

## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Tornadoes Kill Hundreds in Southern States—An Insurgent House Killed the Manufacturers' Sales Tax Provision of the Tax Bill

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SPRING tornadoes that swept across five southern states took a toll of more than three hundred lives and caused property damage that will not be estimated for a long time. Other hundreds of persons were injured and a great many were rendered homeless.

Alabama was the worst sufferer, the deaths in that state reaching a total of at least 246. Thirty-five were killed in Georgia, eighteen in Tennessee and two each in South Carolina and Kentucky. As communications were broken down over wide areas the lists may be enlarged later. To add to the distress a wave of unseasonably cold weather came, and farmers in the regions hardest hit faced the prospect of a planting season without implements live stock or shelter.

The National Guard was called to the relief work in Alabama and tents, cots and blankets were hurriedly distributed to the sufferers, while welfare agencies collected food and clothing. Gov. R. M. Miller formally called on the people of the state to contribute to the relief of those in the storm areas and the Red Cross, of course, was on the job promptly. In Tuscaloosa and Talladega counties it was found necessary to establish militia patrols to prevent looting.

AN INSURGENT house killed the \$800,000,000 general manufacturers' sales tax provisions of the billion dollar tax bill in one of the most spectacular sessions in years.

It marked the revolt of both Democrats and Republicans from party leadership.

The sales tax section was knocked out of the bill by a vote of 223 to 233. Wild cheering by the anti-sales tax forces greeted the announcement.

Having adopted amendments boosting the individual income and estate taxes and having restored "double taxation" on companies with plants abroad—all estimated to yield about \$100,000,000 in revenue in 1933—the house immediately took steps to raise the \$300,000,000 necessary to fill the hole in the bill caused by killing of the sales tax.

In throwing out the sales tax section, the house under lash of insurgent Republicans and Democrats, led by Representative La Guardia (Rep.) of New York, and Representative Doughton (Dem.) of North Carolina, howled over the regular leaders of both parties and overturned the program of its ways and means committee.

As a result of the action of the house in wrecking the tax bill, congress probably will have to adjourn, over the Republican and Democratic national conventions in June, returning in session to complete the legislative program, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic senate leader, said.

Majority leader Henry T. Rainey (Dem., Ill.) said after adjournment: "The house has rejected the Democratic bill and now is compelled to turn to the Republican bill proposed by the treasury in order to balance the budget. It will be necessary to provide for more than \$300,000,000 of revenue to take the place of the sales tax."

MAYOR FRANK MURPHY, of Detroit, announced last Thursday his plans to have the city of Detroit stop paying interest on the \$400,000,000 debts owed by the city. The announcement was made following a long telephone conversation with Senator James Couzens, who was said to have approved the plan.

OVER on the senate side, there had grown a group known as the "ten per centers" who, under the leadership of McKellar of Tennessee, undertook to do things in the way of government economy. This group is already so large that it dominates the senate and on Tuesday that body by a vote of 50 to 29 sent back to the committee on appropriations the \$124,000,000 state, justice, labor and commerce appropriation bill for a mandatory cut of 10 per cent. Chairman Jones of the committee, who opposed the move, said he would take this as a mandate to make similar cuts in all the supply bills. Senator McKellar thought it would result in a saving of at least \$25,000,000 to the government. Appropriations for interest on the public debt or payments to war veterans, which together amounts to more than \$1,000,000,000, alone are to be exempted.

During the debate Senator Blaine of Wisconsin offered an amendment to strike out the entire \$11,000,000 included in the bill for prohibition enforcement. "It is ridiculous," said he, "to take money from the poor in a sales tax and hand it over to prohibition spies, nefarious creatures who go about trying to see that some one does not take a drink. His amendment was voted down without a roll call.

FOES of prohibition in the senate are following the example set by the wets in the house and paying the way to obtain a record vote, and the dry senators say they can have it. On behalf of the wets Senator Tydings of Maryland offered a motion to discharge the judiciary committee from further consideration of resolutions for repeal or amendment of the Eighteenth amendment, and in support of this he presented a petition signed by twenty-four members. Wishing to give others a chance to sign, Mr. Tydings

said he would not press his motion until March 31. Under the senate rules the petition is unnecessary. Senator Watson of Indiana, the Republican leader, signed it with the understanding that this did not commit him to a wet position. The other signers were twelve Republicans and eleven Democrats.

