



OLD FOLKS SAY  
DR. CALDWELL  
WAS RIGHT

The basis of treating sickness has not changed since Dr. Caldwell left Medical College in 1876, nor since he placed on the market the laxative prescription he had used in his practice.

He treated constipation, biliousness, headaches, mental depression, indigestion, sour stomach and other indispositions entirely by means of simple vegetable laxatives, herbs and roots. These are still the basis of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a combination of senna and other mild herbs, with pepsin.

The simpler the remedy for constipation, the safer for the child and for you. And as you can get results in a mild and safe way by using Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, why take chances with strong drugs?

A bottle will last several months, and all can use it. It is pleasant to the taste, gentle in action, and free from narcotics. Elderly people find it ideal. All drug stores have the generous bottles, or write "Syrup Pepsin," Dept. B.B., Monticello, Illinois, for free trial bottle.

**Crickets Kept Town Awake**

Crickets invaded Bromley, England, in such numbers that they kept the residents awake. Thousands of the insects chirped in private houses and stores, where they settled down near food and sang. Health authorities supplied some of the people with a special syringe and a disinfectant free in order that they might fight the plague.

**The History of John J. Doherty's Case**

"Three years ago I took a severe cold, putting me directly to bed. After a month's treatment for pleurisy my physician was baffled by the action of my fever or temperature, which was high one day and low the next, and while he tried different prescriptions, I didn't improve any, but slowly became weaker.

"The doctor finally decided to tap me by running a needle-like instrument into the left side of my back and between the ribs, to ascertain if pus was forming in my left lung. The tapping resulted in the withdrawal of a small quantity of pus and the doctor said it was forming so fast that I must have an operation to extract and draw out the pus. At the time my heart palmed me terribly because it was three inches out of place, due to the pressure of the fast-accumulating pus.

"I was ordered to the hospital for an immediate operation or I would be a dead man in 36 hours. The next morning the surgeon removed one inch of two ribs in the back, forming a square cavity to remove the pus, which squirted eight feet from the table. About two quarts was removed. A rubber tube was then inserted in the cavity to the lung for a drain, which took about three weeks to perfectly drain and heal the cavity.

"The doctors told me that I had to take all precautions possible, as I was subject to easily capturing tubercular germs, due to the weakness of my lungs. For one whole year I used several kinds of tonic and lung medicines and didn't improve much from weakness.

"Then I began the use of Milk Emulsion and after a month's trial I found myself with increasing appetite and gaining strength, and today I have regained my natural weight and strength and feel completely myself. And the joy of it is, after using all of the Milk Emulsion that I did it didn't form a habit. I haven't used any for a month now and I feel at my best. I am 48 years of age and weigh 150 pounds.

"I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your wonderful preparation." Yours truly, JOHN J. DOHERTY, Olanah, Wis.

Sold by all druggists under a guarantee to give satisfaction or money refunded. The Milk Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind.—Adv.

**Then and Now**

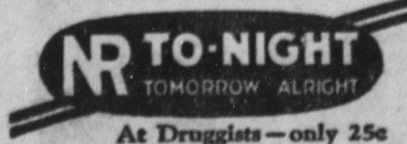
"I tell you times have changed."  
"You bet. It used to be that when a man was run down he took a tonic, now he takes an ambulance."

Truth will win in the end; but it takes generations to prepare the minds of the people to accept it.

**Constipated?**

Take NR—NATURE'S REMEDY—tonight. Your eliminative organs will be functioning properly by morning and your constipation will end with a bowel action as free and easy as nature at her best—no pain, no straining. Try it.

