



1. Tombstone, Ariz., where alleged participants in Bisbee deportations are being tried. 2. Showing how illness has affected the president. 3. Superdreadnaught Maryland being launched.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

German Convolutions Reveal the Spirit of Revolt With Military Resources Still Large.

RED ARMIES ATTACK POLAND

Fighting Severe With Poles Showing Splendid Spirit—Islamic Situation an Anxious One—Peace Treaty and Democratic Platform—Higher Coal Prices.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

Germany's convolutions reveal a notched sword. Although the treaty of Versailles aimed to thoroughly cripple the nation in a military sense, reducing its army to only sufficient strength for internal needs, it could not stamp out the heritage of long years of militarism. Germany is no less a nation of soldiers today than it was in 1918. These soldiers, bred under an arrogant system and trained to kill, have been exhibiting in full measure the results of their teaching, even though it is a fight of brother against brother. Germany was "disarmed" in the larger sense, but the allies, as they did not occupy the country, could not reach the immense stock of smaller cannon, rifles and ammunition, mine-warfare, flamethrowers, etc. Events since the overthrow of the Kaiser revolution indicate that each peasant has arms and the ability to use them. Civil war would be in full blast if the various groups did not lack cohesion.

The Ebert government, displaced for five days by the Kapp revolution and then suddenly confronted by a counter-revolution of radicals instituted during the general chaos, appears to be slowly struggling back to authority. The crisis has not entirely passed, but an easing of the situation is indicated. This is especially true in Saxony and some other states where socialism is strong but where the moderate socialists seem to have prevailed for the time being at least, over the radicals.

Conditions have been most acute in the districts bordering the east bank of the Rhine, especially in the Ruhr basin, or coal-mining region. This area has been occupied by the Spartacists, bolsheviks, communists or whatever one chooses to call them, the occupation being by a large, well-armed and effective force. The town of Wesel, an industrial and railroad center of great strategic importance, has been besieged. Inasmuch as most of the coal comes from the Ruhr, occupation of it and complete cessation of mining operations for a period of ten days would be sufficient to stop all industry in Germany. Ebert has been forced to treat with the belligerents to the point of making important concessions. The affected area is pretty well hemmed in by the allied armies on the west, Holland on the north and government forces east and south. The principal weapon of the radicals has been their ability to prevent the production of coal.

Never since the armistice of November, 1918, has there been greater need for a united front and united action among the allies. Unfortunately union is not apparent. The alliance so powerful during the war, and which was to work great principles for the betterment of the world, shows signs of disintegration. America has refused to ratify the treaty on account of the League of Nations covenant. Great Britain and Italy are pursuing aims of their own. France is charged with imperialistic designs. Belgium is less friendly with France and England on account of what she regards as unfair treatment in the Holland settlement. France may be imperialistic, but the case is not yet proven. She is at least consistent in regard to the treaty of Versailles and the only one of the allies completely consistent. The treaty was put into effect with a loud blare from all concerned that it would be upheld. Should France be criticized for demanding that Germany live up to the pact?

It is a time for the sinking of differences, for unselfish co-operation and the wisest statesmanship. Ger-

many scotched the Spartacide menace last year, but did not kill it. The Kapp revolution was suppressed, but left a long attendant train of evils. The present trouble is more stubborn and may yet go entirely out of hand. The next convulsion may be uncontrollable.

All Germany and all factions are emitting a loud wail over the terms of the peace treaty, stating that it enforces economic slavery on the nation and is at the bottom of the spirit of revolt. It is to Germany's interest to make the claim. The man worsted in a fight and all wrongdoers seek an amelioration of the consequences of their acts. A negative light on the question of economic slavery is the action in a recent plebiscite of a portion of Schleswig. The town of Tondern, some other nearby towns and a considerable adjacent area, given an opportunity to join Denmark, where conditions are normal and taxation light, voted to stay with Germany. It is not apparent that these people viewed the prospect of industrial servitude as very serious.

Germany's throes have been accompanied with much bloodshed. Complete figures are not available. Estimates of deaths from the revolt and following troubles range between 5,000 and 12,000. Earlier casualties were heaviest at Leipzig, where anarchy reigned after an attempt to institute sovietism. Much loss of life occurred at Berlin, Düsseldorf, Elberfeld and Essen.

