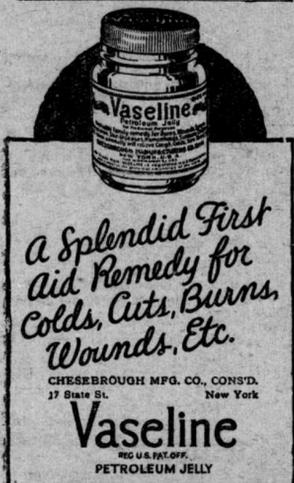


FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Mrs. Bradford Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Phoebus, Virginia.—"Having this opportunity I just cannot refrain from saying a word of praise for the Lydia E. Pinkham medicine. I have used them as occasion required for twenty years, and my three sisters have also used them, and always with the most gratifying results. During the Change of Life I had the usual distressing symptoms—hot flashes, insomnia, etc.—and I am pleased to testify to the wonderful results I obtained from the Vegetable Compound. I heartily recommend it to any woman and I will be pleased to answer any inquiries that might be sent to me through the publication of my testimonial."—Mrs. H. L. BRADFORD, 109 Armstead Street, Phoebus, Virginia.

Consider carefully Mrs. Bradford's letter. Her experience ought to help you. She mentions the trials of middle age and the wonderful results she obtained from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you are suffering from nervous troubles, irritability, or if other annoying symptoms appear and you are blue at times, you should give the Vegetable Compound a fair trial. For sale by druggists everywhere.



Vaseline
PETROLEUM JELLY

A Splendid First Aid Remedy for Colds, Cuts, Burns, Wounds, Etc.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., CONSD.
17 State St. New York

CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS

WORLD'S MOST STANDARD
CASCARA QUININE
AT ALL DRUG STORES

CURES LA GRIPPE IN 3 DAYS

DETROIT, W. H. HILL, CO., MICHIGAN

WANTED MEN WITH \$100
to help drill test well on 8,000-acre lease.
FRED J. QUINN, SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

LADIES—\$5 TO \$25 MADE WEEKLY
spare time at home. Send 2c for complete
working outfit. Box 319, San Jose, Calif.

**Comfort Your Skin
With Cuticura Soap
and Fragrant Talcum**

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

Wire Troubles.
Animal interference with telephone service includes bears that mistake the humming of wires for a swarm of honeybees; squirrels that chew holes in the lead sheath of cables; ants and beetles that eat metal, and spiders that throw their webs across open wires causing short circuits when dew gathers on the web.

MOTHER! GIVE SICK BABY "CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP"

Harmless Laxative to Clean Liver and Bowels of Baby or Child.

Even constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic babies and children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits! Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.—Advertisement.

Any man who understands women is willing to admit that he doesn't understand them.

Wives who struggle to keep up appearances usually have husbands who struggle to keep down expenses.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL-ANS
6 Hot Water Sure Relief

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

ONE GALLON OF MILK TO EVERY HUNDRED PERSONS

Berlin.—Berlin receives daily only one liter of milk for every twenty-five persons living within its confines.

Only 160,000 liters of milk daily are now furnished to Berlin, which has a population of approximately 4,000,000.

Figuring in American measurements, Berlin gets about one gallon of milk daily to every 100 persons—about enough to whiten the black coffee every German drinks every day.

The milk dealers refuse to send their milk to town, as they obtain their money for it only 10 or 12 days after they sell it—and the mark meantime crashes 10 times into its depths.

The farmer prefers to feed his milk to his pigs or make cheese and butter, or simply throw the milk away, rather than sell it for paper marks which, by the time he gets them, are literally worthless.

With the introduction of stable money's it is hoped the farmers—who really have plenty of milk and other food products—will send their goods to the city. Negotiations are underway whereby the farmers will get stable pay for their products within the shortest possible time.

