

FROM REMOTEST PARTS OF GLOBE

Tanlac Elements Come From Many Lands Far Away From Here.

The ingredients from which the celebrated medicine Tanlac is made, come from remote sections of the earth, and are transported thousands of miles over land and sea to the great Tanlac Laboratories at Dayton, Ohio, and Walkersville, Canada.

The Alps, Appennines, Pyrenees, Russian Asia, Brazil, West Indies, Rocky Mountains, Asia Minor, Persia, India, Mexico, Columbia and Peru are among the far away points from which the principal properties of this remarkable preparation are obtained.

What is said to be the largest pharmaceutical laboratory in the United States has been completed at Dayton, Ohio, for the manufacture of Tanlac, which, according to recent reports, is now having the largest sale of any medicine of its kind in the world, over 20,000,000 bottles having been sold in six years.

The new plant occupies 60,000 square feet of floor space and has a daily capacity of 50,000 bottles. Uniform quality is guaranteed by a series of careful inspections by expert chemists from the time the roots, herbs, barks and flowers are received in their rough state from all parts of the globe, until their medicinal properties have been extracted by the most approved processes. The finished medicine is then bottled, labeled and shipped out to tens of thousands of druggists throughout the United States and Canada, to supply a demand never before equalled by this or any other medicine.

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.—Advertisement.

All in Good Time.

It was at a children's picnic, and they were playing at farmyard, each youngster pretending to be his or her favorite animal. The woods echoed with grunting, barking and crowing—but one little girl sat silent.

"Why don't you play?" asked one of the teachers.

"Please, miss, I'm playing," she replied.

"What are you, then?"

"Please, miss, I'm a hen, and I'm laying an egg. When I've finished I shall cackle!"

Queer.

"He's queer."
"In what way?"
"Well, he's forever buying tickets to church socials and amateur theatrical performances."
"A lot of men do that and they're not queer."
"I know, but this fellow actually goes to the things."

Food for Pugilists.

Correspondent intrigued by "stewed uppercuts" on a bill of fare says he ordered some. The dish turned out to be stewed apricots.

Back Giving Out?

Is a constant backache spoiling your summer? Do sharp pains stab at every sudden move? Are you so tired and downhearted you can hardly keep going? Likely your kidneys have slowed up, causing an accumulation of poisons that well kidneys would have filtered off. Is it any wonder you feel so tired and depressed and have headaches, dizzy spells and annoying bladder irregularities? Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's have helped thousands. Ask your neighbor!

A South Dakota Case

Mrs. C. A. Kuebler, 405 S. E. Ave., S. W., Aberdeen, S. D., says: "I had dull, nagging backaches and was run down and miserable. If I did any stooping or lifting, the trouble was worse and I could hardly get on my feet. My kidneys didn't act right, so I began to use Doan's Kidney Pills. They soon relieved all signs of kidney complaint."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

VICTIMS RESCUED

Kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles are most dangerous because of their insidious attacks. Heed the first warning they give that they need attention by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for these disorders, will often ward off these diseases and strengthen the body against further attacks. Three sizes, all druggists. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

Cuticura Soap Complexions Are Healthy

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Letter to an American.

By Andre Lichtenberger, in L'Opinion, Reprinted from the Living Age.

On the occasion of the visit of M. Viviani to America, you have the kindness to manifest anew the friendly sentiments cherished by your country toward France. You anticipate that the visit of this eminent statesman and the warm reception which he has received will dissipate the shadows which various events, and particularly the attitude of the United States toward the Versailles treaty, have cast upon the pleasant relations between the two countries. In this connection, you indulge in certain considerations and reflections which I think I summarize rightly in the following paragraphs, where I shall headline a few phrases in order to bring their substance prominently before you:

The United States sincerely loves France. It loves justice. It has proved this double affection not only by intervening on the side of the allies in the world war, but in countless other ways, both public and private. To fancy that the country will change its attitude and become pro-German is an insult to its sincerity and an absurdity. But America's recent experiences with the European war have utterly disgusted it with the old continent. America will not sign a treaty negotiated by an impracticable visionary, which would involve it permanently in a host of intrigues and complications, and might obligate it to engaged in a new war for objects in which the country has no immediate interest. Favored by their geographical situation and by an attitude of mind several centuries in advance of that of Europe, the people of the United States will not sacrifice their free initiative by engagements either material or real. The Americans intend to devote themselves to their own material and moral progress, without ceasing, however, to interest themselves in all questions truly related to the general welfare of mankind. If a sufficient proper reason should again arise for American intervention in Europe, France in particular—may rest assured that the country will do its duty in the future as it has done its duty in the past.

