

CHANGE OF LIFE LOSES TERRORS

For Women Who Rely upon
Lydia E. Pinkham's Veget-
table Compound

Greenville, Pa.—"I took your medicine through the Change of Life and it did wonders for me. I was down in bed when I started to take it and weighed 96 pounds. I had not been nervous and weak that everything would get black and I could not see. I would sit and cry and did not know what I was crying for. Since I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel younger than I did ten years ago, and I owe it all to the Vegetable Compound. I do all my house work for a family of seven now. I will be glad to answer any woman who writes me in regard to my case. — Mrs. JOHN M. TRACY, 18 Union St., Greenville, Pa.

Many letters similar to this have been published testifying to the merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. They are sincere expressions from women who describe as best they can their feelings before and after taking this well-known medicine. Many times they state in their letters their willingness to answer women who write them. It is an offer dictated by gratitude and a desire to help others.

Ways of the First.
A flirt is a girl who carefully shuts her eyes to her past, opens them for the present, and carelessly opens and shuts them for her future. — Judge.

"Slow but sure" is a good motto for the fellow who is satisfied with second place.

A sure, safe way to end CORNS
In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They remove the cause—friction—pressure. You risk no infection from cutting, no danger from corrosive acids.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads
Put one on—the pain is gone!

DON'T DESPAIR
If you are troubled with pains or aches; feel tired; have headache, indigestion, insomnia; painful passage of urine, you will find relief by regularly taking

LATHROP'S GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL
The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles and Rheumatism of Holland since 1696. Three sizes, all druggists. Guaranteed. Ask for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no limitation.

GREEN MOUNTAIN ASTHMA COMPOUND
quickly relieves the distressing paroxysms. Used for six years and result of long experience in treatment of throat and lung diseases by Dr. J. H. GILD. PREPARED BY DR. J. H. GILD, CO., RUPERT, VT.

Pur HANCOCK SULPHUR COMPOUND in your BATH
For Eczema, Rheumatism, Gout or Hives

Reservative health resorts, sought by thousands, have grown around springs containing sulphur. Hancock Sulphur Compound, utilizing the merit of the famous healing waters, makes it possible for you to enjoy Sulphur Baths in your own home, and at a nominal cost.

Hancock Sulphur Compound
Use it in the bath, as a lotion applied to affected parts, and take it internally. 60c and \$1.20 the bottle.

HANCOCK LIQUID SULPHUR COMPANY
Solely for medicinal purposes. Do not use for any other purpose.

Uncommon Sense . . .

By JOHN BLAKE

YOUR LEISURE HOURS

LIKE a machine, you only rust while you are idle. Rest is necessary. Idleness is not. Ideas come oftenest in your leisure hours. By making use of these hours, not only for rest and recreation, but for thought, you may make them the most valuable part of your life. This is particularly true of men who are employed upon tasks which require more attention than inventiveness. There is much tedious work to be done in the world. Once the notions are formed there is nothing to do but follow them. Day after day it is the same thing over again, till the mind becomes numb, and the heart sick with sheer weariness.

If you have this kind of a job, you will have to do most of your thinking in your hours of leisure. It is then that your brain, relieved of the strain of constant attention to a humdrum job, will be at its best. It is then that you will have time to read—to think—to consider the future and what you mean to do in it. Even the duller duties can be done better by a thoughtful man than by an unthinking one.

But if you are engaged on—well, let us say—a commonplace bookkeeping job, you will have no time to figure out better ways of working while you are bent over your desk with your pen in your hand. Your attention will be wholly consumed by the labor. When the labor is done for the day—when you can

look at it from a distance—you will begin to get more light on it.

Lucky is the man whose job is a constant incentive to thought. The engineer, the painter, the writer, can think as he works, and his mind grows with each day's task well done.

But such places in life are few. Most of us must do the daily grind as cheerfully as we can, and when the white blouse or Sunday morning dawns, think how we are going to get a better job.

Interesting exercises, both are necessary. They are as useful as work. But nowadays every man has more leisure than he needs for play. If he employs it intelligently it may become more important than all his working hours.

Be systematic about the use of your leisure. Read in it, study in it, think in it. And it is more than likely that the habit of thought you thus develop will carry you out of the rut to the threshold of fortune.

(© by John Blake)

On the Waiting List.
Percy—Phillips, when I make my fortune I'm going to ask you to marry me. Will you mind waiting for me?
Phillips—Not at all, Percy, not at all. The longer I have to wait for you the better I'll like it.

ROMAN OF WORDS

MEANING, literally "under the confidence dates back to C. when Pausanias, leader of the Spartan and an fleet, was engaged in a fray with Xerxes to betray the Persians. The word was conducted in a building and called the "Bribe House." Because the roof of the building was covered with moss, the intrigue was literally an "under the roof."

