

CURED ECZEMA OF THE SCALP

Mr. H. C. Berry, Baltimore, Md., writes: "For a great number of years I suffered greatly with Eczema of the scalp, which during the warm weather tormented me almost to death. I saw several of the best Southern physicians but none of them were able to do anything for me. A traveling companion induced me to try a bottle of Hancock Liquid Sulphur. I first used it diluted and it greatly relieved me. Since then I have used it natural strength and it has cured me completely. I cannot speak too highly of it and will gladly say more to anyone who desires to know just what it has done for me."

Hancock Sulphur Compound and Ointment are sold by all dealers. Hancock Liquid Sulphur Co., Baltimore, Md. Write for Booklet.—Adv.

It's Valuable Now.

When William Jessup, who formerly operated a woolen mill in Princeton, died 20 years ago, he left among his effects a large keg of Russian red dye-stuff. Each housecleaning time his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Woods, had to shift it around. Woods had tried to sell it to wholesalers in vain; they didn't need it.

"What'll we do with this?" asked Mr. Woods, when they cleaned house last summer.

"File it on the trash heap and burn it; I'm tired of looking at it," said Mrs. Woods.

Being a dutiful husband, Mr. Woods obeyed.

Now the Russian dye is said to be unobtainable at any price, and the amount that Mr. Woods burned would have netted at this time from \$500 to \$1,000.

The losers philosophically agreed that it's no use to cry over "split milk" and have dispensed with any worry over "what might have been."—Indianapolis News.

A Will of Nineteen Words.

In one of the shortest wills on record, James H. Darling, who died on December 3, 1915, cuts off his sons with but \$1 each and leaves all the rest of his estate to his daughter. The testament, which is dated February 10, 1910, was filed in the Orphans' court. It contains nineteen words, as follows:

"After death, I will my daughter, Annie C. Darling, all my money and belongings, except \$1 to my sons."—Baltimore News.

Recommending Himself.

"Is it good form for a politician to recommend himself so highly?"

"It's a delicate question. A man naturally feels some hesitation about praising himself. Still, when he wants to see the people get a good public servant, what can he do better than recommend someone in whom he has perfect confidence?"

Simple Job and the Fancy Bill.

"Your bill doesn't square with what you told me before I went to the hospital, doctor."

What's the matter?"

"You insisted that it was to be just a simple little operation and there was nothing at all to be alarmed at."—Detroit Free Press.

Strategy.

Mrs. Eze—You always have such wonderful success in getting people to come to your parties.

Mrs. Wye—Oh, I always tell the men that it's not to be a dress up affair, and the women that it is.

Naturally So.

"What is the principal use of repeating rifles?"

"To make every shot tell."

The spinster always says it is a mistake to marry too young.

Concentrated Satisfaction

A great many former users of tea and coffee have learned that there is a pure food beverage made from wheat, which has a delightful flavor.

It never exacts of its users the tribute of sleeplessness, heart-flutter, headache and other ills often caused by the drug, caffeine, in coffee and tea.

Instant Postum

suggests the snappy flavor of mild java coffee, but is absolutely free from caffeine or any harmful ingredient. Instant Postum is in condensed, soluble form, and wonderfully convenient for the home—for the picnic—for travel—everywhere.

If tea or coffee interferes with comfort or success, as it does for many users, try a shift to Postum.

"There's a Reason"

DEMOCRATS' VICTORY

Primary Election's Verdict For Efficient Leadership

Want Party Honorably and Ably Managed So As to Be a Potent Force for Promoting the State's Welfare.

A great victory was won in the late primary election in Pennsylvania by the Democrats of the State who desire that their party shall be honorably and efficiently managed, so as to be a potent force for promoting the welfare of the Commonwealth. They have decisively endorsed the course of the reorganization leaders who for several years had devoted their efforts to the redemption of their party. The popular verdict is most emphatically in favor of maintaining the principles and policies of the present State organization's management. The issues between the two contending forces in the primary campaign were very distinctly defined. Against National Committeeman A. Mitchell Palmer, State Chairman Roland S. Morris and other leaders of the "Reorganizers" it was falsely charged that their management had proved to be inefficient and unacceptable to the Democrats of the State, whose judgment upon that accusation comes through the primary, in the triumphant re-election of Mr. Palmer, along with the success of other State-wide candidates whom the present State organization leaders supported on the Democratic primary ballot.

