

# Feel Stiff and Achy?

To be Well the Kidneys Must Thoroughly Eliminate Waste Poisons from the Blood.

OES every day find you lame, stiff and achy? Do you feel tired and drowsy—suffer nagging backache, headache and dizzy spells? Are the kidney secretions scanty and burning in passage?

Know, then, that these are often signs of improper kidney ction. Sluggish kidneys allow acid poisons to remain in the blood and upset the whole system.

If your kidneys are acting sluggishly, assist them with Doan's Pills. Doan's have established a nation-wide reputation. Are recommended the country over. Ask your neighbor!

Stimulant Diuretic to the Kidneys At all dealers, 60c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chemists, Buffalo, N. Y.



#### Ends pain at once!

In one minute pain from corns is ended. Dr. Scholi's Zino-pads do this safely by removing the cause—pressing and rubbing of shoes. They are thin, medicated, antiseptic, healing. At all drug and shoe stores. Cost but a trifle.





At the Aviary "That's an independent owl!" "What do you mean?" \*Oh, he doesn't give a hoot."

A man may be able to trade his reputation for money, but he can't trade back.

#### Half Century Since Birth of "Tom Sawyer"

That perennial American boy, "Tom Sawyer," is fifty years old and literbrating the birth of Mark Twain's incorrigible pen child, an event which marked a distinct epoch in American literature. While his stories of "Tom" "Huckleberry Finn" established Mark Twain's genius in the eyes of later-day critics, his worldwide reputation as a humorist had been achieved almost ten years before they gained wide circulation, A. H. Espenshade recalls, writing a biographical sketch of Mark Twain in St. Nicholas Maga-

His "Innocents Abroad," a collection of newspaper letters sent back during his trip to Europe and the Holy land, was published in 1869, and by that date his popularity and royalties were rivaling even those of modern bestseller authors. On a single lecture tour he earned \$8,000 and the royalties on "Innocents Abroad" reached \$6,000 in the first six months.

## Substitute

Jerry-Do you really want me to Mae-Yes, you may come over.

've been so lonesome since my gold-

When They Heard the News The Girl-What did your people say then you announced our engagement? The Boy-Mother exclaimed "mad!" and the governor said the same-

The man who can acknowledge a mistake without blaming it on some one else has true moral courage.



SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Pain

Headache Neuritis Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART



accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. facture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid



## Cuticura Loveliness A Priceless Heritage

For generations mothers have been using Cuticura Preparations for all toilet purposes, and have been teach-ing their daughters that daily use of m produces clear, smooth skin and healthy hair. They find the Soap pure and cleansing, the Ointment sooth-ing and healing, should any irrita-tions arise, and the Talcum an ideal

## Toilers Must Rely on Trade Unions to Improve Economic Welfare

By REV. FRANCIS J. HAAS, Ph. D., Milwaukee,

ECAUSE of the difficulties in securing legislation for labor and because the general welfare requires that the state should not do for its citizens what they should do for themselves, the working people must and should rely upon the trade union and collective bargaining to attain the economic welfare of themselves and their families. Unless they are successful in this the result will be additional regulation of industry. The problem then is, how to organize the four-fifths of the working people in the United States who are not organized.

The large reserves of concentrated capital are drawn upon in various ways to prevent the spread of organization. The financing of undercover men, card indexes and blacklists, the maintenance of propaganda bureaus, the creation of funds for legislation and litigation, and the establishment of paternalistic welfare schemes are some of the means

Court decisions restricting the labor movement tending to strengthen a belief that labor is out of harmony with American ideas of justice and the news and editorial columns of newspapers subtly or openly attacking the working people are doing incalculable harm.

The church is within her jurisdiction when she opposes this false and pernicious attitude. The churches and priests and ministers should reconstruct a sane attitude toward the dignity of labor.

#### Failing of Youth Is Inability to Discover Real Meaning to Life

By REV. DR. ROBERT R. WICKS, Holyoke, Mass.

Are we becoming an overindulged generation? This question touches the most persistent and insidious problem of our American life. Its root lies in the failure of Americans generally and of our youth in particular to discover any real meaning to life. We drift toward secularism and materialism as a solution to our dilemma, and it is not amazing that we only succeed in becoming more perplexed and fed up.