Mild, safe, purely vegetable—

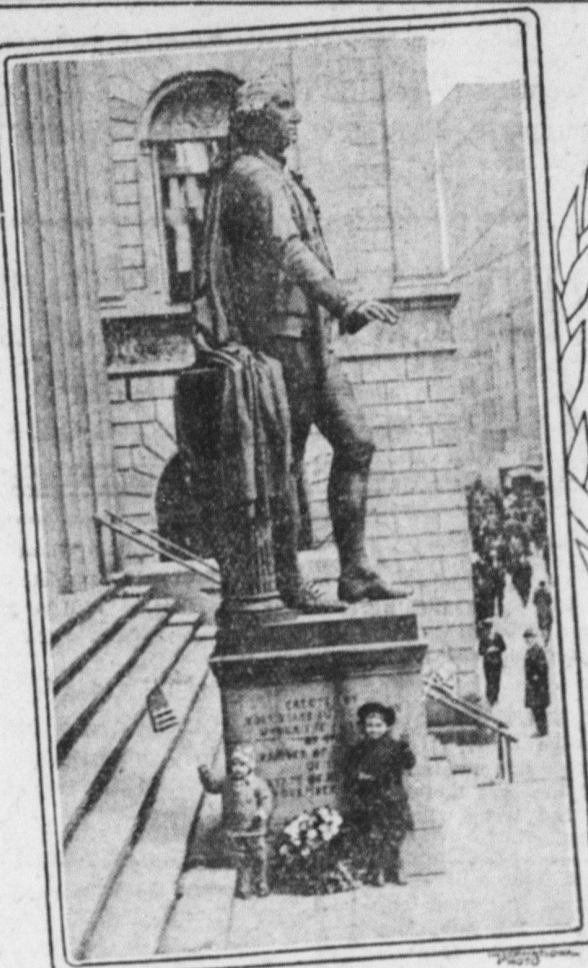


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**Palm Springs**  
CALIFORNIA

**PRESERVING the MEMORY of WASHINGTON**



Washington Statue in Wall Street, New York City

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

CONSIDERING his importance in our history, it is not remarkable that Americans should honor the name of George Washington, but it is remarkable the number of ways in which his memory is preserved. For it is doubtful if the name or likeness of any other man in all history has been kept before the attention of a people in their everyday life as much as is the case with this first President of the United States.

His portrait appears upon the postage stamp which carries the bulk of the letters written by Americans and upon several denominations of our currency. It will be even more familiar on the latter after July 1 of this year when the new smaller-sized currency goes into circulation and the Washington portrait appears upon the one-dollar bill. Not a day passes that his name does not appear in our newspapers many times, for the capital of the nation, from which so much important news comes, bears his name. And there is not a state in the Union which does not have either a county, township, city, town or village, or a street or avenue in one of the latter three, bearing the name of Washington. One of the forty-eight states bears his name, and he is the only President who has that distinction. The annual celebration of his birthday is one of the holidays in the American calendar which are legal holidays throughout the nation, and only one other President shares that distinction with him.

Thousands of Americans bear his name as their two given names. In fact, so common was this practice in the early days of the Republic that it called forth a quaint and vigorous protest from the editor of one of the first newspapers published west of the Mississippi. Writing in the Missouri Intelligencer at Franklin, Mo., in the issue of April 29, 1823, the editor said:

This is the Christian name of one-eighth of the masculine inhabitants of the United States. This name was dear to every American when it conveyed the idea of the father of freedom, but now it serves no other purpose than that of distinguishing one part of mankind from the other. It is universally made a very packhorse. Every stupid blockhead thinks it the greatest tribute of respect he can possibly pay to the memory of the hero to call a son, a negro or a grog-shop by the same name. It is a practice scandalously common for publicans to paint the likeness of the hero on a board, hang it up to the vulgar to gaze at as at a monkey, and to beguile silly travelers to become their guests, who judge of what is in the house by the sign. What has the father of liberty done that his name should thus be consigned to infamy and his likeness to contempt?

Aside from the everyday reminders of the name and fame of George Washington, there are many other ways in which his memory is preserved. While there may be more statues of Lincoln erected in various places throughout the United States, Washington has been honored thus more in foreign countries. The Latin American republics have not only memorialized him in bronze and stone, but Simon Bolivar is known quite as much as the "Washington of South America" as he is "The Liberator," and Mexico had a Benito Juarez, whom history calls the "Washington of Mexico." So there is a special element of appropriateness in the fact that in the Colonia Juarez in the capital of Mexico there should stand a statue of George Washington.

In this country the outstanding memorial to Washington is the famous obelisk which dominates the skyline of our national capital. The Washington monument originally was intended as a tomb for the first President. The proposal to erect the monument as a tomb was made by a congressional committee, which launched the project immediately after Washington's death. Permission to remove the body from its burial place at Mount Vernon was refused by the general's brother.

Charles Custis, a leader in the movement, proposed an earthen pyramid as a memorial. His plan was to have all soldiers who had served under Washington go to the capital, each depositing a shovelful of earth in a designated spot. The appeal proved popular and was seriously considered until it was pointed out mathematically that before the memorial could be near completed the Revolutionary veterans would be dead.

As late as 1836, after congress and committees



George Washington

Washington Statue in Mexico City

had quibbled and argued for fifty years without any action, the plan for a series of pyramided temples was proposed. It was this plan that had been agreed upon when John Marshall, then eighty years old, headed a national society, members contributing \$1 each toward the monument.