The fight to regain a foothold in the State organization for the discredited element which the Reorganizers had driven out of its control over the State Democratic management was concentrated against Mr. Palmer. That fight was hypocritically heralded as being made for the establishment of party harmony and for the success of the campaign to re-elect Woodrow Wilson as President this year. But the profession of desire on the part of the opponents of Mr. Palmer and the other Reorganization leaders, for the promotion of the interests of President Wilson, could not deceive very many Democrats who were made familiar with the facts involved in the late primary contest.

Since the present leaders of the Democratic State Organization started out with the aim of redeeming the Democracy of Pennsylvania they have established strong county organizations throughout the State, not including Philadelphia. The Reorganizers believed that the best results would come from devoting their labors mainly to the State outside of Philadelphia and not, for the present, striving to control the organization in that city, where they have been content, so far, to bring about the polling of as many Democratic votes as possible for honest government and in support of worthy Democratic candidates. A remarkable illustration of the good results of their labors in that direction is seen in the fact that in nearly one-third of the wards A. Mitchell Palmer's vote exceeded that of Michael Liebel, while in the city, the Liebel vote, not officially announced at this writing, was less than 900 in excess of Palmer's. Practically they ran almost neck and neck in Philadelphia, where it had been generally expected that the old organization would be able to put Liebel far ahead of Palmer. The wisdom of the Reorganizers' course is proved by the results of the primary election, showing the approval given by the Democrats of the State to the efforts to establish and maintain in Pennsylvania a worthy, trusted and efficient Democratic organization. Among the means used by their foes against them in the late primary campaign was a deceptive juggling of the figures of the Pennsylvania elections of 1912 and 1914, but the results of the primary prove that the Democratic voters were not deceived by that arithmetical legerdemain of the old bi-partisan element of the "Gang" camp.

Party's Recent Good Progress. The vote for Woodrow Wilson in Pennsylvania in 1912 exceeded by 122,277 the vote in the State for President Taft, and was also less than 50,000 below the vote of 444,894 for Theodore Roosevelt. That was good running for Wilson under the abnormal circumstances. If about 25,000 of the Roosevelt voters had voted for Wilson the latter would have carried Pennsylvania. As to the three cornered running for the United States Senate in 1914, the aggregate of votes for Palmer and Pinchot was 15,891 in excess of what Penrose received, and therefore, the Progressives, if anxious to defeat Penrose, could have done so by turning in for Palmer. Of the gubernatorial vote in 1914 it should be remembered that although Brumbaugh's plurality was 134,825 the vote cast for Vance C. McCormick, 453,850 was the largest given to any Democrat running for office in Pennsylvania in the last quarter of a century, and with the single exception of the 464,209 given to Robert E. Pattison in his second running for Governor, in 1890, was the largest vote ever received by a Democrat as a candidate for office in Pennsylvania. Former Republican pluralities for President in Pennsylvania ran close up to 300,000 and the plurality for Roosevelt in 1904 was over half a million. There were also, formerly, such gubernatorial pluralities as the 142,330 which Pennypacker won over Robert E. Pattison, in 1902. Some former Republican majorities

were largely owing to the fact that the old crowd of bi-partisan workers traded everything available to the Republicans.

It was largely through the efforts of National Committeeman A. Mitchell Palmer that the old bi-partisan machine was uprooted and thrown out of politics in Pennsylvania. This explains the extraordinary efforts made to defeat him in the recent primary campaign. Under the leadership of Mr. Palmer and State Chairman Morris the Pennsylvania Democracy has risen to a more influential position than it had occupied for many years. By maintaining such leadership the Democrats of the State may hope, despite the ordinarily large Republican majorities, to elect such sterling Democrats as Pattison and send to Washington Senators not of the reactionary type of Penrose. In their fight to break up the understanding between the Republican machine and the old bi-partisan workers who were mis-called Democratic, Mr. Palmer, of course, incurred considerable opposition, but a great majority of the Democrats of the State approve his course. During Mr. Palmer's six years as a member of Congress he was an able and faithful legislator. He gave up the certainty of re-election in 1914 to lead the Senatorial fight of his party, which was concededly hopeless from the start. But it is only by such conviction and adherence to principle, and such sacrifice of personal interests that the rights of the people are won and maintained.