Russian soviet armies are engaged in the long-pending spring attack on Poland. The campaign has been launched on a 400-mile front, but the action has not been general. The bolsheviks are using heavy artillery, tanks, armored cars and other apparatus captured from General Denikin on the south Russian front. Previous repulses of the enemy have been fortunate for the Poles, as they have heartened the soldiers to a determined resistance and have affected somewhat the morale of the Russians. Nevertheless, the engagements have been severe, especially in the vicinity of Kovno, Kamenetz-Podolsk, Rzeszyca, Kalenikowicz, Zaslawa and Staro-Konstantinow. At the latter point, and in the vicinity of Bubar and Ostropol, the reds endeavored to force crossings of the Slutch river. Kovno is an important railroad center and Kamenetz-Podolsk is valuable on account of its strategic importance. The Polish resistance seems to have been effective at most points, although the army is under heavy difficulties, due to incomplete equipment and lack of commissary and medical supplies. Advice state, however, that the splendid spirit of the Poles is everywhere evident.

Just how important is the bolshevik campaign remains to be seen. Indications are not lacking that it is a part of a general movement of which the German radical uprisings and disturbances in other portions of Europe are a part, and timed in consonance. Other indications point to a strong demonstration to affect the various peace negotiations which the reds are carrying on with other nations. Peace, or at least an understanding with Great Britain and Italy, has been an active probability. A solid pact guaranteeing a cessation of hostilities between the bolsheviks on one side and Poland, Latvia, Finland and Roumania on the other, has been delayed by the German revolt. A demonstration in force at this time might shorten the delay and force a consummation favorable to the reds. In the darkness of Russian events and Lenin's designs nothing is very clear at this time.

Anxiety has not decreased over the Islamic situation. Fighting spreads from Thrace through Anatolia to Arabia. Semi-official French reports assert the revolt is connected with German events. In Thrace the Turks are in open revolt and defiance against the allies. Greek troops oppose them. In Anatolia Italian troops have met a reverse at the hands of Mustafa Kemal. In Cilicia and upper Syria the French are more than holding their own against the Turkish nationalists. Mustafa Kemal and his supporters are supreme in the greater part of the interior of Asia Minor. British dreadnaughts line the Bosphorus and British troops occupy Constantinople, thus dominating the center of events and preventing for the time being, at

least, complete co-operation between the various units of the nationalistic revolt. The sultan is powerless, but the revolutionaries take little account of him, asserting that he has been guilty of treachery and lacks courage. The nationalistic movement claims authority in its opposition to the dismemberment of Turkey.

Our government's reply to a request of the allied powers for President Wilson's views does not accord in all respects with the tentative proposal for settlement of the Turkish question. As stated, the view of the United States government is that there is no danger of a general Mohammedan uprising if the sultan is put out of Constantinople; that Armenia should be accorded liberal treatment in the matter of territory, including an outlet to the sea; that no government should have a paramount interest in the development of Turkish territory merely because such government was a belligerent and that the Dardanelles should be administered by an international body on which a place should be reserved for Russia when that country is finally rehabilitated. The tentative plan of settlement as advanced by the allies was for certain definite dominating influences by other powers and laid stress upon the danger of a general Moslem uprising in sympathy with Turkey. The note of the United States asserts that the other Moslem people have nothing in common with Turkey and contributed to the defeat of the Turks in the war.

Senator Knox's resolution to declare the war with Germany at an end did not get before the senate so soon after the defeat of the peace treaty as was anticipated. Some changes in the resolution and a smoothing out of difficulties were found necessary. A question has also been advanced as to the constitutionality of ending a war by declaration. Unless internal conditions in Germany should render it inadvisable, it is scarcely doubted that a majority will be secured and the resolution passed, thus ending the theoretical state of hostility and permitting the resumption of trade and diplomatic relations with Germany.

Meanwhile it is not certain that the defeated treaty will become openly and squarely an issue for the next campaign. If President Wilson can secure the adoption of a plank in the platform at San Francisco declaring for ratification without changing the League of Nations covenant it will be a campaign issue. But the same opposition which developed in his own party and prevented ratification of the treaty in accordance with his program, is likely to prevent the adoption of a platform plank to his liking. The treaty is sure to be a big talking issue in the campaign, but may not be an official platform issue.