CARELESS DRESS BRINGS CARELESS MORALS, SAYS WOMAN

Lincoln, Neb.—Girls don't "roll their own" any more—it's passe—declared Madame Antoinette, nationally known authority on women's dress, speaking here.

Along with the low rolled hose under dimpled knees has vanished the corsetless figure and the short skirt, the madame said.

"The slinky, slouchy, slovenly way that women have been dressing in the past has done much to lessen the morale of the mind," she stated. "It is not to be expected that looseness of standards of dress will cause anything but looseness of standards of everything else."

All the false curls and the puffs and the million and one other hair extravagances have passed away, too, or are rapidly vanishing, according to Madame Antoinette. The correct way this year is to follow the headline and coil the hair at the back of the neck in a simple roll.

And the lip-stick, rouge and powder-puff—they, too, have made "positively their last appearance."

"Don't paint the lily," she pleaded. "Why does youth indulge in the lip-stick and rouge and other cosmetics when it is not necessary? Keep yourself fit and the skin, if there is any left, will take care of itself."

"Older people use cosmetics, and that is all well and good, providing they are applied artistically."

To men, Madame Antoinette awarded the prize for being the best judges of women's appearance. "A pretty face attracts," she said, "but a glance at the face is followed by glances down to the feet—and my lady's clothes must be as well and carefully kept up as her face."

Safeguarding the Muskrat.

Department of Agriculture.
Among the changes in the laws relating to fur bearing animals resulting from new legislation in 1923 in 31 states, Alaska and six Canadian provinces are provisions prohibiting the taking of unprime peltries, safeguarding and breeding supply of fur animals in the wild, shortening the trapping season and restricting trapping of certain species to a time far shorter than the period of prime fur.

Bounties on predatory species have been discontinued in some States in favor of co-operative campaigns with the United States Biological Survey, in which salaried hunters are employed.

In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania are required by new laws to make yearly reports of their fur catch, and in West Virginia the game commission is collecting similar information by listing the game, birds and fur animals of the state on the hunting licenses issued in Maine, New Jersey, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho and Alaska.

The greatest restrictions on trapping were adopted in Idaho, where martens, fishers and foxes are now protected throughout the state indefinitely, and similar action was taken for parts of the state to protect muskrats, otters, minks and raccoons, further local exceptions being made in the case of muskrats.

SUED FOR THIRTY CENTS.

Raleigh, N. C.—J. E. Owens, corner of Wake County, suing the Pine State Creamery for 30 cents, won his case. The suit was instituted by the coroner after an agent of the creamery refused to refund a 30-cent deposit on milk bottles. Owens was represented by three lawyers. The defense paid over the three dimes and costs.

48 Pictures of Senator Lafollette

Madison, Wis.—Forty-eight pictures, by actual count, of Wisconsin's political idol, Senator Robert M. La Follette, adorn the halls and offices of the state capitol here. They range from an enlarged photograph, four feet wide and 10 feet long to a small miniature in oils which rests on the desk of one of the Senator's oldest friends. Many of them are autographed for friends with whom he waged his early political battles in the state.

BURGLARS HAPPY, BUT THE LIGHT MAGNATES KICK

Berlin.—The municipal electric works have applied to police headquarters demanding re-establishment of the regulation forcing apartment owners to keep their hallways and doorways lighted until 9 p. m. "because the electric works are losing money through the new 'darkness' regulations."

When the price for electric current went beyond the reach of even the richest apartment house owner, a new system was inaugurated whereby the dwellers within the building could have hall lights burning until 8 or 9 p. m. if they paid for the current themselves.

Naturally, they refused, so Berlin apartment houses' hallway and doorways are unlighted—and the saving in current is causing the electric works concern.

The police declare they realize that the hallways should be lighted at least until the evening mail and newspapers arrive—possibly 8 p. m., but see no reason why they should be lighted thereafter merely because the municipal works suffers from lack of business. But the matter is up to the individual renters in the apartment houses.

The high price of current caused it all. Meantime, the hallways are dark and flashlight companies are doing a record business. So are the burglars.

