

TOO WEAK TO DO ANYTHING

A Serious Feminine Illness Remedied By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Casco, Wis.—"After the birth of each of my children I had displacement and was so weak I couldn't do anything I found a book about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I thought I would try it, and after taking it I soon felt better. That was fifteen years ago and I have felt well ever since except that I had a slight attack of the trouble some time ago and took some more of your Compound and was soon all right again. I always recommend your medicine and you may publish my testimonial for the benefit of other women."—Mrs. JULES BERO, Jr., R. 1, Box 99, Casco, Wis.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills in this country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials prove this fact. If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Stock Raising in Western Canada

is as profitable as grain growing. Successes as wonderful as those from growing wheat, oats, barley, and flax have been made in raising Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Bright, sunny climate, nutritious grasses, good water, enormous fodder crops—these spell success to the farmer and stock raiser. And remember, you can buy on easy terms.

Farm Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre

—land equal to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre—grazing land convenient to good grain farms at proportionately low prices. These lands have every rural convenience: good schools, churches, roads, telephones, etc., close to live towns and good markets. If you want to get back to the farm, or to farm on a larger scale than is possible under present conditions, investigate what Western Canada has to offer you. For illustrated literature with maps and particulars regarding reduced railway rates, location of land, etc., apply to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or G. A. COOK, District Agent, 187, Water Street, South Dak., R. A. GARRETT, 311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn., Canadian Government Agents.

Prayed for Cure Finds it After 10 Years

Food Would Sour and Boil —Teeth Like Chalk

Mr. Herbert M. Gessner writes from his home in Berlin, N. H.: I had stomach trouble over ten years; kept getting worse. I tried everything for relief but it came back worse than ever. Last fall I got awfully bad; could only eat light loaf bread and tea. In January I got so bad that what I would eat would sour and boil; my teeth would be like chalk. I suffered terribly. I prayed every day for something to cure me. One day I read about EATONIC and told my wife to get me a box at the drug store as I was going to work at 4 p. m. I took one-third of it and began to feel relief; when it was three-fourths gone, I felt fine and when it was used up I had no pain. Wife got me another box but I have felt the pain but twice. I used five tablets out of the new box and I have no more stomach trouble. Now I write to tell you how thankful I am that I heard of EATONIC. I feel like a new man; I eat what I like, drink plenty of water, and it never hurts me at all.

Grandpa Could See for Himself. Grandpa had a birthday and daddy gave Junior a box of cigars to give grandpa, saying, "What are you going to say when you give this to grandpa, Junior?" Junior replied, "Happy birthday, grandpa."

"Yes," said father, "and many of them."

Junior looked reprovingly at his father and said, "Oh, no, daddy, I mustn't say that. He's supposed to open it and then he'll see there's many of them."

What's the Use?

Cortlandt Bleecker, the New York clubman, said at the Ritz: "I have just come from a spring display of new gowns. The gowns were superb—daring, you know, but superb. The mannequins who wore them were also superb—lovely girls of eighteen or nineteen summers. But the women who bought those superb, those daring gowns— Mr. Bleecker made a gesture of hopelessness and disgust. "Pshaw, what's the use," he said, "of old hens wearing chic clothes?"

