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hearts of the millions
of housewives who
use it and know it.

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World's Pure Food Exposition,
Chicago, Ill.,
Paris Exposition, France, March,
1912.



Competition Resented.
"How did you come out in that
poker game?" asked Bronch Bob.
"I won seventy dollars," replied the
traveling man.
"An' the last time you was here you
won twice as much."
"Yes. Why do you ask?"
"Purely for patriotic reasons. Us
Crimson Gulchers has about decided
it's time to git together an' pass some
anti-immigration laws fur local use."

Improving.
Redd—Is he improving in his golf?
Greene—Oh, yes. He can say "fore"
in three languages now.

Soon Tired.
"So Kitty is back from the front?"
"Yes; she couldn't find anybody in-
teresting or romantic to nurse."

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W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 16-1915.

Life Among the Moros



VIEW AT PARANQUE

MRS. LORILLARD SPENCER recently made an extended visit to the Philippines and became intensely interested in the natives and their culture. Writing in the New York Tribune, she says: You say you would like an account of my stay in Jolo, a description of my friends the Moros, and, above all, as my small nephew puts it, "the most exciting thing that happened to you," but unfortunately I am so absorbed by the great issue at stake, the destiny of a nation, held as it were in the hand of the American people, that wonderful as those days were in that little far away island, with its mountains, and fertile valleys, its palms, its silver beaches, lined with coral and shells, its rainbow tinted fish and many colored birds, its wonderful stars and radiant moonlight, I find myself forgetting all else in the great longing to make every citizen of these United States appreciate the privilege which lies in his power—the gift that he may either give or withhold.

Remember, please, that I am speaking of the Moros, not the Filipinos, and in order to understand the great gulf which separates the two you must bear in mind first and last that the Filipinos are Roman Catholics and the Moros Mohammedans, and, of equal importance, the fact that the Filipinos do not want Americans to remain in the islands and the Moros are begging us not to leave them. The Moro hates the Filipino, with good cause, and the Filipino, with good cause, is deadly afraid of the Moro. It is well known that just before I left the islands a paper published as a joke the following: "Suggested, that a Filipino governor be appointed to govern Jolo, his official residence being in Manila"—which is 600 miles away, and quite frankly it would be a very brave man (Filipino) who would try it at closer range. I agree with those whose solution is to keep the province of Mindanao and Sulu for a generation at least and let the Filipino have his longed for independence. He has freedom now if he could appreciate it, but like many other blessings he will not recognize it till it takes flight.

Housekeeping in Jolo. There is one man, however, who always believed that the Moros would respond to kindness. He is Charles H. Brent, Episcopal bishop of the Philippine Islands. He longed to give them a chance of proving that they would not reject a hand held out in helpful kindness. That reminds me of something a man said when I told him before sailing that all I hoped to do was to hold out a hand. His reply was that if I did they would cut it off. All I can say is it was held out and his prophecy did not come true. On the contrary, my experience of the last year has made me realize as never before that love can win where hate spells death.

We started, Deaconess Young and myself, from New York on December 6, reaching Jolo January 28. We stopped there only a day and went on to Zamboanga, where we remained nearly a week collecting furniture and so forth for the only available house we could get in Jolo. It was unfortunately situated in the middle of the town, surrounded by sweatshops and over a pearl exchange, which sounds very pretty and smells very bad. I do not, however, wish to take up your time with details that simply have to do with comfort or discomfort; because, no matter how great the discomfort, it was more than made up for by the wonderful success of the venture. And after all, the discomfort was not so great, for we had ordered our beds, mosquito nets, etc., sent from New York, and were fortunate in finding them waiting for us at the customhouse. That reminds me of my surprise when we were obliged to pay duty on anything made outside of the United States, in spite of the fact that duty had already been collected in the United States.

Were in Real Danger. At first the natives quite ignored us. I mean those we met in the streets of Jolo, for we were not at first allowed to go outside the gates (you know Jolo

is the smallest walled town in the world), as there existed a strong feeling that we were in very grave danger owing to the fact that it had been heralded we had come to proselytize. Some Mohammedans in San Francisco had written to a high dignitary that we might be expected and they hoped every possible obstacle would be put in our way, and as the Moro's idea of an obstacle seldom falls short of death you can see the danger was very real.