REPRESENTATIVE ROYAL C. JOHNSON of South Dakota, a Republican who used to be a dry, went to the White House the other day to discuss legislative matters with President Hoover, and in the course of their conversation he told the Chief Executive he believed the people had a right to an other vote on the prohibition question. Leaving the conference, Mr. Johnson said to the correspondents that less than 25 per cent of the voters of the country had had an opportunity to register their views on the national wet and dry question. He said that census bureau officials had told him that 20,000,000 Americans had reached voting age since the Eighteenth amendment was adopted.

"In addition," Mr. Johnson said, "there are the 4,000,000 veterans of the World War who did not have a chance to vote on prohibition. The women never have had an opportunity to express their views through the ballot. This is a democracy and the people of this country are entitled to a referendum on prohibition."

The Johnson expression of opinion came at a time when renewed pressure is being brought on the White House by wet Republican leaders to influence President Hoover to agree to the insertion of a wet plank in the Republican platform.

HOPE for the safe return of Colonel Lindbergh's kidnapped baby revived with the entry into the case of H. Wallace Caldwell of Chicago, a real estate man and member of the board of education. He made several hasty trips to Hopewell to confer with the colonel and, while refusing to make public his plans, told the press: "I possessed such information as I believed would be of value, and I turned it over to the family. The situation is extremely critical and I desire to give every possible assistance."

Mr. Caldwell was believed to be acting for the "Secret Six," anti-crime group of Chicago, but this he would not admit. He is a wealthy man and is interested in crime solution in an amateur way, and was thought to have obtained his information concerning the Lindbergh case by chance. The circumstances led to the belief that developments in the matter might be expected in Chicago.

J. W. DULANTY, high commissioner for the Irish Free State in London, notified J. H. Thomas, British secretary for the dominions, that President Eamon de Valera intends to abolish the oath of allegiance to King George, which is taken by members of the Irish parliament, believing the Irish people made this mandatory by their vote at the recent election. Mr. Thomas told parliament he had "grave information" from the Free State, but did not present the details. Instead he went to Buckingham palace and conferred with the king for forty minutes and then joined the cabinet which took up the matter.

Mr. Thomas then returned to the house of commons and announced that the government was determined that the Free State should not abolish the oath of allegiance, and had sent word to Dublin making the British standpoint "clear beyond the possibility of a doubt." He said the same stand was taken regarding the land annuities.

President De Valera had declared he would also abolish the land annuities, which amount to about \$10,150,000 and on which Ireland now owes the British government \$380,000,000. These annuities consist of money advanced by the British government to enable Irish farmers to buy holdings from landlords on a 60 year purchase scheme.

Further trouble for Great Britain came from India where the All-India Moslem conference, representing 70,000 Mohammedans, decided to boycott the round table conference on Indian independence because the demands of the Moslems have not been conceded. The resolution said that if the British failed to settle the communal problem before the end of June the executive board of the Moslem conference will launch a program of "direct action."

A DOLF HITLER wasn't being given much chance in his attempt to win the German Presidency, from Paul von Hindenburg. He was refused the privilege of broadcasting his speeches, and then thirty Nazi newspapers and periodicals were prohibited from publishing because, it was alleged, they were endangering the republic by their attacks on the government. They had printed Hitler's proclamation denouncing the raids made by the Prussian police on 100 Nazi offices. Political feeling in Germany was running high and the course taken by the government was not winning it any more friends.

PEACE prospects in the Orient grew brighter during the week, though there was a chance there would be further fighting before an agreement was reached by Japan and China. Parleys were proceeding quite nicely when Gen. Chiang Kuang-shai, representing the Chinese government, walked out of the conference insulted because the Japanese representative was Gen. Kenkichi Uryeda, his inferior in rank. Instead of Gen. Yoshinori Shirakawa. The interruption was believed to be only temporary and the negotiators, including neutral foreign diplomats, continued hopeful.

