 1863 to 1893 she was president of the National Woman Suffrage association and addressed congressional committees on woman suffrage. She was the joint author of "History of Woman Suffrage" (1881-8) and "Eighty Years or More" (1895) is her autobiography.

A third name is that of Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906). She joined with Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in organizing the woman suffrage movement. She became in time the real leader of the movement; certainly she was its first militant suffragist. Born in Adams, Mass., she came of Quaker stock, and early devoted herself to "temperance" (the prohibition of those days) and to the abolition of slavery.

In 1875 Susan Anthony drafted the amendment to the Constitution which has now been ratified. In 1878 the amendment was introduced in the senate by Senator Sargent of California. It was defeated in 1887 and thereafter was not even debated in congress until 1914.

During the years the Constitutional amendment campaign was making no progress the women won many victories in the states, securing full suffrage in 15; presidential suffrage in 12 and partial suffrage in several others.

The National American Woman Suffrage association in 1912 opened headquarters in Washington and began an active campaign for the passage of the amendment. In 1913 it established branch headquarters there which were devoted entirely to the amendment campaign. The campaign was educational and social as well as political and attracted world-wide attention.

The National Woman's party, organized in 1910 by Alice Paul, established Washington headquarters in 1913 and introduced the militant into the campaign.

Alice Paul—the third Quakeress to immortalize herself—is the spectacular figure of the struggle. She developed the deadliest card index on members of congress that practical politics has ever seen. She served notice through the White House pickets that the president was the "man higher up." The arrest of nearly 500 of these pickets and the imposition of jail sentences followed. Incidentally Miss Paul herself served seven terms in jail.

The amendment was beaten three times in the senate and once in the house before it was finally passed by the Sixty-sixth congress June 4, 1919, by the necessary two-thirds majority.

The year 1869 saw the formation of two national organizations: National Woman Suffrage association, with Mrs.



Alice Paul.

Stanton and Miss Anthony leaders and headquarters in New York; American Woman Suffrage association, with Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe and Lucy Stone leaders and headquarters in Boston. The line of division was this: The former wished to concentrate on the passage of a constitutional amendment; the latter was in favor of obtaining the suffrage through amendments to state constitutions. In 1890 the two organizations were united under the name of National American Woman Suffrage Association, and work was pushed along both lines of endeavor.

Mrs. Stanton was president until 1892. Miss Anthony served until 1900, resigning at the age of eighty. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was its head, 1900-1904. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, recently deceased and possibly best loved of all the leaders—a woman of transcendent gifts and eloquence—was president until 1915. Mrs. Catt was then again chosen. Mrs. Frank Leslie left a large legacy to Mrs. Catt to be used in the work.

The National association made arrangements at the St. Louis convention of 1919 to dissolve its organization and become the League of Women Voters. These arrangements became effective at the Chicago convention in February last. So the League of Women Voters now holds sway over something like 27,000,000 potential American women voters.

Mrs. Catt, who is also the head of the International Woman Suffrage alliance, which she founded in 1904, is honorary chairman; Mrs. Richard Wood Park is chairman; Mrs. Maund Edwards of Indiana, treasurer; Mrs. Solon Jacobs of Alabama, secretary, and there is a board of regional directors.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it. Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased. Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions. Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Father and Daughter Get Relief by Eatonic

R. J. Powell, Sweetwater, Texas, says, "Eatonic helped me at once, but it was my daughter who got the marvelous benefits. She could not even take a drink of water without awful misery, but it relieved her; she is feeling much better. All this from one box, so send me four more at once."

Hundreds of people now take Eatonic; one or two tablets after each meal keeps them in good health, feeling fine, full of pep. Eatonic simply takes up the excess acidity and poisons and carries them right out of the system. Of course, when the cause of the misery is removed, the sufferer cannot help but get well.

You will find it a quick, sure relief for heartburn, indigestion, sour, acid, gassy, bloated stomach. It costs but a trifle and your druggist will supply you. If you don't feel well, you give Eatonic a test. Adv.

That's the Question. Dozen—I am using a dozen. My lawyer says they're worth \$20 apiece. Jack—How does he know?—Boston Evening Transcript.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" is genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark Bayer Manufacture Monopaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

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FRECKLES

Not at Home. Swine fever had broken out in the village and the local policeman had been appointed to call upon all owners of pigs and take particulars of each case.

Rapping at the door of an old cottage he was confronted by a shrewish looking woman, who curtly asked him what he wanted. "A've called to see the swine," said the constable. "He's out," snappily replied the woman, and banged the door.—London Answers.

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes

That itchy and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointments of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

A Self-Starter.

"Are you an expert salesman?" asked the manager. "Can sell anything from an ice pick to an automobile. For instance, that car of yours outside—" "Yes, yes." "Well, I sold it to a guy who was passing."—Boston Transcript.

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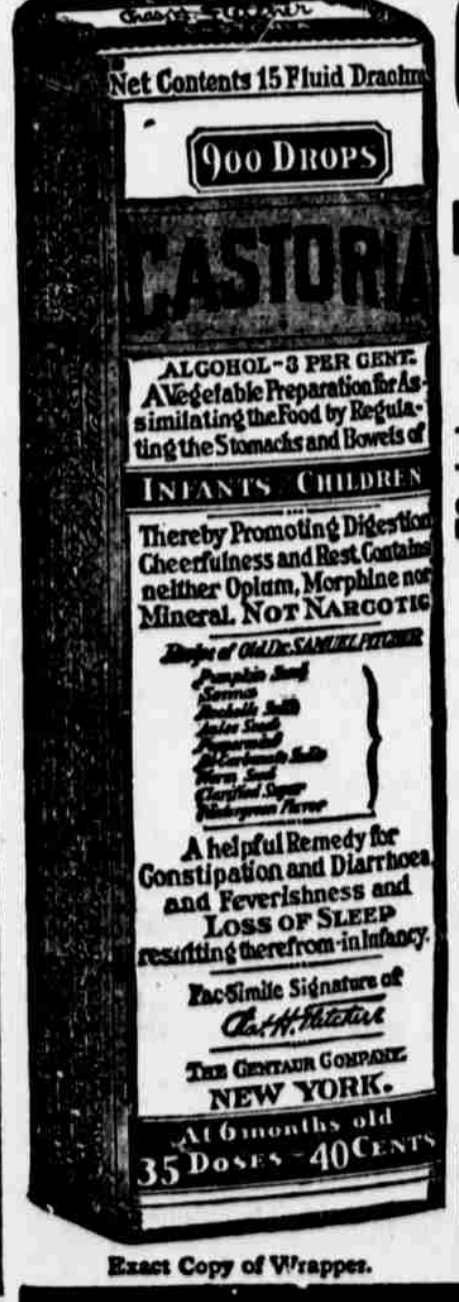
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