

Beggars Can Choose

THE STORY

Renewing a childhood attachment, Ernestine Briceland, of a wealthy family, is attracted by Will Todd, newspaper artist, son of a carpenter. Ernestine's sister, Lillian, knowing her father would disapprove, urges her to end the affair, but Ernestine refuses. They make a runaway marriage. Briceland is furious, but helpless, Ernestine is of age. Loring Hamilton, lawyer, wins Lillian's consent to be his wife. Will and Ernestine begin their married life in a single room in a humble neighborhood. John Poole, Will's best friend, gives a birthday party for Ernestine at Ruby Pastano's resort. Pastano irritates Ernestine by criticizing Will for bringing her to such a place. Conscious of approaching motherhood, Ernestine opens a savings account. Will's father dies suddenly. Lillian and Loring are married. Will's mother dies immediately after the birth of Ernestine's baby.

CHAPTER VII—Continued

"What has friendship got to do with business?" Loring asked, and his own face flushed with resentment. "I tell you I've got to make new contacts if you're to bring a different kind of clientele into the office. Besides, I didn't disapprove of Will knowing him. It was only his taking you to that dive. Do you think I would mix Lillian up with that crowd?"

"I can't see any great difference," retorted Ernestine. "Lillian isn't a baby. She's your wife, anyhow. Besides, the Pastanos are all right—all of them. I know them well, and the two girls are as fine as any I have met. There's not a month passes that we don't visit them, or they don't call. Mr. Pastano admires Will. He once hurt my feelings, and he's been making it up ever since. We've been friends without asking about his political activities or how he makes his money."

"It's all very well for you to take an attitude with me," declared Loring. "But I've come home with the determination to make money—and a lot of it. Chicago is rich. I may as well take some of it as others. And if an acquaintance with a powerful man like Pastano falls to my luck, I'll pursue it. Will would want me to."

"Will would," admitted Ernestine, but her looks were cold. "You've changed, Loring. You used not to be—ambitious."

"I've acquired a new sense of values," he admitted. "Of course I'm not saying at all that a man should stick at nothing to make money. That's a mistake, and a good one, anyhow. But I've been around—I saw one thing everywhere. It is the passion for the possession of money—as much as a man can lay hands on."

"Don't be silly, Loring," said his wife mildly. "Look how happy Ernestine is, and she's as broke as broke." "I am happy," declared Ernestine. "Yes," admitted Loring, "but that is because your capacity for happiness is great. Your pleasure in your marriage and your child wouldn't be spoiled at all by more comforts."

"I don't want anything changed." "Not now—not at this moment. But if you'll be honest with yourself, you'll find that one reason for your contentment is your great expectations for the future. You feel that your condition is only temporary. Come now, Ernestine—don't you see? You are confident that there will be money for you and Will, when Peter grows older, and Will's work develops into more importance. Being poor can be a game if it's only an interlude. But if you had to look forward to nothing else—"

"The truth of his logic hurt Ernestine unbearably. "I don't care whether Will ever makes money or not," she declared passionately, almost in tears. "You think you don't," said Loring inexorably. "But Will wouldn't say that. Every man wants money—every woman wants her man to have it. It's a symbol of power. If it doesn't get it he'll feel that he's failed your confidence in him."

Ernestine found herself trembling. Lillian picked the baby up and dandled him and spoke quietly to Loring. "You are disturbing Ernestine and it isn't a bit nice of you. All this shouting makes me wonder if you doubt your own ability."

She took the baby and put him in his mother's arms. Loring apologized. "It's a bad habit I have—arranging my own thought in an argument. It doesn't mean a thing—sophistry pure and simple. I know you are sincere, Ernestine. Don't pay any attention to me."

The talk fell into safer lines, but Ernestine was no longer happy. Loring got out his car, and with Lillian and Ernestine in the back seat with the sleeping baby, he drove to her home. They left her now as they had left her in Erie street, disrupted, unhappy and at odds with Will.

She was awake when Will came in, and she fixed a light supper for him and told him all that Loring had said, with some small editing.

"He's a capable lawyer, I suppose," Will said. "And if Ruby wants to give him work to do, and Loring wants to do it, what's the difference? He's not the only lawyer that would like to get his fingers into Pastano's pie. But anyhow, I've got something to tell you. Underwood's going to New York, and Tucker's to be head of the art room."

Margaret Weymouth Jackson

WNU Service
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Ernestine felt a cruel shock of disappointment. She knew Will had expected this—had hoped for the job himself.

"But Tucker's so young," she protested.

"It isn't that—he's capable. I'm glad he got it," said Will.

Ernestine thought of what this job might have meant. The pay was nearly double. They could have rented this house and, with the rent and the increase, moved into an apartment in Ravenswood.

