I SUFFERED THREE YEARS

Finally was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lowell, Mass.—"I was all run down and had an awful pain in my right side, was persistently constipated and had very dizzy spells. I suffered for three years and was perfectly miserable until a friend was telling me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I found it a wonderful medicine. I can now do twice as much work and I recommend the Vegetable Compound to other women. You can use these facts as a testimonial."—Mrs. M. THEALL BESSEY, 186 Appleton Street, Lowell, Mass.

Why women will continue to suffer so long is more than we can understand, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound!

For forty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

BAD BREATH

Often Caused by

Acid-Stomach

How can anyone with a sour, gassy stomach, who is constantly belching, has heartburn and suffers from indigestion, have anything but a bad breath? Acid of these stomach disorders mean just one thing—Acid-Stomach.

EATONIC, the wonderful new stomach remedy in pleasant tasting tablet form, not you eat like a bit of candy, brings quick relief from these stomach troubles. EATONIC sweetens the breath because it makes the stomach sweet, cool and comfortable. Try it for that nasty taste, parched throat and "dead-to-the-world" feeling after a meal.

If you suffer Acid-Stomach (and more than a lot of sufferers imagine they feel) and you use EATONIC for a few days, you will be surprised to see how much better you feel, and as well as you should. You will be surprised to see how much better you look. Thousands of men and women are using EATONIC and telling their friends. Get a 50 cent box today from your druggist today. He will return your money if you are not satisfied.

EATONIC
(FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH)

Texas-Ranger Producing & Refining Company

Both an investment and a speculation.

Twelfth consecutive monthly dividend of 2½, paid April 1st.

Earnings of $500,000 for 1919 exceeded 55% on total outstanding capital stock.

Present drilling campaign should increase above earnings in 1920.

Officially listed on New York Curb. Write for particulars.

C. D. Knapp, Jr. & Co.
Established 1900
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UNCLE SAM
a SCRAP chew
in PLUG form
MOIST & FRESH
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

For Coughs, Colds, and the relief of the inflammatory conditions of the throat arising from Bronchial, Asthmatic affections and dangers of the Respiratory Organs. Prepared from Spruce Gum and other medicinal agents. Successfully used for 60 years.

Always buy the Large Size

GRAY'S SYRUP of RED SPRUCE GUM
Montreal D. WATSON & CO. New York

Beautiful Women of Society, during the past seventy years have relied upon it for their distinguished appearance. The soft, refined, pearly white complexion it renders instantly, is always the source of flattering comment.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream
Send 10c for Sample
FERD. T. HOPKINS & SON, New York

Keep Your Skin-Pores Active and Healthy With Cuticura Soap

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Plan Clinics to Study Crime

Psychiatric Research Offers Possibilities in the Solving of Problems.

WORK RENEWED AFTER WAR

Preventive Rather Than Cure Is the Watchword of the Modern Psychiatrist—Reach Them Before Crime Becomes a Habit.

New York.—Broad possibilities for the operation of psychiatric clinics in connection with courts and correctional institutions during the reconstruction period are outlined in an article appearing in Mental Hygiene, written by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, medical director of the national committee for mental hygiene. The title of the article is "Some New Problems for Psychiatric Research in Delinquency."

The work of which Dr. Salmon writes was well under way in a number of institutions, notably in the vicinity of New York City, when war interrupted it, taking many of the trained psychiatrists into the service and otherwise curtailing the effort to apply the principles of modern psychiatry to the handling of persons accused of crime and those already convicted.

Significant progress had been made with the work, says Dr. Salmon, to assure it of an important place in all future efforts to get at the roots of crime and delinquency and to make it certain that these institutions "can no more be successfully managed without investigating the state of the organism of conduct than disorders of other kinds can be treated without understanding the processes responsible for them."

Its Importance in Courts.

The beginning of the application of psychiatry to crime and delinquency was through its use in children's courts. Success led first to expansion of the mental service and later to similar services according to Dr. Salmon. It is destined to play an important part in determining the best methods for handling prisoners, in the opinion of the writer, and he asserts that "the time has arrived when the courts will no longer be content to do without it."

In connection with the part the psychiatrist is destined to play in modern court procedure Dr. Salmon believes that the establishment of such clinics presided over by experts with no connection with either side of the cases tried will go a long way toward bringing about better conditions. Concerning the so-called "alienist" and his "expert testimony," Dr. Salmon says:

"Why supreme courts and courts of the general sessions content themselves with the so-called medico-legal testimony of 'alienists' employed by the district attorney and the defense, which is other than of no legal standing, is amazing. The findings of a psychiatric clinic, scientifically and impartially conducted with the sole purpose of aiding the judges in disposing of human issues before them, have more practical value than all the expert testimony that either side could purchase with the proceeds of a liberty loan."