Compare these two statements of life's meaning, one from a college senior and the other from the founder of the college at which the young man is a student. "The only meaning of life," says the student, "is to get all the fun you can out of it and don't do anything you can't get by with, because that's what everybody does anyway." The founder of the college says, on the other hand: "I received during my years of university training one thing that I have never had to change. That was a sense of what was worth while in life." In a comparison of these two statements we find a key to the present unrest.

In an age when everything is done for us and everything is easy of attainment, we lose the opportunity for the strenuous endeavor that characterized our predecessors, the pioneers.

#### Pastor, to Be Influential, Must Be Honest in His Pulpit Utterances

By REV. DR. ALBERT EDWARD DAY, Pittsburgh.

How can a congregation trust its minister as a spiritual adviser if it suspects that he is saying what he does not believe, or is not saying what he does believe? Only a few weeks ago I sat in a company of the most intellectual men of the day. One of them, an educator of national reputation, told of having gone to a prominent church, and, as he listened to the preacher, having jotted down on paper some things which the preacher uttered.

A few days later this educator confronted that preacher with his pulpit declamations and asked: "Do you believe these things?"

The preacher hastened to avow that he did not; that he only said such things to please his pew holders, who would be shocked by a revelation of his real state of mind.

How can a minister stand in the pulpit and utter insincere words and expect to retain either the blessings of God, or the confidence of men? It costs something to be honest, but as long as a preacher stands in

any pulpit his congregation should be sure that he is dealing honestly, and that what he says in the pulpit represents a conviction and not a bid

#### Economic Facts Ignored by United States in War Debt Settlements

By JOSEPH S. DAVIS, Adviser to Dawes Commission.

The United States used its legal position and ecenomic power to force war debt settlements which fall short of commending themselves to allied and neutral countries as fair, reasonable, or even political. Except on the humiliating ground of capacity to pay, our repre-

sentatives apparently ignored practically all suggestions and considerations brought forward by our own critics and by the debtor nations. As the allied powers did in the cause of the Versailles treaty and

as Germany's reparation creditors also did for several years, the United States arrogated to itself the right to be the final judge of what was just and expedient. As a result, it is likely that adjustments of the debt Thomas Johnson of Maryland. In orsettlements will have to be made.

America's position as the great creditor nation of the world has for the Capitol, Washington and the given latitude to its foreign investments, which are estimated at between three commissioners wrote the follow-11 and 13 billions of dollars. Because of this, the nation is interested ing advertisement: in maintaining political and economic conditions that will make such investments safe and productive, and thus may take a more liberal attitude on the question of debt adjustment.

# Country's Prosperity Dependent Upon Workers' "Fat Pay Envelopes"

By JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary of Labor.

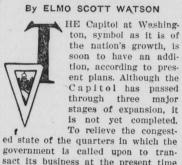
There isn't any room in this country for people who love other flags, and the sooner they get out the better it will be.

I am in favor of restricted immigration. If mere population makes for prosperity, China and India would be the most prosperous and we know their present condition.

If I wanted to start a panic in this country, and if I had the power, I would immediately close all factories manufacturing the things called luxuries. A country is only prosperous when the toilers are prosperous. As soon as you stop the power to buy luxuries you stop the greatest purchasing power we have.

When you cut the pay envelope you start a panic. There is prosperity only when the workers in this country have fat pay envelopes.





sact its business at the present time and to give the Capitol better architectural balance with the present senate and house wings, a new wing is to be added to the central part of the east front.

The history of the Capitol goes back to the first administration of George Washington. In July, 1790, Washington signed a bill passed by the senate, definitely locating the Capitol on the Potomac river in the District of Columbia, which had been established under the eighth section and first article of the Constitution.

The bill provided for the appointment by the President of three commissioners, who, under his direction, were to make a survey of a required territory and were empowered to purchase or receive by present such land as the President thought necessary for the use of the government.

The three commissioners selected by Washington were David Stuart of Virginia and Daniel Carroll and der to give every architect in the

ing advertisement:

A premium of a lot in this city to be designated by impartial judges, and five hundred dollars, or a medal of that value at the option of the party, will be given by the commissioners of the Federal building to the person who before the 15th day of July, 1792, shall produce to them the most approved plan for a Capitol to be erected in this city; and two hundred and fifty dollars, or a medal, to the plan deemed next in merit to the one they shall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments to wit: a conference room and a room for the representatives, suffi-

