

State Senator William C. Sproul's Platform Upon Which He Is Seeking the Governorship

To the People of Pennsylvania:

After an experience of twenty-two years in the Senate of the Commonwealth, which has given me, I trust, a fair knowledge of the state government, I am now a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Governor. I enter the primary contest in the full spirit of the primary election laws, which I have helped to frame, and will feel that I am, in honor and duty, bound to support, cheerfully and honestly, all of the nominees of the Republican voters of the state who may be chosen at the primaries, to which I have submitted my own candidacy.

At the very outset, however, let me say, that ambitious as I am to be Governor of this great state, and anxious as I am to work out some of the plans I have developed in a long study of the Commonwealth's affairs, I cannot, and will not be a factional Governor nor would I be a candidate of such a faction. The Governorship of Pennsylvania is a great office; the opportunities for real service it offers should be an inspiration for any citizen. I do not promise you, first, that if I shall be elected, I will not be led up on any political mountain to be shown any wide vista of the promised land of further official preferment. Secondly and emphatically, I promise you that the administration of your state's government should have as its chief aim the welfare of the people. Efficient public service shall be my whole spirit and purpose. Co-operation and not coercion shall be my attitude toward those with whom I am working with me in the service of the people. My constituency in Delaware county has sent me to the Senate for six successive terms, and I have worked with six different Governors of Pennsylvania. I have witnessed their successes and their failures, and I hope to gain some experience which will be helpful to me. The result of this experience may be condensed in a firm determination to adhere absolutely and consistently to the principles which I have so long expressed. If I cannot be a Governor in whose office favoritism and factionalism shall not be desk-room, I do not want to be the Governor at all.



SENATOR WILLIAM C. SPROUL

War Our Great Issue

Many issues, of more or less moment, confront the people of Pennsylvania at the present time, but the one tremendous, overshadowing, vital matter before the people is our state and of the whole nation, and indeed, of the entire civilized world, is the winning of the war in which we are engaged. In this outcome is decided not only our national pride and well-being, but our very ideals of life and government, our personal and political freedom and our public morality. Everything else that may be discussed this year is secondary to this one great issue, and while the result of this mighty contest is yet undetermined, no other question can take first place in the attention of our people.

Nothing else in which we may be engaged will matter much if we do not win this war. Things which concern us in our domestic policies will seem insignificant if this Republic should not emerge honorably and triumphantly from this time of the ages. Our people are patriotic, they are proud, they are determined and resourceful, but they must be aided and organized to this momentous task.

Pennsylvania is the very heart of

our national preparation in the carrying on of this war. So large a part of all that goes into the making of the fighting forces of the Republic comes from us that efficiency of production in Pennsylvania is absolutely vital to American success in the undertaking to which we have agreed to contribute our best.

Our mills and factories, in their foundries and factories, in their mines and their shipyards, and on their farms, are doing many things which are the life-blood of the nation's defense. Every ounce of effort that is in us should be co-ordinated for the great task before us. Let us stand by and away the initiative of the Federal Government in all that pertains to the war—it is, primarily, the business of the nation to wage war, but the state has to do many things and the Governor, the department of the state government, the Legislature and the Committee of Public Safety, can all render aid in many lines which have not yet been fully developed here. We have a mighty share of the burden of effort in this material and money in Pennsylvania, and I pledge myself to give the very best of my mind and energy in helping to organize the state for its service to the nation in this great emergency.

Care of Dependents

In this connection, much remains to be done to lighten the load of responsibility and worry upon the grave hearts of those of our sons who have gone to the front, that those who are left behind and are dependent upon them are decently cared for while our defenders are absent, and that the most important duties should see to it that not a dependent wife or child, parent, or sister, or other one dear to the heart of any soldier or sailor from Pennsylvania is in want of comfortable sustenance while this war is on.

