

HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well. My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal. If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years experience is at your service.

When You Need a Good Tonic Take BABEK

THIS QUICK AND SURE CURE FOR Malaria, Chills, Fever and Grippe CONTAINS NO QUININE

ALL DRUGGISTS or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kieckhefer & Co., Washington, D. C.

Boys and Girls Clear the Skin with Cuticura

TAKES IDEA FROM AMERICA

France Plans Establishment of Public Libraries Modeled on System of the United States.

"The public library idea was a new one to the French people," says World's Work. "They have seen it in operation and leaders of French thought believe it is something France needs. A committee, with the president of the French republic as its chairman, has been created to work out plans for the establishment in France of a system of public libraries modeled on American lines.

Plans are maturing for the establishment in France, after the fighting is over, of an enormous system of schools and universities for the better education of our soldiers during the period of demobilization. It will take as long to get our men back as it has taken to get them over—longer, probably, because there will be no pressing need for haste. Talleyrand said: 'You can make a soldier out of a civilian, but you cannot make a civilian out of a military man.' Our government is going to try to do what Talleyrand said was impossible. Our men have got to be educated for their return as individual units to civil life and not as a military mass. The library war service is tending more and more definitely toward this educational objective.

Not After That. "War has evidently no terrors for your husband, Mrs. Grim." "No; we have two girls in the next flat taking singing lessons, a woman pianist on the floor above practices scales five hours a day, a man below plays the trombone every night and there are nine phonographs in the building. He said he wanted to go somewhere where he could have a little rest and quiet."

Quite True. "This prohibition movement is a serious problem." "Yes, it requires sober thought." Roller skates are used to save time by women messengers in the arsenal at Rock Island.

Thousands of under-nourished people have found that Grape-Nuts food a scientific blend of nourishing cereals helps wonderfully in building health and happiness. Needs no Sugar

FIRST THING FRENCH POILUS LEARN IN BASEBALL IS HOW TO CUSS POOR UMPIRE



AMERICAN SAILORS AND SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

About the first thing the French poilus learned of the great American game of baseball, after the French military authorities had officially ordered that they be instructed by Yankee soldier details, was to "cuss" the umpire. The Americans consider this a sign of distinct progress among their pupils and they have redoubled their efforts to drill into them the finer points of the game. And baseball has taken big with the French, and even now there is talk of an after-the-war "League National" with Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, Tours, Strassburg, Bordeaux and other French cities composing the circuit.

Sport Was Needed. About the time the "work or fight" law put a damper on the sport in the States the French military leaders in every place or square in most of the cities and villages of France, decided that it was a sport conducive to physique needed in military training and they asked the American authorities for details to teach their men the game.

Practically every French barracks behind the lines was given a detail from the American commands. They procured the equipment and issued guide books written in French for the soldiers. The procedure of the instruction at one of the "casernes" may be considered typical of the hundreds of instruction camps inaugurated during the summer.

Instruction Begins. Early in August the detail of instructors first appeared on an im-

FREDDIE WELSH IN UNIFORM

Former Lightweight Champion of World is Now Private in United States Army.



Freddie Welsh, former lightweight champion of the world, is now a private in the United States army. He is attached to the medical service and stationed at Washington.

SUBSTITUTE IS FROWNED ON

Proposed Games on Saturday and Sunday Meet With Disfavor by American League Leaders.

President Ban Johnson of the American league has received word from several of his club owners saying they were not parties to the proposed semi-pro-week-end baseball league planned for next season. They added that they wouldn't permit the use of their plants for such an organization. Ban himself doesn't consider the idea feasible. "As I understand it," says Ban, "the promoters plan a league of major league players and cities and a Saturday and Sunday schedule throughout the season. The expenses of such a project would be enormous, and there also might be difficulty in obtaining players, as baseball isn't essential employment."

FIRST PLAYER TO BE KILLED

Eddie Grant, Third Baseman of New York Giants, Meets Death Fighting in France.