However, it was reported that the Japanese, instead of preparing to withdraw from the Shanghai area, were digging new trenches and erecting new barbed-wire entanglements, and there was complaint of the acts of their scouting planes. For their part, the Japanese accused the Chinese of trying to advance into the zone of occupation, and said they were prepared to take strong measures to prevent this.

The revolt in the new Manchurian state was growing daily in strength and there were many fights between Japanese troops and the Chinese whom they call bandits. The latter are under command of Tsing Hai, war lord of Kirin province on the Soviet border, who captured the city of Fu Yu.

THAT the power question will be a major issue in the Presidential campaign is the substance of a declaration signed by fifteen senators and twenty-two representatives, and they assert that the "power trust" is trying to influence the selection of candidates.

The statement, with the names of the signers, appeared on the front page of a booklet issued by Judson King, director of the National Popular Government league, giving an analysis of the power stands of Presidential candidates.

The signers included Senators Johnson, Norris, Nye, Frazier, Brookhart, Cutting and Howell, Republicans; Walsh of Montana, Wheeler, McKellar, Costigan, Dill, Gore and Long, Democrats, and Shipstead, Farmer-Labor.

The analysis of the Presidential candidates, which was not included in the section endorsed by the legislators, described President Hoover as a "power-trust President," classed Governor Ritchie of Maryland and Newton D. Baker as also on the "power trust" side, termed Alfred E. Smith as on middle ground and listed Speaker Garner and Franklin D. Roosevelt on the "public interest" side.

IOWA'S Republican convention elected twenty-five Hoover delegates to the national convention and pledged the support of the Republicans of the state to the President. Elsewhere in the Middle West the anti-Hoover Republicans were more active. In Illinois they were preparing to put up slates of candidates for delegates who will oppose the candidacy of Mr. Hoover or of any man who is not in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and of the reduction of cost of government so as to lower taxes. The leadership of this group, especially in Chicago, however, is not of a character to enhance their chances of success.

DISPATCHES from Washington said it was learned there that the La Follette was planning to enter Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska in the Wisconsin Republican primaries of April 5. Neither they nor Norris believe for a moment the Nebraska can win the nomination, but the La Follette seeks to have a delegation that will not vote for the President's renomination. This was the strategy they followed in 1928.

Senator Wheeler of Montana, after a trip through the wheat belt, predicted that if the Democrats nominate a progressive the Republicans will lose the Middle and Far West. All of which is scoffed at by the administration leaders, though they are daily increasing their efforts in Mr. Hoover's behalf.

Franklin D. Roosevelt won a big victory in the Georgia Presidential preference primaries, defeating by a vote of 10 to 1 Judge G. H. Howard of Atlanta, who ran for Speaker John N. Garner.

TWO house committees, those on appropriations and on economy, are taking great interest in the movement to close up or curtail the activities of surplus shore properties of the navy. Seven stations now are under congressional fire. Whether they are closed or placed on a less expensive basis depends largely upon the question of whether the congressional desire for economy is stronger than its desire to cling to its pork barrel stations and yards.

The properties under discussion include: The Boston navy yard, the Charleston navy yard, the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, the naval stations at Key West and New Orleans, the ammunition depot at Baldwin, L. I. and the Newport naval training station.

It is estimated that curtailing activities at these stations eventually would result in annual savings amounting to several million dollars. Appropriations for new construction also would be avoided.

One plan calls for complete stoppage of all naval activities at New Orleans and Key West and drastic curtailment of activities at Charleston.

THAT troublesome old question of American adherence to the World Court is up again before our senators. In a letter to the senate foreign relations committee Secretary of State Stimson said he believes the revised protocol for American adherence "fully accepts" the senate's reservation against advisory jurisdiction by the court.

When this was read to the committee by Chairman Borah there was a storm of debate, and it was decided to ask Mr. Stimson to appear for questioning. Senator Johnson of California, who is one of the hottest opponents of the World court, said Mr. Stimson's statement was at variance with what he has said heretofore. (© 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

## POULTRY

### FOOD MAIN THING AS PULLETS GROW

#### Oversupply of Chick Mash Not Wise.

The success or failure of the poultry industry depends upon the care and feeding of the pullets during the growing age, according to Prof. R. S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at North Carolina State college. "Cockerels and pullets should be separated as early as possible," says Mr. Dearstyne. "This eliminates crowding, which tends to retard development in the young birds, which means a small hen with a correspondingly low egg production."