The first day we did go out, accompanied by the bishop and an armed escort, we took the precaution to leave a note of instruction with Mr. Ellis, the banker, telling what should be done in case we did not return. Yet we did go out and nothing happened. And after a few weeks both Miss Young and myself went out quite alone. When Miss Katherine Buffum, also a volunteer, joined us, she took charge of our industrial class, which was a great success, and Mrs. Tryon, the trained nurse, started in with a will to assist Mr. Thompson, who had charge of the dispensary, supervised by Col. Charles Lynch. By the way, we were told before I started that we would be lucky if we had three patients during a month. The first 90 days we treated nearly six hundred, many coming from the other side of the island. This pleased us very much, as it meant we had gained the confidence and were getting hold of the mountain people, who are quite different and much more difficult to get at than the natives of Tulay.

To cut a long story short, with the exception of Miss Young's illness and return to the United States after a few months of very real work, during which she and the bishop (he was with us the first few weeks) laid the foundation of that which has been in the providence of God a most wonderful exhibition of what the Golden Rule can accomplish, the work progressed gratifyingly; but even the Golden Rule might have failed if we had not been able to call into play that other rule, without which no real sympathy can be given. I mean—to put yourself in the other man's place, trying to see things as he sees them and not as we think he ought to see them.

She Handed It to Him. "What d'ye think?" said Lucille, the waitress in a New York hashery, as she handed the newspaper man a napkin. "A feller comes in here a while ago and says he's wrote a song and desecrated it to me. And what d'ye think is the title of it? 'Lucille, I Know You're Real.' Sounds like as if there was some suspicion about my finger or complexion. Don't you interpolate it that way?" "I don't know." "Well, I know. So I says to him, 'You needn't to make me the victim of any of your songs.' He says, 'Why, it's just a harmless little ditto.' Then he says he'll have some oxtail soup and some tongue. At that I hands him one. It was an old one, but I just couldn't resist. 'What are you trying to do—make both ends meet?' I asks. 'Aw, be nice,' he says. 'Say something soft.' So I glares at him and says 'custard pie.' And away he goes." "You're a bright one," said the newspaper man. "Say, kid," replied Lucille, "sometimes I'm so bright I'm almost a shine."

'Strategy in Tongue Inspection. Everyone who has ever tried to get a very small child to "put out your tongue" for inspection, or to open her mouth wide, that the suspected tongue might be viewed, knows how hard a matter it is to really see either the condition of the tongue or tonsils, because the baby will not straighten out her tongue or open her mouth wide enough. I have gotten around this difficult by putting a drop of honey or molasses on the tip end of the child's chin, and asking her to lick it off. The process of licking off gives me a good, unhurried view of the straight, extended tongue; it also causes her to open her mouth so wide that I can see her tonsils and the back of her throat. And all this without worrying the baby, for she thinks it is a game—Good Housekeeping Magazine.

LACE FOR THE NECK

NEW STYLES ARE EFFECTIVE IN THE EXTREME.

Aside From This Dainty Touch, All Lace Gowns Are Coming Back in to Favor—Something About the New Costume.

The tight bodice, with the square décolletage in front and elbow sleeves, has been introduced into afternoon and evening frocks, and it has



Model of White Serge Embroidered in Blue Soutache. Blouse of White Tulle Embroidered in Blue.

a touch of fine lace with a blue velvet bow to give softness to the neck. It allows many women a chance to appear their best in the evening, for it lends dignity, whereas the sleeveless bodice with the jeweled shoulder straps or the mist of illusion floating over the upper part of the body was not in keeping with certain figures of characters.

Another pictorial fashion which has been exploited by both Beer and Calot, and therefore will be extensively taken up, is the use of old and new lace frocks. It has been a long time since all-lace gowns were in the first fashion, although they never quite went out. This summer they will be revived with enthusiasm. It is not as strange that they should be introduced in a season of great lace-making depression as we thought when the first report of it came, for all the fabric places were limited this year in Europe, and large and rich houses in which fine materials are stored thought it wise to use what they had, trusting to the future to give them a wider variety of choice.

Splendid old lace flounces are used for skirts, beneath which there are placed finely shaded satin flowers. The revival of real lace has suggested the festooning of draperies on both the skirt and bodice, and flowers of silver gauze are used.

Along with such gowns as Irelandaise and Kitchener and Joffre has come a martial manner among the more versatile women. They walk with shoulders back, instead of a collapsed chest. They step along in a spirited way instead of sliding about. They are clean-cut and well put-together.

It may be that this feature in the new way of dressing will do more to change the figure and the prevailing

BLOUSES MATCH BEIGE SUITS

Garments That Will Readily Be Seen to Have Many Points of Advantage.

To match the beige-colored suits are offered pongee silk blouses built on tailored lines with high, turn-over collar and rolling cuffs. The fronts of such blouses are usually box-plaited and fastened with ivory buttons in ball shape. The excellent point about these models, aside from their matching quality, is that they launder very easily.