Coed Wins Cup for Physical Excellence

Boston.—Miss Mabel L. Pihl, of New Britain, Conn., of the class of '24, has been awarded the Sarah Streeter Cup which each year goes to the "member of the senior class who is found at the time of her final physical examination to be in the best physical condition."

Miss Pihl is five feet in height, weighs 130 pounds and is well poised and trim in figure. Miss Pihl has auburn hair, dark brown eyes and fair complexion. Her father came to America from Sweden. She has played on the hockey team and also the volleyball team while at the college.

British Shipping Is Still Under Normal

London.—Although latest import and export figures show that Britain's trade is on the up grade, her post-war shipping slump has not yet been dissipated—more than a million tons of shipping being laid up unemployed in home ports alone, according to statisticians.

Shipping laid up in foreign ports is also very heavy, 47,000 tons being laid up in Belgian ports alone.

No Chance.

From The Kansas City Times.
While Theodore Roosevelt was president he went to Louisiana on a bear hunt. After several days of strenuous sport the dogs used by the presidential party were so battered and chewed up that it became necessary to obtain fresh ones to continue the chase. It was learned that an old negro, living nearby, had some good bear dogs and two of the party visited him, but he would not borrow them. Roosevelt said he could get the dogs and set off through the woods to Uncle Jim's cabin.

On reaching the little clearing owned by the venerable darky the president found him frowning his dogs. After admiring the animals for a time Roosevelt said, "Uncle Jim, we have come a long way to have this hunt and need some dogs, can't we borrow yours?"

"No sah, Cap'n, no sah. I doan loan dem dogs to nobody. Two other white gemmen was heah wanting to borrow dem dogs, but I doan loan dem to nobody."

Roosevelt found ordinary persuasion unavailing and played his trump card, being determined to get the dogs.

"Uncle Jim," he inquired, "do you know who I am?"

"No sah, Cap'n, I doan know."

"Well, I am Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, and I want to borrow your dogs."

"But the old negro was obdurate. "Cap'n," he said, "you couldn't borrow dem dogs if you was Booker T. Washington himself."

The Missouri Pacific railroad has purchased the terminal properties of the Kansas City Northwestern in Kansas City for \$1,200,000. It is reported, The Northwestern, operating from Kansas City, Kan., to Virginia City, Neb., has been shut down since Dec. 1, 1919.

So accurate was the firing of the 15-inch guns by recruit gunners, aboard the United States battleship Maryland, that at six miles the second salvo split the raft bearing the target.

An air conference has recently been in session at The Hague, at which Great Britain, Germany, Denmark and Holland were represented, at the outset, with Sweden and Norway sending delegates later.

The Pilevitch Circus station of the underground railroad in London was used by 1,500,000 when opened in 1907. Last year the number of passengers was 18,000,000.

SALOON MEN RUN DAILY NEWSPAPER

London Morning Advertiser Is Source of Wit for Barmaids and Reproof for Drunkards and Gamblers.

By Fletcher Allen.
London.—The English saloon keepers, otherwise known as Licensed Victuallers (please pronounce it vitters) or, as England euphemistically calls them, Publicans, are digging in behind their principal trade fortification, one of the oldest daily newspapers in existence. Its name has nothing to do with saloons, being "The Morning Advertiser," but it is their own and in every cheery old pub in London, and most of the pubs in the country, you will see the beer-stained copy lying on the bar, or in the hands of some interested "guest."

There is a considerable editorial skill about it. In its abbreviated pages the casual visitor to the bar will find no little wit, much moral reasoning (usually in the form of paid advertisements) and, dear to the heart of the Britisher, a full account of all the major sports, from horse racing and fighting to amateur football.

"Carried On" a Century.
For over a century and a quarter the paper has run its course to the edition of the "Trade," and still carries on its progress. Probably of all the papers in the country except that section sarcastically known as the "cocoa press," the "Morning Advertiser" was the least violent in its exuberance over "Pussyfoot" Johnson's defeat in the recent prohibition vote.