Edward L. Grant, former third baseman of the Giants, is the first of the many major league baseball players in the service to give his life for his country. At the outbreak of the war Grant joined the officers' training camp at Plattsburg and was commissioned a first lieutenant. He was then detailed to Camp Upton and soon went overseas. Captain Grant was a native of Franklin, Mass., where he was born in 1888. His first experience in baseball was at Harvard university, where he proved to be an excellent player. After graduation in 1905 he played with an independent club at Lynn, Mass., and the following year went to Jersey City of the old Eastern league. His work attracted the attention of major league scouts and in 1907 he was signed by the Philadelphia National league club, for which he played third base

CHANGE COMES OVER ITALY ON BASEBALL

Great Possibilities There for Development of Game.

Sport Has Been Virtually Unknown There, Though Played by American Boys at College in Rome—Declared Too Rough.

John Evers writes from France that he soon may be sent to Italy to teach baseball to that country's soldiers, and yet it was only a few months ago the Italian government refused to permit a shipment of baseball equipment on the ground that it was a nonessential commodity to be classed as even frivolous. Italy hasn't been a nation famous for sports, but before the Americans get through they may be sending a flood of Italian recruits up to the big leagues. Baseball has been virtually unknown in Italy, though it has been played in Rome at a college for American boys. For a time they played their games in a public park and natives looked on in wonder as the boys caught the hard ball with their bare hands. It finally was stopped by officials, who considered it dangerous. It may be remembered that in the winter of 1914 the White Sox and Giants were refused a permit to play a game in Rome for the same reason. Upon applying for the permit the officials examined the ball and asked many questions concerning the nature of the game, then decided it was too rough and too dangerous to be allowed.

Since that time the young men of Italy have been up against a much rougher experience than playing baseball, so the task of teaching them the American game may be successfully carried on now. The climate of Italy is especially suitable for baseball, being warm the year around much as it is in California. It will stir up the fighting spirit among the men of the Italian army, and that spirit should live when the war is over. It might not be surprising if in a few years from now the pennant winners in the major leagues of the United States would visit Italy for a series of contests against Italy's best. It might even be that in time American big league teams will do their spring training at Rome or Naples or Milan. It isn't much farther than to California, and besides the team probably could get back home in a couple of days by means of a 1928 airplane.

Instruction Discontinued. As the soldiers spend but from three to six weeks at the headquarters for physical instruction, it was found necessary to discontinue the instruction September 13. On that day six teams representing the three regions from which the 90 regiments are drawn met in a three-game series. They were able to play an average of 3 1/2 innings in the 40-minute period, which is not bad for beginners. Are they learning the game? Yes, swear the Yankee instructors, for in the last game one poilu protested with all the vigor of two active arms and a lot of nonunderstandable French when an American corporal, acting as "arbitrer," called him out on a close decision at first.

MACK SEES GREAT COMEBACK

Leader of Athletics Predicts Big Things for Baseball—People Thrift for Sport.

"Baseball is going to come back strong," asserts Connie Mack. "If peace is arranged during the winter, the season of 1919 will be one of the best on record, for the people are thirsting for a return of sport on an unrestricted scale. Personally, I am not in favor of resuming baseball until the war ends. It has been suggested that some of the large major league clubs in the East form a temporary circuit composed of players under the military age. 'This would never be a success, for the fans would not take a half-hour's car ride to see them play. I am against anything that would tend to cheapen baseball. I would much rather see the parks closed than try to palm off the spurious article on the baseball public.'

FRED WALKER IS A DIRECTOR

Former Pitcher, Known as "Mysterious Mitchell," Has Charge of Athletics at Newport.

Fred Walker, former pitcher for Brooklyn and St. Louis Nationals, Pittsburgh Federals and a few minor league clubs, has been appointed athletic director of the Newport Naval Training station, succeeding Dr. William T. Bull, who remains in an advisory capacity. Walker at one time was known as "Mysterious Mitchell" of the Pacific Coast league. He also played baseball and football at Chicago university.

Club Free of Debt.