To add variety to the line, there are pongee waists trimmed with dyed laces; and still others that are hand embroidered in floss the color of the blouse material. Like many other waists of the period, certain of the models have the convertible collar, acceptable for either cool weather or warm weather wear.

The frilled blouse is back again. It is made of cotton voile, of georgette crepe or of striped flannel marquisette. Its salient feature is the one-side jabot, which is usually edged with lace. When there is a yoke it is apt to show a scalloped edge, sometimes piped with a contrasting color.

A lot of gold and soutache braiding is being tried out on blouses that start out to be plain and then seem to undergo a change and finish by being a semidress model. It is known that Paris is quite mad on the subject of braid trimmings; and this, of course, means an adoption of the same on this side of the Atlantic. American women have never been very particular in connection with daytime at-

idea underlying clothes than anything else. War is in the air and it is, therefore, bound to be reflected in some way in women's apparel. Possibly the reflection will not be in braid and buttons, in khaki coats and leather belts, but in a more upright carriage and less artificiality in a more direct outlook on everything, therefore on the way one dresses.

But leaping from philosophy to detail, there was never such a fashion for patent leather as now. It has been brought out in dark blue, an absolute innovation. Belts, collar and cuffs, hems to street suits, pockets and many other accessories are fashioned of it.

Khaki colored serge and gabardine are in favor, more so than the khaki itself. Short jackets that have huge pockets above and below the belt, fastened over with a pointed flap and a brass button, are made by all the tailors. And as for military buttons, there is no end to them. Many have some kind of insignia on them, though, of course, the proper one, used by the allied armies, is not permitted.

DAINTY MODEL FOR SPRING

Embodies All the Latest Effects That Have Come Into Recent Popularity.

The picture shows one of the daintiest of spring models. Spring weather has brought out the latest productions of the Parisian and "made in America" fashion originators. After a walk in the New York shopping district, one could not help but think that a fashion show in which thousands of dainty manikins were participating was taking place on the avenue. The suit shown is of the favorite fawn-colored cravat cloth with the popular circular skirt. The jacket is three-quarter length pointed on the sides. A fawn-colored suede belt and a slightly standing collar complete the suit.



The tam o' shanter hat is of white corduroy velvet with two tassels on the side. The shoes are laced on the side and a little rosette at the top of the lacing sets off the white kid tops.

tire. It may be, however, that the lure of gold as presented by French artists will prove more tempting this season than in times gone by.

Both shadow and heavy laces enter into the composition of recent blouses. There is nothing startlingly new about this, since laces of these types have been used off and on for many seasons.

When You Buy a Hat.

A millinery expert advises all women to wear a white dress or a white waist when trying on hats. She says: "The color of a dress may so greatly detract from the charm of what would be a becoming hat that the customer at once asserts the hat does not suit, whereas it is often becoming. We often drape a customer's bodice with white before even attempting to place a hat upon her head. It is merely a waste of time and patience to try one color after another for a woman who is wearing an off-color dress."

Normal Waist Line.

Short-waisted arrangements in suit coats and separate coats are not so much in evidence as they were in the midwinter and advance spring showing, the normal waist line being given preference, but occasional models with the high waist line are sponsored by the best designers, and these coats are more becoming to some figures than those of more sharply-defined waist curves.

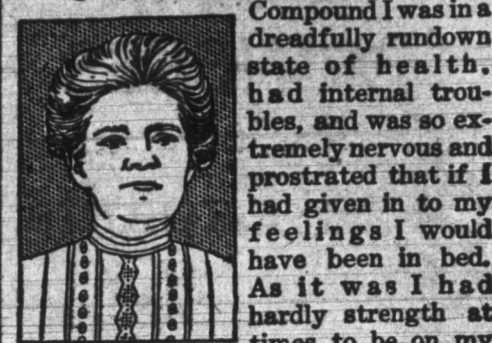
The Side of the Skirt.

At the sides of the skirts the greatest changes have taken place. Gatherings, plaits, circular insets and even pockets are introduced.

WOMAN WOULD NOT GIVE UP

Though Sick and Suffering; At Last Found Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Richmond, Pa.—"When I started taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was in a dreadfully rundown state of health. I had internal troubles, and was so extremely nervous and prostrated that if I had given in to my feelings I would have been in bed. As it was I had hardly strength at times to be on my feet and what I did do was by a great effort. I could not sleep at night and of course felt very bad in the morning, and had a steady headache."



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Women Have Been Telling Women for forty years how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored their health when suffering with female ills. This accounts for the enormous demand for it from coast to coast. If you are troubled with any ailment peculiar to women why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? It will pay you to do so. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



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