

If coffee disagrees drink Postum

There's a Reason

BE PRETTY! TURN GRAY HAIR DARK

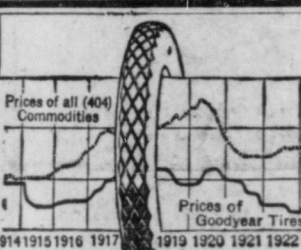
Try Grandmother's Old Favorite Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowdays, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, at a small cost.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy and attractive.

Much Pine Marketed.

Of native trees, the white pine is one of the most valuable, says the American Tree association. It is a tall, straight tree that grows to a height of 100 to 150 feet. It made fine lumber and was one of the first to be exhausted.



THIS chart demonstrates that you get more quality for less money when you buy Goodyear Tires. Goodyears sell today for 37% less than in 1920; 30% less than in 1914. And their quality has been steadily improved; their superiority is beyond question. This is a good time to buy Goodyears.

As Goodyear Service Station Dealers we sell and recommend the new Goodyear Cord with the beveled All-Weather Tread and back them up with standard Goodyear Service

Shanahan-Conroy Auto Co. Elberon Service Station Lea Hardware Co.

GOOD YEAR

CRYSTAL

Tonight Only— "ON THE HIGH SEAS"

A Paramount super-production, featuring

Jack Holt and Dorothy Dalton

Facing death in an open boat on the storm swept Pacific—a pampered society belle and two brutal stokers.

Added Attraction

The second episode of the serial "The Eagle's Talons"

No picture ever shown on the Crystal screen that will offend any member of the family.

10c-25c

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

By REV. P. R. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 9

JOHN MARK

LESSON TEXT—Mark 14:51-52; Acts 12:12; 25-26; Acts 15:36-40; II Tim. 4:11.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."—Eccles. 9:10.

PRIMARY TOPIC—John Mark, One of Paul's Helpers.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Man Who Failed and Tried Again.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Warning and Encouragement From the Life of Mark.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Mark's Contribution to Christianity.

I. Mark's Home Life (Acts 12:12). He had the wholesome influence of a Christian home, for his mother was a godly woman. There is no heritage to be compared to that of a godly home. Nothing has such a far-reaching influence upon the life of a young man as the memory of a praying mother. Even when it was so perilous to be known as a follower of Jesus, she was not afraid to have a prayer meeting in her home.

II. Mark With Jesus in Gethsemane (Mark 14:51, 52).

At the sight of the Roman guard, the disciples "all forsook Him and fled." This timid lad still followed the Lord till laid hold on by the young men. He then fled, leaving behind him his linen garment. This Gethsemane experience doubtless had a decided effect upon his life.

III. Mark a Servant of Paul and Barnabas (Acts 12:25-13:5).

Mark was with the company when Peter told of his wonderful release from prison. This, doubtless, made a great impression upon him and was the beginning of his desire to accompany the missionaries of the cross. He was not a missionary on the same footing as Paul and Barnabas, but an attendant upon them to look after their needs.

IV. Mark Deserting Paul and Barnabas (Acts 13:13).

We are not told the cause of this desertion. Three conjectures, one or all of which had a bearing upon his action, are offered.

1. Homesickness. His home was of easy circumstances if not wealthy. As they were carrying the gospel into the rough, mountainous country, occupied by rough, half-civilized people, the meekness of this young servant was tried. We ought not to condemn him too readily, for we know how trying it is to leave home when struggling against the rough world. While sympathizing with him, we must remember that duty is stronger than the tender ties of life. The time comes when the soldier must spurn the ties which bind him to father, mother, wife and children, in response to the call of duty. The missionary must turn his back upon home, native land, and friends in his devotion to his Lord.

2. Disbelief in Foreign Missions. There was a common prejudice among the Jews against taking the gospel to the Gentiles. When he saw that these missionaries were going to the "regions beyond," his prejudice may have caused him to turn back.

3. Cowardice. The dangers before them were not imaginary but real. The missionary today faces awful dangers: climate, wild beasts, deadly serpents and insects, and savage and cannibalistic men. However, fear is no excuse for cowardice because we are linked to the Almighty by faith; there is nothing in heaven or on earth that can harm us. Courage is required of those who would do the Lord's work.