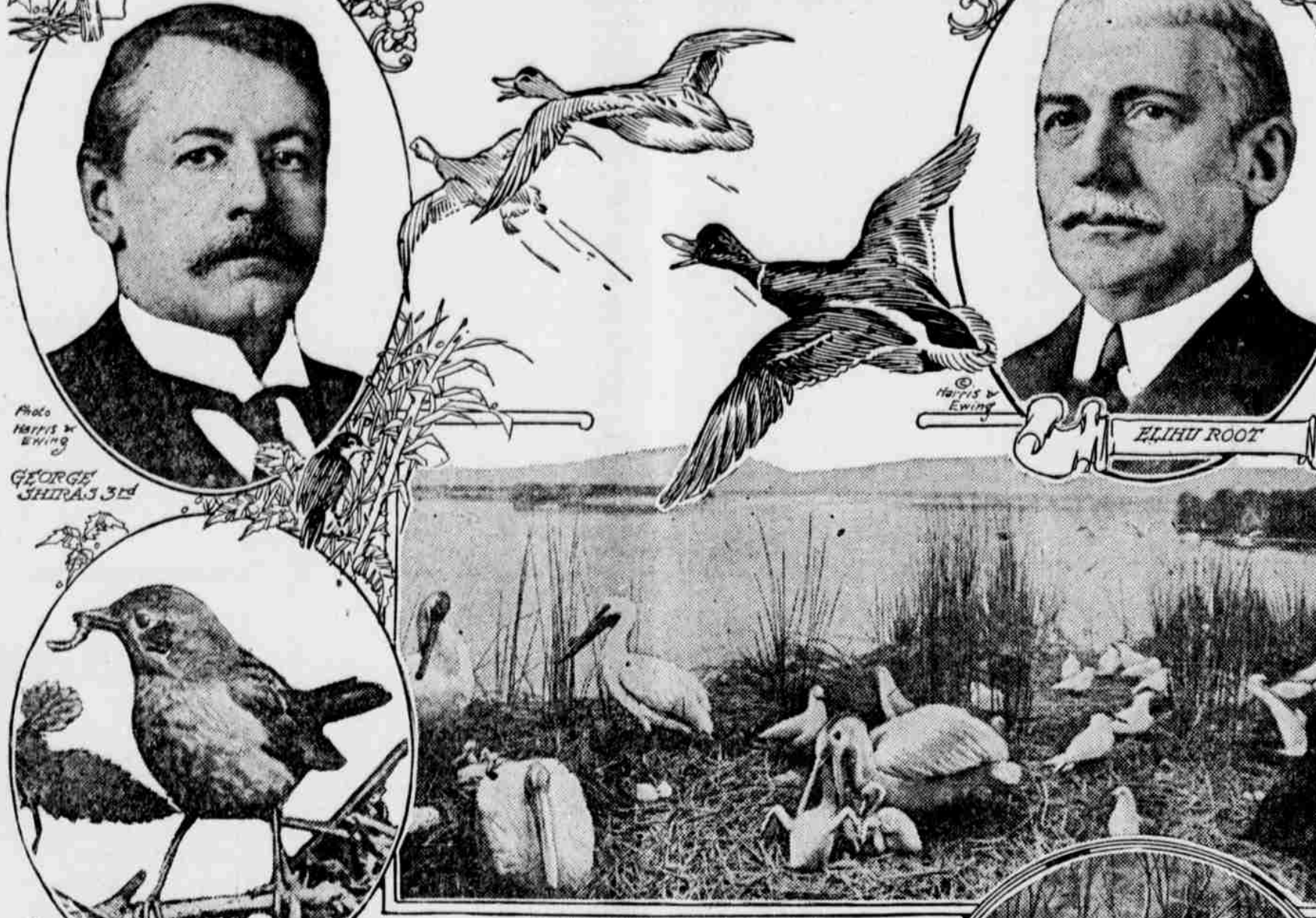
The Absorbing Question.

Knicker—"What did Jones say when lightning struck him?" Bocker—"Wondered where it got the kick."

Lots of people do a thing twice in order to get it done once.

MURINE Night and Morning, Has Strong Healthy Eyes. If they Tired, Itch, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

U.S. Supreme Court Saves the Birds



KLAMATH LAKE, OREGON

FOE OF INSECT PESTS

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

OUR migratory birds are safe. The federal migratory bird act of 1918, designed to carry out provisions of a treaty between this country and Canada for the protection of migratory birds, has been held constitutional by the Supreme court of the United States.

This takes us back to a blustery March day in 1919 when a distinguished party of shooters was popping away merrily in the mallards and bluebills in a marsh at Nevada, Mo. It really was a distinguished party. In it were Attorney General Frank McAllister of Missouri; J. R. Reynolds of Kansas City; E. S. Vilmoire, Kansas City, and M. S. Bodine and Clarence Evans of Paris, Mo.

But congress had previously passed the federal migratory bird act, which among other things prohibits spring shooting of water fowl. How came it then, that the attorney general of the state of Missouri was in the party?