No escape from higher coal prices seems possible; incidentally another strike of miners is not outside the range of probabilities. President Wilson has ordered termination of government price control on April 1 and has asked miners and operators to negotiate a new working agreement on the basis of the majority report of the coal strike settlement commission. This will permit a partial absorption in coal prices of the 27 per cent wage increase recommended in the report. Also the increased freight rates which the interstate commerce commission is expected to grant will be taken care of in an increased price for coal. Danger of a strike arises from the fact of the expiring contract between miners and operators, which also terminates at the same time as government price control. Anthracite miners have shown a new contract can be considered. In the bituminous field the conciliatory spirit is not so evident.

Trouble looms for Henry Ford and his active supporters, if the recommendation is adopted of Governor Albert A. Saeper of Michigan, that the campaign of the loser in the senatorial fight of 1918 be investigated. Senator Newberry, the winner, with 16 co-defendants were recently found guilty of conspiracy to defeat the election laws of the state. Until the United States Supreme court passes on the verdict of the jury none of the 17 men will be asked to relinquish any public office that he may hold. The governor thinks that if the investigation is sincere, it should probe the Ford campaign.

Arrangements have been made to transfer the relics to Lemberg and then to Warsaw in the near future. When Kosciuszko died at Zugwil in the Swiss canton of Solothurn in 1817, his heart was removed and retained there when the patriot's body was taken to Cracow for burial. The heart remained in Zugwil until 1887, when it was taken to Rapperswil, where it was given a special place of honor in the Polish museum. It has been the shrine of countless Polish pilgrims since that time.

TO GET KOSCIUSZKO HEART

Embalsmed Relic of Patriot to Be Removed From Switzerland to Poland.

Geneva.—The embalsmed heart of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot and aide of George Washington in the American revolution, which has been in a bronze urn in the little chapel of Chateau Rapperswil, near Zurich, since 1837, is to be returned to Poland.

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

RADICALISM IN THE SADDLE

Without a Definite Program, People Everywhere Are Demanding a Change in Present Conditions—Threat of "Direct Action."

Article XI.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

Radicalism in Europe is rampant. The workers are active, the middle class sympathetic. The industrial centers are hotbeds. The conservatism of the farmers and peasants is breaking down. It is hard to define this radicalism—it is without form. It isn't a definite program, it isn't even political. The people are dissatisfied. The red flag is popular. It promises a short cut. It answers the cry of the impatient. I was surprised to see many of the very men who fought so gallantly under their country's flag and who but yesterday would have torn the red flag from the flagpole, now defending it, carrying it and following it. I am sure they do not know what the red flag stands for. To them it represents a protest against things as they are. Summed up in a word, the attitude of mind of the workers of Europe is eagerness for a change—some change—any change. Every one knows the symptoms, understands what is wrong, but the remedy is only vaguely discussed.

I attach much significance to the new attitude of organized labor in Europe. Labor unions formerly concerned themselves with wages, terms of employment, shop conditions, safety appliances, recognition of their right of collective bargaining. Since the war the labor movement has taken up questions entirely outside of its field. Questions properly the concern of all the people, questions of government policy. I have in mind recent demands made by the working men in England, France and the United States. These demands were addressed to the regularly and properly elected representatives of the people, the governments. They were accompanied by threats of general strikes if they were not acceded to. This step is an innovation; it is revolutionary.

The working men are citizens and have a voice in the government equal with all other citizens. After the people have selected their representatives, the men chosen should be responsible to all of the people without regard to class or station. A government by one portion of the people is autocratic. Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, means all of the people. The effort on the part of a minority in the labor movement who challenge the call themselves to dictate to the state, representing all of the people, is an attack upon democracy. If successful it would destroy the state and leave the great majority of the people, including the workers, less free than they are now. What sane man, whether he is a working man or not, is in favor of minority government?

Demands Hard to Understand.

I witnessed many demonstrations in Europe under the red flag, in which the leaders demanded three things from the government. First, they demanded the release of all the men in jail who were held for political crimes. These included men found guilty of sedition and treason during the war. I cannot understand this demand. Why should men be released from jail who sought to stab in the back the men who went to the trenches to fight and die for freedom? I should much prefer to see all of the burglars released. If I am compelled to choose between the traitor and the burglar, I will have no trouble in making my decision. Second, they demanded that no soldiers be sent to Russia. The agitation on this point was so strong that when the British government attempted to send soldiers to Russia last summer (1919), the soldiers mutinied, and so far as I am able to learn the feeling was so strong, the situation so critical, the government did not dare court-martial them. Third, they demanded that all conscription laws be abolished. It is apparent that these demands, coming from a minority, backed by a threat, constitute an invasion of the rights of the people. The question isn't whether or not one believes these things should be done; the issue is the method resorted to. Personally I do not believe soldiers should be sent to Russia. In my opinion allied intervention has been stupid and harmful, but if these matters of general public policy are to be decided, all of the people should have a vote in making up the verdict.