A fee of \$500 for designing a national capitol would be looked upon as a joke by architects of today, but in the early days of the Republic that any rate, 16 plans were submitted as a result of the advertisement in the newspapers and they were sent in by a few real architects, a few draftsmen and by a number of other persons who were neither architects or draftsmen, but to whom that \$500 and the glory of being the designer of the government building were very attractive. The architect whose plan was accepted was Stephen Hallet of Philadelphia, a Frenchman. But he was deprived of the honor by a curious accident. Jonathan Trumbull, the celebrated artist, had a friend, Dr. William Thornton, of Philadelphia, whose hobby was that of amateur drafting and who had won some renown as a designer of the Philadelphia library. Trumbull suggested to Thornton that he submit a design for the Capitol and send it to the President. Washington preferred Thornton's plan to Hallet's, and although the latter and his friends stirred up considerable of a row over the matter, the doctor's plan was finally accepted.

The design by Doctor Thornton called for a domed rotunda, a portico and two wings. But funds were so scarce when the young government set out to build the Capitol, it was decided to erect only the north wing at first. It was this wing which was compfeted in 1800 and into which library were moved. "The Oven," a his affairs of state,

cient to accommodate three hundred persons each; a lobby or anteroom to the latter; a senate room of 1200 square feet area; an ante-chamber; 12 rooms of 600 square feet each for committee rooms and clerks' offices. It will be a recommendation of any plan if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the present with the appearance of a complete whole, and be canable of admitting the additional parts in future, if they shall be wanted. Drawings will be expected of the ground plots, elevations of each front, and sections through the building in such directions as may be necessary to explain build the charred remnants of the government buildings. But a few weeks later. Madison called congress

in special session, and as a result of

its action the rebuilding of the Canitol began. By 1843, however, it was discovered small for the needs of the government, and congress passed a resolution providing for the enlargement of the building by the addition of a wing on the south side. Nothing was done about the matter until 1850, when Jefferson Davis, then a senator from Mississippi, requested an architect named Robert Mills to submit plans for the enlargement of the Capitol. Mills' specifications called for new wings on the north and south and a dome in the center of the original building. Davis succeeded in getting through the senate an appropriation of \$100,000 for each wing, but the house reduced it to \$50,000 for each and arranged for competitive bidding in the planning. The plans submitted by T. U. Walter of Philadelphia, which were especially favored by President Millard Fillmore, were final-

It took more than six years for the completion of the work, and during that time it was discovered that the original appropriation of \$50,000 for each wing would be decidedly insufficient. In fact, the total cost was something over \$8,000,000. The new house wing was occupied for the first time December 16, 1857, but the senate did not move into its wing until January 4, 1859. Now, after seventy years, a new wing is to be added to the Capitol to give Brother Johnathan, the lusty young giant among nations, congress, the Supreme court and the plenty of room in which to carry on

ly selected.

## Sold

A "swell-head" went to a fashionable artist to have his portrait painted. The fee was pretty stiff, and the likeness too true to be flattering. Not well pleased, the sitter demurred at

"Well, you need not pay for it unless you want it," said the artist. "Then you'll have it on your hands. "As easily as I can paint a tail on dry. Another very good way is to put it," said the artist, in a tone which the ferns, when first gathered, bebrought out the checkbook like a tween two clean sheets of blotting pagraph.

## To Preserve Ferns

There are at least two very satisferns. One is to dip the ferns as soon gas" into illuminating gas is the sugas gathered in perfectly limpid gum gestion of a prominent American gas water. This should be done carefully. expert, with a view to lessening the How can you sell it if I refuse to have After allowing them to drain for two or three minutes, arrange in a vase to dental deaths by gas poisoning.

- Pittsburgh Chronicle - Tele- per. Lay between boards and press

The introduction of a small quanactory ways to preserve maidenhair tity of a recently discovered "sneeze gestion of a prominent American gas large number of suicides and acci-

"OLD

the national cor Edward L. Voder

Cutt planting out mo by 100 per cent thrive in such clo ommended our pl tiful in the fall But the tree v grows slowly, and

more favorable never done, and t "I believe I'll gum," I said to N amount to anyth

overshadowed an

sweet gum, trying

light, grew crook

talked for a time

Plans Sta



planning to star a report. It is sa with the trials in their efforts t from an elderly

and besides it all out of shape when I made the "Oh, don't cut the same as if ings. Even a b leaves almost be or a poplar sc dead branches a to her. "It will you know how

Beside, I don't k it cut down." I dismissed the growing on, lear tried to push it year or two later ject again.

"I suppose it anything there "but I can't bea If you must do gone somewhere She doesn't g am with her, a never think abou the wrong time