The "Trade" in Britain affects a security which it may not altogether feel, and still preaches to the saloon keeper on the necessity of conducting his trade as a gentleman should. A "turnover corner" advertisement announces:

"Licensees! The Drunkard and the Betting Man are Your Enemies. Keep Them Out! One Slip May Rob You of Your Livelihood."

Are Succinctly Presented.
But the main events of the day, international affairs and domestic politics, are succinctly reviewed and presented. For the elections and political destinies of Britain, it is often said, are settled as the "working man's club" otherwise known as the public house. So it is that the Morning Advertiser, despite the fact that it is intended for the saloon keeper originally, wields a powerful influence in the minds of the voters, and it must be conceded that the editor seems to take his task seriously and with due sense of obligation.

But the lighter side is not omitted. The barmaids must have ready wit. It is provided for them. If the barmaid reads the Morning Advertiser before going on duty, she will enhance an already enviable reputation for pointed humor. If she feels down in the mouth and the words refuse to come, she needs but to remember the efforts of the "sub" and there will be a smile somewhere. For example it is reported that:

A cheery optimist who keeps an "off license" in Brighton placed this notice outside his place of business:

NOTICE:
Our business has been established since the Lord knows when. We have been pleasing and displeasing people ever since.

We have made money and lost money, we have been cussed and discussed, knocked about, talked about, held up, robbed, etc., to the end of the chapter.

The only reason we are staying in the business is to see what the hell will happen next.

America Buying Up Europe.
Staley Huddleston in the British Review of Reviews says France is deceiving herself if she imagines that America's predominant purpose in Europe is not commercial. America's relations "are based above all on the possibility of making good deals. The trend of politics since the armistice has been away from altruism toward blatant egotism. He refers to the fact that "nearly every leading American financier has paid a visit to Europe," adding:

America, of course, is not alone in this struggle for the maelstrom of Europe. England controls, for example, 50 per cent. of the iron works in upper Silesia—the chief source of iron in Europe—and whether upper Silesia is to go to Germany or to Poland, is about to be taken. France has been particularly busy in middle Europe. In Czechoslovakia the Skoda works have passed under her control. In upper Silesia she has the workshops of Kattowitz. In Poland the Huta Bankowa, in Rumania, wagon and locomotive factories, in Jugoslavia, an important part of the river system and ports, in Hungary, the state railroads, the Credit bank, and the port. This is of course not an exhaustive account of the interest in the river system and the role of high finance in the post-war Europe. England and France are competing with America and have beaten her at many points. But American finance is very strong. The American dollar is indeed almighty. American banks may have been cautious about European speculations, but they are not going to let the chances of buying up lots of Europe go by.

Deeds Count.
From The New York Post.
As the representative of an administration so thoroughly repudiated at the polls, Secretary Colby obviously could not set himself to spinning new threads of relationship with the South American nations. But it is highly doubtful whether any secretary of state engaged upon an elaborate tour of education could do much to affect our relations with South America. It is not words but deeds that must count. South America is waiting for Mr. Harding's policy as translated into action. The first step towards such a policy, if the incoming administration aligns itself with the emergency tariff program, will not be a fortunate one. Years of discourse about our growing trade opportunities will turn out to be mere talk if at the first pinch of adversity we forget all our elaborate aspirations concerning South American markets and closer ties with the southern continent and go in for emigration and the good old "home market."

Oxford and Cambridge will send a complete track team and an eight-oared crew to compete with American universities next spring, according to word from England.



Seed Plots

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
THERE ARE a few men in America whose devotion and loyalty to their duties is greater than financial reward.