When you consider this new attitude of labor in conjunction with the growing popularity of "direct action," it indicates that the labor movement is losing faith in law and political action. I am not saying that their experience with politics, their betrayal by men they have supported, the default of political parties to carry out pre-election pledges, may not be responsible for a distrust in political government. I am not denying that capital has had the ear of government

FELT NEGLECTED.

Little Eva was invited out to dinner with her father and mother. Before starting, her parents made her understand that she must not speak unless spoken to. All went well at first, but after some time, no notice being taken of her, Eva began to get uneasy. Finally, the hostess, seeing that something was wrong, asked her what she would like next. "I would like to have you begin to ask me questions!" was the polite reply.

more than it should; that property has been given more thought than human beings. I am concerned with the danger that these innovations promise, a danger to the working men themselves as a menace to law and order, without which no one is secure, without which there can be no freedom.

Political Action Called Fair.

I heard a speech in London that deeply impressed me. It was applauded by several thousand men and women—average good British working people. Most of the men were service badges. The speaker, a clean young Englishman of about thirty-five, said: "Political action is a failure. We vote and we are betrayed. Political parties are the agents of bands of capital. Their purpose is to keep the workers apart, knowing that divided we are powerless. The only time they are willing we should unite is when war calls for men. What did we win in the war? Nothing. We thought we had a stake in the game, that the hand we were playing was our own. Now that it is over we have discovered that we were wrong."

"What did the working man ever get by voting, except the worst of it? The word vote comes from a Latin word, meaning 'to wish.' Who ever got anything by wishing?"

"We are like the story in Bellamy's 'Looking Backward.' You remember he spoke of a coach. On top of this coach the capitalists sit in the sunshine enjoying the ride. On the side of the coach, hanging by their fingernails and toenails are the hundreds of thousands who make up the middle class. Millions of men are pulling the coach. They are sweating and struggling—they are the working men. Running along the side of the coach are millions more, fighting to get a chance to get hold of the rope and pull the coach. They are the idle. There is only one thing to do. That is to stop pulling the coach, let go of the rope. Don't wish about it; do it. The fellows on top of the coach don't do any wishing—they boss and drive."

The crowd cheered. There is some truth in the speech. It is true that the working man has not had a square deal, but the fact that he has not had fair treatment does not make the plan of direct action a sane, wise plan. Revolution would only lead to blood and disorder and leave the very men who revolted in a worse plight than they are now. The millions who are the majority have an infinitely better weapon than force. They have the ballot. They are in the majority. Men must think their way out of the wilderness. They cannot fight their way out. When they try to go deeper in.

Bolshevism Finding Favor.

I found the word bolshevism in the minds and on the lips of the working people of Europe. I expected to find them antibolshevik if for no other reason than that bolshevism came from Russia and the bolsheviks made peace with Germany while the allies were in a death struggle with her with the result in doubt. I found them confessing their faith in bolshevism, speaking of it as a new religion, resenting the obstacles their own governments had placed in its way.

In Ireland, the last place I expected to find a leaning toward bolshevism, I found an open devotion to it. The Irish people are in many respects the most conservative in the world. The only radicalism they have ever shown is the revolutionary spirit expressed in uprisings for freedom. The Irish are a people of religious faith and tradition. The Celtic mind is devoted to form and custom. I was present at the Irish Federation of Labor convention held in August, 1919, at Drogheda. The delegates to this convention, representing 300,000 union men and women, went on record almost unanimously for bolshevism. I later learned that few of them, if any, knew exactly what bolshevism was. I asked a leading spirit of the convention if he believed in communism, the abolition of the private ownership of property, and he said, "Of course not; that's rank nonsense; socialism; impossible and impractical." The pro and con of bolshevism has from the beginning been partisan and prejudiced. Working men are bolsheviks because employers are against it, and employers are against it because the men are for it. (Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

Duty Before the World.

