

TOWE MY HEALTH

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. ROBT. STOFEL, Moore Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

GENUINE SUMMER COMFORT

Keep cool and comfortable all summer with an Automatic Fan. Works automatically, like Electric Fan—constant breeze with slightest pressure of thumb. Most fascinating and useful novelty. A Folding Rotary Fan that can be carried in vest pocket of ladies. No electric wires or springs. Always ready for use. Agents wanted for this Best Summer Seller. Write for descriptive literature. Special wholesale prices to General Agents on request. Samples on request. G. Y. S. NOLAN, 610 Victory Avenue, LACKAWANA, N. Y.

Kill All Flies!

They Spread Disease. Stays on window, sash, fly, mosquito, and kills all. Kills, cleans, and removes movement, and cleans. Lasts a season. Made in U. S. A. Do not buy cheap imitations. Up cover will not seal up. Do not use in presence of children. Ask for Daisley Fly Killer. Sold by dealers, or direct from manufacturer, by express, prepaid, \$1.00. FARNOLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGENTS

Sell household specialties: big profits. Free catalogues. Terms liberal. HOME SUPPLY CO., Box 417, A. Route 4, Jennings, La.

Thinks Fish Can Talk.

Stephen Decatur Bridges of Verona, Me., who is known as the "Salmon King" of the Penobscot, is positive not only that fish have brains, but that fish reason and form likes and dislikes, and tell their opinions to each other, the New York World states. Bridges explains the disappearance of salmon from the Penobscot in two ways—either "salmon tell other salmon how dirty its waters are and how it is not fit for any respectable salmon to live in," or "the fish resent W. because at the hatchery in East Oland they are taken from the water, and stripped of their eggs."

FOR BABY RASHES

Cuticura Soap is Best Because So Soothing and Cooling. Trial Free. If baby is troubled with rashes, eczemas, itchings, chaffings or hot, irritated skin follow Cuticura Soap bath with light application of Cuticura Ointment to the affected part. Nothing so soothing, cooling and refreshing when he is fretful and sleepless. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

A gosling never attempts to teach a goose, yet there are children who imagine they are wiser than their parents.

Stop That Ache!

Don't worry about a bad back. Get rid of it. Probably your kidneys are out of order. Resume sensible habits and help the kidneys. Then, kidney backache will go; also the dizzy spells, lameness, stiffness, tired feelings, nervousness, rheumatic pains and bladder troubles. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A Pennsylvania Case

"My wife, Mrs. John Eppinger, 515 Walnut St., Ashland, Pa., says: 'I have a r p twinges in my back almost made me fall. I had a constant ache across my loins and I felt sick and depressed all the time. The kidney secretions were irregular in quantity. Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of the whole trouble. When a cold settles on my kidneys now, I always use Doan's Kidney Pills and receive good results.'"

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Take AGAR-AGAR

For Chronic Constipation
No drugs. Send 50c for box to
A. M. HAMMAR
750 Reservoir St. Baltimore, Md.

APPENDICITIS

If you have been threatened or have GALLSTONES, HEMORRHOIDS, OR PAINS in the right side write for valuable book of information FREE.
E. R. BOWERS, DEPT. W-2, 512 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO
W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 30-1916.

DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS ALERT FOR DANGER

AGAINST OVER-CONFIDENCE AND POINT TO MACHINE FACTION HEADS ALL FOR HUGHES

The size of the vote that Pennsylvania will give President Wilson in November may be estimated approximately whenever the election prophets may offer reasonable indication of the extent to which the Democratic party of the State will be reinforced by the Independents. The Democratic vote for Wilson can be fairly stated as that of the entire party, although this could not be said of the Democratic nominee for President in any other election since 1892. Even Wilson, in 1912, was over 55,000 votes short of what Cleveland got from Pennsylvania at his second election, as many Democrats were allured by Roosevelt to join the Progressives. The present remarkable unity of the Democratic party, as demonstrated at its recent national convention, is happily as firm and harmonious in Pennsylvania as in any other State, although not many months ago the factional conditions in this State hardly warranted a forecast, even when each faction stood solid for the President, of the now evidently complete disappearance of all signs of inimical relations between elements of the party. This unity and harmony indicating a record-breaking Democratic vote in Pennsylvania at the Presidential election, characterized the State Committee session after the May primary, and ever since the evidence has been growing more and more convincing that the Democrats of Pennsylvania are all together and share in their State platform's expression of confidence that their President will be re-elected.