The word, however, was betrayed by his men and, to escape, he fled to the Temple of Athena. The crowd, fearing the severity of the temple, was so terrified that they fled and the word was never used again.

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(© by John Blake)

SCHOOL DAB



row, the "makeup" kiss, or the forgiving handshake, then lingers in the heart a reserve which is seldom overcome.

The marks of the breaks are always visible to the eye of the soul; condition and love are injured.

There is a love on earth that passes through without leaving a mark on her child. Dear intimacies survive till death because the natural compulsion of the mother is to love and to hold love in its divine perfection.

Compulsion of this exalted type is uplifting, dissimilar in every respect to the evil kind, which brings to all who unfortunately yield to it, nothing but disquietude and sorrowing.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

BUILDERS

By GRACE E. HALL

ONE builds foundations with a careful hand. Each stone is set with accuracy and skill.

Another builds great temples, wisely plans a mansion in the fancy brought to earth.

Through someone's clever handiwork and brain. So do men build their dreams in forms of words.

That, fashioned, blend in dreams of men again. Then, since all work of man is viewed by man, To stir and urge and urge endeavors new.

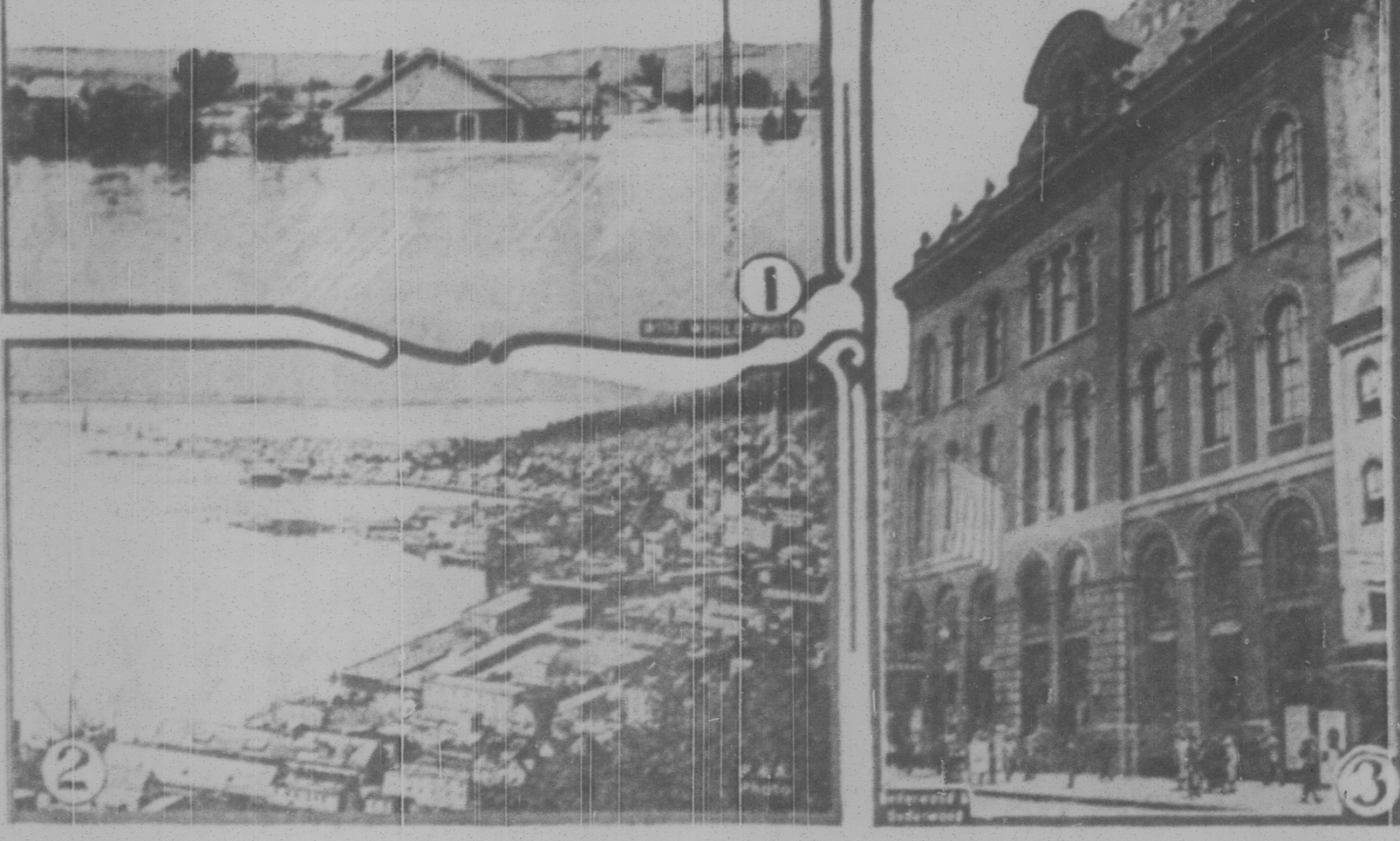
How careful should he be in every plan— Patting the task that he shall do!