You appeal to my kindly feelings toward yourself and toward your country to enlighten me regarding the sentiment of my own people. I shall try to comply with your desire candidly and clearly. I am confident that your honest wish to know the truth will prevent your taking offense, if I am perfectly frank in explaining to you why your arguments are not satisfactory in our eyes. Before I do that, however, I beg you to set aside any idea that our two countries are unfriendly. We feel completely assured that through your political course may sometimes embarrass us, America is truly and profoundly the friend of France. . . . The case is very simple.

Each of the victorious nations was compelled to sacrifice many of its individual claims, and to make heavy concessions to its allies, in order to bring about the settlement at Versailles. We assumed that we were receiving in return for these concessions a treaty based upon the unanimous consent of the belligerent powers. France had been so cruelly lacerated, so weakened in its financial and its military strength, that it was inclined to impose upon Germany exceedingly severe requirements to compensate for its injuries, and to safeguard its future. We lightened these requirements for several reasons, the principal one of which was our deference for President Wilson—that is to say, for the United States. Without having excessive illusions regarding the League of Nations which Wilson had conceived, we felt that it was safe for us to reduce our own demands, providing the treaty of Versailles, and the league which it created, were guaranteed by the signature of your great republic. That signature was in our eyes such a valuable guaranty for the liquidations of the war and the future of the world, that we did not hesitate to sacrifice things to which we attached utmost value in order to obtain it. Now, it is this very signature which you refuse us. The consequence is that, with or without your will, we have been seriously injured.

"FAITH" AND "WORKS."

"Trust in the Lord and keep your powder dry." The first half of this rule of conduct contradicts the second half. If you trust in the Lord, why keep your powder dry? When spiritual systems become too born they stifle the first half and throw the second to the dogs. Before many years they pick up the second half and incorporate it among their "rules of action."

When the term spiritual is made broad enough to include the mind cures we find a list as long as the moral law—whatever that is. All of the mind cures are open to the same criticism. They start off with: "Have faith in the cure, and the rest of the matter is a matter of time. Keep your powder dry, or look well to your health habits."

I have no quarrel with the method, not even with its contradictions. I have seen the most dramatic mind cures or religious cures, whichever you want to call them. I have seen remarkable cures by suggestion. But for the long run and the everyday I know that what counts is health habits.

If the two parts of the double barrel philosophy are contradictory I cannot help it. It is enough that for the long run they all get that way. Therefore, when I took up Dr. George F. Butler's book entitled "How the Mind Cures" I was not disappointed when I found that it was double barreled.

The best proof that the mind cures is the fact that it cures. Cases that are cured by the mind are within the observation of nearly every one. I do not know that I accept all of Dr. Butler's very able analysis of consciousness into the subconscious, the conscious, and the subconscient mind. It seems to me that I have read arguments on the same subject in which his order was turned upside down and what he called the subconscient mind. Be the explanation whatever it may, the fact remains that Dr. Butler shows that the mind cures and that it always has, sometimes under one flag, sometimes under another; sometimes under one explanation, sometimes under another.

As one reads his chapter on the history of psychotherapy one is reminded that a thing may be very right though the explanation of it may be very wrong. One certain point is that Dr. Butler teaches that one must have a philosophy of life. With that there can be no quarrel. One can have a great many very miserable and harmful mental habits and escape a good part of the penalty if he can develop a philosophy of life. This permits him to shed troubles as a duck sheds water.

The concessions we made cannot be taken back. It is impossible now to impose additional penalties upon Germany. But the equivalent which we expected to receive for those concessions is denied us. Since the United States refused to sign the treaty of Versailles and to join the League of Nations, our financial situation, which was not good in any case, and our political situation, which is precarious at best, have been rendered much more critical. Whether you wish it or not, our guarantee that Germany will pay us and that it will refrain from hurling itself against us again, have been weakened.