The feeding problem, while often neglected, is of major importance, states Mr. Dearstyne. It is a mistake to carry the young pullets through the developing period on chick mash, as such feeding tends to bring about an early lay and a molt when eggs are at a premium. The high protein feeds should be decreased when the birds are ten weeks old so as to bring them into lay about the first of October, he says.

When the birds are fourteen weeks old, a grain ration should be kept before them at all times and Mr. Dearstyne recommends that two-thirds grain and one-third mash be fed until the birds go into the laying house. The consumption of grain may be regulated by keeping grain in the hoppers all the time and by feeding mash several times a day for limited periods.

#### Flock's Need of Protein Made Scientific Record

Scientific research is just a high-sounding phrase to most of us, but that agriculture owes much of the advance it has made in the last half century to science is the plain truth. The laboratory yields its secrets only to its elect, but the results are often so simple that a child can profit by them. Examples of this are plentiful on the farm, and now comes an announcement from the research laboratory of a large commercial feed plant of a discovery which will interest poultry raisers, especially just now. Through scores of experiments in feeding many thousands of baby chicks these scientists say they have proven that a proper synchronization of proteins in the feed is necessary to produce best results in pigmentation, feathering, growth, and vitality. They refer to the discovery as an ingredient which no doubt will prove equally successful in all live stock rations.—Southern Agriculturist.

#### Increasing Hatchability

Hatchability of eggs has been definitely increased by proper feeding of flocks at Ohio State university. A basal ration containing 30 per cent yellow corn when fed to birds in confinement, produced an average hatchability of only 36.9 per cent. Skimmilk added to this ration showed considerable improvement; and an outdoor yard with bluegrass increased hatchability to 60.9 per cent.

When the percentage of corn in the ration was increased from 30 to 65, the addition of soybean hay increased hatchability from 35.7 to 61.7 per cent; alfalfa hay to 59.4 per cent, and clover hay to 57.8 per cent. Bluegrass range jumped it to 64 per cent.—Prairie Farmer.

#### Green Feeds Are Necessary

An abundance of green feed is necessary at all times. A lack of it causes ill health and low production. Greens are a tonic that stimulate the appetite. They also aid the digestive tract to function properly, thereby securing for the birds a larger use from the feed consumed. Birds should be given all the greens that they can eat, once daily at a regular period. This is best given at noon or in the late afternoon. Sprouted oats is one of the best forms of greens and should be fed when the sprouts are from one to three inches in length.—American Fruit Grower.

#### Poultry Facts

Turkeys made a good return to Minnesota producers in 1931.

It is difficult to keep a brooder house dry when it is crowded. Moist litter helps spread disease.

The White Leghorn flock on the farm of J. J. Bisagno of Augusta, Kan., averaged 230 eggs for the 1930-31 season; the top hen produced 291 eggs.

In spells of dark, cloudy weather, cod liver oil in the ration is a fine substitute for sunshine.

The Pekin duck has a creamy white plumage and a long, broad and deep body with a full breast and deep keel. There is an idea body formation for a market bird.

Lights in the laying house may not increase the total number of eggs laid in a year, but they do shift some of the heavy spring laying to the winter months when prices are better.

The year's supply of egg cases can be purchased to the best advantage when the heaviest withdrawals are made from cold storage.

One hundred hens, laying heavily, will transpire three to four gallons of water as vapor in a day. The non-layers will give off only half as much.

An outstanding example of what can be done in raising turkeys is the farm of A. Machon of Ontario, Malheur county, Oregon, where 2,000 birds have been raised successfully on ten acres.

## IMPROVED SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (© 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

### Lesson for April 3

#### GOD IN CREATION

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 1:1-5, 26-31. GOLDEN TEXT—In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. PRIMARY TOPIC—In the beginning—God. JUNIOR TOPIC—God the Creator. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Maker of All Things. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—God in Creation.