Aid For Farmers

Our farmers need encouragement; to enable them to help as they would in the national crisis. A greater production on Pennsylvania's farms would mean better food for our workers, better living conditions in our cities, less congestion on our railroads, more grain for our allies and more money for our bankers. The price of the farmer's products has been fixed, too low, in comparison with the prices of other commodities and out of proportion with the cost of production. Our smaller farms are hard set to compete with the great ranches of the West in grain production, and we are most anxious to see that the price per bushel, in fixing prices on other commodities, natural conditions and costs have been considered, but the farmer who has a ten-acre side-hill wheat field in Pennsylvania gets no more for his grain than the prairie rancher who harvests ten thousand acres.

Prohibitory Amendment

For more than a generation the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors has been an issue before the people of Pennsylvania. From a moral issue, steadfastly supported by a comparatively few devoted temperance workers, it has come to be a great social and economic issue, and the conditions growing out of our entrance into the world war have made it a matter for immediate political attention. I feel that it is in line with the spirit of sacrifice, self-denial and self-discipline to which the American people have set themselves. An amendment to the Federal Constitution has been proposed by Congress and is now before

women and children, and these benefits will be more marked in another generation.

Pennsylvania can and must take an advanced position among the states of the world, in social legislation, not only because she can afford to do so, but because she wants to. In my service in the Legislature, I have seen the development of our policy in social and humanitarian lines as far as it has been developed, and my sincere hope is that we have uniformly supported these policies. I reiterate my full sympathy with these laws and I pledge myself to aid in further progress along the lines of social legislation.

The protection, education, and care of the children of Pennsylvania is a matter of vital moment to the state. As a Senator, and as a father, every measure that would improve conditions for children has had my interest and support. The state has a heavy responsibility in this respect, and I believe that a complete system of protection and care of the children is a necessity in order that a complete system of protection and care of the children be provided. I shall work with a view to further protecting the health and care of every child in the state, to aid in placing Pennsylvania in the first rank in her systematic correlated measures for the welfare of all the children.

City Problems

Our city population has increased by leaps and bounds in the past few years. Our urban problems have multiplied correspondingly. Philadelphia and the district about it have grown in a way which will amaze those who, when they think back upon this subject, will see that the next census comes to be taken. Our greatest city needs more self-government and a better co-ordination of the municipalities in the city and outgrowth thereof. Philadelphia needs powers to take care of her people, to make the amendment and I believe to spread her great population in better home surroundings; she needs a simpler, more efficient form of government, and she needs a better system in collecting and administering taxes. She needs a greater element of home rule, that she may develop and be ready, when opportunity comes, to carry out a comprehensive system of public improvements—improvements which will benefit the people in the home, in the street, in the park and in the way of their daily lives.

Education

Education is a matter of great importance in a democracy. It is the foundation of our civilization, and it is the key to our progress. I believe that the state should have a high standard of education, and I shall work to see that it is maintained. I believe that the state should have a high standard of education, and I shall work to see that it is maintained.

Transportation

The question of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment after it shall have become effective is one to which little attention has yet been given. The amendment as it reads, leaves Congress and the states, by "concurrent" legislation, the carrying out of the will of the people. Many questions will come before our Legislature in the next four years as to the regulation of the liquor trade and the enforcement of the amendment. It is of the utmost importance that we have a clear and definite policy in this regard.

General Policy

The question of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment after it shall have become effective is one to which little attention has yet been given. The amendment as it reads, leaves Congress and the states, by "concurrent" legislation, the carrying out of the will of the people. Many questions will come before our Legislature in the next four years as to the regulation of the liquor trade and the enforcement of the amendment.

