ALABAMA NEEDS 50,000 FARMERS

Dairymen and stock raisers to supply her local markets with butter, poultry, vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at $5.00 to $50.00 per acre, on easy terms. Let us help you to get a farm in Alabama, where climate is delightful, where you can raise several crops each year on the same land, and find a ready market for the same. We are supported by the State and sell no lands. Write for information and literature.

STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION
MONTGOMERY ALABAMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE
NORTHROP & LYMAN CO., Ltd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

A Dare.

To the Editor—Why do the most worthless men often get the best wives?

Answer—I don't know. Ask your husband.—Smart Set.

TWO TERRIBLE CASES OF RINGWORM CURED

By Resinol, Itching and Disfiguring.

Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1912: "My little daughter had a running sore, which was told was a new ringworm, on the back of her head from ear to ear, and also one which spread from one hip to the other, extending from the waist down. They itched her continually. She had to be carried on a pillow, and at night she could not sleep on account of the sores. She suffered terribly, and would scratch continually. I bought Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment, and after about two weeks my child was well and could sleep." (Signed) Mrs. Emely Siedzik, 253 Gresham Ave.

Nosseville, Pa., May 21, 1912: "It is the greatest pleasure for me to testify to the merits of Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment in the treatment of ringworms, from which I suffered for years. After two weeks until I found a perfect cure in Resinol.

"The trouble began with severe itching, affecting my face and neck. Then burning set in, causing me to lose a lot of sleep. In all, there were nineteen fairly large sores, with many small ones. They were very unsightly. I tried several remedies without success, until a happy thought struck me to try Resinol Soap and Ointment. It made short work of the ringworm." (Signed) E. B. Gilleland.

Your druggist sells Resinol Soap, 25c; Ointment, 50c. For generous samples write to Dept. 9 R, Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.

Too Smeppy.

Physician—What can I do for you?

Patient—My feet gets asleep often and I want something to give it insomnia.

Making Himself at Home.

Doris was radiant over a recent addition to the family, and rushed out of the house to tell the news to a passing neighbor.

"Oh, you don't know what we've got upstairs!"

"What is it?"

"It's a new baby brother!"—and she settled back upon her heels and folded her hands to watch the effect.

"You don't say so! Is he going to stay?"

"I guess so."—very thoughtfully "He's got his things off."

Red Cross Seals being Printed.

Seventy-five million Red Cross seals are now being printed for the holiday sale of these anti-tuberculosis stickers for 1912. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which in co-operation with the American Red Cross will conduct the sale, makes this announcement and states further that the outlook this year is bright for a higher sale than ever before.

The seal this year is said to be the best of its kind that the Red Cross has ever issued. The design is in three colors, red, green and gray. A Santa Claus head in the three colors is shown in the center surrounded by holly wreaths. In each corner is a small red cross. The seal bears the greeting, Merry Christmas, Happy New Year, American Red Cross, 1912."

FAMILY RUNT

Kaneas Man Says Coffee Made Him That.

"Coffee has been used in our family of eleven—father, mother, five sons and four daughters—for thirty years. I am the eldest of the boys and have always been considered the runt of the family and a coffee toper.

"I continued to drink it for years until I grew to be a man, and then I found I had stomach trouble, nervous headaches, poor circulation, was unable to do a full day's work, took medicine for this, that and the other thing, without the least benefit. In fact I only weighed 116 when I was 28.

"Then I changed from coffee to Postum, being the first one in our family to do so. I noticed, as did the rest of the family, that I was surely gaining strength and flesh. Shortly after I was visiting my cousin who said, 'You look so much better—you're getting fat.'

"At breakfast his wife passed me a cup of coffee, as she knew I was always such a coffee drinker, but I said, 'No, thank you.'

"'Don't?' said my cousin, 'you quit coffee? What do you drink?'

"'Postum,' I said, 'or water, and I am well.' They did not know what Postum was, but my cousin had stomach trouble and could not sleep at night from drinking coffee three times a day. He was glad to learn about Postum, but said he never knew coffee would hurt anyone." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"After understanding my condition and how I got well he knew what to do for himself. He discovered that coffee was the cause of his trouble as he never used tobacco or anything else of the kind. You should see the change in him now. We both believe that if persons who suffer from coffee drinking would stop and use Postum they could build back to health and happiness." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S "CONFESSION OF FAITH"

COLONEL ANNOUNCES LONG LIST OF RADICAL PLANKS FOR NEW PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

Leader of New Movement in Record Speech Calls for Short Ballot, Short Hours, Age Pensions, Woman's Suffrage and Other Reforms.