Millions of gallant young men have fought for the new world. Hundreds of thousands died to establish it. If we fall to honor the promise given to them we dishonor ourselves. What does a new world mean? What was the old world like? It was a world where toil for myriads of honest workers, men and women, purchased nothing better than squalor, penury, anxiety and wretchedness—a world scarred by slums and disgraced by sweating, where unemployment through the vicissitudes of industry brought despair to multitudes of humble homes; a world where, side by side with want, there was waste of the inexhaustible riches of the earth, partly through ignorance and want of forethought, partly through entrenched selfishness. If we renew the lease of that world we shall betray the heroic dead. We shall be guilty of the basest perfidy that ever blackened a people's fame.—David Lloyd George.

Golden Pheasant Feathers.

A considerable source of profit exists in the feathers of the golden pheasant, which are used in salmon fishing. These birds, which are natives of China, are the hardest of the pheasant tribe, and are not at all troublesome to rear in this country.

SPARING GRANDMA'S FEELINGS.

The other day my aunt was writing to her mother, and she said to her little boy, who had recently learned a few of his letters at school: "Gene, don't you want to write your letters to grandma and show her how much you have learned?" Gene thought a few minutes and then replied: "O, mother, grandma is so old and it's been a long time since she went to school, she probably wouldn't know what they are."—Exchange.

BURIED IN JUNGLE

Tropic Growth Overwhelmed City of Angkor Thom.

Devastation Wrought, Especially by the Deadly Fig Tree, Is So Complete as to Be Almost Unbelievable.

In the heart of Cambodia, one of the five provinces of French Indo-China, lie the ruins of the royal city of Angkor Thom, built somewhere between the fifth and seventh centuries, and of the marvelous temple, Angkor Wat. The architecture, which is Hindu, is being disentangled from jungle growths by French archeologists. The city and temple are thought to have been built by the Khmers, a long-vanished race which certainly has no connection with the Cambodians of the present day.

Writing it Harper's, Ellen N. La Motte describes a trip through the jungle on an elephant in order to visit one of the more remote ruins. "In about ten minutes," she writes, "we found ourselves climbing over the fallen stones of an immense temple that lay completely buried and overgrown by the forest. So thick was the foliage that only a dim twilight prevailed. The supreme loneliness of that buried temple, the utter isolation and silence that enveloped it, were appalling, and our scrambling feet and hushed voices only intensified the awful stillness—the silence of centuries.

"The horror and vindictiveness of the jungle! Everywhere giant stones were overturned, pushed out of place and toppled over in heaps through the sinister vitality of that deadly tree, the fig tree of the ruins. The roots of this tree begin as innocent, hairlike filaments which insinuate themselves through the crevices of the great stones and slip through tiny openings and cracks, then grow and develop with an evil vigor that nothing can withstand. They never die, never are starved out, these dim, hairlike roots. The big stones never crush or kill them. Year by year, century by century, their fierce strong life is fostered by the fierce heat and fierce rains of the tropics until they overthrow and destroy everything in their pathway. One fearful root that wandered in its course through a whole corridor of mighty carvings was 90 meters in length, with the circumference of an elephant. And the tree is useless, too—just spongy, porous wood, unfit for anything.

"For an hour we wandered through dim, ruined chambers, scrambled and climbed over fallen pillars and carvings of great beauty and delicate, intricate design—all in utter ruin and the fig tree of destruction in supreme control. It was good to reach our elephants again and to leave behind that overhauled and evil spot. "Only the most important and beautiful ruins are being reclaimed from the forest, those in Angkor Thom, as well as the Angkor Wat. These outlying ones are still left as originally discovered, buried and smothered by the everlasting forest. To me they are far more interesting in this sinister setting, choked and swamped by the mighty growth of the tropical jungle. They afford more thrills to me who am not an archeologist than the picked up, restored and cleared ruins that the government is reclaiming.

"Of course, one cannot see them very well, these buried temples, swamped in underground, enveloped by a twilight gloom. And as I scramble over fallen images, over barbaric sculptures, my mind is largely set on serpents. And when we reach a fairly open space it turns to monkeys—the ugly, black gibbons that hoot and leap overhead at our coming, furious at the intrusion upon their solitude. Between snakes and monkeys there are times when I forget to admire these old temples, supposed to be among the most marvelous in the world."

Marshal Foch's Cane.

From the first days of the war Marshal Foch always carried a dapper stick with him. There is an interesting story connected with the cane that the head of the allied armies regarded so necessary. "It was carved for him in the early days of the war by one of his beloved pupils of the trenches," says the Home Sector, the ex-soldiers' weekly. "Since which time, if reports are true, it has never left his side. It has made itself useful as well as ornamental on occasions, and there is a legend that it was used to map out the great strokes and counter-strokes of the summer and fall of 1918 by which the war was ended."