Well, he was "from Missouri." The Missouri folks have to be shown, you know. And Attorney General McAllister and his friends had an idea that the migratory bird act was unconstitutional. They liked to shoot ducks—spring, as well as fall—and they proclaimed that the act interfered with the sovereignty of the state of Missouri and with the property rights of the people of Missouri.

So Attorney General McAllister of Missouri and his friends went hunting March 7, 1919. Moreover, they didn't care who knew it. Maybe they even tipped it off to the federal game warden. Anyway, the federal game warden put in an appearance and arrested the attorney general and his party. The party was arraigned at Clinton, Mo. McAllister took the case into court, asking for an injunction to restrain the federal game warden from enforcing the law. Federal Judge A. S. Van Valkenburgh held the law constitutional and the state appealed to the United States Supreme court.

To George Shiras III, and Elihu Root the millions of bird-lovers owe gratitude. So do the millions of gardeners and farmers who, with the insectivorous birds gone, would be eaten up by their insect foes. George Shiras, a member of congress from Pennsylvania, began the fight away back in 1904. Elihu Root—possibly the most commanding intellect in the country today—clinched the victory.

T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary and executive officer of the National Association of Audubon societies, who has also a big share in the victory, is a wide-awake citizen and thoroughly familiar with the situation. Let him tell the story of the long, hard fight. Says Mr. Pearson:

"George Shiras III, was a man of means who was interested in good works. In looking over the situation in reference to the protection of birds, he discovered that the states all had different seasons in which migratory game birds could be shot and that what the situation really amounted to was that game birds could be shot in different parts of the country all through the year. He decided that the only way to remedy this state of affairs, which would in time result in the extinction of game birds, was to put the matter under government control and thus do away with the constant and everlasting wrangling of the states. So he introduced a bill in congress for the protection of migratory birds. It was referred to a committee and put in a pigeonhole, and that was the last of it.

"Before this time the only protection law in force in the States was the Audubon law, which we succeeded in getting enacted in all but about eight states. This, however, did not prohibit the selling of birds. In 1910 we brought about the prohibition of the sale of albigettes.

"In theory, the state game laws worked nicely, and it could be shown on paper that each state could have its chosen shooting season and still there would be no dying out of birds. But in practice they did not work so well. Take, for instance, duck shooting—when the ducks start north in the spring they are mating and if you shoot one, that breaks up the pair for the season.

"Well, four years after the pigeonholing of Shiras' bill, John B. Weeks introduced in the house the same bill with slight modifications. Nothing came of it. He introduced it again in 1909, and again in 1911, while at the same time George P. McLean introduced a similar bill in the senate. In the spring of 1912 committee hearings on the bill were begun.

"Both these bills mentioned migratory game birds only. Now, there are only about 50 game birds," Mr. Pearson said meditatively, puffing his pipe, "and there are 1,200 kinds of birds in North America. There are 51 warblers alone in the eastern part of the United States. Therefore, the Audubon society urged that the bill be changed to apply to all migratory birds, and this change was adopted and put before congress.

"The bill became a law on March 4, 1914; ex-President Taft signed it on the morning that he gave up his office as one of his last official acts. Authority was given to the department of agriculture, then, to go ahead and make the rules governing the killing of birds. The department of agriculture did not know anything about birds, so they turned it over to a special branch of the department, the Biological survey. Three men of the Biological survey drew up a lot of regulations and announced them to the states. Immediately there was a roar of objections from all over the country, and all of the states thought their rights had been infringed.

"Then came a test case. Out in Big Lake, Ark., a man killed a coot in violation of the regulations. He was arrested and the federal judge for the Eastern district of Arkansas declared the federal migratory bird law illegal. The case, of course, then went to the Supreme court of the United States. The Supreme court was very hostile, and the case dragged along for several months. Finally, the Supreme court did a very unusual thing. It asked the department of agriculture to restate its case, from which we understood that the court was a tie, and the case was referred back to the department of justice.

"In the period of waiting which followed Elihu Root came to our assistance. This may be declared unconstitutional and everything lost," he said, "but we may be able to beat it. A treaty is not subject to revision by the Supreme court, so why not get these ideas written into a treaty?"