"Oh," she cried to Will, agitated at her own mental processes. "It's so hard not to consider money. Not to want it! Not to care! I don't want to be greedy and grabby. I don't want to crave success. But I am—I do. Isn't it horrible?"

He looked at her with some humor. "You aren't greedy and grabby, sweetheart. And as for success, there's a legitimate way to want that—not for the money but for the work. I don't think this has any effect on my future. It's really an executive position, and I'm a solitary worker. I'd be no good at bossing. It's an editorial job, and Tommy has an editorial slant on things. He's fitted for it."

A few days later he came home with a shaming face.

"I'm to be Poole's assistant," he said. "Do you realize what this means to me? It's worth ten thousand in cash—to work under him. If a person went to him and offered a hundred dollars a lesson, he wouldn't teach him to draw, but would curse him out of the office. And he'll teach me, and I'll be paid for it. It means no more night work. Ten till six. I do detail in the art room until Mr. Poole comes in and then I work for him all afternoon. He does a copy for a New York syndicate every day, and there's always work to plan ahead and sketches to lay out. He's been boozing a lot lately, and I think McDermott feels that if he has somebody to help him he'll keep ahead and not run so close to publication. Willston didn't want to send me in there—but Poole insisted on me."

Ernestine sighed with happiness and added, as an afterthought, "It means another five-dollar raise—maybe more later."

He was so thrilled and excited that Ernestine commanded her heart to yield its disappointment over Tommy's job. But she could not see any real future for Will in losing himself in the great man's shadow.

"I don't want mamma to know," Ernestine said. "I'm afraid she won't go to Europe. Besides, you know what a fuss there'll be."

"Then don't tell her," said Will in his simplicity. "It isn't really any one else's business, is it?"

Ernestine sighed. "You don't know how they'll take it. Of course it's their business—they'll have enough to say. And I feel embarrassed with mamma. She'll wonder why I didn't tell her."

Will kissed her cheerfully and went away to his beloved job. He was radiantly happy and his happiness seemed to affect her inversely. Every day was an adventure to him.

"Tommy gives me plenty to do," he admitted one evening. "Tommy's a good boss. He keeps us all humming, and gives every fellow the kind of job he can do best. But it's the work for Mr. Poole that makes up for any chores. Ernestine, I tell you he is a great man. He comes in there—sometimes he doesn't know whether he's eaten or not, but as soon as he gets in that little office, which fits around him like a glove about his hand, he begins to function—the way his mind works is always a surprise. What's the matter, honey?—you're not eating."

Ernestine leaned on her hand and her eyes filled with tears.

"I hate to have mamma go away now," she said.

Will's methods were infantile.

"Then tell her. You know she'd stay in a minute."

"Go on talking about the office, please—so I can think."

Will laughed. He took a half-dollar from his pocket and spun it on the kitchen tablecloth.

"I won't be fifty cents, shooting craps at the office," he said. "We can go to the movies."

Ernestine plucked the fifty-cent piece from his fingers, and he made a pretense at regaining it.

Takes Much Water to Supply World's Cities

Have you any idea how much water the average city dweller uses daily? Take London, with its gigantic population. Here the authorities have to supply an area of 558 square miles, and give the 7,000,000 people the water they need. Would you have imagined that each of these demands no less than 39 gallons every day? Yes, that is only the average supply per head per day. In the dry, hot weather the amount required for each person becomes 40 gallons, or more than a barrel of water per day for each man, woman, and child. London is not the thirstiest town. Scotland consumes more water than England. In Glasgow and Edinburgh, for instance, the average consumption per head is not 36, but 37 gallons; and in Helensburgh, in Dumbartonshire, he longs the distinction of being the most thirsty town in the whole of the British isles. Here they take 81.7 gallons per head. One reason given for Scotland's large consumption is that the water supply is much better than in England.

"Now my thinking process is entirely disrupted," she told him. "I thought Mr. Willston was going to fire the next person he caught shooting craps in office hours."

"I don't believe he'll do it," said Will comfortably, and Ernestine did not believe it either. The men were always matching pennies or rolling dice or making up pools.

Will pushed back his chair, came around and cupped Ernestine's face in his hands, kissed her cheeks and lips and pressed her eyelashes down hard with his caresses.

"Don't be blue, honey—don't worry," he bade her cheerfully. "You're the prettiest, sweetest woman in the world. It's natural for us to have a family. You're not going to be unhappy about the new baby, are you, Ernestine? It's the way of love."

"I know," she said. She drew him down and kissed him. But her face was strangely sad. "Nothing can make me unhappy, Will, as long as we love each other. I get hurt because we go for weeks without seeing my family—I seem to be drifting away from them. Mamma and Lillian are always so busy, and papa is in New York. And I get proud and avoid them on my part. But as long as we have our love for each other—this oneness—it's the best thing in life—what can we lack?"