V. Mark With Peter in Babylon (I Pet. 5:13).

Some years after Mark's desertion, when Paul and Barnabas were arranging for a second evangelistic tour, they had a sharp dispute over the question of taking Mark with them. Paul would not consent to Mark's accompanying them, so "he departed asunder one from the other." Mark went with his uncle. By this time he must have been cured of his cowardice for we see him associated with Peter in Babylon.

VI. Mark Honored by Paul (II Tim. 4:11).

Paul is now an old man in prison. Mark is a middle-aged man associated with Timothy at Ephesus. Mark had proved himself, for Paul gives the pleasing testimony that "he is profitable unto me for the ministry." Mark is an example of one who made good in spite of his early backsliding.

Heroism.

The world's battlefields have been in the heart chiefly; more heroism has been displayed in the household and the closet than on the most memorable battlefields of history.—H. W. Beecher.

You Must Be Calm.

The language of excitement is at best but picturesque merely. You must be calm before you can utter oracles.—Thoreau.

Little People.

I love these little people and it is not a slight thing, when they, who are so fresh from God, love us.—Dickens.

Greatness and Truth.

If any man seeks for greatness, let him forget greatness and ask for truth, and he will find both.—Horace Mann.

Soil Survey of Adams County

Soils.

The soils of Adams county are derived from glacial material deposited by the late Wisconsin ice sheet. This drift, consisting of an unsorted mixture of silt, sand, clay, and gravel, varies in depth from 10 to 100 feet or more. To an average depth of 24 to 30 inches the material is weathered and in general is composed of a silty clay loam to silty clay; at 3 to 4 feet the material is more friable and only slightly weathered. The till is highly calcareous below the weathered layer.

The thickness of the silty covering varies somewhat with the character of the surface, the undulating to rolling uplands having the thinnest deposit and the level to very gently undulating areas the thickest.

Niagara limestone of the Upper Silurian age underlies the glacial deposits throughout the county. In the valleys of the Wabash and St. Marys Rivers this limestone occurs at shallow depths and in places is covered by only a few inches of soil. Limestone quarries have at various times been operated along these streams, particularly at Decatur and Linn Grove.

The soils of Adams county were developed under a heavy rainfall. The term heavy rainfall, when used in connection with soil description, does not signify an exceedingly large quantity as measured in inches, but refers to a quantity that is sufficient to maintain the loss by evaporation from the soil and by run-off, and in addition to maintain a downward movement of surplus moisture through the soil and to an indefinite depth into the material below the soil during the greater part of the year. In Indiana an annual rainfall of about 20 inches is required to accomplish this, and the more the rainfall exceeds this quantity, the more thorough will be the effect of the percolating moisture on the soil.

Soils that have been subjected to these conditions long enough to have changed their original soil material, both chemically and physically, to such an extent that its original characteristics have disappeared or have become very much subordinated to more recently developed characteristics, may be designated humid soils that have reached a stage of maturity in soil development.

The dominant soil of Adams county has been developed from the glacial till through the process of weathering under conditions of good natural drainage. The soil water passes through the soil at a moderate rate as long as there is a surplus; and the water does not become stagnant so as to produce a water-logged condition, or if it becomes stagnant it remains so for only a short period.

A 3-foot section of this dominant soil, as it occurs in virgin forest areas, includes five layers or horizons. The surface layer consists of an inch or two of silty material, and is covered by a layer of leaves, leaf mold, and forest debris in various stages of decomposition. The second layer is composed of light, yellowish-brown heavy silty material, which is somewhat heavier in texture than the thin surface layer, and in places it has a coarse granular or nut structure. It becomes heavier with depth and grades at about 7 inches into the third horizon. This is a yellowish-brown to brownish-yellow silty clay loam, with a more pronounced nut structure than in the second layer, and extends to a depth of about 15 inches, rather firm, compact, but not hard, silty loam to silty clay, extending to a depth of about 2 feet. This grades downward in a few inches to the unchanged or slightly changed parent material, which consists of glacial drift containing a very high percentage of lime carbonate. The soil, however, consisting of the first four layers, has no lime carbonate, or at least not enough to cause effervescence with hydrochloric acid. The absence of carbonate in the true soil horizons, the differentiation of the soil section into horizons, and the structure of the upper horizons are the three most important characteristics that make the soil differ from the material from which it has been derived.