Wide Field for Investigation.

Interesting especially is the suggestion by Dr. Salmon of the possibilities of "finding out if there is not some mental condition in the individual through psychiatry. He says a comparatively small element furnishes the crime of a community and affords a most fair scientific and important, as practical, study of such and such groups."

He thinks that the pioneer work in psychiatry has barely been scratched as yet and believes it should be carried far in an endeavor to trace to their sources the original impulses for crime, so that eventually remedies may be found.

Prevention, rather than cure, is the watchword of the modern psychiatrist, as it is of the modern physician, although neither is inclined to neglect the person who has fallen ill. Dr. Salmon emphasizes the need of clinics that may reach first offenders before crime has become a habit. These, discovering the sources of criminal impulses and applying the proper remedies, may restore many persons of anti-social tendencies to society as normal citizens, in the opinion of Dr. Salmon.

Shun Powder, Says Photographer.

Atlantic City.—J. Will H. Tuckes of Washington, D. C., addressing the annual convention of photographers of the middle Atlantic states here, declared that if girls want to look beautiful in a photograph they must not powder their faces since powder flattens expression and obliterates lines necessary to bring out beauty.

Well Filled With Pigs.

New Haven, Ky.—Mrs. Dennis Dunn of Hoagsonburg, who had missed her pigs for some days, found 12 of them floating in an abandoned well, the cover of which had been blown off.

REFUSES FILM OFFERS

Miss Kitty Dalton, said to be the prettiest Irish girl in New York city, who has rejected many enticing film offers so that she may still serve as a secretary in the lockers of Columbus hall at Forty-sixth street and Broadway.

Industries In Need of Women

Small and Agile Hands Are Specially Adapted to Certain Work.

MANY EMPLOYED SINCE WAR

They Now Make Watches, Electric Light Appliances and All Kinds of Garments—Many Married Women in the Industries.

Chicago.—The forewoman has come to stay, says Miss Anna Lauer Bardick, special agent for trade and industrial education for women and girls, federal board for vocational education. "The typical workmaker of the United States is a nineteen year old girl. The number of married women in industry has increased ten per cent since the war. Certain industries are limited in their exploitation only by the number of women employees to be obtained."

In the course of her work Miss Bardick meets all sorts and conditions of women, including the new type of interesting observations of women in industry.

"Women's small and agile hands are especially adapted to the work of certain industries. Women are good management and hat work, the hosiery industry and soapmaking. The expansion of the hosiery knitting and garment making industries is limited only by the number of women obtainable.

"Women are also adapted to the delicate parts of adding machine office appliances. Mazda lamps, electric light equipment and appliances. In 1914 two-eighths of the employees of the Walthan watch factory were women. Now seven-eighths of the force is composed of women. Half the output of watchmaker of the United States is a nineteen year old girl.

"Before the war there was only the occasional girl in industries where women were employed. Since the war there are both the institutional forewoman and the production forewoman. In the Bethlehem Steel company, Hammond, Ind., women are admitted to the classes in foreman training along with the men.

Women In Many Lines.

"In the Dennison factory women also do the setup work. Certain machines have to be 'set up' to run a job but through. Formerly a 'set up' man set up the machine and a woman operated it. The machine got out of order and the second man's services were called for. Now the setup man's time is given for the setup runs to come. Today women do this setup work.

"In Milwaukee, Wis., a street car conductorette, from some factory which needed women workers exhibited a display of uniforms, greens and greys. Underneath were the words 'Many surprises are made in our plant. Come down and pick out your job.' Then there was a long list of the several advantages accruing to the factory worker that factory. Needless to say the factory did not expect the girl to quit work after her marriage.

"Married women in industry have increased 100 per cent since the war.

"Employers who have had Rapids Mich. the furniture factories advertise for housewives who will work at least two hours a day, suiting their own convenience as to when they will come."

They Marry Young.

Reynolds, Ky.—Fifty-five years is the combined age of four children participating in the wedding of double ceremony performed here. Mose Lee Jefferson, aged 24, and Miss Frances Ann George, aged 20, were married by Judge Campbell. Twelve others of the party went to Tennessee and were married.

ESTHONIA MAKES PEACE WITH RUSSIA

Dr. Luitsman, doctor, at the conference at Dorpat, signing the peace treaty between Esthonia and the soviet government of Russia.

STOWAWAY HAS HARD LUCK

Slippery Pile Foils Italian Who Tries to Swim Into New York From Ellis Island.

New York.—Guiseppi Nardi, a young Italian was held at Ellis Island for possible deportation, despite the fact he was arriving in the country that he tried to smuggle himself into the country from a steamer of the Italian line.