(© by Dodd, Mead & Co.)

ONCE IS ENOUGH



There are 300 islands in the FJ group.



1—Scene during the great boom that swept over Tulsa, Okla., oil center of the Southwest. 2—Bird's-eye view of Juneau, where President Harding will make his first stop in Alaska. 3—Historic old Tammany hall in New York, which is for sale.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Harding Starts on His Tour Through the West and to Alaska.

WHEAT COUNCIL IS FORMED

Conference of the industry, however, rejects price-fixing plan—Mount Etna Eruption Works Havoc in Sicily—France Propose to Make Germany Labor in Ruhr.

By EDWARD PICKARD

DR. ANDREW MEIKLE, retiring from the presidency of Amherst college at the request of the trustees because they considered him too liberal, declares our colleges should not be run by trustees because they are busy men and do not know what is going on. Of America and democracy he has this to say: "America is trying to be a democracy, and America doesn't know how to be a democracy. America can't think in a democratic way. America still thinks in terms of privilege and possession and position and social class. America must learn to think in other terms than those, and it has a long task."

What have you and your acquaintances to say to these statements?

PRESIDENT HARDING has begun his journey of more than two months, through the Middle West and West to Alaska, and through the Panama canal to Porto Rico. Already he has delivered, in St. Louis, his main address concerning American membership in the world court. He set forth at length the reasons why he favors such membership and has now left the matter to the decision of the American people, who, before deciding, will have plenty of opportunity to hear or read the views of the opposition. Mr. Harding could not be induced to abandon or be silent about his advocacy of the world court membership by those who feared it would cause a party split, but it is not likely that he will dwell on the subject in his future addresses.

Mr. Harding still insists his trip is in no sense a campaign tour in the interests of his re-nomination. On the continent he seeks to get in close touch with the people west of the Mississippi on paramount issues. In Alaska he desires to learn at first hand what is the matter with the government of the territory and why its development is retarded. In Porto Rico he probably will have to take a hand in straightening out the administration of the island, for already the new governor, Horace M. Towner, is being subjected to bitter attack for the alleged offense of favoring too markedly the faction that recently succeeded in ousting Governor Bell.

Mrs. Harding accompanies the Presidential party, and seems now to be in the best of health.

WHEAT marketing and wheat prices were discussed thoroughly for two days last week by a large number of prominent men who met in national conference in Chicago. There were governors among them, and congressmen, farmers, railway men and grain traders. The proposition of a minority group for the fixing of wheat prices was voted down and a plan was adopted for the organization of a permanent National Wheat council, and a board of directors was named to carry out the work. Resolutions were adopted endorsing co-operative marketing.

The convention favored the stabilization of wheat prices. The investigation being made by the Interstate commerce commission as to the reasonableness of existing freight rates on

grain and grain products was indorsed. Increase of domestic consumption of wheat and wheat products was urged.

Fifteen men from various branches of industry and agriculture were named directors. Among them are O. E. Bradford, head of the American farm bureau; J. Daniel A. Wallace, Minn. news, publisher and brother of the secretary of agriculture; Julius Fleischmann, Cincinnati, president of the International Harvester company; F. Edison White, president of Armour & Co., and H. E. Hyram, president Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

The rejected minority plan was that a grain corporation be formed, supplied with money from the United States treasury, to buy all the American farmers' wheat as soon as the price dropped to \$1.10 a bushel.

Senator Capper of Kansas was one of the most vigorous of the conference, as might be expected, and at the opening session he seized the opportunity to denounce the Chicago board of trade, asserting that it has become the world's greatest gambling place and fixes the price for the benefit of the speculator and against the producer and consumer. He added: "In May, 1922, a half dozen grain gamblers cleaned up something like \$2,000,000 in 24 hours, which was more than all the farmers of Kansas made out of their entire crop in 1922. This will not be possible with the Capper-Tincher law in operation."

Vice President John R. Muff of the Chicago board of trade hotly resented Capper's charges, denying them absolutely. Afterward he said the board's directory would decide whether the Kansas senator should not be sued for damages on account of defamation of character of the 1,500 members of the board.