It is understood, however, that the Democratic party managers in the various States will caution the rank and file of the party against the danger that would lurk in over-confidence or too easily going methods resulting from the firm, well warranted belief that the record of great achievements by the present Democratic national administration makes the President, as a candidate, too strong to be defeated by Hughes. In Pennsylvania the Democratic campaigners, eager for the welfare of their State ticket and their candidates for Congress and the State Legislature, as well as for their Presidential showing, will call the attention of their party workers to the fact that while the Republican bosses know that Wilson is an exceptionally favored candidate, of extraordinary strength, these machine bosses of all gang factions are striving hard to capture the federal offices, and are leaving nothing undone which they consider helpful in their efforts for the election of Hughes.

Roosevelt's desertion of the Progressives is sanctioned by Boss William Flinn, who, despite his former harsh denunciations of Senator Penrose, now stands with him for Hughes. All of the Republican factional bosses are anxious to see Hughes defeat Wilson. Although every indication points to an indefinite continuation of the Harrisburg and Philadelphia factional warfare between the Penrose-McNichol element and the Brumbaugh-Vare-Smith wing of the Republican machine, and evidently all of those factional leaders purpose to keep up their local dissensions until they can conquer their machine foes in the big cities and the State, yet every machine factional chieftain manifests eagerness to prove his intense loyalty to Hughes. Penrose, Governor Brumbaugh, the Vares, Flinn and all other machine factional managers are vying with one another to demonstrate the desirability for defeat of President Wilson, their common hankering being for the federal patronage, which they could utilize in promoting their factional interests.

The Democratic campaign managers will picture these conditions in their work of preventing their party from relying too much upon gaining advantage from the unquestionably bitter contentions of the Republican machine factionalists, who, while aiming to destroy one another in local and State affairs, including the next session of the State Legislature, will all be seen strenuously lining up their followers for the Republican Presidential ticket. Honey will be supplied for Progressive flies by those bosses, following, in this particular, the example of Hughes himself in his prompting the Republican National Chairman, Willcox, to see to the placing of a number of Progressives in the National Campaign Committee. Similar bait for Progressives is seen in their representation among the 38 men on the Republican electoral ticket of Pennsylvania, through the dickering of Penrose and Flinn, after Hughes had left the matter in the hands of the home talent.

HUGHES AND MEXICO

Candidate Could Learn From Fairbanks Who Sustained Wilson and Hit Jingoes Hard.

Candidate Hughes, in contriving to show error in President Wilson's handling of the Mexican question, has the task of avoiding, if possible, any conflict with the former upholding of Wilson's Mexican policy by Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket with

Hughes. In an address made by Vice President Fairbanks to the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, just before Senator Kern of Indiana, on August 21, 1913, caused the views expressed in that address to be placed in the Congressional Record, the present running mate of Hughes advocated the very principles which then and since have governed the President in dealing with the troublesome legacy left to his administration, from that of President Taft, who, in March, 1911, ordered 20,000 soldiers to the border on account of continued lawlessness in Mexico. As the Mexican disorders were not remedied by any power in that country, our troops have remained there ever since, and President Wilson has had the job of protecting the United States from injury by Mexican revolutionists and freebooters.

Senator Kern's use of the Fairbanks address was prompted by Senator Penrose's unbecome in relation to "American citizens in Mexico." Mr. Fairbanks in opposition to intervention by the United States in Mexico, said he had no doubt that the disturbances in that country during the preceding few years had been due, in a greater or less degree, to "an effort on the part of ambitious, designing men to force intervention and possibly annexation. The exploiters of public utilities and of the mineral and agricultural resources of our neighbor have undoubtedly thought that they would gain much if they could force intervention by the United States." Mr. Fairbanks thought that the Spanish-American war could very probably have been averted if this country could have exercised "a little more patience, patriotism and self-restraint."

Pecuniary loss by speculators in Mexico was a matter for future consideration after establishment of a stable government and peace, Mr. Fairbanks said, and was not warrant for shedding the blood of Americans. He added that President Wilson was dealing with the situation as best he could, and without a deliberate affront from the Mexican Government (de jure or de facto) there would be no good ground on which we would be justified in sending our armies beyond the Rio Grande. "The clamor of the jingoes," Fairbanks said, "should not be allowed to drown the voice of national, deliberate statesmanship," and in face of grave, international problems, we should put our faith in the President "and follow where he may lead."