Olympia A. A. of Philadelphia recently reorganized for the 1918-19 season. The treasurer's report showed the total receipts for the past year to be \$139,871.61. The club is free of debt. It conducts weekly boxing shows with an occasional special show in addition between foremost boxers.

SHellenback to Enter Aviation.

Frank Shellenback, pitcher for the White Sox, is waiting for his call to the aviation school at Berkeley. He passed all his tests the other day and he expects to be called to the ground school.

"YOUNG NIPPER" IS KILLED

Charley Wood, Known as "The Cast Iron Lightweight," Meets Death Fighting in France.

News has been received in London that Charley Wood, better known as Young Nipper, has been killed in action. He was called "The Cast Iron Lightweight," and fought many brilliant battles, on one occasion giving Freddy Welsh a hard twenty round bout at the Canterbury Music hall. There is also news that Wally Wells—brother to Bermondsey Billy Wells, and a useful boxer—has gone under.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

THAT ADDITIONAL FIVE WEEKS.

When one stops to consider that this nation has been spending two and a half billions dollars a year for drink, it is conceded that the government was bound by all the rules of the game to give us war-time prohibition. Mark it. Shaw, statistician of Boston, puts it thus: During the last Liberty loan drive I picked up a circular entitled, "Turn the Key on Kaiserism—Invest in Liberty Bonds," telling what Liberty bonds of various sizes would purchase for the boys "over there." Using these figures it is interesting to see what we could do with the money that we pass over the bar for booze every day while the boys are in France. Our drink bill for one day would pay for any one of the following items, and for one week it would buy all of them! Did you think of this during W. S. S. week? 1. Buy a \$5 pair of shoes for each of 1,300,000 men. 2. Purchase gas masks for 253,000 men, at \$27 each. 3. Cloth and feed 22,830 soldiers in France for an entire year, at \$300 each. 4. Furnish 6,850 motor rolling kitchens, at \$1,000 each. 5. Buy 4,566 motor ambulances at \$1,500 each. 6. Construct 137 base hospitals with 500 beds each, at a cost of \$50,000 per hospital. 7. Fully equip 2,055 hospital wards with 50 beds each, with beds made up and linen in reserve, chairs, tables, mirrors, foot tubs, 120 pairs of pajamas, bath robes and towels, at \$3,350 per ward."

Think of the things we might have bought for the boys if the country were going dry January 1, 1919, instead of July 1.

OWN THEIR CARS

"Tollers in other cities may be purchasing autos for pleasure and for the benefit of their families," says the Seattle Star, "but in Seattle the owners of the big pay envelopes have developed the auto spirit to such an extent that it is an integral part of their working day. 'They don their working clothes in the morning, run out the car, and away to work. The ride is fresher than in crowded street cars, and gives a fellow a better appetite for his work. 'Many wives of workmen drive their husbands to their employment, and then go shopping in the machine or return home. 'Groups of single fellows living in apartment or boarding houses club together and purchase autos which are used for the to-and-from-work trips and for pleasure in the evening. 'In the industrial district, where workmen's cars are parked, a row of garages, service stations and tire shops have sprung up to handle the new condition. 'We want our men to own autos,' says D. E. Skinner, head of the Skinner & Eddy plants, 'it testifies to their thrift and brings them to work in a better and clearer frame of mind.'"

A TIMELY DECALOGUE.

I have been studying the commands that have been issued to the civilian army by the various departments of the United States government, and I can pretty nearly make an excellent decalogue. It would read something like this: Conserve food; conserve fuel; conserve railroad and steamship tonnage; conserve labor; conserve health; conserve efficiency; conserve the children; conserve money. And the Women's Christian Temperance Union, to complete the decalogue, would like to add these two commands: Make America safe for the nation's defenders, thy brave boys who will return when the war is over "over there." And second, help America lead the world in the war against Germany's strongest ally, the liquor traffic.—Anna A. Gordon.

THE MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL CHEMICALS.

