

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

Women Tell Each Other How They Have Been Helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Perrysburg, Ohio.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I suffered with pains in my sides all the time. I can't remember just how long I suffered, but it was for some time. One day I was talking with a lady I met on a car, and I told her how I was feeling and she said she had been just like I was with pains and nervous troubles, and she took the Vegetable Compound, and it cured her. So then I went and got some, and I certainly recommend it for it is good. Whenever I see any woman who is sick I try to get her to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. ADA FRICK, Route 3, Perrysburg, Ohio.

In nearly every neighborhood in every town and city in this country there are women who have been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the treatment of ailments peculiar to their sex, and they take pleasure in passing the good word along to other women. Therefore, if you are troubled in this way, why not give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

Take Sulphur Baths at home for RHEUMATISM

Gout, Eczema, Itches, etc. Right in your own home and at trifling cost, you can enjoy the benefit of healing sulphur baths.

HANCOCK SULPHUR COMPOUND

nature's own blood purifying and skin healing remedy—SULPHUR—prepared in a way to make its use most efficacious. Use it in the bath; use it as a lotion applying to affected parts; and take it internally.

50c and \$1.20 the bottle

at your druggist's. If he can't supply you, send his name and the price in stamps and we will send you a bottle direct.

HANCOCK LIQUID SULPHUR COMPANY
Baltimore, Md.

Hancock Sulphur Compound Ointment—50c and \$1.20 per jar with the Liquid Compound

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. J. D. KELLOGG'S REMEDY

ALFALFO

A combined alfalfa tonic made primarily from the alfalfa plant. Combined with the alfalfa is Hydrastis, well known for its stimulative action on the autonomic nervous system and Cinchona, famous for its general tonic properties. Acts primarily on the digestive system, increasing the efficiency of the digestive organs. One tablespoon to adults, one teaspoonful to children, before meals and at bedtime. Write us for particulars.

Hahn & Hahn, 214 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

Ladies Let Cuticura Keep Your Skin Fresh and Young

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

In Wrong.

The worst thing about being a pedestrian in a town where the majority of inhabitants are motor car owners is that you get no sympathy when you start cursing the chronic cut-out fiends and the horn-honkers.

On Your Guard.

When you say a man is old-fashioned, it means that you have got to look out for his prejudices.

THE SAME OLD BACKACHE!

Does every day bring the same old backache? Do you drag along with your back a dull, unceasing ache? Evening find you "all played out"? Don't be discouraged! Realize it is merely a sign you haven't taken good care of your kidneys. Take things easier for a while and help your kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. Then the backache, dizziness, headaches, tired feelings, and bladder troubles will go. Doan's have helped thousands and should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A Maryland Case

Abraham Hoffman, Thomas St., Bel Air, Md., says: "My kidneys were out of order and I had a dull aching and soreness through my back. When I stooped over it was hard to straighten up and my kidneys acted irregularly. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and it wasn't long before I was free from the aches and pains and my kidneys were in good order."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

"Yellowstone, Largest and Most Far Famed"



THE HARDINGS IN YELLOWSTONE

1923 Opening Evokes Administration Policy of Complete Conservation for Our National Parks

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

THE national parks lost a good friend when Warren G. Harding died. His appreciation and approval of the national park movement were signally shown at the 1923 opening of Yellowstone for its fifty-first year by an official declaration of administration policy worthy of its place as the first national park in all history and largest and most famous of all America's nineteen public playgrounds set apart by congress for the use of the people forever. That official declaration of administration policy was nothing less than absolute protection of the national park system against commercial invasion and exploitation.

Dr. John Wesley Hill, chancellor of Lincoln Memorial university, made the declaration. He officially represented President Harding and Secretary of the Interior Work at the Yellowstone opening. His statement was prepared, careful and emphatic. It contained the following:

"And we are here today . . . to celebrate the annual opening of Yellowstone park, the largest and most far-famed of our national parks, a wooded wilderness of three thousand three hundred square miles, containing incomparable waterfalls, more geysers than are found in the rest of the world all put together, irrigated by rivers like miniature lakes, and beautified by lakes like inland seas, carved by canyons of sublimity, decorated with colorful defying the painter's art, punctured with innumerable boiling springs whose steam mingles with fleecy clouds, stuccoed with vast areas of petrified forests, a sanctuary of safe retreat for feathered songsters and wild beasts, a wonderland, playground, sanitarium and university all in one, where the eye feasts upon the riotous colors of flowers, ferns and rocks; the ear is surged with the symphony of melodious sounds; the mind is sated with a thousand revelations of truth and beauty, and the fabled body, weary with the trudge of thought and toil and travel, ungrids for song and dance beneath the shadows of the everlasting hills.