But not until July 4, 1848, was the cornerstone actually laid. By that time the plans had been revised until the present shaft was agreed upon, although a Grecian temple to be erected around the base was still a part of the builders' conception. After the shaft had been raised to 154 feet, the Civil war came and construction was halted and was not resumed until 1880 under the auspices of congress. The capstone, weighing 13,000 pounds and pointed with aluminum, 555 feet from the ground, finally was set in place in 1884.

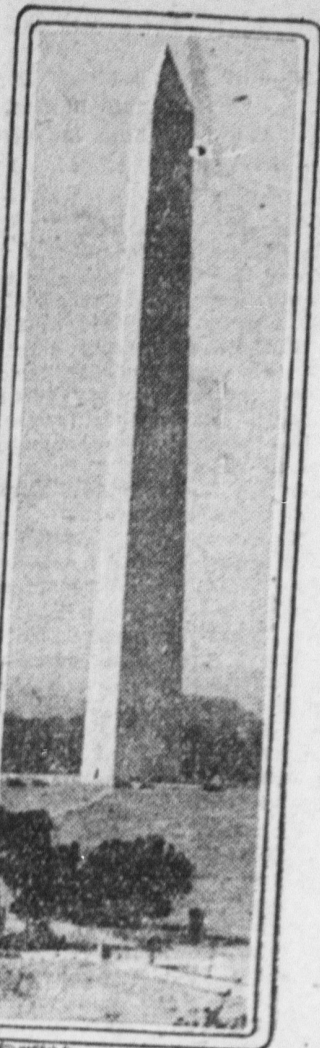
Yet, with all its majestic 555 feet of height, the Washington monument is not yet finished. It has a noble head but no proper feet. The fine shaft lacks a base to match. Architects have pointed out that sound proportions call for, not a mound of greenward, but a massive and stately marble terrace. The monument itself cost \$1,157,710, and a sum at least this large would be required to provide a base such as architects recommend. With the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth approaching a movement is now under way to have a suitable base constructed in time to make its completion a part of the celebration.

A site was given by congress several years ago to the George Washington Memorial association for the specific purpose of erecting the kind of a memorial it had proposed to build and endow. The cornerstone was laid by President Harding; since then foundations have been completed and paid for through the efforts of the association. The site is at Seventh and B streets, where once stood the old Pennsylvania railroad station. In a public meeting Chief Justice Taft urged that the whole nation should contribute to the project, which he described as one of great national utility.

The main feature of the building will be a vast auditorium with a seating capacity of from 7,000 to 11,000 people. Besides this, it will have several smaller auditoriums of varying capacity for conferences, lectures and reunions. Each state in the Union and each territory or colony would have a room in the building which will belong to it in perpetuity. When completed the memorial will be under the government of the Smithsonian institution.

One of the features of the great auditorium will be the finest organ that can be built; concerts free to the public will be given on Sunday afternoons and also on other occasions. In a word, the memorial will be a people's building.

Although there are many statues of Washington in various cities of the United States—the latest addition to the number being the beautiful equestrian statue which was unveiled in recent months and now stands before Washington's headquarters at Morristown, N. J.—two are perhaps the best known of them all. One stands on the steps of the subtreasury building in Wall street in New York city and the other stands in the rotunda of the state capitol at Richmond, Va. The latter, the work of the famous French sculptor, Houdon, is of special interest because it is acknowledged to be the most exact likeness of Washington in existence. Art connoisseurs place its value at a million dollars.



The Washington Monument



Gilbert Stuart

The portraits of Washington are so numerous that a description of them all and the story of how they were painted would fill a volume. But of all the painters who made portraits of Washington, there is none to whom more interest attaches than the famous Rhode Islander, Gilbert Stuart, whose renown is so closely linked with the name of Washington. It was Stuart who painted the Washington portrait (shown above) which appears on our two-cent stamps and which is so familiar to all Americans.

How Stuart became the most famous of all Washington portrait painters was told in an article which appeared in the Kansas City Star during the celebration of the centenary of Stuart's death last year as follows:

For many years Stuart had had in the back of his mind plans for painting George Washington. He didn't know precisely how he was going to realize this ambition, but he never let the thought of it die away. So when he landed in New York in 1792 he began to make arrangements to have the famous revolutionary leader sit for him. It was not until two years later, however, that he succeeded in this purpose.

While congress was in session in Philadelphia Stuart went there with a letter of introduction to Washington from John Jay. He met the President at a public reception and was greeted by Washington with the "dignified urbanity" which Washington had heard of the painter and did not require the letter of introduction. He said he would be pleased to put himself at the disposal of Stuart at such a time as the latter's arrangements and his own public duties would permit. A series of sittings soon was arranged and Washington presented himself with his customary punctuality.