Genesis, the book from which the lessons of the quarter are taken, as its name indicates, is a book of beginnings. It contains the only reliable information we have of the origin of the heavens and the earth, plant and animal life, human life, human institutions, and human relations. Without it we would be absolutely ignorant as to the origin of these fundamental things. The first chapter of the book from which our lesson is taken is one of the most wonderful in the Bible. Indeed, it is the key to the whole Bible. There is no known contradiction between the Bible and real science.

#### I. God (v. 1).

He was before all things. He had no beginning. Everything but God had a beginning. God, the uncaused cause, is the cause of all things. "Before the mountains were brought forth or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God" (Ps. 90:2).

#### II. The Origin of the Universe (v. 1).

It was created by God. All things came into being by the will and act of a personal God. "Create" means "to bring into existence that which had no previous existence." The Hebrew word translated "create," according to reliable authority, is the strongest word which the Hebrew language has to express the idea of the origination of substance. This opening sentence is one of tremendous weight. Of it Doctor Murphy says, "It denies Atheism for it assumes the being of God. It denies Polytheism for it confesses the one eternal Creator. It denies Materialism for it asserts the creation of matter. It denies Pantheism for it assumes the existence of God before all things and apart from them. It denies Fatalism for it involves the freedom of the Eternal Being." The first four words of the Bible exhibit the one fundamental, all-pervasive principle of philosophy of every right life. In the beginning of the universe—God. In the beginning of all science and philosophy—God. In the beginning of every life—God. In the beginning of every year—God. In the beginning of every day—God. In the beginning of every business—God. In the beginning of every human relationship—God. In the beginning of every thought—God.

#### III. The Degeneration of the Earth (vv. 2-11).

Between verses one and two is a clearly marked interval of perhaps long duration. The earth, which was created by God was later overtaken in a cataclysmic judgment. The Hebrew word for "was" might just as well have been translated "became." Instead, therefore, the earth having been created a void or chaos, we see that it became chaos through a judgment. In Isaiah 45:18 the prophet expressly declares that God did not create the earth a waste, but that he formed it to be inhabited.

#### IV. The Regeneration of the Earth (vv. 3-25).

As previously noted, the second verse of Genesis does not describe the state of the earth when it first came from the Creator's hands, but a changed condition which took place subsequent thereto. The following verses reveal a new effort of creative power by which the earth is again fitted up for the habitation of man. The power active in this reorganization is the Holy Spirit. On the first day the voice of the Almighty was heard saying, "Let there be light," and the darkness was dispelled by the light. In the second day the expanse or firmament was made which separates the waters above the firmament from those below it. The third day dry land appeared clothed with vegetation. The fourth day witnessed the appearance of the lightholders, the sun, moon, and stars. They were not created then, but set free from darkness and ruin. On the fifth day fish and birds were created and on the sixth day cattle, creeping things, beasts of the field, and man.

#### V. The Origin of Man (vv. 26-31).

He was created by God. This precludes the foolish idea that man ascended from or through the brute. He came into being through a special creative act of God. This image and likeness is not physical or bodily, but intellectual and moral (Eph. 4:24; Col. 3:10). God's likeness is reflected in man's three-fold nature. Man is spirit, soul, and body (1 Thess. 5:23). As there is a trinity and unity in God so there is a trinity in man. Spirit is that part of man by which he has the power to know God. Soul is self-consciousness, the seat of man's emotions and desires. The body is the seat of the senses, enabling man to have world consciousness. God made man to be a personality capable of having fellowship with himself, and with whom he could share his glory.

#### SELECTED TID-BITS

The only time to knock is when you are driving a nail.

Some preachers' religion goes no farther than their white tie.

A man's prayer life is affected by drought as well as the springs among the hills.

The most attractive thing in the world is the conversion of an outstanding sinner.

## DAIRY FACTS

### WHEAT IN RATION FOR DAIRY COWS

#### Specialists Advise Its Use, for Good Results.

Wheat may be substituted for corn in the dairy ration and good results obtained provided not more than 30 per cent of the ration is supplied by this inexpensive grain, say dairy extension specialists in the department of animal husbandry at the Ohio State university.