Ransom A. Moore, Agronomist at the Wisconsin Agricultural College, has devoted a lifetime to the improvement of Wisconsin seeds and is probably the foremost breeder of field seeds in the world. He has the rare faculty of passing his enthusiasm and conviction along to his students and he has organized his alumni into the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association, each man being devoted to the propagation of Wisconsin pedigreed seeds.

"Prof. Moore's example has been followed by several of the Northwestern states," says Mr. Frank Baackes, Vice Pres. American Steel and Wire Co., "and seed breeding associations are now in operation in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Kansas and some other states."

"Farmers generally, however, do not appreciate what this work means or they would all be in it up to their necks. For instance, in the Northwest the average yield of Marquis is about 12½ bushels. In Wisconsin the average yield of Marquis is about 19 bushels per acre, but the pedigreed Marquis propagated by Prof. Moore and his boys averages 24 bushels per acre. These grains are grown and offered for sale by the members of the Association and, insofar as I know, Wisconsin offers the only car lot source of pure-bred grains, faithful to type and variety."

Wisconsin has probably made a greater reputation on its pedigreed barleys than any other grain and Prof. Moore says that his pedigreed seed grains will maintain their characteristics wherever planted. The Wisconsin corns have been bred with a view to early maturity and large yield and this seed is being shipped to all parts of the earth, Europe, South Africa, South America and Australia. It also is being shipped to Texas and the Southwest, holding its character and doing better than other grains.

Wisconsin pedigreed oats are prized not only for their heavy yielding qualities but for a very stiff straw which enables them to stand lodging. The annual exhibition at LaCrosse, of Wisconsin pedigreed grains, has received worldwide notice. The Association at Madison will accept orders from farm bureaus, individuals and seedmen and their seeds can always be relied upon.

China's Dying Millions.

To help the national committee which is seeking funds for relief of Chinese famine sufferers, Isaac F. Marcossom, has written a description of the plague that means the death of 10 Chinese every minute from starvation. The story was distributed through the McClure newspaper syndicate. It follows in part:

Clearly to understand the dreadful Chinese dilemma, you must know first of all that in the northeastern corner of the central republic are the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Shansi, five of the most populous districts of the much populated country. Under normal conditions 85,000,000 people live here, and they comprise more than one-fourth of the entire human element in China. Ninety per cent. are farmers, whose principal crops have been wheat, millet, corn and beans. So densely settled is this region that the crops, large as they are in ordinary times, are barely sufficient to feed the inhabitants. Any decrease in productivity, therefore, automatically works a hardship, because in this particular section of China transportation facilities are hopelessly inadequate. The people of these five provinces are simple, frugal and thrifty folk. They usually harvest two crops a year. In 1916 the output was only fair and there began the series of circumstances which has now engulfed them in sorrow and suffering. Before the autumn harvest was well under way, the land was inundated by a flood which wiped out entire towns and villages, ravaged the country side and caused a loss of \$100,000,000. The Chinaman is by temperament a stoic, and the farmers began to rebuild their shattered fortunes. Ill luck dogged them, because the crops of 1917 and 1918 were reduced. Still they persisted and again sowed the fields in 1919. Both crops that year, as well as the following year, were complete failures. The net result is that the advent of the present winter found 85,000,000 people practically stripped of sustenance and without resource of any kind. What little grain had been husbanded was soon wiped out. When hundreds of thousands sought to escape to other provinces and take up the burden of life anew, they were met by cordons of police at the frontiers and forbidden to enter. Forced back to their own desolate firesides, they had to make the most out of nothing.

Other calamities pale before this colossal visitation. The world war cost approximately 17,500,000 lives. The Black Death in England in 1348 and 1349 caused 2,000,000 deaths. The Irish famine of 1846 killed 1,000,000 and the Indian famine of 1866 took toll of 1,450,000. The Chinese famine of 1878, with its 9,500,000 victims, does not equal the present peril, which will depopulate China to the extent of 15,000,000 before it has run its dread course. It is, therefore, the supreme affliction yet imposed upon mankind.