Work of Palmer and Morris. Of Pennsylvania's 75 delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, 71 stood unalterably for the nomination of Wilson. They never faltered. Among them as their leader was Mr. Palmer. Tirelessly he labored until the end was achieved. Mr. Palmer said they would have stood firm, if necessary, until Chesapeake Bay froze over. So today Mr. Palmer is among the closest friends and advisers of President Wilson. It was the heroic stand of those delegates, for ten days at Baltimore that made it possible for the country to have Woodrow Wilson for President. Mr. Palmer has been a loyal supporter of President Wilson in both his foreign and his domestic policy. This was clearly appreciated by the Democratic voters who were eager in the primary to show their admiration for the President and their attachment to his friends.

Bright Prospects for Democrats. The future welfare of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania demands that it be maintained free from the taint of bi-partisan leadership. In fact the last few years it has become a strong, virile party capable of attracting to it thousands of independent voters who have perceived the worth of the clean, bright able men, young and old, who have taken hold of the Democratic work throughout Pennsylvania since the present leaders obtained control of the organization. It may not require a very long time under the present honorable and efficient leadership of the party before its labors will result in the downfall of the Republican Machine, which has given every aid and comfort possible to the bi-partisan "old guard" leaders, machine wolves in Democratic clothing and used every influence, fortunately without success, to start them upon a return to power through the late primary election. The Democratic voters have risen in their might and declared their desire for a real, honest strong Democratic party in Pennsylvania. They have determined to continue the leadership and policies which are developing that party into a potential factor for good in the politics of the State.

The Reorganization leaders have fought every entangling alliance between Democratic organization leaders and Republican machine leaders. They have fought the bi-partisan machine idea in county, district and State. Furthermore they have opposed the use of the attempted use of political power by men who have not been given any commission by the people to use any such power or exercise what is commonly known as "bossism," which is the usurpation of political power. These unselected, unchosen, self-constituted bosses, undertaking to say who shall be and who shall not be elected to party office and to other positions are fought as dangerous foes of Democracy.

Mr. Palmer, in a recent speech, said: "If we can keep the Democracy upon a clean plane which it has been upon during the past three or four years, out of sheer disgust at the methods of the Republican powers in Pennsylvania, the outraged citizenship of the State will turn to our party as the only fit, clean and proper instrument to use in the government of the State."

The Democrats have done good things in this state. Twice they gave Pennsylvania as its governor Robert E. Pattison, who kept expenses down to the proper limit and administered all affairs with rigid honesty. They also gave Pennsylvania a state treasurer, Berry, who lifted the lid from the Capitol robbery and exposed the grafters who were punished. The Democrats, furthermore, cleaned house four or five years ago, drove the traders out of the temple, and established a clean efficient organization that seeks no favor, and would not accept any from the Penrose machine.

Who is the other man who could have done better than, if as well as, President Wilson, in solving the American problems connected with the greatest of all the wars of the world?

CARRANZA SENDS A SHARP NOTE

Asks Immediate Withdrawal of Americans.

THREATENS RESORT TO ARMS

Crossing the Border Is Declared To Be Practically Intervention and a Violation Of Mexican Sovereignty.

Mexico City.—Claiming that the words and protests of the United States have been entirely in contradiction of their acts and that in spite of protests not to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, soldiers of the United States are in Mexico without the consent of the Mexican government and in violation of Mexico's sovereignty, the Mexican government now asks for the immediate withdrawal of those troops. The request is made in a 12,000-word note made public at the Foreign Office.

The note recites that the American troops crossed the border after the Columbus incident without the permission of the Mexican government. The act was not considered one of invasion then solely because the United States said they had misinterpreted the attitude of the Mexican government. When the second expedition crossed the line after the Glenn Springs incident, the note maintains, the plea that this was done with the consent of the Mexican consul at Del Rio, Tex., is untenable, and that act can only be considered as one of invasion.

"The Mexican government, therefore, invites the United States to bring to an end this unsupportable situation," the note concludes, "and to support its protestations and declarations of friendship by an immediate withdrawal of American troops."

Maintaining that the protests of friendship by the United States and the expressed desire for non-intervention has been contradicted by the acts of the Washington government, the note says the time has arrived when Washington must declare itself clearly and unequivocally as to its future intentions toward Mexico.

After reciting the facts which led to the first crossing of the frontier by the American troops after the Villa raid at Columbus, the note insists that in contradiction of the word of Generals Scott and Kunston, another expedition crossed the boundary line thus violating all the precepts of international law and committing an act of invasion.