Public Works

The question of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment after it shall have become effective is one to which little attention has yet been given. The amendment as it reads, leaves Congress and the states, by "concurrent" legislation, the carrying out of the will of the people. Many questions will come before our Legislature in the next four years as to the regulation of the liquor trade and the enforcement of the amendment.

ification of the municipalities of Scranton and Pittsburg are hardly suited for the same classification, and while Reading will, at the next census, undoubtedly move up a place in rank, there is too much difference between the requirements of the other big towns, like Erie and Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg, for which have just become eligible to the dignity of a city charter. A great deal of constructive legislation is needed in this direction to do justice to our town-dwellers in Pennsylvania. I have given much thought and much study to these matters and I have a great desire to be of service in these truly constructive lines. A real state bureau of municipal research could be of wonderful use to the cities and boroughs of this Commonwealth.

Taxation and Economy

Pennsylvania, in common with the other states, will have some serious problems of revenue and taxation to meet before long. The gradual encroachment of the Federal Government into the fields heretofore reserved for state and local revenues, has become a menace to the present systems of raising funds for state and even for county and municipal purposes. The abandonment of the tariff on imports, the principal source of national revenue, and the rapidly increasing expenses, during the military costs of the Government at Washington to impose taxes upon incomes, inheritances, corporate earnings and capital gains, have all done much to reduce the state's revenue. Pretty nearly every available source of income has been sought out and reached by the Federal tax-gatherer. The loss of revenues from liquor licenses will also be felt by the state, the counties and the municipalities when prohibition shall go into effect. In Pennsylvania we have for some years held the proud distinction of having no state tax upon real estate and we want to continue in that class. The farm and the dwelling house are already taxed beyond their share, without the imposition of a state levy. But we shall have to watch carefully our budgets of income and expenditure within the next few years, for it will be difficult to find new sources of income. But we can save. There is abundant opportunity for retrenchment in state expenditures by simplifying and systematizing the administrative departments of the state government. We have too many overlapping commissions and bureaus, too much inspection and too much duplication of work. In many instances there are three separate and distinct sets of officers from three different state bureaus doing almost the same work. In these cases, when man-power is needed in the state, and expenditure is burdensome, this is particularly reprehensible. There is a great field for economy and efficiency in state government, and it is our duty to give a Legislature that will help me to carry out these reforms.

Schools and Teachers

Our schools must be kept up to the best standard that the country or the world has developed and for people given every opportunity for education and improvement. The most liberal state appropriations for the maintenance and improvement of our schools, the salaries of our teachers have not kept pace with the advancing costs of the decent, dignified living conditions which our people expect of their teachers. They need more pay and I want to help them get it and also to aid in getting money for the teachers' retirement fund which we have created. There is a world of good work necessary to make our schools what they should be and our teachers need and deserve all the assistance we can give them.

Conservation

With our increased population, the question of the preservation of our forests, our natural parks and recreation places, the conservation of our water-power and its guarding from monopolistic exploitation, the preservation of the purity of our streams and the guarding of the public health and morality through just and fair-seeing laws is more than ever apparent. The Department of Health, developed to first place in the nation by the lamented Dr. Dixon, must be maintained in the highest standards, and its direct help to the people enlarged by a wider distribution of the necessary scientific treatment to those unable to procure such aid for themselves. And there are other matters, like New Stock promotion, to which I have given much thought, and upon which I hope to have a further and more detailed hearing. I pledge myself to a broad and progressive treatment of all these subjects as befits the government of a great, self-contained and independent Commonwealth.

And I pledge myself to give to the duties of the office of Governor that attention and devotion, within the limits of my ability and experience, which will give to the state an honest, progressive and enlightened administration of her trusts and enterprises, that our people may enjoy the full fruits of their liberty and civilization, and be prepared to carry the burdens of our present responsibilities, and meet, with courage and confidence, the tremendous problems, political, economic, social and moral—which must grow out of the great war. The real test of our citizenship must come after the war. Now are inspired by zealous patriotism and in the heat of conflict our tasks are made lighter, our sacrifices easier. But when we have won our battle and settle down in cold blood to the task of rebuilding our affairs and calculate the cost of it all—then is when we shall have need of all of the courage and of the devotion to Democracy which we possess here in Pennsylvania. We must not be caught again unprepared—unready for the problems of peace as we were for those of war.