The first sitting proved unsatisfactory. It largely was Stuart's fault. For the first time in his career he became nervous. He who had jested with kings and played pranks upon his famous teacher, West, was unnerved in the presence of this great man. It always had been a custom with him to "dilate the subject's true personality in the course of conversation while painting. But Washington's manner precluded any possibility of such a method resulting successfully. Although not austere, he was calm and not communicative. The hard lines of his face, produced by those years of strife, had not yet softened into a genial expression sufficient for Stuart's aims.

However, Stuart went to work with nervous energy and painted a portrait showing the right side of the face. Afterward he destroyed it, declaring it unsuccessful. But he made copies of it, the best known of which is the "Gibbs-Channing" portrait now in the Metropolitan museum, New York. At the second sitting Stuart executed a full-length portrait showing the left side of the face. This painting is in the Lansdowne collection in London.

But the best of all was the result of a third sitting. It is said Washington rebelled against this third portrait, but yielded to his wife's entreaties. Another account is that Stuart was intentionally late on the afternoon of this sitting in the hope of getting a show of displeasure on the countenance of the punctual President. He wanted some of the rough vigor he always liked in portraits of strong-willed men he so loved to paint.

The resulting portrait, known as the "Athenaeum head," showing the left side of the face, is the one now so widely accepted as a faithful likeness of the great man. Mark Twain once said, in facetious mood: "If George Washington should rise from the dead and should not resemble the Stuart portrait, he would be denounced as an impostor." The original hangs in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. But Stuart, with an eye for business, made fifty copies of it. So today, any art collector worthy of the name can boast his Stuart portrait of Washington.

This "Athenaeum" canvas never was finished. Stuart, it is said, had promised to present this portrait to the family when it was completed. But he was so pleased with it and found the business of making replicas so profitable that he intentionally left the costume unfinished, although the face was perfect. When Mr. Curtis, father of Mrs. Washington, made a trip to Boston to remind Stuart of his promise, the artist merely showed him the canvas and said: "But you see, my dear sir, that it is not finished. And it never was."

Stuart's failure to finish Washington's coat also may be explained by the fact that he never cared to spend much time on backgrounds. His interest always centered on the face. "I copy the works of God," he declared, "and leave clothes to tailors and mantua makers." Stuart's last years were embittered by constant fights against those who made copies of his famous portrait of Washington and sold them as genuine Stuart's. One of these copies even got into the White House for a time.



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Children's stomachs sour, and need an anti-acid. Keep their systems sweet with Phillips Milk of Magnesia!

When tongue or breath tells of acid condition—correct it with a spoonful of Phillips. Most men and women have been comforted by this universal sweetener—more mothers should invoke its aid for their children. It is a pleasant thing to take, yet neutralizes more acid than the harsher things too often employed for the purpose. No household should be without it.

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Noel G. Clarke, a young Englishman, will walk across Africa. He will hike from London to Capetown, with "lifts" across the English channel and Mediterranean sea, and will traverse thousands of miles through jungle and desert. His object is to examine possibilities of commercial development in the virgin regions of Central Africa, wealth in minerals, fiber, timber and other raw materials.

**Cold Need Cause No Inconvenience**

Singers can't always keep from catching cold, but they can get the best of any cold in a few hours—and so can you. Get Pape's Cold Compound that comes in pleasant-tasting tablets, one of which will break up a cold so quickly you'll be astonished.—Adv.

**Not Included**

Mother was telling of some place she had taken the older boy when he was quite small. Three-year-old Billy piped up, "Was I there, too, mother?" He was told that he was not, as he wasn't even born.

His little eyes filled with tears, and his lips puckered as he said: "That's just it, you never take me any place."

Watch your health by Uralinaps. Container furnished Experts. Prompt, reasonable. J. R. BLY, Hyattsville, Maryland.—Adv.

**Knew His Trade**

The Wholesaler—That hat is the most striking novelty of the season, but you've ordered nothing but boys' sizes.

The Retailer—Sure! Couldn't sell one to a man with a normal head.



**"Before My Baby Came"**

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound puts new life into me and makes my work in the store and in the house easier. I took several bottles before my baby came and am always singing its praises to my friends. I recommend it for girls and women of all ages. It makes me feel like life is worth living, my nerves are better and I have gained pep and feel well and strong."—Mrs. A. R. Smith, 808 S. Lansing Street, St. Johns, Michigan.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

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