I know your reasoning: "President Wilson was not authorized to make promises for the United States, and the allies should have known that. So much the worse for them." Let me say, a little bluntly, perhaps, that this argument is worthless, and that if some statesmen and newspapers in Europe have seemed to take it seriously, it is only in order to make political capital against the parties in power, whom they wish to discredit and dethrone. It is you, the people of the United States, who have made your constitution. It is you, the people of the United States, who have elected and subsequently re-elected President Wilson. Until he was re-elected we might argue about his policies and his personality. Both aroused more or less doubt in some of us. You will perhaps recall that we criticized him rather vigorously for a short period, when we supposed, on the basis of false reports, that Mr. Hughes had been elected. From the day when President Wilson became the first magistrate of the United States, we could no longer discuss him. We had to accept him. . . .

You are today within your technical rights, under your constitution, in disavowing him and in refusing to ratify his acts which you disapprove. But if you will rise for a moment above this somewhat over-simple and self-centered point of view, you will recognize that it is not quite just that we alone should suffer from the fact that you re-elected Mr. Wilson in 1916, and that you subsequently took a dislike to his ideas. You are the ones who invested him with power. You therefore share responsibility for our present unhappy situation. We did not submit to Mr. Wilson's direction out of personal respect for the man; we did so because a majority of the great American people had made him its agent, and because we would have been lacking in our duty and our friendship to you if we had opposed him. . . .

It is unfair that we alone should be handicapped by concessions which we made because he spoke in the name of America, and for which you now refuse to give us the return which he promised us. This is our point of view. What is the conclusion which must be drawn? In my opinion, it is . . . that, if you refuse to sign the treaty, you owe us, if not by the letter of the law, at least by the canons of equity, an indemnity. In place of the equivalent which Mr. Wilson contracted to give us, and which you have refused—your signature to the treaty of Versailles and your participation in the League of Nations—we are entitled to expect some other compensation.

It is impossible that you will not see, after reflecting on the matter at leisure, that America is in a certain degree responsible for all the acts of its duly elected president, and that the nation belittles itself by pretending that the engagements which he made in its behalf can be lightly disregarded. If the position you have taken is to be the consistent policy of your country, confidence in the promises of your government and in the authority of its representatives, will be tremendously weakened in all future dealings.

Subsidized Transportation.

From the New York World.

An article in the June Forum by Edward G. Riggs, an official of the New Haven railroad, calls attention to a problem which is growing rapidly in importance—the disparity between the taxes paid by freight-carrying trucks and the taxes paid by railroads. As an established industry the latter have borne a large share in the tax burdens of the states and the nation; the motor truck, having leaped into prominence almost overnight as a short-haul carrier, has so far escaped its due quota of taxation—has, in fact, transformed the city streets into a veritable network of the interurban roads into freight lines, while paying usually a smaller license fee than is asked of touring cars.

If all this cost the public nothing the new service might be accepted with thanks and no more words, but it is indisputably true, as Mr. Riggs points out, that in the spring or summer when the roads are in an unstable condition one five-ton truck loaded to capacity can "do more damage in one trip than constant light traffic over a period of weeks or even months." As things stand, the public keeps up the roads and the trucks run them.

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
The Sincere Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
The Genuine Compound
NEW YORK.
35 Doses 40 CENTS
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For

Fletcher's CASTORIA

Special Care of Baby.

That Baby should have a bed of its own all are agreed. Yet it is more reasonable for an infant to sleep with grown-ups than to use a man's medicine in an attempt to regulate the delicate organism of that same infant. Either practice is to be shunned. Neither would be tolerated by specialists in children's diseases.

Your Physician will tell you that Baby's medicine must be prepared with even greater care than Baby's food.

A Baby's stomach when in good health is too often disarranged by improper food. Could you for a moment, then, think of giving to your ailing child anything but a medicine especially prepared for Infants and Children? Don't be deceived.