The Pennsylvania Democratic State platform, adopted by the State Committee on May 31, admirably sets forth, in substance, the President's attitude toward Mexico. The platform refers to his refusal to allow our country to be drawn by selfish interests or the lust of conquest, into the Mexican internal strife; his zeal in protecting the independence and fundamental rights of the Mexican people, and his prompt and vigorous action in consequence of the massacre at Columbus, New Mexico. Wilson is praised further for his maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and his winning from Pan-American countries such trust and confidence in the United States as to assure lasting friendships and rapid expansion of our trade in Central and South America.

Prosperity at Grundy's Home.

The fact that industries seeking admission to Bristol could not find any empty factories in that town available for the purpose is admitted by the Bristol Courier, which speaks for the interests of that leading high-tariff manufacturer and machine boss, Joseph P. Grundy. The Courier says that any building of sufficient size for factory purposes could be leased without any difficulty. This admission that the vicinity of the home of that apostle of high protection is enjoying its share of the wonderful degree of prosperity which has come to the country under Democratic administration, is hardly consistent with the criticisms which Grundy and his colleagues have uttered upon the present tariff law.

Bankers Thank President Wilson.

The G. O. P. campaigners will be up against the representative business men who compliment President Wilson for the promotion of the country's business interests by his administration. An indication of his growing strength in the estimation of the business elements is seen in the telegram sent to him by the 1,000 financiers assembled in connection with the annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association. The telegram over the signature of their president, B. E. Smythe, declared the consensus of opinion to be that the Federal Reserve Act had resulted in great benefit to the country at large as well as to the banking interests.

"Because some people blow slanderous words your way doesn't hurt if you live with your conscience," says Governor Brumbaugh. This, however is hardly a satisfactory way of disposing of the accusations that he got several checks for money to help him along in his gubernatorial campaign and did not account for any part of those gifts in his sworn report of his campaign expenses.

Roosevelt himself has destroyed the illusion that he was fighting for principles and ideals. Real fighting for aims which he professed to cherish would not have been abandoned because another defeat was the prospect. Evidently the Colonel was influenced by belief that a second beating would bar him from the road to Washington henceforth.

R. R. MEN WIN SIX FULL CREW CASES

Railroads Get Decisions In Four Tests Of 1911 Act Before Service Commission.

Harrisburg—Six of the ten complaints brought by representatives of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen against the big railroads of the State alleging violation of the "full crew" Act of 1911, were decided by the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission in favor of the men and extra men ordered placed on trains. In four cases it was held that the complaints were not well founded. The six decisions upholding the trainmen were given by Chairman W. D. B. Ainey, who went into them exhaustively. In one case, which was watched with interest all over the country, he held that sleeping cars must be considered as coaches in the meaning of the Act, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad must place a baggage man in charge of the baggage car. In four other cases it was held by the chairman that dining car conductors could not be considered trainmen or brakemen and that it would be just as logical to make waiters trainmen. The cases in which the railroads got decisions involved construction of trains, definition of expressmen and baggage men and yard work. The latter case came from western Pennsylvania, and was one in which the railroad men took much interest. It was contended that trains containing over fifty and sixty cars were run through yards without the number of men required. Commissioner M. J. Ryan, however, in a long analysis of the work performed, held that the trains must be considered as yard switching, and that as the men were paid on a different basis and worked on a different system the Act could not be held to apply.

Phila. Will Have 1918 Endeavorers.

Enthusiasm among Philadelphia Christian Endeavorers has been running high since the announcement that the State Executive Committee of the C. E. Convention had selected Philadelphia for holding the 1918 convention. The big Philadelphia delegation received the news with cheers and plans were at once begun for the entertainment of the convention two summers hence. The executive committee was influenced in its decision to take the convention to Philadelphia by pressing invitations from the Philadelphia C. E. Union. Mayor Thomas B. Smith and the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Big features of the session were addressed by William T. Ellis, of Swarthmore, and Miss Mildred Haggard, junior specialist, of Minnesota.

Dr. William Shaw, of Boston, addressed the convention and a big pageant was given by the Junior Endeavorers. "Endeavor Experts" held a banquet, when they were addressed by Stanley B. Vandersall, of Ohio.

The parade of the Endeavorers was prevented by a thunderstorm which swept the city at the time scheduled for the event. Sectional meetings were various phases of C. E. work were discussed by leaders from Philadelphia, Reading, Pittsburgh, Allentown and other cities.