He picked her up, sat down in his mother's little rocker, cradled her, sang silly songs in her ear and tensed her. But after a little while he was talking about the office again, and she was resting against him, entirely inattentive, her thought on her own affairs.

CHAPTER VIII

Will and Loring

Loring succeeded in securing for Ruby Pastano the deed and title to the old LeQuinne place in the restricted colony at Langley lake. Ernestine was filled with indignation that he should do such a thing.

"Mamma won't like it at all," she told Lillian. "LeQuinne's land runs right down to ours with nothing but Stone creek between the two places. You know how it will be with the Greeks there. The house will simply be bursting with visitors all summer. They will have speed boats, and there will be children in the water from morning till night."

"But I thought you liked them," protested Lillian. "You are friends of theirs. Mrs. Pastano is so happy about it. I thought you would be delighted, and so did Lorraine. In fact he counted on your help in calming mamma if she objected."

Ernestine shook her head.

"He can do his own calming. It's plain to me that Loring's ideas differ from ours. Will and Ruby Pastano are real friends, yet Will would never have thought of selling that place to Ruby. He fits into his own place in Chicago, but he won't fit in there. The people—the Hendersons and the Mayces and the O'Tooles won't be kind to them. They'll not belong to the country club, nor be in the tournaments. I suppose it's not my place to worry about it, only I am thinking of mamma."

"Mamma won't go there after this summer, or next. Didn't you know, darling, that this stone-merger thing is going to make papa rich? You know, papa owns altogether nearly seven quarries in Indiana where some of the best limestone is cut, and then he has proxies for the Langley quarries. For the last year he and Lorraine have been buying options and small interests in other quarries. Now they have made a merger. The quarries are worth at their present rating five or six million dollars altogether, but the merger will be worth twenty-five million. Don't you see what it means?"

Ernestine stared at her. "Papa—worth millions?"

Lillian nodded with complacent pride. "Yes, and Loring is getting some of the stock. He is to be counsel for the merger, and he has a holding. You don't need to worry about mamma at Langley lake. I'm going down to open Lake Haven next week. Can't you come with me, instead of waiting for Will's vacation?"

"I don't like to leave Will alone in Chicago, in the heat—" said Ernestine.

"But I am leaving Loring. Are you well, Ernestine?"

"My feet bother me," Ernestine admitted. "I asked Doctor Grey about it, but he didn't say much. He's put me on a diet. I'll be all right."

"I think you ought to stay at Langley lake all summer."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

ARTICLE XVIII

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the provisions of article XVIII of the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

That section one of article nine is hereby amended to read as follows:

"All taxes shall be levied upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but, in the case of inheritance taxes, donations as to subjects of inheritance taxes, exemptions from taxation public property used for public purposes, places of religious worship, or corporate profit, institutions of purely public character, and property owned, owned, occupied and used by any branch, post office, or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

JAMES A. WALKER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE XIX

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the provisions of article XIX of the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

That section eight of article seven, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be amended to read as follows:

Section 8. No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount, to any person, except the officers or employees of the company, clerical and blind persons."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

JAMES A. WALKER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE XX

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the provisions of article XX of the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

That section eight of article eight, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 8. Every citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

1. He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

2. He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a citizen, in the State six months), immediately preceding the election.

3. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

JAMES A. WALKER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE XXI

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the provisions of article XXI of the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

That article nine be amended by adding thereto the following section:

Section 10. In addition to the purposes stated in article nine, section four of this Constitution the State may be authorized by law to issue and to issue bonds, to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, for the payment of compensation to certain persons from this State who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the war between the United States and Spain, between the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, or who served in the United States Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the World War, between the sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and the eleventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

JAMES A. WALKER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE XXII

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the provisions of article XXII of the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

That article nine be amended by adding thereto the following section:

Section 11. In addition to the purposes stated in article nine, section four of this Constitution the State may be authorized by law to issue and to issue bonds, to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, for the payment of compensation to certain persons from this State who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the war between the United States and Spain, between the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, or who served in the United States Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the World War, between the sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and the eleventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6.

JAMES A. WALKER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE XXIII

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the provisions of article XXIII of the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

That article nine be amended by adding thereto the following section:

Section 12. In addition to the purposes stated in article nine, section four of this Constitution the State may be authorized by law to issue and to issue bonds, to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, for the payment of compensation to certain persons from this State who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the war between the United States and Spain, between the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, or who served in the United States Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the World War, between the sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and the eleventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 7.

JAMES A. WALKER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

RURAL AND URBAN CONFLICT

By DR. GLENN FRANK, President Wisconsin University.