The soil of this character is mapped in Adams county as the Miami silty clay loam. Under cultivation the first two layers become mixed and lose their identity. Accordingly, the more detailed description of this soil type in subsequent pages of this report differs slightly from the outline given above, because in that place the soil is described as it occurs under ordinary field conditions.

One important soil in this county, derived from the same glacial material, appears to represent a stage

past maturity in soil development. It seems probable that up to a certain stage in development, which may be designated as maturity, this soil did not differ essentially from the mature soil described above. Owing to the flat or nearly flat surface under which it developed, however, one phase of its development was more rapid. In the mature soil the first two layers are light in texture when compared with the third and fourth layers, and the fourth is the heaviest of all. This is due primarily to the process known as eluviation, by which the finer particles of the soil in the upper layers are removed by percolating waters and transferred to the deeper parts. The surface layers become eluviated and the deeper layers illuviated. This process operates more rapidly on flat surfaces, it seems, than on rolling surfaces. Within the time, therefore, during which soils that have good surface drainage have developed a moderate degree of eluviation—have attained what we may call a mature stage of development—soils originally the same kind and developed from exactly the same materials but developed on a flat or nearly flat surface will have reached a much more advanced stage in eluviation. The surface horizons will have become relatively lighter in texture and the subsoil layer or layers relatively heavier. As the subsoil becomes increasingly heavy the percolation of moisture is retarded by the increasing closeness of the subsoil, causing a water-logging of a horizon of several inches immediately above it. The excess water fills the soil pores and the air is prevented from entering. The supply of oxygen is too low to oxidize the organic matter carried into the soil by the percolating water, and the soil itself is robbed of the oxygen it had absorbed during the early stages of its development, so it becomes deoxidized and assumes a gray color. The color in itself is not important, but it indicates the lack of thateration so essential to a productive soil. Since this result is brought about by the process of eluviation—the same process that operates during the development of the soil from youth to maturity—but presents characteristics that are a natural result of this process continued for a longer time, we seem to be justified in concluding that, since the difference between the two stages is one of degree of development of the same features, the one developed farthest is the oldest. The Crosby silty clay loam appears to be a soil whose characteristics are those of old age or of an advanced stage in soil development.

Two important soils in Adams county have developed under conditions entirely different from those under which Miami soils are developed. The Miami soils have had good natural drainage from the beginning of their development. The Crosby soils seem to have been rather well drained or at least better drained during their early stage of development than at the present. The Clyde and Brookston soils, however, have been developed under excessive moisture from the beginning. The Clyde soils were developed under conditions of permanent saturation or saturation during the greater part of the year, while the Brookston soils were developed under conditions of moisture intermediate between those of the Clyde and the Crosby.

The Clyde soils are black or very dark gray, owing to the presence of a high percentage of partly decomposed organic matter derived largely from grass roots. The subsoil is gray or bluish-gray, unoxidized glacial material.

The Brookston soils are dark gray in color in the surface soil and mottled brown and gray or bluish in the subsoil. The brown spots in the subsoil are in places where oxidation has taken place. The Brookston soils are developed mainly under a forest cover, flood plains or overflow land along the St. Marys and Wabash rivers are classed in the Genesee series. The soils are brown to grayish brown and are subject to annual or occasional overflows. The silty clay loam and silt loam types of this series are mapped in Adams county.

The areas mapped as Muck and Peat contain deposits of remains of plants in varying stages of decomposition. These deposits have accumulated to considerable depths in various parts of the county.

FIGURES LIE SOMETIMES

Conference Called To Keep Statistics From Lying

By HENRY WOOD (United Press Service) Geneva, Sept. 5.—For the purpose of keeping statistics from lying, so much in the future as they have in the past, the International Labor Bureau has summoned an international conference of statistics to be held at Geneva October 29.