Accounting for Old Legion.

It was over the Bahama islands that old Ponce de Leon ranged in 1513; searching for his fountain of eternal youth before he discovered Florida, which also was called Bimini by the Indians. The British commissioner on Bimini has another theory about the fountain legend. He says that the crew of Ponce's ship were nearly famished when they landed. The first thing they found to eat was conch. This is a shell-fish with solid white flesh which has a remarkably invigorating effect on the human constitution. It literally makes one feel young again.

On the Wrong Track.

A prominent young actor, on being introduced to the late Reginald de Koven, greeted him enthusiastically. "Do you know," he gurgled, "I've always wanted to meet the man who composed—" and he whistled a few bars of a well-known waltz. "That should not be a difficult matter," said Mr. de Koven, quietly. "Victor Herbert is very approachable."—Boston Transcript.

Saving the Wood.

"Our noble forests must be saved," exclaimed the theoretical conservationist. "They must," assented the man who goes into small details; "even if manufacturers are required to produce matches that will produce a light without using up half a box to each cigarette."

HAS NO PAIN NOW

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did for Mrs. Warner.

Onalaska, Wis.—"Every month I had such pains in my back and lower part of my stomach I could not lie in bed. I suffered so it seemed as though I would die, and I was not regular either. I suffered for a year and was unfit to do my housework, could only wash dishes once in a while. I read an advertisement of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other women and decided to try it. I surely did wonder for me. I have no pains now and I can do my housework without any trouble at all. I do not believe there is a doctor that can do as much good in female weakness, and you may use these facts as a testimony."—Mrs. LESTER E. WARNER, R. 1, Box 69, Onalaska, Wis.

The reason women write such letters to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. and tell their friends how they are helped is that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought health and happiness into their lives. Freed from their illness they want to pass the good news along to other suffering women that they also may be relieved.

No More Constipation or Blotchy Skin

Want a clear, healthy complexion, regular bowels, and a perfect working liver? All easy to obtain if you take CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, these safe and easy acting pills will cure you. For headache, dizziness, upset stomach and constipation, they have no equal. Purely vegetable. Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price. DR. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, Nature's great nerve and blood tonic for Anemia, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and Female Weakness. Genuine must bear signature *Wm. D. Carter*

INDIGESTION Caused by Acid-Stomach

Millions of people—in fact about 9 out of 10—suffer more or less from indigestion, acute or chronic. Nearly every case is caused by Acid-Stomach. There are other stomach disorders which also are sure signs of Acid-Stomach—belching, heartburn, bloating after eating, food regurgitating, sour, gassy stomach, nervousness, nervous indigestion, while they do not cause much distress in the stomach itself, are nevertheless traceable to an acid stomach. Among these are nervousness, biliousness, cirrhosis of the liver, rheumatism, impoverished blood, weakness, insomnia, melancholia and a long train of physical and mental ailments. After years of suffering in miserable health year after year. The right thing to do is to attack the cause at their source—get rid of the acid stomach. A wonderful modern remedy called EATONIC now makes it easy to do this. One of hundreds of thousands of grateful users of EATONIC writes: "I have been troubled with indigestion for about nine years and have spent quite a sum for medicine, but with no result. After using EATONIC for a few days the gas and pain in my bowels disappeared. EATONIC is just the remedy I needed."

We have thousands of letters telling of these marvelous benefits. Try EATONIC and you, too, will be just as enthusiastic in its praise.

Today's druggist has EATONIC. Get a big 50c box from him today. He will refund your money if you are not satisfied.

EATONIC (FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH) **DON'T DESPAIR**

If you are troubled with pains or aches; feel tired; have headache, indigestion, insomnia; painful passage of urine, you will find relief in

GOLD MEDAL HARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles and National Remedy of Holland since 1866. Three sizes, all druggists. Guaranteed. Look for the same Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

UNCLE SAM a SCRAP chew in PLUG form MOIST & FRESH

Lightly flavored tobacco Co.

ODD LOTS Bought and Sold on Commission. Write to Dept. "A" **POST BROTHERS & CO.** Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange 52 Broadway NEW YORK

LOOK: A great opportunity to be either a manufacturer or salesman. Attractive proposition. Lester M. Garber, Tinberline, Va.

A Bad Cough If neglected, often leads to serious trouble. Satisfactory relief, relieve your distress and soothe your irritated throat by taking

PISO'S