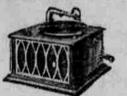


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However, the man at the bottom o' ladder hasn't far to fall.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, evels and stomach. One little Pellet for laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

A man loses his appetite if forcer eat his words.

Not Gray Hairs but Tired Eyes the us look older than we are. Keep your es young and you will look young. After Mortes always Murine Your Eyes—

It is possible to feel like a heavyreight and have your friends regard on as a feather

Prepared. Maddern-I understand ink is going

Blixon-I don't care. I just filled my ountain pen.

Telling Things.

You can tell more about a woman looking at the man with her than looking at her," remarked the Wise dividual.

'And you'd better tell less about countered the Silly Individual.

Changed His Grammar.

schoolmarm, reproving a young offender, said: "Now, Tommy, Tommy, you know better than that-you shouldn't say 'Willy done it;' that isn't right."

"Ah, no, of course not," said Tommy, with just resentment; "then Willy Hed about it.

Chopin's Birthplace Destroyed.

The birthplace of Chopin, the Polish mposer, has been completely detroyed by the fleeing Russians. The entry estate at Zelazowa-Wola near arsaw, where the immortal genius was born, was burned and of the monment of the composer in the park of the castle nothing is left but a pile of broken stones.

> HARD TO DROP But Many Drop It.

A young Calif. wife talks about cof-

"It was hard to drop Mocha and lava and give Postum a trial, but my erves were so shattered that I was a servous wreck and of course that

neans all kinds of alls. "I did not want to acknowledge cofso caused the trouble for I was very fond of it. At that time a friend came to live with us, and I noticed hat after he had been with us a week e would not drink his coffee any ore. I asked him the reason. He replied: 'I have not had a headache ince I left off drinking coffee, some conths ago, till last week, when I be gan again here at your table. I don't ee how anyone can like coffee, any-

way, after drinking Postum! "I said nothing, but at once ordered package of Postum. That was five onths ago, and we have drank no offee since, except on two occasions when we had company, and the result each time was that my husband could not sleep, but lay awake and tossed ind talked half the night. We were onvinced that coffee caused his sufering, so he returned to Postum, connced that coffee was an enemy, in tead of a friend, and he is troubled o more by insomnia.

"I have gained 8 pounds in weight, nd my nerves have ceased to quiver. seems so easy now to quit coffee at caused our aches and alls and take up Postum." Name given by ostum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal-the original formest be wall boiled. 15c and 25c pack-

stant Postum-a soluble powderpives quickly in a cup of hot r, and, with cream and sugar, a deficious beverage instantly.

nd 50c tins. th kinds are equally delicious and

about the same per cup. ero's a Reason" for Postum. -sold by Grecers.

DEFENSE FOR U.S. President Wilson Pleads for Preparedness Against Foes

ASKS ADEQUATE

MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS

Abroad and Within.

Larger Army and Navy Urged-Trained Citizenry the Nation's Greatest Defense - Disloyal Acts of Foreign-Born Citizens Scored-No Fear of War.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- At a joint session washington, Dec. 2.—At a joint session of the house and senate the president to-day delivered his annual message. He said in part as follows:

Since I last had the privilege of ad-

dressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganiza tion and reconstruction such as states-men and peoples have never been called

upon to attempt before.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral.

It was our manifest duty to do so. In the day of readjustment and recupera

the day of readplantent and recopera-tion we carnestly hope and believe that we can be of infinite service. In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the polities of Europe but also by a clear per ception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of inter est and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which them stand together.
'e have been put to the test in the cas-

We have been but to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have shoot the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon distress and undertake to impose upoter an order and government of our ow

We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no po-

Not Hostile Rivals.

The moral is, that the states of Amer ica are not hostile rivals, but co-oper ating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike is matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new signifi-cance as factors in international affair and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spir-Itual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathles and common ideals. Separated, they are subject to all the cross cur rents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivairies; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny. This is Pan-Americanism. It has none

of the spirit of empire in it. It is the em-bodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and

liberty and mutual service.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honorable part-nership and mutual advantage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now be-cause unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of t to command your thought I canno the particular matter that lies at very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean national de-

one who really comprehends the No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to per-ceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or de-sire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning, or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand unmolested development and the undis-turbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of na-tional development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for indi-vidual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements o affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side of the sea, and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we seives should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freemen.

Might to Maintain Right. Out of such thoughts grow all our poli-cles. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as fiercely jeal-ous of coercive or dictatorial power with-In our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war; and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no longer than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves in our own nation as of aggression from and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them. In our constitutions themselves we have commanded that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and our confidence has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of liself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.

the nation to take care of liself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.