"Immediately the machinery was set in motion which would turn the bill into a treaty. After a great deal of trouble arrangements were finally concluded with Great Britain for Canada and the treaty was drawn up. But a treaty is a dead letter unless congress by law states what department shall enforce it—that is every treaty requires an enabling act.

"I went down to Washington and spent six weeks there trying to arouse interest in the enabling act for our treaty. The treaty was ratified by congress on September 29, 1916, and a year or so later the enabling act was passed. Then the government, remembering the tremendous amount of abuse heaped upon them after the drafting of the first set of regulations, decided to have a committee to find out what the people wanted, and they appointed a national committee of first a dozen men and later about 20.

"Soon after this in Missouri some men went hunting and violated the regulations and were arrested. The case was referred to the Supreme court, and on this case the present decision is based, holding legal the enabling act and thus protecting the treaty.

"This very wise decision makes quite clear the position of state rights when it comes to birds. It says:

"The state, as we have intimated, founds its claim of exclusive authority upon an assertion of title to migratory birds, an assertion that is embodied in statute. No doubt it is true that as between a state and its inhabitants the state may regulate the killing and sale of such birds, but it does not follow that its authority is exclusive of paramount powers. To put the claim of the state upon title is to lean upon a slender reed. Wild birds are not in the possession of any one; and possession is the beginning of ownership. The whole foundation of the state's rights is the presence within their jurisdiction of birds that yesterday had not arrived, tomorrow may be in another state and in a week 1,000 miles away. If we are to be accurate we cannot put the case of



ELIHU ROOT



EGRET

CUSTOMS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Who among us would say to-day, "I never use a Dentifrice; I never have to!" Yet Fifty years ago, odd as it may seem, not one person in 1,000 used a Dentifrice—or even a tooth brush.

So to-day, after more than 30 years of persistent publicity of Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder for the Feet, not many well-turned-out people care to confess, "You know I never have to use a Powder for the Feet!"

More than One Million five hundred thousand pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.

The reason is this: Confining the feet in Leather or Canvas Shoes is bound to create friction more or less. Allen's Foot-Ease removes the friction from the shoes. It is this friction which causes callouses, corns and bunions. You know what friction does to your motor-car axle. Why not remove it from your footwear by Shaking in your Shoes to-day, Allen's Foot-Ease, the cleanly, wholesome, healing, Antiseptic powder? Get the habit, as millions now have it, who inhabit our, as yet, imperfect world.—Adv.

Music of the Shepherds. In the stillness of the night, what more beautiful or soul-elevating than the mournful music of a flute? It was this instrument which the shepherds of Bethlehem were playing that memorable night, when the angels interrupted to announce to them the birth of the Savior.

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 Monocetateester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

An Indecision. "My boy Josh has been readin' a lot o' books about agriculture," said Farmer Courtosset. "Then he's going to settle down and help run the place?" "I d'no yet. I'm afraid he's about concludin' that farmin' is pretty hard work except when it's took up as a literary pursuit."

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

One Wild Thrill. "The life of a cowboy must be something wildly adventurous," remarked the tourist. "To speak the truth confidentially," replied Cactus Joe, "I always found it pretty tame except once, and that was when a movin' picture company came along and fooled me into goin' along and helpin' to give the exhibition."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of J. C. Fletcher. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Proved. Edward Charles was a logical sort of person. Incidentally, he was in love. But love wasn't strong enough to swamp his logic.

Thus it was that Eve Maude, his adored one, received the following strange love letter: "Eve Maude, I love you. "To prove you love me: "First—I love you. "Second—All the world loves a lover. "Third—But I am a lover. "Fourth—Therefore, the world loves me. "Fifth—You are all the world to me. "Sixth—Therefore, you love me."—London Answers.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Adv.

A Certain Cure. He—I understand you have been attending an ambulance class. Can you tell me what is the best thing to do for a broken heart? She—Oh, yes; bind up the broken portion with a gold band, bathe with orange-blossom water, and apply plenty of confetti. Guaranteed to be well in a month.

In a man's life the greatest necessity is more money.