Yellowstone history is replete with crises where the friends of the park and the park idea have had to fight with a heroism worthy its explorers and discoverers to retain it intact against the bold and presumptuous claims of the advocates of special privilege, determined to commercialize this land of wonder, to build railroads through it, tunnel its mountains, dam its lakes and streams, and secure stranglehold monopolies with small compensation to the government and total loss to the people.

"And regardless of all facts and figures, appeals and threats, therefore, any plan, however meritorious on its face, for the commercial exploitation of parks must by the very nature of its aims and purposes be immediately doomed to failure.

"Good projects, bad projects, indifferent projects, all must face the same fate, for it is at last established policy of the government that our national parks must and shall forever be maintained in absolute, unimpaired form, not only for the present, but for all time to come, a policy which has the unqualified support of President Harding.

"This is the fixed policy of the administration, and I can assure you it will not be modified. It will not be swerved a hair's breadth by any influence, financial, political or otherwise.

"If rights are granted to one claimant, others must follow, so a precedent must not be established. It would inevitably ruin the entire national park system."

Doctor Hill might have been more definite in the matter of the attacks by commercial interests upon Yellowstone. Since early in 1920 it has required increasing vigilance and aggressive organized effort on the part of the vast army of national park enthusiasts to defeat these attacks. During the winter and spring of 1920 the Sixty-sixth congress nearly passed the Smith bill creating a commercial irrigation reservoir in the southwest corner of Yellowstone for the benefit of Idaho. And it did pass the water power bill granting to a commission power to lease public waters, including those of the national parks and monuments, for water power.



JACKSON LAKE AND TETONS

A national organization of defense, about 4,000,000 strong, was quickly effected. The Smith bill was killed in the house, after it had passed the senate. The Jones-Esch bill exempting national parks, present and future, from the jurisdiction of the water power commission was introduced and forced forward. The water power interests were powerful enough, however, to force a compromise amendment which exempted only the existing national parks. The Jones-Esch bill was passed by the Sixty-sixth congress.

In December of 1920 Senator Walsh of Montana championed a bill to dam Yellowstone lake for an irrigation scheme in Montana. A long and hard-fought battle followed. In June of 1921 Secretary of the Interior Fall reported on the bill and straddled on the question of protection, holding that power and irrigation development in the national parks should be only "on specific authorization of congress, the works to be constructed and controlled by the federal government." Thereupon Senator Walsh proposed a new bill providing that the United States reclamation service should build and operate the Yellowstone lake dam. The defenders of the park proved that the dam could be built to greater advantage outside the park. In 1922 the upholders of the parks won a victory by electing Scott Leavitt in Montana to congress over Jerome Locke, originator of the dam project. The final result of the fight was that the Sixty-seventh congress adjourned March 4, 1923, leaving the Walsh dam in the committee's pigeonholes. Efforts to revive it are expected in the Sixty-eighth congress.

During these three years another victory of great importance along the same line was the smothering in committee of the All-Year National park bill, personally drafted and sponsored by Secretary Fall. This bill created a national park in the Mesquero Indian reservation in New Mexico out of several insignificant spots widely separated, plus an irrigation and power reservoir ninety miles away. It would have introduced both water power and irrigation into the national park system. There was a nation-wide protest against this bill, in which New Mexico itself took an active part. The bill is too dead, it is believed, to be resurrected.

A third victory called nation-wide attention to another danger that threatened—and still threatens—the national parks. The victory was the defeat of the Siempp bill creating the Appalachian National park out of a Virginia mountain top. It was opposed on the ground that the area was below the proper national park quality. It was favored by Secretary Fall, who in his report to the public lands committee said that his policy was to substitute a wide-open recreational park system of many small playgrounds for our historic national park system.

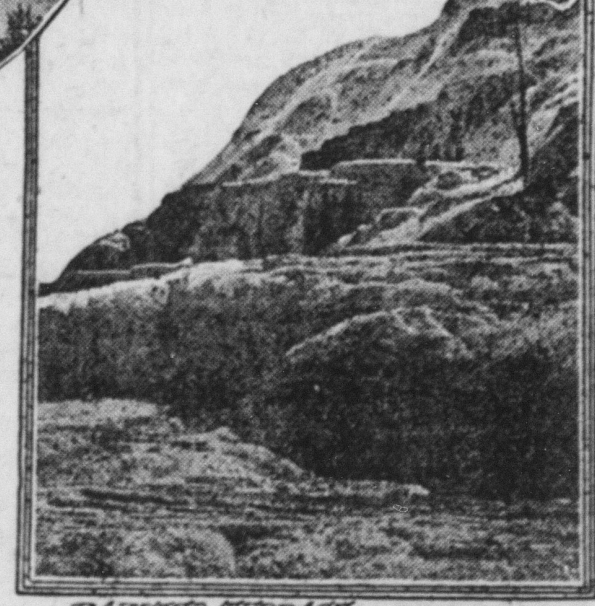
The late Franklin K. Lane, as secretary of the interior in 1918, nailed down this plank in the national park platform:

In studying new park projects you should seek to find "scenery of supreme and distinctive quality or some natural feature so extraordinary or unique as to be of national interest and importance . . . The national park system as now constituted should not be lowered in standard, dignity and prestige by the inclusion of areas which express in less than the highest terms the particular class or kind of exhibit which they represent.