Your Child's Skin

will be free from chafing, scalding eruptions and all soreness if you use Sykes Comfort Powder For more than 25 years it has been leading and preventing skin soreness. 25c at the Vinol and other drug stores The Comfort Powder Co., Boston, Mass.

give you a clean-cut, efficient state government.

Good Roads

We must go ahead with our road program. The past year has shown, as never before, the need of good highways in the business life and even in the defense of the nation. Wapscow the economy were Erie and York or New Jersey or Maryland or Ohio instead of in France and Italy, what would we have done to the road program? It has been through this state during the past few months? Isn't it a ridiculous thing that there is not a road, broad and continuous state highway between Scranton and Erie and between Scranton and the state lines, and Harrisburg and Johnstown, and Reading and Allentown, and York and Altoona, and between all of these cities and every other important place in the state? The assessed wealth of Pennsylvania is now close to ten billion dollars—the real worth is much more. Surely a Commonwealth so rich, so enterprising and so progressive, should have as good as any to be found in the world. The present state highway law is a disgrace to the name of Pennsylvania. It is attacked because it bears my name and I have helped to develop it from the beginning, made fifteen years' experience a success, and it is now being attacked because it bears my name. When the state can afford it all of the main highways should be tax on the part of the townships and smaller boroughs, and it is better to have better side-roads, better schools and better living conditions for the people. The state should have more money allotted to the townships and expended on the local roads has produced good results, but there hasn't been enough of it. The roads must go to the people, that all may have the advantage of them and not only the favored ones on the main roads. The only trouble with our road law has been that it has not had half the attention and it has been made the prey of small politics and the roosting place for political incompetents. I promise that if I am elected, I will put a man in as the head of the highway department who will have some pride in his job, be satisfied with it and have vision enough and patriotism enough to give it his best attention and keep it out of mean, party, factional or even partisan politics. I have been working on this road question in Pennsylvania for a long time and I have a great ambition to organize that highway department as an efficient business-like, road-building machine. With the increasing automobile revenue, the Federal assistance and the money available from the state appropriations, a real showing can be made now on a real road program. Road construction in this state, and the locations of improvements must be made according to a definite plan that will be just to every county and to every citizen and not given out through favoritism and as bids for political favor.

Schools and Teachers

Our schools must be kept up to the best standard that the country or the world has developed and for people given every opportunity for education and improvement.

Conservation

With our increased population, the question of the preservation of our forests, our natural parks and recreation places, the conservation of our water-power and its guarding from monopolistic exploitation, the preservation of the purity of our streams and the guarding of the public health and morality through just and fair-seeing laws is more than ever apparent. The Department of Health, developed to first place in the nation by the lamented Dr. Dixon, must be maintained in the highest standards, and its direct help to the people enlarged by a wider distribution of the necessary scientific treatment to those unable to procure such aid for themselves.

Taxation and Economy

Pennsylvania, in common with the other states, will have some serious problems of revenue and taxation to meet before long. The gradual encroachment of the Federal Government into the fields heretofore reserved for state and local revenues, has become a menace to the present systems of raising funds for state and even for county and municipal purposes.

City Problems

Our city population has increased by leaps and bounds in the past few years. Our urban problems have multiplied correspondingly. Philadelphia and the district about it have grown in a way which will amaze those who, when they think back upon this subject, will see that the next census comes to be taken.

Education

Education is a matter of great importance in a democracy. It is the foundation of our civilization, and it is the key to our progress. I believe that the state should have a high standard of education, and I shall work to see that it is maintained.

Aid For Farmers

Our farmers need encouragement; to enable them to help as they would in the national crisis. A greater production on Pennsylvania's farms would mean better food for our workers, better living conditions in our cities, less congestion on our railroads, more grain for our allies and more money for our bankers.