Make a mental note of this—It is important, Mothers, that you should remember that to function well, the digestive organs of your Baby must receive special care. No Baby is so abnormal that the desired results may be had from the use of medicines primarily prepared for grown-ups.

MOTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

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"Service That Serves" Satisfaction Guaranteed
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND RELIABLE FIRMS. WRITE FOR OUR ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS—IT'S FREE
SIOUX CITY CHICAGO SIOUX FALLS

ALL FRUIT GROWER'S FRIENDS

Birds That Should Be Protected Are Listed by the American Forestry Association.

The American Forestry association has published the fact that a cliff swallow will eat 1,000 flies, mosquitoes, wheat midgets, or beetles in a day. The crops of four chickadees showed 1,028 eggs of the cankerworm. Take notice, Mr. Fruit Grower. A quail killed in a Texas cotton field had eaten 127 boll weevils, and a prairie chicken had over 300 of them in its crop. The bob white has been known to eat 135 different kinds of insects. It has been estimated that this bird will consume an average of 75,000 insects and 6,000,000 weed seeds in a year. House martins, swallows, and swifts eat rose beetles, May beetles, cucumber beetles and house flies. The quail eats Texas fever-carrying ticks; the killdeer and other shore birds feed on the larvae of disease-carrying mosquitoes; a night-hawk's evening meal consists of 500 adult mosquitoes.

Really Quite Simple.

Betty was late for school several days in succession, and her teacher took her to task for it, saying, "Can you give me a good reason for your being late?" Betty was quiet for a moment, and then said, "We just sleeps is all I know."

TRACING WHIMS OF FASHION

Each Century Seems to Have Seen Some Change for Which a Reason May Be Adduced.

In the Fifteenth century the waistline was discovered, and the pointed idea carried to extreme, says the New York Herald. The women wore tall pointed hats, pointed shoes, and pointed were introduced in every possible way. At this time the church was strongly in the ascendant and the models of the Madonna served as the inspiration for their costumes. As these little models were carved from ivory tusks, the women followed the sacred model, and the curve of the tusk was also copied in their carriage, giving a similar tilt to the figure, recently called the debutante slouch.

The Sixteenth century brought in corsets, the lengthened waistline and the introduction of the full skirt. It was in this period that Catherine de Medici brought in collars, and lace was used in women's costumes for the first time. In the Seventeenth century, known as the romantic period, the styles became very frivolous.

Ontario's Mining Production.

Since the building of the first railway in northern Ontario, in 1893, led to the discovery of silver in that region, approximately \$3,000,000,000 has been produced by the gold and silver mines of Ontario.

Have you tried the new 10c package? Dealers now carry both; 10 for 10c, 20 for 20c. It's toasted.



The American Tobacco Co.

Her Frank Opinion.

Last year my mother went to visit a friend of hers in a neighboring town. One day they went to the sewing club that was sewing for Belgian orphans, and it happened that she was asked to give her opinion as to what they might do for charity.

My mother replied that she thought that charity begins at home; that as she was leaving for the club, she saw some of the most ragged children playing before the house across the street.

A woman present replied "Excuse me, but those were my children," and left the club.—Exchange.

Times Have Changed.

Thirty years ago it took 3,000 worms to spin silk enough to make a lady's evening dress. Nowadays, of course, one small worm, working short time, can easily manage the job.—London Fasting Show.

Freed From Torture

Eatonie Cleared His Up-Set Stomach

"The people who have seen me suffer tortures from neuralgia brought on by an up-set stomach now see me perfectly sound and well—absolutely due to Eatonie," writes R. Long.

Profit by Mr. Long's experience, keep your stomach in healthy condition, fresh and cool, and avoid the ailments that come from an acid condition. Eatonie brings relief by taking up and carrying out the excess acidity and gases—does it quickly. Take an Eatonie after eating and see how wonderfully it helps you. Big box costs only a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

FRECKLES

POSTUM CEREAL CO., 279 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Tastes Fine, and Better for Health POSTUM CEREAL

is a pure, wholesome cereal beverage, containing nothing harmful to nerves or digestion.

It should be boiled at least twenty minutes. Then Postum Cereal will reveal a true coffee-like richness of color and flavor.

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