WE WANT unity in the world. It is impossible for individuals, communities, states and nations to enjoy a permanently and progressively great existence unless the world that holds them achieves a good measure of unity of aim and activity. The fact is that the United States are not united. There are two Americas within our borders—an America that takes its cue from the city and an America that takes its cue from the country. And the America that takes its cue from the city has consistently gained ground on the America that takes its cue from the country.

The man of the boulevard and the man of the furrow are fighting for control of the American future. The trail of these antagonistic Americas can be followed in the national assemblies of our churches, where liberalisms fights literalism, and in the national conventions of our political parties, where, by and large, city men stick with city men and country men stick with country men, despite the powerful pressure for party regularity.

The conflict between rural America and urban America has up to date expressed itself politically in such issues as prohibition, religious regularity, radicalism, and the like, with sporadic forays into the field of farm relief.

By and large the split on these issues has been a city-country split. And those are the issues that are all too often deciding both state and national elections.

I do not believe the American people will tolerate the increasing sterility of American politics. I say very little can be done by politicians to settle the issues which today dominate our politics. They are matters of social adjustment between the dying and the dawning of a social order.

LIBRARY'S AID IN EDUCATION

By JOHN D. WILLARD, Education Research Associate.

Fifteen million people have moved from country to city in the last ten years, and during the same time 9,000,000 people have moved from city to country, presumably because of dissatisfaction with conditions or opportunities. The solution of the economic and social problems which result from this shifting of population can only be found in successful widespread education. Public libraries are the greatest single agency of adult education in urban America.

I would urge librarians to keep vital contact with the parental education movement, one of the most stimulating forces of the day. No other movement cuts across every condition of life, every race, every creed, with a single compelling motive, as does this parental education movement. It is making tremendous progress and is worthy of every assistance that can be given.

HANDICAPS ON CIVIC PROGRESS

By W. B. WEISENBURGER, President St. Louis C. C.

One of our greatest problems is that of keeping civic interest at a high pitch when modern conditions militate against it. We are probably being "golfed" out of more civic progress than ever before. Interest lies in handicaps, pars and birdies, but not one whit in population figures. As people grow older, they become more selfish and uninterested. They are inclined to give more money but less of themselves to public enterprise.

Then, too, civic devotion becomes less localized in the large centers where the so-called leading citizen lives in the suburbs and sponges his civic necessities as well as his business environment off the major center, without special allegiance to either place.

The passing of control of business from the individual to the "chain" is a big factor in the diminution of civic spirit. Some groups have already taken steps to localize their efforts.

TO COPE WITH CRIME PROBLEM

By NEWTON D. BAKER, Former Secretary of War.

Shorter sentences for the less hardened offenders I think would help in the solution of the crime problem. This solution would be far more adequate, except for extreme anti-social criminals, than to sentence a prisoner to ten years and have him paroled in two because of crowded prison conditions, and not because of any reformation. Paroles are effective if administered properly, but often they are not.

Sentences should be about one-fifth as long as they are now, but when a prisoner is sent up he should stay there until his term is out. I am not sure but what the system observed in Soviet Russia of sentencing to ten years as a maximum, except in the extreme anti-social cases, is not right.

NEED FOR MENTAL HYGIENE

By DR. SHIRLEY W. WYNNE, New York Health Commissioner.

Public opinion is the greatest potential force in the world. Public opinion, when it is focused, exerts a power which cannot be denied. It is more powerful than armaments. It is stronger than the strongest nations.

As yet public opinion has no organized method of expression. What it accomplishes it accomplishes indirectly. But at least it is learning what it wants, and sooner or later it will discover and make use of methods best adapted to make its wants known.

OLDER WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

By MARY V. ROBINSON, U. S. Department of Labor.

The tendency of modern employers to mark a woman as too old at twenty-nine is to be decried.

Whether or not a woman is justified in lying about her age in order to get through the employment gate and secure the necessary work and wherewithal to hold body and soul together may be a knotty ethical question, but such conduct by some women is claimed to be a necessity.

Is not America in this machine age, with its mania for speed, youth and money, losing sight not only of the human needs but of the actual dollar-and-cents value of the experience and reliability of the mature worker?



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Concertina's Centenary

The concertina celebrated its centenary last year. It was invented and patented by Charles—afterward Sir Charles—Wheatstone in 1829. He must have been a wonderful man, for his inventions seem to have been legion. Sir Charles invented for example, the stereoscope, by which the appearance of solidity is obtained through the mental combination of two pictures, and the polar clock, which made it possible to tell the time by the light from the sky although the sun might be invisible. It was he who made the electric telegraph available for the public transmission of messages. And in between his scientific studies he sandwiched the invention of our little musical friend the concertina.

Boosting Stamps Wanted

Posting stamps bearing attractive pictures of Britain which would attract tourists has been proposed to the postmaster general. Scenes of landscapes, flowers and animals would be used. One enthusiast says that the pictures would also brighten stamp albums throughout the world.

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