If a flagon of alcohol were offered to a student of pharmacology to test as a curiosity, and he applied the standard methods of physiological experiment to it, he could but come to the conclusion that he was dealing with a more dangerous chemical than any now available in the whole range of materia medica, not second to opium or its derivatives as a destroyer of character, a disturber of function and a degenerator of tissue, and he would be quite justified in advising the prohibition of its manufacture and use as a beverage.—Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, New York City, in Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

ENGLISH WOMEN DEMAND PROHIBITION.

Recently the women of London joined in a mammoth parade on behalf of wartime prohibition of alcoholic liquors. The procession was headed by Lady Cecilia Roberts, daughter of the Countess of Carlisle, president of the World's W. C. T. U. Led by the martial music of a brass band, the women passed through Trafalgar square, where a resolution in favor of prohibition during the war was displayed, with a sign asking all in favor to raise the right hand.

DRY ORDER WILL RELEASE 10,000 WAR WORKERS

More than 10,000 workmen and approximately \$100,000,000 worth of property will be made available for other industries in St. Louis on December 1 next, when the breweries of the country by order of the food administration close their plants," says a St. Louis dispatch to the Iron Age.

Speak up! and let your country know whether you stand with Americans or lie with the Huns.—Exchange.

SCOUT BARRETT IN ARMY.

Charles Barrett, a scout for the St. Louis Nationals last summer, expects to enter the gas and flame service of the United States army.

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(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

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LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once. When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

Leisure Moments.

Mrs. Gaddabout—I am told that Mrs. Giddigal curas all the money she spends for her clothes. Mrs. Gabalot—Then that evening dress she had on the other night must have been a regular vacation for her.

Headaches, Bilious Attacks, Indigestion, are cured by taking May Apple, Aloe, Jalap made into Pleasant Pellets (Dr. Pierce's). Adv.

Women billposters are adding to the fame of Coney Island.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST

Its Object. "About The Watch on the Illness now—" "It is principally for air raids these days."

A Random Guess. "Politeness costs nothing." "That may be one reason why so many people don't care for it."

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills contain nothing but vegetable ingredients, which act gently as a tonic and purgative. Adv.

Seventy per cent of the working girls in Japan live in dormitories.



"Our Good Old Standby for Over 20 Years"

Yager's Liniment is a good old fashioned liniment having wonderful penetrative powers and affording prompt relief from pain.

It alleviates quickly pain caused from rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, backache, etc. Contains twice as much as the usual bottle of liniment. Sold at the same price; at all dealers, 35 cents.

YAGER'S LINIMENT RELIEVES PAIN

GILBERT BROS. & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

SILK HOISERY—Pure, Secured

Men and Women's Hosiery, 12 1/2 pair per dozen, 6 pair \$1.00. The F. R. Co., 420 Shaw, St. Louis, Mo.



What Determines Meat and Live-Stock Prices?

Some stock men still think that Swift & Company—and other big packers—can pay as little for live-stock as they wish.

Some consumers are still led to believe that the packers can charge as much for dressed meat as they wish.

This is not true. These prices are fixed by a law of human nature as old as human nature itself—the law of supply and demand.

When more people want meat than there is meat to be had, the scramble along the line to get it for them sends prices up. When there is more meat than there are people who want it, the scramble all along the line to get rid of it within a few days, while it is still fresh, sends prices down.

When prices of meat go up, Swift & Company not only can pay the producer more, but has to pay him more, or some other packer will.

Similarly, when prices recede all down the line Swift & Company cannot continue to pay the producer the same prices as before, and still remain in the packing business.

All the packer can do is to keep the expense of turning stock into meat at a minimum, so that the consumer can get as much as possible for his money, and the producer as much as possible for his live-stock.

Thanks to its splendid plants, modern methods, branch houses, car routes, fleet of refrigerator cars, experience and organization, Swift & Company is able to pay for live cattle 90 per cent of what it receives for beef and by-products, and to cover expense of production and distribution, as well as its profit (a small fraction of a cent per pound), out of the other 10 per cent.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