Prohibitory Amendment

For more than a generation the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors has been an issue before the people of Pennsylvania. From a moral issue, steadfastly supported by a comparatively few devoted temperance workers, it has come to be a great social and economic issue, and the conditions growing out of our entrance into the world war have made it a matter for immediate political attention.

Public Works

The question of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment after it shall have become effective is one to which little attention has yet been given. The amendment as it reads, leaves Congress and the states, by "concurrent" legislation, the carrying out of the will of the people. Many questions will come before our Legislature in the next four years as to the regulation of the liquor trade and the enforcement of the amendment.

General Policy

The question of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment after it shall have become effective is one to which little attention has yet been given. The amendment as it reads, leaves Congress and the states, by "concurrent" legislation, the carrying out of the will of the people. Many questions will come before our Legislature in the next four years as to the regulation of the liquor trade and the enforcement of the amendment.

Transportation

The question of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment after it shall have become effective is one to which little attention has yet been given. The amendment as it reads, leaves Congress and the states, by "concurrent" legislation, the carrying out of the will of the people. Many questions will come before our Legislature in the next four years as to the regulation of the liquor trade and the enforcement of the amendment.

Education

Education is a matter of great importance in a democracy. It is the foundation of our civilization, and it is the key to our progress. I believe that the state should have a high standard of education, and I shall work to see that it is maintained.

Aid For Farmers

Our farmers need encouragement; to enable them to help as they would in the national crisis. A greater production on Pennsylvania's farms would mean better food for our workers, better living conditions in our cities, less congestion on our railroads, more grain for our allies and more money for our bankers.

Prohibitory Amendment

For more than a generation the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors has been an issue before the people of Pennsylvania. From a moral issue, steadfastly supported by a comparatively few devoted temperance workers, it has come to be a great social and economic issue, and the conditions growing out of our entrance into the world war have made it a matter for immediate political attention.

Public Works

The question of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment after it shall have become effective is one to which little attention has yet been given. The amendment as it reads, leaves Congress and the states, by "concurrent" legislation, the carrying out of the will of the people. Many questions will come before our Legislature in the next four years as to the regulation of the liquor trade and the enforcement of the amendment.

General Policy

The question of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment after it shall have become effective is one to which little attention has yet been given. The amendment as it reads, leaves Congress and the states, by "concurrent" legislation, the carrying out of the will of the people. Many questions will come before our Legislature in the next four years as to the regulation of the liquor trade and the enforcement of the amendment.

the best standard that the country or the world has developed and for people given every opportunity for education and improvement.

Good Roads

We must go ahead with our road program. The past year has shown, as never before, the need of good highways in the business life and even in the defense of the nation. Wapscow the economy were Erie and York or New Jersey or Maryland or Ohio instead of in France and Italy, what would we have done to the road program? It has been through this state during the past few months? Isn't it a ridiculous thing that there is not a road, broad and continuous state highway between Scranton and Erie and between Scranton and the state lines, and Harrisburg and Johnstown, and Reading and Allentown, and between all of these cities and every other important place in the state?

Schools and Teachers

Our schools must be kept up to the best standard that the country or the world has developed and for people given every opportunity for education and improvement.

Conservation

With our increased population, the question of the preservation of our forests, our natural parks and recreation places, the conservation of our water-power and its guarding from monopolistic exploitation, the preservation of the purity of our streams and the guarding of the public health and morality through just and fair-seeing laws is more than ever apparent. The Department of Health, developed to first place in the nation by the lamented Dr. Dixon, must be maintained in the highest standards, and its direct help to the people enlarged by a wider distribution of the necessary scientific treatment to those unable to procure such aid for themselves.

Taxation and Economy

Pennsylvania, in common with the other states, will have some serious problems of revenue and taxation to meet before long. The gradual encroachment of the Federal Government into the fields heretofore reserved for state and local revenues, has become a menace to the present systems of raising funds for state and even for county and municipal purposes.