Annuity To Oil Discoverer Is Closed.

An opinion given to Thomas A. Crichton, cashier of the State Treasury, by Deputy Attorney General Kun, closes an annuity which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted to E. L. Drake and wife by Act of 1873. The grant was made to Drake because "he discovered large quantities of petroleum" in the State, which "greatly stimulated various industries" and "also added directly to the revenue of the Commonwealth more than one million dollars." The annuity was \$1,500. Mr. Drake died some years ago and his wife has been drawing the annuity since. Her death occurred recently and Mr. Crichton is informed that he may pay the amount of the annuity which had accrued at the time of her death to her estate.

Supplies For Workmen Part Of Wages.

The State Workmen's Compensation Board has ruled that amounts deducted from gross earnings of an employee by the employer for furnishing supplies necessarily used by him in his work should be included in computing "average weekly wages" in compensation proceedings. The ruling is made in an opinion by Commissioner J. W. Leech, in a case which will have an important bearing upon the claims in the anthracite region.

Refuses To Lift Road Race Ban.

Highway Commissioner Black refused to reverse his ruling forbidding hill-climbing contests and races on State highways, informing a committee of Fayette county that if public sentiment was in favor of such contests the Legislature could be petitioned to permit them.

Labor Department To Inspect Schools.

Arrangements have been completed whereby school buildings throughout the State will be inspected by men of the State Department of Labor and Industry, who will make recommendations as to fire escapes and similar fire hazards.

Two Justices Appointed.

These justices of the peace were named: John M. Scott, Beaver, and William E. White, Beaver Falls.

KEYSTONE MEN ON THE BORDER

Camp Too Small, Will Be Moved Nine Miles From El Paso.

SOLDIERS H.T BY BLAST

Lewis B. Wilson, Formerly a Subway Engineer, Mortally Wounded On Border—Blame On Mexicans.

El Paso.—Lewis B. Wilson, a young civil engineer, of Philadelphia, a private in Company I, First Pennsylvania Regiment, had his skull fractured accidentally and is lying at the point of death at the field hospital at Fort Bliss. Wilson was in a shower bath refreshing himself after the military duties of the day, when without warning some Mexican laborers blasting for a refuse pit behind the Second Battalion set off a charge of dynamite which sent a shower of rocks in all directions over the camp of the First Regiment. Two missiles, each weighing not less than a pound, struck Wilson on the head. He was picked up unconscious and in spite of the efforts of surgeons, who operated on him Tuesday night he has not recovered consciousness. Little hope is entertained for his recovery.

While the carelessness of the Mexican laborers is regarded as the cause of the accident, Colonel Allen is making a thorough investigation in order to fix the responsibility.

Fourth and Eighth At the Border.

The Fourth and Eighth Regiments of the Pennsylvania National Guard, arrived, completing the Pennsylvania contingent of guardsmen in El Paso. Guardsmen and regulars now here total about 26,000.

Fifteen car loads of small arm ammunition, said to be the largest single shipment of munitions ever made along the border were sent from here to the Douglas, Ariz., base.

Military authorities placed powerful searchlights on hill tops and other wild spots near the Mexican border at Eagle Pass. These will make it practically impossible for any military activity to be conducted near the border under cover of darkness.

El Paso.—The greatest hardship confronting militiamen here is in store for the Pennsylvania division. Major General Clement commanding, which, because the camp sites are proving too small for the great number of troops arriving, will make camp about three miles north of Fort Bliss, making it approximately nine miles distant from El Paso, and with no street car lines nearer than Fort Bliss.

Two battalions of the Pennsylvania troops left for Boquillas, in the Big Bend country, to patrol that border in conjunction with two squadrons of Texas cavalry. The battalions are taken one from the Second and the other from the Tenth Regiment.

The order for the dispatch of reinforcements to Colonel Gaston's command followed closely reports from the district that Mexican bandits had raided the Lamula mine, an American property, about 100 miles south of the border, and that residents near Boquillas heard that the outlaws were moving north.

Guardsmen Well Fed.

Food complaints which flooded the East for the first day or two after the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops began arriving, were little justified, even though the quartermaster's department here was almost swamped in putting adequate supplies in possession of the rapidly-arriving contingents at widely separated camps.

Queries at the various local cantonments elicited the fact that the guardsmen are being well fed, many of them better fed than in civilian life and that in quantity, quality and assortment of food their rations are now different from those of the Regular Army. In fact, the militia messes are very much more diversified than those of the Regulars, for the militiamen are supplying themselves with all manner of delicacies while many a tent is equipped with a private ice box and a supply of cold bottles.