Among the participants in the wheat conference was Gov. J. A. O. Prons of Minnesota, who had just received the Republican nomination for United States senator to succeed the late Knute Nelson. He defeated eight rivals in the primary. The Farmer-Labor party nominated Magnus Johnson, and the Democrats named James A. Carley. Prons is more of a practical politician than is Frank R. Kellogg, and may win where Kellogg failed. His advent in the senate would not be vastly more pleasing to the conservatives than would be that of another Farmer-Labor senator.

FROM across the water the most sensational news of the week told of the terrific eruption of Mount Etna. Vast volumes of molten lava flowed down the slopes of the Sicilian volcano, utterly destroying a number of towns and rendering homeless many thousands of persons. For some days it was believed the larger towns of Linguaglossa and Castiglione also were doomed, but as the lava river flowed into the valley between them it was said by experts that they would be spared. King Victor Emmanuel hurried to the scene of disaster to cheer up the sufferers and promise them relief, and Premier Mussolini later dropped all other business and also went to Sicily. United States Ambassador Child and Rear Admiral Andrews arrived on the cruiser Pittsburgh and were greeted with almost hysterical gratitude, for Sicily well remembers what America did for her when Messina was destroyed by an earthquake. The forces of the Red Cross were in action promptly, as always, and there was plenty for them to do among the throngs of refugees, most of whom were gathered in Catania.

Vesuvius also has become more active and the villages along the Bay of Naples are badly frightened. There have been severe earthquakes in Siberia and South America, as well as frightfully destructive quakes in Persia recorded in a week ago, and Mount Loa, Hawaii's famous volcano, is in eruption.

THE cartoonist depicts France as waiting upon the Ruhr food supply and saying to the passive resistance Germans, "Now work, starve or fight, and then assist which would France prefer the Germans to do? It appears that France is about to answer the question, for dispatches from Düsseldorf say the French are preparing to

confiscate and requisition a force of Germans to operate all the Ruhr valley industries, the output of which may be turned to the account of reparations. Germans who refuse to do this work will receive jail sentences up to 15 years, and sabotage may be punished with death sentences on conviction by court martial.

Passive resistance is steadily weakening, and this is due in large measure to the food situation. One of the German government orders already has been repealed and firms are now permitted to pay freight rates on food transported on lines operated by the French. One of the latest seizures by the French was that of the sugar factories at Frankenthal and neighboring villages.

This serious food situation is affecting all of Germany, especially because of the further decline of the mark, which is rapidly approaching the worthlessness of the Russian ruble. Flour imports from the United States at Hamburg have stopped, and importers there have lost heavily because buyers refuse to take shipments unless ordered. There is a shortage of fish, too, and the German high seas fishing industry is about to suspend because of labor and financial troubles.

INSISTENCE by the Turks that their country's bonds be paid in Turkish paper money is expected, at this writing, to result in the breaking up of the peace conference at Lausanne. This, however, does not mean resumption of warfare. The negotiations will be carried on through the legations, and it is taken for granted a separate peace treaty will be signed by Turkey and Greece, permitting communication in Thrace. The French, who would be the main sufferers by the Turkish plan of payment, will not agree to it, and presumably will have the lukewarm support of Great Britain and Italy.

BULGARIA'S civil war seems to be petering out, though the "Yellow Guards" of the peasantry have not yet given up the fight. In Sofia it is asserted that when the little entente powers to determine its policy toward Bulgaria, Poland and Rumania will declare in favor of the new regime, taking the position that the revolution was purely an internal affair. This attitude, presumably, will be due largely to the belief that the Zankoff government will not make any alliance with the Bolsheviks.

THE British, through their representatives in the house of commons, are again passing about conditions on Ellis Island, asserting that at times as many as 150 persons of various races are housed in the same sleeping quarters and that English subjects are subjected to this indignity. Ellis Island officials admit the truth of the charge but can see no way of remedying the situation, and a gigantic building is erected. They say the policy is to treat all alike, but that the British seem to expect special consideration.

"BOOZE news" of the week was rather slim. The Wisconsin senate killed the bill passed by the lower house repealing the state's enforcement act, the vote being 19 to 12. This had been expected. The British liner Berengaria sailed from Southampton with a new plan to foil our prohibition regulations. Besides enough liquor in her bar for the trip westward, she had in her hold, under quadruplicate British customs seal, enough liquor for the voyage home, to be opened only after getting beyond the three-mile limit. It was argued that the liquor technically was in a British bonded warehouse, and therefore not liable to the laws of the United States so long as the seals were not broken in a United States port. American government officials, however, said they would seize the liquor as soon as the vessel arrived.

PRESIDENT HARDING has commuted the sentences of 24 of the 43 "political prisoners" still in prison for conspiracy to obstruct the conduct of the war. Clemency is denied the others because their offenses were "vicious in the extreme." In the words of the attorney general.