President Harding was the first president to announce publicly a general administration policy of absolute conservation for the national parks system and for all of its units. Both Roosevelt and Taft were good friends of the national parks, but preservation against commercial invasion was not a question in their days. President Wilson, in his first term, signed the Hetch Hetchy bill giving San Francisco the water supply reservoir in Yosemite which has just been completed; its secret water power purpose was not then generally understood. President Wilson, however, stood by the national parks loyally and powerfully in the fight to exempt them from the jurisdiction of the water power commission.



OLD FAITHFUL GEYSER



PAINTED TERRACE

President Harding, in announcing this administration policy, was not anticipating a popular demand so much as answering it. The truth is that the American people have within the last three years adopted our nineteen national parks as a part of their conception of the greatness of their nation. "Hands off!" applies to the national parks as well as to Old Glory. They are eager to defend them and to keep them inviolate. And they have developed organized strength through the affiliation of a dozen or so nation-wide organizations to see that congress shall legislate wisely concerning the national parks. The announcement of the conservation policy was received with nation-wide delight. The national park enthusiasts hoped that the conservation policy would be broadened to uphold Secretary Lane's important plank.

Yellowstone also gets into the limelight this season because President Harding paid it a two-days' visit on his way to Alaska. The President's party went in and out through the north entrance and did about 150 miles of motoring in seeing various points of interest. On the Continental Divide they drove through snowbanks. The President went yachting on Yellowstone lake—undammed. He saw many wild animals and fed gingerbread and molasses to a black bear and her cub. He saw the Painted Terraces of Mammoth Hot Springs. Old Faithful geyser spouted 150 feet into the air every sixty-five minutes for him—as it does for every visitor. The photograph reproduced herewith shows the President and Mrs. Harding, under escort of Superintendent Horace M. Albright, viewing from Artist Point the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone and the Lower Falls. The President was visibly impressed by the sight—one of the grandest and most beautiful in the world.

Just sixty-three years—1807-1870—were required to put Yellowstone on the map; the American people simply wouldn't believe there was any such place. The Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-06 passed close-by it, but the Indians never mentioned it, considering it the abode of "Evil Spirits," who punished all talk about them. John Colter, a member of the party who went back to trap beaver, discovered it in 1807. Upon his return to St. Louis in 1810 the people dubbed it "Colter's Hell" and laughed him and his tale out of court. James Bridger rediscovered it about 1828 and the public said "Just another of Jim Bridger's 'big yarns.'" The gold prospectors of 1862 described it and were set down as liars. It took the Washburn-Langford expedition of 1870 to make the people believe in its wonders. The members of that expedition were for pre-empting the scenic points and making their fortunes. Cornelius Hedges rebuked them and proposed the national park plan—the first in all history. The park was established by act of congress in 1872 and Yellowstone celebrated its semi-centennial last fall.

Yellowstone contains 3,348 square miles—3,114 in Wyoming, 198 in Montana and 36 in Idaho. Big as it is, the plan is to enlarge it by the addition of many square miles to the south—the Jackson Hole country, which contains Jackson lake and the Teton mountains and is a natural part of the park.

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Take it home to the kids. Have a packet in your pocket for an ever-ready treat.

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A delicious confection and an aid to the teeth, appetite, digestion.

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Occasionally, a loud laughter surprises you by being as mean as the dickens.

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St. Joseph's LIVER REGULATOR for BLOOD-LIVER-KIDNEYS. The BIG 25¢ CAN

The Real Reason.

It was summer-time, and the master had been entertaining the boys in his own garden and feeding them with generous supplies of strawberries and cream.

"Have you enjoyed your strawberry feast?" he asked as they were leaving.

"Oh, yes, sir!" came the reply.

"Then," asked the master, seeking to point a moral, "if you had slipped into my garden and picked those strawberries without my leave, would they have tasted as good?"

"No, sir."

"Why not?" he asked.

"Because," said one small urchin, with an air of conscious virtue, "we shouldn't have had any sugar or cream with them."

Found His Bones.

If you are a Buddhist monk and you die, they bury part of you and enshrine the rest of you in honey and burn you. If you have been especially saintly, your bones will be pounded down, made into a paste and molded into an image of the Buddha, to be placed in the monastery.

Imitation Ivory is made from the tagua nut.

Wishing for sleep is a poor way to get it.

Try Postum instead of coffee

There's a Reason Iced Postum is delicious