Very little sickness has occurred. Many unhardened militiamen arriving here were overcome while making camp, due to the combination of train weariness, the effects of too much pie and soda pop, hot sun, high altitude and the labor of pounding tent pegs into rock soil. These men have long since recovered and the health of all the commands is excellent. Many of the complaints sent East are undoubtedly due in large measure to homesickness. Around the camps small houses have been erected and these are serving as residences or club-houses for officers.

Colonels and other commanding officers of militia here say very few enlisted men with dependents have yet made application for discharge. Care is being taken by officers to see that their men with dependent families send the greater part of their pay home, and in some instances regimental funds have been established to give further aid.

CANADIAN CROPS EXCELLENT

Returning Tourists Speak Well of Their Treatment in Canada.

The Canadian Government, having made extensive preparations during the last few years to impart to the National Park system a degree of comfort and pleasure to the visitor, combining the best efforts of man with the very best gifts of creation, has now the satisfaction of seeing an appreciation of the efforts they have made. Tourists returning from a trip over the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways speak enthusiastically of the beauties that are revealed as these roads enter and pass through the mountains. The Government has spent enormous sums of money laying out roads, and developing easy means of access to glacier, hill, valley, lake and stream. For what purpose? That the wonders that Canada possesses in its natural parks may become more easily accessible and afterward talked about, that a tourist travel through Canada would result. Tourist travel means business; and it is business that Canada seeks. To make it even more easy for this travel, the Government has taken pains to make every step of the tourist's entry into Canada one that will give the very least degree of trouble. On crossing the border, there is only the ordinary examination of baggage, and the only precaution is that in the case of foreign aliens, and even in their case there is no difficulty when the officials are satisfied that they are not attempting entry as enemies.

Although officials of the Government have taken every means to bring to the attention of the tourist and others that no difficulty could be placed in the way of their admission, there still remained doubt in the minds of some. Only the other day the Government took action again, and authorized the statement that no measures taken for recruiting the forces either have been or will be applied to any persons who are not ordinarily resident in the Dominion. Nor is it the intention to ask for volunteers except from among British subjects, resident in Canada. Moreover, the Military Service Act, under which conscription is applied in Great Britain, affects only persons "ordinarily resident in Great Britain."

Americans and British subjects resident in the United States who desire to visit Canada will find no more trouble at the border than they have experienced in the past, and upon arriving they will be made as welcome as ever. War conditions of any kind will not inconvenience or interfere with them.

The immigration authorities suggest that, as a precaution against inconvenience, naturalized Americans whose country of origin was one of those at war with the British empire, should provide themselves with their certificates of naturalization. Now that it is impossible to visit Europe, the planning of your vacation trip through Canada is one to give consideration to. The Government has taken an active interest in its National Parks in the heart of the Rocky mountains. These can be reached by any of the lines of railways, and the officials at these parks have been advised to render every attention to the visiting tourists, who in addition to seeing the most wonderful scenery in the world—nothing grander—nothing better—have excellent wagon and motor roads, taking them into the utter recesses of what was at one time considered practically inaccessible.

In addition to this the tourist will not be inactive to the practical possibilities that will be before him as he passes over the great plains of the Western Provinces. The immense wheat fields, bounded by the horizon, no matter how far you travel. The wide pasture lands, giving home and food to thousands of heads of horses and cattle. The future of a country that he before only heard of but knew so little about, will be revealed to him in the most wonderful panorama, and imprinted in the lens of his brain in such a way that he will bring back with him the story of the richness of Agricultural Western Canada. And he will also have had an enjoyable outing.—Advertisement.

Our Family History.

Why does the ordinary family keep so poor a record, not of its own doings—they are, for the most part, dull enough—but of its own personalities? None of us can see in front of us much further than the probable lifetime of our own children, and we do not like to look even so far as that. Surely it would give us a sense of space if we could see clearly a little further behind us. Moreover, to those who are engaged in the bringing up of their own children, a history of the family might furnish many a hint.

Take the Ache Out of Foot-Ache.

Bathe your feet in hot water, using Johnson's Foot Soap. Composed of Borax, Iodine and Bran. At druggists or sent postpaid for 25c by Thos. Gill Soap Co., 711 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. Adv.

A man may know what he ought to do, yet be unable to find anyone who will do it.