City Problems

Our city population has increased by leaps and bounds in the past few years. Our urban problems have multiplied correspondingly. Philadelphia and the district about it have grown in a way which will amaze those who, when they think back upon this subject, will see that the next census comes to be taken.

Education

Education is a matter of great importance in a democracy. It is the foundation of our civilization, and it is the key to our progress. I believe that the state should have a high standard of education, and I shall work to see that it is maintained.

Aid For Farmers

Our farmers need encouragement; to enable them to help as they would in the national crisis. A greater production on Pennsylvania's farms would mean better food for our workers, better living conditions in our cities, less congestion on our railroads, more grain for our allies and more money for our bankers.

Prohibitory Amendment

For more than a generation the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors has been an issue before the people of Pennsylvania. From a moral issue, steadfastly supported by a comparatively few devoted temperance workers, it has come to be a great social and economic issue, and the conditions growing out of our entrance into the world war have made it a matter for immediate political attention.

Public Works

The question of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment after it shall have become effective is one to which little attention has yet been given. The amendment as it reads, leaves Congress and the states, by "concurrent" legislation, the carrying out of the will of the people. Many questions will come before our Legislature in the next four years as to the regulation of the liquor trade and the enforcement of the amendment.

General Policy

The question of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment after it shall have become effective is one to which little attention has yet been given. The amendment as it reads, leaves Congress and the states, by "concurrent" legislation, the carrying out of the will of the people. Many questions will come before our Legislature in the next four years as to the regulation of the liquor trade and the enforcement of the amendment.

Transportation

The question of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment after it shall have become effective is one to which little attention has yet been given. The amendment as it reads, leaves Congress and the states, by "concurrent" legislation, the carrying out of the will of the people. Many questions will come before our Legislature in the next four years as to the regulation of the liquor trade and the enforcement of the amendment.

Education

Education is a matter of great importance in a democracy. It is the foundation of our civilization, and it is the key to our progress. I believe that the state should have a high standard of education, and I shall work to see that it is maintained.

Aid For Farmers

Our farmers need encouragement; to enable them to help as they would in the national crisis. A greater production on Pennsylvania's farms would mean better food for our workers, better living conditions in our cities, less congestion on our railroads, more grain for our allies and more money for our bankers.

Prohibitory Amendment

For more than a generation the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors has been an issue before the people of Pennsylvania. From a moral issue, steadfastly supported by a comparatively few devoted temperance workers, it has come to be a great social and economic issue, and the conditions growing out of our entrance into the world war have made it a matter for immediate political attention.

Public Works

The question of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment after it shall have become effective is one to which little attention has yet been given. The amendment as it reads, leaves Congress and the states, by "concurrent" legislation, the carrying out of the will of the people. Many questions will come before our Legislature in the next four years as to the regulation of the liquor trade and the enforcement of the amendment.

General Policy

The question of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment after it shall have become effective is one to which little attention has yet been given. The amendment as it reads, leaves Congress and the states, by "concurrent" legislation, the carrying out of the will of the people. Many questions will come before our Legislature in the next four years as to the regulation of the liquor trade and the enforcement of the amendment.

the state can furnish for these mighty questions, and I assure you that I will call to our Commonwealth's service the most competent assistants that are to be had, and that if I am given the opportunity, I shall try to organize the administration of your affairs on the highest possible standard. The greatest satisfaction a public man may have and the greatest asset that a party may hold, is faithful public service. With these truths in view, I confidently offer an ambition and spirit to serve the people of Pennsylvania in executive office and to give them the best that is in me.

WILLIAM C. SPROUL.

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was Cured.



Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every morning I would have to stay in bed most of the time. The treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me. My work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any troubles of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Nellie B. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

Your Child's Skin

will be free from chafing, scalding eruptions and all soreness if you use Sykes Comfort Powder For more than 25 years it has been leading and preventing skin soreness. 25c at the Vinol and other drug stores The Comfort Powder Co., Boston, Mass.