The following rations, they state, make good combinations to feed with silage and alfalfa if wheat and soybeans are available: Corn and cob meal 300 pounds, wheat 200 pounds, oats 100 pounds, and soybeans 100 pounds. Their second suggestion is corn and cob meal 400 pounds, ground wheat 300 pounds, oats 200 pounds, cottonseed meal 100 pounds, and soybeans 100 pounds. Still another ration consists of 300 pounds of corn and cob meal, 200 pounds of wheat, 100 pounds of oats, 100 pounds of wheat bran, and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal.

It is best to vary the amount of protein in the grain ration with the roughage available. With clover and silage, 50 to 100 pounds of high protein feeds such as cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, soybean oil meal, gluten, etc., should be added to each of the three suggested rations. Only those high protein feeds furnishing the most per dollar invested should be purchased. With mixed hay, 100 to 150 pounds of high protein feed are best added to the rations, and if timothy hay and silage are fed it is well to use from 150 to 250 pounds of high protein feeds with the rations.

All grains, the specialists believe, should be ground coarsely or finely cracked. Fine grinding is neither necessary nor desirable.

#### Grass in Early Spring Not Sufficient for Cow

"How many Wisconsin cow testing association members have given the grass a fair start in spring, before turning their cows out to graze on it?" asks A. J. Cramer, superintendent of the state's testing associations.

He points out that the average cow, giving 25 to 30 pounds of milk daily, requires 20 to 25 pounds of dry matter, and since grass in the spring is about nine-tenths water, a cow would have to gather 200 to 250 pounds of grass daily, to maintain herself adequately. "Foraging at this rate is impossible; the dairy cow should be fed supplementary grain, along with early pasture, if she isn't to be underfed, while the pasture grass is still immature," he declares.

Cramer recommends sweet clover pasture as one remedy, but even then, some grain should be fed, he says, even as little as three pounds daily often greatly increasing the milk returns. If the pasture is good, he gives as a good grain mix—100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds ground oats and 100 pounds wheat bran; and if the pasture tends to be poor, a mixture of 200 pounds corn meal, 200 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds wheat bran, and 100 pounds oil meal.

#### Cows and Cold Weather

A subscriber from Nebraska tells us that when cold weather set in his cows dropped from 25 to 20 pounds of milk a day to 10 to 15 pounds a day. He also made some changes in feeding at about the same time cold weather set in. This is quite a drop in milk. Cold weather and changes in feeding are undoubtedly responsible for at least a part of the reduction in milk.

Cows that are accustomed to being comfortably housed during the winter, months are not in condition to stand stormy, cold outside temperature and conditions that are a normal part of winter. One cannot turn feeds into milk efficiently with cold air and ice water. Cow barns need not be warmer than 45 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit for cows. There is a lot of difference, however, between 45 degrees Fahrenheit and zero temperature. Try it yourself. Don't blame the cow if she objects to too much cold air.—Hoard's Dairyman.

#### DAIRY NOTES

Carelessness in feeding increases milk production costs.

Ask your county agent for bulletins and improve your winter evenings learning how to do next season's work more effectively.

Raise heifer calves from only the very best cows. Penn state dairy specialists recommend. "Keep down numbers but improve quality" is a good resolution for the dairyman.

A Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement association report states that it takes the profits from three of a dairyman's best producers to pay for having a scrub cow around.

Lime Ridge Septime, a pure-bred Holstein owned and bred by Lime Ridge farm at Poughaug, Dutchess county, New York, gave 21,912 pounds of milk and 752 pounds of fat in her thirteenth year. This record gives her first place in the United States for the year and sixth for all time.

At Chadron, Neb., Lester Heiser has a cow that he has to milk four times a day, she gives so much milk. He milks at 4 a. m., 10 a. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m. each day. The cow gives 68 pounds of milk each day.

Dairyman who have been testing milk and butterfat production for as long as four years estimate they are making \$240 a year more, on the basis of a ten-cow herd, than they were five years ago, according to a New York farm journal.



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