But war has never been a mera matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are giver to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render the madical terms.

the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of them-selves and of it. The military arm of their government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure—and not their own independence merely but the rights also of those with merely but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are quali-fied by principle and by chastened ambi-tion to play.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more

plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urgs you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 6,023 officers and 102,935 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7,136 officers and 124,707 enlisted men, or 141,533, all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of 52 companies of court artillery, 15 companies of court artillery, 15 companies of environments to recognition of the property terms and property to the services and environments of the services and environments of the services and environments and environme panies of engineers, ten regiments of in fantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four nero squadrons, besides 750 offi-cors required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all-important duty of training the citizen force of which shall presently speak, 792 non-commis-sioned officers for service in drill, recruit-ing and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordnance department and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own conti-nental ceasts and borders and at our in-terior army posts, but also in the Phil-ippines, in the Hawalian islands, at the isthmus, and in Porto Rico. Force of Trained Citizens.

By way of making the country ready o assert some part of its real power comptly and upon a larger scale, should ecasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 600,000 disciplined citizens, raised in incre-ments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is propose to do by a process of enlistment unde which the serviceable men of the coun try would be asked to bind themselves t serve with the colors for purposes of training for short periods throughout three years, and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an addi-tional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 60,000 men would be pro-vided with personal accourrements as fast as entisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be availed at any field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for train-ing at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of

ceed two months in the year. It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it pos ble for the younger men in their em-ploy to respond under favorable condi-tions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employ ment-those for whose benefit and protec

tion they would in fact enlist.

The program which will be laid before you by the secretary of the navy is simarly conceived. It involves only a hortening of the time within which plans ing matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees or naval affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses but nowhere formu-lated or formally adopted. It seems to me very clear that it will be to the ad-vantage of the country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency and to press that plan to completion within the next five venrs. We have always looked to the page of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall complete what we have begun, and how soon

Program for the Navy. The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition, to the personnel of the navy of 700 sallors. 2500 apprentice seamen, and 1,500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be cor within the flecal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also neces sary that the number of midshipmen a the naval academy at Annapolls should be increased by at least 300 in order that the force of officers should be more rapidly added to: and authority is asked to appoint for engineering duties only, ap-proved graduates of engineering colleges and for service in the aviation corps : certain number of men taken from civi

If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of surviv al and standards of classification follows by the general board of the department an effective navy consisting of 27 hattle ships of the first line, six battle cruisers. To battleships of the second line, ten armored cruisers, 12 scout cruisers, five first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, 108 de troyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coast subnarines, six monitors, 20 gunboats. supply ships, 15 fuel ships, four trans supply sings, is tue sings, four trans-ports, three tenders to torpedo vessels, eight vessels of special types, and two ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our

Trade and Shipping.

But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered if we are to consider the supreme matter if we are to consider the supreme matter of national self-sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our attention whether we will or not. There is, for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marine. The great merchant fleet we once used to make us rich, that great body of sturdy sailors who used to carry our flag sturdy sallors who used to carry our flag into every sea, and who were the pride and often the bulwark of the nation, we have almost driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference and by a hopelessly blind and provincial policy of so-called economic protection. It is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on

the seas.

For it is a question of independence, if other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy, to do with as they please. We must use their ships, and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence is provincial, and is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own.

our commerce even where the doors are wide open and our goods destred. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic in-dependence which only an adequate merdependence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without spins of

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own-not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more: creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side of the water. They must move constantly back and forth between that can weave the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence and mutual dependence in which we clothe our policy of America for Americans. Ships Are Needed.

The task of building up an adequate merchant marine for America private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task amongst us in the past, with admirable enterprise. intelligence and vigor; and it seems to me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal obstacle that may stand in the way of this much to be desired revival of our old in-dependence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase and American registration of ships. But capital cannot accomplish this great task of a sudden. It must embark upon it by de-grees, as the opportunities of trade de-Something must be done at once done to open routes and develop oppor-tunities where they are as yet undevel-oped; done to open the arteries of trade where the currents have not yet learned to run-especially between the two American continents, where they are singularly enough, yet to be created and quickened and it is evident that only the government can undertake such beginnings and assume the initial financial cists. the risk has passed and private capita begins to find its way in sufficient abund ance into these new channels, the gov-ernment may withdraw. But it cannot omit to begin. It should take the first omit to begin. It should take the first steps and should take them at once. Our goods must not lie piled up at our ports and stored upon sidetracks in freight cars which are dally needed on the roads; must not be left without means of transport to any foreign quarter. We must not await the permission of foreign ship owners and foreign governments to send them where we will.