How Germany Devours The Little Nations

While his Turkish partner turns again to the wholesale murder of Armenians, the Kaiser, contemplating with satisfaction the heavy bag of little nations that is the reward of his sportsmanlike prowess, permits himself to "live again one of those great moments in which we can reverently admire God's hand in history. Moreover, "with gratitude toward God" in his heart, he faces the future "firmly trusting in the sword." The phrase, "no annexations and no indemnities" was still on its lips when Germany closed its mailed fist over Russia's Baltic provinces, Finland, Poland, the Ukraine, and Roumania, and now the same clutching menace seems to be moving toward Sweden, Norway and Denmark. WILL GERMANY BE ABLE TO DIGEST WHAT SHE IS DEVOURING?

Read THE LITERARY DIGEST this week for a full account of Germany's ruthless seizure of nations and peoples and the opinion of America, as presented by its newspapers, on her action.

Other articles in this exceedingly interesting number of "The Digest" are:

How the United States Navy is Reducing U-Boat Damage American Navy Doing its Part Toward Making Good the British Prophecy that the U-Boat May be Conquered by August

Germany's "Free Route to India" Another Partition of Poland No Russian Food For Germany Making Shoes From Strange Skins When the Sun Explodes A Power Plant at a Mine-mouth Cutting Out the Mentally Unfit Poster of the Third Liberty Loan Important News of Finance and Commerce American Soldiers in Poetry

La Follette Condemned at Home Odin or Christ? "Smoldering Fires" in Prussia Premature Joy For Bulgaria Niagara Already Spoiled A Giant Tube to Test Submarines Leaf-buds and Fruit-buds School, Community, and Home Gardens (Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration) A Grim Operatic Satire on Russia Religion of the Recruit

Many Fine Illustrations, Humorous, Educational, and Artistic

"The Digest"—For People Who Are Not Afraid of the Truth

Never before perhaps in the history of the world has it been more difficult to arrive at the actual truth regarding the tremendous events that are occurring from week to week. Empires are falling, huge tracts of territory are changing hands, and the political complexion of States is being completely altered overnight. To know the real facts regarding these epoch-making occurrences is a vital necessity for every one of us, yet there are innumerable influences, both domestic and foreign, that tend to keep the issues clouded and the exact developments in doubt. To obtain the truth you must find a news-magazine that gives you the facts impartially, from whatever source they may be derived, that has no policy but to state conditions as they are, without gloss or concealment and that leaves your judgment absolutely unfettered. Such a magazine is THE LITERARY DIGEST. You need it.

March 23rd Number on Sale To-day---All News-dealers---10 Cents

The Literary Digest FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

DULL, SPLITTING, SICK HEADACHE

Dr. James' Headache Powders relieve at once—10 cents a package.

You take a Dr. James' Headache Powder and in just a few moments your head clears and all neuralgia and pain fades away. It's the quickest and surest relief for neuralgia, whether dull, throbbing, splitting or nerve racking. Send someone to the drug store and get a dime package now. Quit suffering for ever more. Be sure you get Dr. James' Headache Powders—then there will be no disappointment.—Adv.

WHEN YOU WAKE UP DRINK GLASS OF HOT WATER

Wash the poisons and toxins from system before putting more food into stomach.

Says inside-bathing makes any one look and feel clean, sweet and refreshed.

Wash yourself on the inside before breakfast like you do on the outside. This is vastly more important because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing illness, while the bowel pores do. For every ounce of food and drink taken into the stomach, nearly an ounce of waste material is carried out of the body. If this waste material is not eliminated day by day it quickly ferments and generates poisons, gases and toxins which are absorbed or sucked into the blood stream, through the lymph ducts which suck only nourishments to sustain the body.

A splendid health measure is to drink, before breakfast each day, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless way to wash these poisons, gases and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels; thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the