"The American government," says the note, "has admitted that the work of the expedition which entered after the Columbus raid is now over. But in spite of this fact, American troops still remain on Mexican soil. To contend that political disorder in this country justifies this act of the American military forces is in conflict with the repeated professions of the Washington government relative to non-interference."

DUTCH RESCUE SURVIVORS.

Two Trawlers In With 23 Men, One Of Them Wounded.

The Hague.—A Dutch trawler has arrived at the Hook of Holland with one dead and seven live Germans who were saved from the naval battle. Another trawler has taken into Ymuiden three German officers and 12 sailors, and one British sailor, who was wounded.

STEALS TO REJOIN BAND.

Convict Wants To Return To Prison's Musicians.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Joshua Stewart, who was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for a theft in Middletown, told a deputy sheriff that he had stolen to get back to the Eastern Penitentiary, where he could play in the institution's band. He had been released only a short time ago.

AUSTRIAN WAR LOANS IN FAVOR.

Subscriptions Have Reached Total Of 6,000,000,000 Crowns.

Berlin.—The total subscriptions to the new Austrian and Hungarian war loans reached a total of 6,000,000,000 crowns, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Overseas News Agency. "All the newspapers," says the news agency, "express satisfaction at the notable result of the loans."

AWNING FALLS, KILLING FOUR.

Eighteen Others Injured During a Parade At Dallas.

Dallas, Texas.—Four persons were killed and 18 injured when the wooden awning over the sidewalk of a building on Main street collapsed. The killed and injured were part of a throng watching a preparedness parade.

CRUDE RUBBER HAS BIG DROP.

Decline In Demand and Increased Production Causes Given.

New York.—High-grade crude rubber was quoted at 64 cents a pound in the local market Wednesday, the lowest price since the latter part of last year, when it sold as high as \$1.02.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

June 5, 1915.

French made important gains north of Arras and in Labyrinth, and retook Souchez sugar refinery. Left wing of Austro-Germans threatening Lemberg checked by Russians.

Fierce battle on Isonzo at Tolmino. German Taube bombed Calais.

June 6, 1915.

French made further big gains but were repulsed on Lorette slopes. Austrians defended Tolmino separately.

Italians failed to cross Isonzo near Sagrado. Zeppelin raided east coast of England; 24 killed.

June 7, 1915.

Germans lost more ground to the French at Neuville-St. Vaast and the Labyrinth. Teutons crossed the Dniester.

Italians made general advance across the Isonzo from Caporetto to the sea.

Austrians retook Freikofel from Italians.

Turks beat allies near Sedd-ul-Bahr.

Sub. Lieut. Warneford destroyed Zeppelin in duel 6,000 feet in air.

Italian dirigible bombed Pola.

June 8, 1915.

French made advances south of Arras and in the Labyrinth. Teutons pushed back Russians in East Galicia.

Secretary of State Bryan resigned, disapproving president's policy toward Germany.

German submarine sank six more vessels.

Austrian aeroplane bombed Venice.

June 9, 1915.

French gained at Neuville-St. Vaast and the Forest of Le Pretre. Austro-Germans took Stanislaw. Italians captured Monfalcone.

Allies landed more troops at Sedd-ul-Bahr, Gallipoli.

Second American Lusitania note sent to Germany.

British destroyed German submarine.

German submarine sank British steamer Lady Salisbury.

June 10, 1915.

Germans took French trenches near Souain and Les Mesnil.

Russians forced Germans to retreat in Baltic provinces and advanced in Galicia.

Teutons in Bukowina crossed the Pruth.

Italians occupied Podestagno, north of Cortina.

Two British torpedo boats and many other vessels sunk by German submarines.

Germany insisted the W. P. Frye case go before a prize court.

June 11, 1915.

Russians defeated Mackensen's army and hurled Linsingen's army across the Dniester.

Italians took Ploekon.

Fierce fighting for Goritz and along the Isonzo.

Severe fighting near Maidos, Gallipoli.

Garus, German West Africa, surrendered to Anglo-French force.

Turkish cruiser Midullu sank Russian destroyer in Black sea.

WORTH KNOWING

Children from sanitary homes advance more rapidly in school than those from dirty premises.

Quicksilver is 13 1/2 times heavier than water.

Every square mile of sea is estimated to contain about 120,000,000 fish.