With a view to mostling these pressing

With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together, in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government imilar to those made to the last con gress, but modified in some essential par-ticulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former pro-possis were made has made the necessity or such action more and more man

Question of Finance. The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined, and for the general policy of adequate prepara-tion for mobilization and defense, involve of course very large additional ex-penditures of money-expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the government. It is made my duty by law, whenever the estimates of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue to call the attention of the contress to the fact and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be wise or possible for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case; and I feel particu-larly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the congress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me, therefore, to speak briefly of the present state of the treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably dis-

On the thirtieth of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the treasury of \$104,170,105.7%. The total estimated receipts for the year 1915, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last cor gress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the thirty-first of December, 1915, and that the present duty of one cent per pound on sugar will be dis-continued after the first of May, 1916, will be \$670,855,500. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come, therefore, to a grand total of \$774,555,605,78. The total estimated disbursements for the oresent fiscal year, including \$25,000,0 or the Panama canal, \$12,000,000 for prol able deficiency appropriations and \$50,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$753,891,000; and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be re-duced to \$30,644,606.78. The emergency revenue act, if continued beyond its present time limitation, would produc ing the half year then remaining, about forty-one millions. The duty of one cen per pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the first of May, about fifteen millions. These two sums, amounting together to \$55,000,000 if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the treasury at the end of the year an avail-able balance of \$76,644,605.78.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken, would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917, \$93,800,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917.

How shall we obtain the new revenue It seems to me a clear dictate of pru dent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to undertake we should pay as we go The people of the country are entitled t know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the cutset now. The new bills should be paid by in

ternal taxation. To what sources, then, shall we turn? We would be following an almost uni-versal example of modern governments from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surfax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing step by step throughout the present grad wation, the surtax itself, the income taxe as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year without anywhere making the bu den unreasonably or oppressively heavy
The precise reckonings are fully and ac
curately set out in the ceport of the sec
retary of the treasury, which will be im
mediately laid before you.

And there are many additional sources
of recently which can built be

of revenue which can justly he resor to without hampering the industries the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure." A one per cent tax per gallon on gasoline estimated production, \$10.000.000; a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, \$15.000.00; a stamp tax on bank checks, probably \$15.000.000; a tax of 50 cents per ton on pig fron, \$10.000.000; a tax of 50 cents per ton on pig fron, \$10.000.000; a tax of 50 cents per ton on fabricated fron and attel, probably \$10.000.000. In a country of great industries like the state of \$10.000.000. bly \$19,000,000. In a country of great in-dustries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere hear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is, that the industry of this genera-ation should pay the bills of this genera-The Danger Within.

I have spoken to you today, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough prep-aration of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial role in this hemisphera and in the world which we all helieve to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reasen to hope that no question in con-troversy between this and other govern-ments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations, grave as some differ-ences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindletive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy bests by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt dis-tempers. America never witnessed any-thing like this before. It never dreamed possible that men sworn into its own tizenship, men drawn out of great free tizenship, men drawn out of great free and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old taked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such rigins and such free choices of allegi nce would ever turn in malign reaction gainst the government and people who nd welcomed and nurtured them and sek to make this proud country once here a hetbed of European pession. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was in-credible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own commades and

But the ugly and incredible has actually come about and we are with-out adequate federal laws to deal with I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in so doing I am urging you to do notiing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nution. Must Be Crushed Out. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely ma-liguant, and the hand of our power should

close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order o serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with. I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been gulky listurbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Amer icans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the oth-er side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and digity of the United States. They also reach and practice disloyalty. No laws. nity of the United States. suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humilia

lien and scorn which every self-possessed and though fully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the diacredit they are daily bringing upon us Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered rom decade to decade, it is evident, un-ler our very eyes, and are likely to change ven more rapidly and more radically i the days immediately ahead of us, when peace has returned to the world and na-tions of Europe once more take up their tions of Earope once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir them-selves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly fore-see or confidently predict. There are no calculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary nstrumentalities of information constant at our service so that we may be sur ng with when we come to act, if It we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter

a little later in your sessio

Transportation Problem. The transportation problem is an ex-ceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our rail roads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully as at presen equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest hat it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a perough canvass of the whole quest whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the prob-lem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out overy circumstance and opinion worth considering and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of jederal legisla

For what we are seeking now, what is my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. We serve a great nation. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self-government, industry, justice, liberty and nearce We should serve the erty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety, and assured success. In this we are no partisans but heralds and prophets of a new age.