A family of five plodded northward on the public road in the Shensi province until the mother's strength failed. Their funds were exhausted and they had to have food. The eldest child, a girl, was sold at the first village for \$10. Before the day ended the mother dropped again; she was unable to carry her newly born baby any further, and it was thrown into a convenient well. Three days later this entire family had been wiped out. It is a common occurrence.

A lamentable feature of this sordid drama and one of the most difficult elements that will enter into the ultimate problem of reconstruction is the utter collapse of the Chinese family structure. Many of the farmers in the afflicted area are selling their farms at from one-fifth to one-tenth the normal price. Wealthy men in the market towns and some from outside the ravaged area—the vultures that prey on dead—are buying up these parcels of land at a extortionate hard bargains born of dire distress. This means that the farmer, whose principal asset is his plot of ground, becomes an outcast. If he should survive these days of gloom his hearthstone is destroyed and he becomes a wanderer on the face of the earth.

China is doing her share. Producers, officials and merchants have contributed largely to the relief fund. A governor general of one province who recently died made a famine bequest of \$500,000 in his will. A wealthy Chinese merchant of the Straits Settlements has donated \$1,500,000. A Merchants' Guild of Shanghai contributed \$1,000,000. Chinese students in Peking borrowed from Americans their "tag day" and raised thousands of dollars for the sufferers in this enterprising western manner. American money will do more than fill empty stomachs, save desolate families from disintegration, and kindle hope in a darkened domain. It will point the way to that most effective and permanent of all aids, which is prevention. Our relief representatives in the field are already planning transportation improvements such as railway and canal, irrigation systems, and flood defense measures which will eventually make the famine area immune from such calamities as have brought about its present plight. Out of loss will eventually come insurance against disaster. If we can point and provide the way for this immunity, we will have abundant compensation.

If the American Committee for the Chinese Famine Fund (as the accredited relief organization is technically known), has no representation in your community, hand your contribution to your bank or your church, or send it direct to Vernon Munroe, treasurer of the Chinese Famine Fund, Bible House, New York City.

The New Crusade.

From Christian Science Monitor.
Remarks by James C. McClintock, representative from Oklahoma, to the effect that members of the United States House of Representatives should be in attendance at sessions, and not "load" the Congressional Record with speeches never delivered, are in line with the best thought of Americans covering a period of many years. The difficulty has been that, no matter how many times and how forcibly people have called attention to these matters, the members themselves have taken no decisive action to bring about improvement. It ought not to be necessary to establish a watch over men duly elected to office to see that they do their duty. The fact that no penalty is provided does not furnish an excuse for dereliction. It is an excellent thing that some one bolder than the rest occasionally makes his views known on this important subject.

A Notable Party.

From Christian Science Monitor.
The "house-warming" at Chequers, the British prime minister's official country house, brings to mind another party, before the war, when Lord and Lady Lee, who have given this beautiful estate to the country, were host and hostess. A writer in the Observer remembers when Mr. Roosevelt, Sir Edward Grey, as he then was, Captain Scott, and Sir Henry Johnston all met there, and Roosevelt, in great form, wished he could take a hand in working the British empire, and all the other guests felt he had in him the stuff for the task. "Half in jest and half in earnest," he suggested that he could pick up the political expressions in six months and settle down stanchly afterwards to administrative collar-work. It was Captain Scott's last week and before leaving for the south pole, where he achieved his lasting fame.

Our New Citizens.

From The Indianapolis News.
The worst elements of the Russian population are pouring into Rumania at the rate of hundreds a week—in transit to the United States. The Rumanian government refuses to allow them to stay in Rumania, and is doing everything it can to expedite their passage to America. The passport regulations are tricked, and most of the credentials presented are counterfeit. These would-be citizens have an organization both in America and Rumania, and it seems to have attained a high degree of efficiency. It is working with, and on congressmen, to whose pressure is due the cancellation of orders instructing American consuls to refuse to issue passports.