Theodore Roosevelt made his "confession of faith" to the National Progressive convention in Chicago Tuesday.

The former president struck out boldly into new ground, advocating measures which he said frankly would be denounced as either socialism or anarchy. The delegates listened to his speech with the understanding that they must either adopt a platform substantially in consonance with his views or look elsewhere for a nominee for the presidency.

The convention was called to order for Tuesday's session at 12:30, the delegates having been slow to arrive. Chairman Beveridge introduced Col. Roosevelt, and when cheering had ceased he immediately began his two-hour declaration of principles.

These are the conspicuous points in the Roosevelt program:

Recall of judicial decisions, as first advocated by Col. Roosevelt in the spring campaign, and for which he was subjected to wide criticism. Col. Roosevelt now advocates its extension to apply to federal as well as state courts. He favors the establishment of machinery to make easier of amendment both the national and state constitutions, especially with the view of prompt action on certain judicial decisions.

Use of the government to assist workmen to become part owners of the business in which they are employed.

The government system should be shaped so that "the public servant, when he cannot conscientiously carry out the wishes of the people, shall at their desire leave his office and not misrepresent them in office."

Would Alter System of Government.

Col. Roosevelt did not suggest the method by which he would bring this about, and there was much speculation as to whether he had in mind a fundamental change in the American system of government. In some quarters it was interpreted as a declaration in favor of extension of the recall to include legislative, executive and judicial officers of the national government, from the president down.

Control of the trusts through retention of the Sherman antitrust law and establishment of an interstate industrial commission to regulate corporations as the interstate commerce commission regulates railroads. Corporations which come voluntarily under this commission and obey its orders to be immune from prosecution under the Sherman law. Those which fail to do so to be subject to prosecution, and if the prosecution is successful, thorough dismemberment, the constituent parts not to be allowed to do business save under conditions laid down by the industrial commission. Control and determining monopoly prices to be controlled where these concerns deal with the necessaries of life.

Adoption of a number of measures to secure "social and industrial justice to the wage workers."

Plan for Industrial Justice.

Included in the list are establishment by law immediately of minimum wage scales for women, minimum wage commissions to fix standards of wages for all workers, old age pensions, a living wage, which Col. Roosevelt defines as an amount sufficient to provide for education, recreation, care for immature members of the family, maintenance of the family during sickness and accumulation of a reasonable saving for old age; prohibition of night labor for women and children, eight-hour shifts for workmen in industries in which men are employed 24 hours a day; national and state workingmen's compensation laws, guarantee by law of one day's rest in every seven, old age insurance and insurance against sickness, invalidism and involuntary unemployment, the cost of such insurance to be distributed among employer, employe and perhaps the people at large.

Legislation to increase popular control over governmental agencies, including a national law for presidential primaries, election of U. S. senators by direct vote, the short ballot, corrupt practices acts applying to primaries as well as elections, qualified adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall.

Woman suffrage.

Strengthening of the pure food law.

Establishment of a national health department.

Creation of a permanent tariff commission to study the effects of protection and the relations of the tariff to labor. Col. Roosevelt declared against the Payne tariff, saying that changes should be made schedule by schedule.

Cost of Living Remedy.

Measures to relieve the high cost of living, among which are suggested elimination of the middleman, legislation to stop speculation which inflates prices, assistance of the farmer to cut out commissions to fix standards of wages for all workers, old age pensions, a living wage, which Col. Roosevelt defines as an amount sufficient to provide for education, recreation, care for immature members of the family, maintenance of the family during sickness and accumulation of a reasonable saving for old age; prohibition o night labor for women and children, eight-hour shifts for workmen in industries in which men are employed 24 hours a day; national and state workingmen's compensation laws, guarantee by law of one day's rest in every seven, old age insurance and insurance against sickness, invalidism and involuntary unemployment, the cost of such insurance to be distributed among employer, employe and perhaps the people at large.

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