Henry Jenkins, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1501, and died one hundred and sixty-nine, remem bered well the battle of Flodden field. which took place in 1513. . In his young manhood when a little over the

A new wood suitable for lead per cils has been found in East Africa et a time when the supply of American cedar, largely used for that pur pose, is approaching exhaustion



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Mr. B. L. Tuft, Salem, N. J.,

THE CENTAUS COMPANY, NEW YORK BITY

derstand, like the problem of Cain's dorg could talk, he wouldn't speak to wife, for instance?" queried the layman, as he sat at a City restaurant MEN AND Ridney trouble preys
WOMEN courages and lessens
or and cheerfulness often disappear when
the kidneys are out of order or disappear when
for good results use Dr. Kilmer's
Ewamp-Root, the great kidney ramedy,
At druggists. Sample size bottle by Parscel Post, also pamphilet. "Oh, yes, of course," acknowledged

the clergyman. "Well, what do you do about it?" "My dear friend," replied the minister, laying down his fork, "I simply do just as I would while eating a nice frosh herring. When I come to the bone I quietly lay it on one side, and ing mention this paper. go on enjoying the meal, letting any

Philosophical.

hings in the Bible that you don't un-

table

"Don't you come across a good many

HANDS LIKE VELVET

idiot that insists on choking himself

with the bone do so."-London Tit-

Kept So by Daily Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

On retiring soak hands in hot Cuticura soapsuds, dry and rub the Ointment into the hands some minutes. Wear bandage or old gloves during This is a "one night treatnight. ment for red, rough, chapped and sore hands." It works wonders.

Sample each free by mail with 32-p. Skin Book, Address Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The Truth Comes Out.

"Of course," said the minister consolingly, to the young widow at the cemetery, "your late husband was good to you during your married life." "I-indeed he w-was," she sobbed as she turned on a fresh flow of the briny. "He w-was more like a f-friend

than a h-husband." When the Devil Was Sick. Genevieve-1 want to give Jack some books. He's ill, you know, and can't decide what kind to get Gertrude-Why not get something

religious? Genevieve-Oh, my no! He's convalescing naw.-Judge.

RHEUMATISM-ITS CAUSE AND

TREATMENT. The cause of Rheumatism is excess of uric acid and no real relief can be expected until this is eliminated. Many chronic sufferers find permanent relief after taking Rheumacide. on sale at your druggist .- Adv.

Couldn't See an Opportunity. "Do you know," said the dense young man, "that for the last hour I have been watching for a chance to kiss you?"

"Indeed!" exclaimed the willing maid. "Don't you think it might be advisable for you to consult an ocullut?"

An Improved Quinine, Does not Cause

Nervousness nor Ringing in Head The happy combination of laxatives in LAX-ATIVE BROMO QUININE makes the Quinine in this form have a far better effect than the ardinary Quinine, and it can be taken by anyone without affecting the tead. Remember to sail for the full name, Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

Different Attitude. "Isn't John Henry crazy over his new automobile?"

"He seems to be mostly crazy under it.

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WHAT IS URIC ACID

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO

Ever since the discovery of uric acid other diseases which are dependent on the bad effect it had upon the body, scientists and physicians have striven to rid the tissues and the blood of this poison. Because of its overabundance in the system it causes backnehe, pains here and there, rheumatism, gout, gravel, neuralgia and sciatica. It was Dr. Pierce who discrete and the system is caused a new agent, called "Anuric." Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., for a pampfalet on "Anuric." or send 10 cents for a trial package of "Anuric" Tablets.

If you feel that tired, worn-out feeling, backache, neuralgia, or if your sleep is disturbed by too frequent urination, go to your best store and the property of the pro scientists and physicians have striven covered a new agent, called "Anuric," which will throw out and completely eradicate this uric acid from the system. "Anuric" is 37 times more potemt than Hibig, and consequently you "Favorite Prescription" is
need no longer fear muscular or arwomen have had a splend
ticular rhoumatism or gout, or many for the past afty years.

in the blood by Scheele, in 1775, and an accumulation of uric acid within the bad effect it had upon the body, the body. Send to Dr. Pierce of the

ask for Dr. Pierce's "Anurie."

Dr. Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine and you know that his "Pleasant Pellets" for the liver and his "Favorite Prescription" for the ills of women have had a spiendid reputation

available and immediately effective. And

POSTSCRIPTS Australia has prohibited the importation of belts alleged to produce

a therapeutic effect by electric or magnetic influences A labor-saving device for making color tests of cottonseed oil has been developed by the United States bu-

reau of standards. An Argentine government has met with much success in making paper pulp from the wood of several variety ties of native pine trees.

Furniture casters of compressed leather and compressed felt have been invented for use on hardwood floors. Many houses in France are numbered 121/2, in order to avoid the un

ucky 13. A German nitroglycerin factory is completely covered with a network of wires, suitably grounded, as a proection against lightning.

The ordinary shaving brush and a rubber affair for rubbing in the lather have been combined on a common andle by an inventor.

FROM-ALL OVER Maintenance of prisons in England

"Practice with science" is the motto

of the Royal Agricultural society of Researches into the principles of aerial navigation date back to the

cost \$2,330,000 a year.

Venezuela, by law, has prescrib standard of purity for butter and for-bidden the sale of that containing any

in 1670, cut off at the tender age of century mark, he was famed for his remarkable swimming