Some sixty odd nations, constitut

ing virtually every nation in the world that is sufficiently advanced in its systems of administration as to keep statistics, are expected to have delegations present.

The fundamental purpose of the conference is to arrive at a common basis of labor statistics for all countries. The International labor bureau has found that this is necessary if there is ever to be established any effective basis for a scientific international study of labor and social problems.

BUILDING STADIUM

Contractors Rushing Work On Indiana University's New Structure

Bloomington, Sept. 5.—Contractors are pushing work on the new \$250,000 Indiana University Stadium. Several sections of seats have been poured and about half of the cement moulds have been placed.

Moulds for the south section of the stadium are now being constructed. After the concrete for that section has been poured, the workmen will finish the dressing rooms, locker rooms and club rooms.

The contracts for the stadium calls for its completion on Oct. 10 and unless there is some unforeseen delay in the work, the indications are, the contractors will have the structure ready to turn over to the University on that date.

The stadium will be dedicated on Oct. 20, with the Indiana-Wisconsin game. Alumni are planning a big homecoming for the dedication.

IF BACK HURTS FLUSH KIDNEYS

Drink Plenty Water and Take Glass of Salts Before Breakfast Occasionally

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which helps to remove the body's urinous waste and stimulate them to their normal activity.

The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drinks of good water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts. Take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in the system so they are no longer a source of irritation, thus often relieving bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to help keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this; also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

TREATMENT OF DR. THATCHER QUICKLY ENDS CONSTIPATION

Test Cases Here Yield New Vegetable Tonic; Gives Quick Relief.

Why do harsh laxatives pain and gripe you? Why do they often leave you more constipated than ever when the drug effect wears off?

It is because so many contain drugs that force, flush and injure the delicate intestines. And in order to tone and strengthen the bowels so that they move naturally, without the treacherous aid of these drugs, Dr. H. S. Thatcher, the celebrated stomach specialist, perfected a purely vegetable tonic that is gentle in ac-

tion, delicious to take and has brought lasting relief to countless numbers of men, women and children.

Dr. Thatcher's Liver and Blood Syrup is more than an overnight relief for constipation. It will cleanse your whole system, strengthen your digestion, tone your liver and bowels, clear up your complexion and send healthier blood coursing through your veins. The cost is only a trifle, and it is sold with the understanding that your money will be promptly returned if for any reason it fails to bring complete satisfaction and relief. Get it in Decatur at the Holthouse Drug Co. and at the leading druggists in every city.

BLANKETS

BUY THEM EARLY WHILE THE ASSORTMENT IS GOOD

Crib Blankets, Pair	\$1.00, \$1.25
Baby Blankets, Each	\$1.25, \$1.48, \$1.89
Bed Blankets, Pair	\$2.98 to \$6.25
Wool Blankets, Pair	\$3.98
Comfortable Blankets, Each	\$4.75
Bath Robe Blankets with cord, Each	\$4.25

REMEMBER IT'S AT

BAUGHMANS

EAST SIDE OF STREET

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For

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The Boy or Girl entering school, college, high school or the grades, should be properly fitted in the line of footwear.

Good sturdy school shoes for hard wear or dress in styles and quality to suit the most particular. Our prices are right, too, you'll agree.

Ladies silk hose, all colors.

Ask about them.

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The birds are getting out their road maps--and the Chalmers Fall Union Suits are in:



When the birds head South John T. Myers Co. men like to head into a wee bit heavier underwear.

Here is a stock made up of headliners!

In Union Suits we suggest Chalmers because no one has been able to suggest anything else so good.

In shirts and drawers we start at \$1 and at this price and up we start something for competition.

Whatever weight you wear—there are no long waits at John T. Myers Co.

Chalmers Union Suits	\$1.00 to \$3.00
Shirts and Drawers	.50c to \$1.00
September Pajamas	\$1.75 to \$3.00
October Hose	.20c to \$1.00
November Soft Hats	\$2.00 to \$5.00

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BETTER CLOTHES FOR LESS MONEY—ALWAYS—
DECATUR INDIANA