The 12 countries having the least blindness are as follows: Belgium (before the war) had 43 blind persons to every 100,000 of the population; Canada, 44; Netherlands, 46; Saxony, 47; New Zealand, 47; Western Australia, 50; Hongkong, 51; Prussia, 52; Denmark, 52; Germany, 60; New South Wales, 60, and the United States, 62.

Except that of China, San Marino has the longest national hymn.

Extensive asphalt beds have been uncovered in Honduras.

The United States public health service has trapped 615,744 rodents in New Orleans in the past 18 months.

The failure of the mortality rates of measles and whooping cough to show a reduction during the last 15 years is due to the fact that they are highly communicable in their early stage, when diagnosis is most difficult.

An induction balance has been devised for the purpose of locating buried shells in the soil of the former battlefield, so that the farmer may go over it safely with the plow.

FARMER'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Demand for Canadian Cattle After the War.

The opportunities that Western Canada offers to the farmer have time and again been placed before the public through these columns. The cheap price at which the very best lands can be purchased, and the advantage that is to be had in securing one of the free homesteads of 160 acres has appealed to a great many, and they have embraced them. Many, in fact most of those who have done so are today giving testimony to the good fortune and the timely forethought that led them to go to Western Canada, and embark in an era of farming that has placed them away beyond the pinch of want and given them reason to look into the future with a hopefulness that they had not had the courage in the past to forecast.

Not only have they been able to secure good lands at low prices and on easy terms but if they desire they have been able to add to this 160 acres of land free, on conditions that are easy. A resident in the Lloydminster district in Saskatchewan who had been farming in the States for some time, took up a homestead in 1910, and commenced breaking with 4 oxen. Two years ago he bought an adjoining quarter section and now has over 100 acres under cultivation. He says, "As my circumstances improved, I sold the oxen and now have six head of horses, twelve head of cattle, and have always a bunch of hogs on hand."

"On an average I have had yields of 25 bushels of wheat, 65 bushels of oats, and 40 bushels of barley to the acre, and last season from a field of 2 1/2 acres, I threshed 1,940 bushels of wheat. I have made a success of mixed farming and would have no hesitation in advising all who contemplate making a new home to come to this district. I sell cream to the Government Creamery here, and find at all times a good market for live stock and other produce."

This is but a modest statement of what a modest man can do in Western Canada, and could be repeated of hundreds of others.

Scores of cases could be recited where much more has been accomplished, and it is believed that with moderate investment at the present time, the cattle industry of Western Canada will pay large interest.

The Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan, in a recent address, ventured the prediction that the Saskatchewan farmer who developed his land along the lines of general stock breeding would make much more money and find a far bigger return for his efforts in ten years' time than the man who devoted his energies purely and primarily to grain raising. This was the coming golden age of opportunity for the stockman and it was up to the Saskatchewan man to get in on the ground floor and prepare himself for the coming demand.

The close of the war would undoubtedly see a great demand for live stock in Europe and it was only reasonable to suppose that this demand would have to be filled almost wholly by American stockmen, both in Canada and the United States. Europe was slowly draining its rural districts not only of its beef and dairy animals but was also using the finer breeding animals and the end of the war would see a condition of affairs which would render necessary almost the repopulation of the domestic animal kingdom in that continent.

The opportunity of Western Canadian stockmen, therefore, lay in being prepared for this demand when it arose. In view of these facts which must be patent to every student of economic conditions as related to the stock industry, he hoped to see within the next three years the stock raising industry in Saskatchewan given an immense impetus forward, which would put it in the forefront of the producing provinces of the Dominion.—Advertisement.

Child Logic.

Freddie wanted his pie first, and being the youngest of a family of five he got it. "You eat backwards," was his mother's comment as she placed it before him.

The young philosopher fell into a brown study, from which he was only aroused by the sight of more pie, now brought in for the elders.

"Mother," he said, "what's backwards?"

"If I put my shoe on wrong, is that backwards?"

"Yes."

"If I sit this way"—and he deliberately turned his back to the table—"is that backwards?"

"Yes."

"Well, I wasn't sitting like that when I ate my pie."

A Respite.

"Are you looking forward to the summer with pleasant anticipation?" asked the optimistic citizen.

"Yes, indeed," replied the pessimistic person. "A great many people I'm tired of looking at will go out of town for the summer."

With money you can buy all the friends you want, but they are never worth the price.

How a pretty woman does love to walk down the street with a homely one.