Nardi dived from the steamer Pompeii from Naples shortly before it was docked. He might have made a triumphal entry into the city had not the piling he tried to climb proved too slippery. He was hauled aboard on a rope and turned over to the Italian authorities. Like Campbell, he was shipped to Tennessee and were married.

Why the Superintendent Quit.

Cincinnati.—Dr. H. Lee, superintendent of schools in Fayette county, has placed his resignation in the hands of the school board. He says he can't live on the salary of $4,000 per year.

Cannot Speak English

Three Normal American Boys Never Taught to Talk.

Invent Queer Gibberish When Neglected by Hard Working Parents.

Pomona, Cal.—How easily the chain of civilization is broken and how deficient its very maintenance depends upon every parent's training of the child is dramatically illustrated here in the case of three Keown boys.

Harold, Udell and Roy Keown, ten, nine and eight years old, are healthy, physically normal American youngsters living in a bustling town, who have never learned to talk, simply because their parents neglected to teach them how.

The astonishing case was placed before the Welfare league of Pomona a few days ago by a teacher who, when the boys appeared at school, discovered that while apparently otherwise normal, they seemed bereft of speech.

The gibberish of the three Keown boys, who never learned to talk intelligibly, has a curious similarity to Humpty Dumpty. The following words comprise most of their vocabulary:

"Bax, hunger; "Wan"—thirst; "Dan"—sleep. "Bra"—dog. "Meah"—cat "Ohhh"—spanking. "Chop"—tree "Sa-sah"—water. "Cuckuk"—chicken "Bog"—shoes. "Swedee"—pants. "Ha ha"—shirt. "Choo"—train or trolley cars. A whistle designated a bird. What they lacked in words they made up in signs.

An examination by specialists showed no defects.

The boys' father and his wife have worked early and late for years, having a hard time making a living for their brood. In addition to Roy, Udell and Harold there are five older children. The harassed parents, too busy to give them much attention, simply turned the younger ones over to the older.

The boys have now been placed in three separate homes, where they are associating with other lads and where they are rapidly learning to speak.

Dog Ends Five-Year Vigil, Dying on Master's Grave

Faithful unto death. This is the tribute that can be paid to Jack, a homeless yellow cur, known as the graveyard dog, found dead on his master's grave near Hamburg, O., having perished in a recent blizzard.

For five years he had kept a lonely vigil over the grave of John Dondore, leaving it only long enough to obtain food in the neighborhood each day.

County ministers have preached sermons on the love devotion and grief shown by this dog.

APPROVED WRAPS -:- FOR SUMMER -:-

SUMMER time will see some of these same that reaches to the knee. The latest word from Paris is that the wrap is to be worn long. The skirt of the dress is to be cut in long pointed panels reminiscent of many years ago. Draperies must be long and flowing, while the color of the cloak is to be in contrast to that of the dress. Huge embroidered flowers are to be used on the cloak, and the edges are to be finished with a band of fur. Among the fabrics which are to be used for these wraps are velvet, velvet brocade and velvet combined with cloth. Black velvet is to be used with a deep cloth of contrasting color. Velvet is also to be used for the collar and cuffs of the garment shown in the picture. Black velvet is to be used for the cape, with cloth of contrasting color. The cape is to be lined with satin and bound with the same material. Fur is to be used on the cape, and the collar is to be of fur. Among the fabrics which are to be used for these wraps are velvet, velvet brocade and velvet combined with cloth. Black velvet is to be used with a deep cloth of contrasting color. Velvet is also to be used for the collar and cuffs of the garment shown in the picture. Black velvet is to be used for the cape, with cloth of contrasting color. The cape is to be lined with satin and bound with the same material. Fur is to be used on the cape, and the collar is to be of fur. Among the fabrics which are to be used for these wraps are velvet, velvet brocade and velvet combined with cloth. Black velvet is to be used with a deep cloth of contrasting color. Velvet is also to be used for the collar and cuffs of the garment shown in the picture. Black velvet is to be used for the cape, with cloth of contrasting color. The cape is to be lined with satin and bound with the same material. Fur is to be used on the cape, and the collar is to be of fur.

FOR THE YOUNGER GIRLS

The approaching exposition of children's clothes for spring lies mostly in their simplicity and their neatness and modesty. A child's apparel is another term for short dresses. Leaving toddlers out of the discussion, the little girls in serge plaid woolens and fancy silk similar cotton goods are turned them into enchanting things for little girls to spend their days in.

For the younger girls serge dresses with bloomers to match or with skirts of plaid material have nothing to be desired in dress for every day wear. Detachable white collars and cuffs of linen or heavy cotton are the rule, start the little maid off in the morning properly freshened up for school. When the weather is warm a pretty chambray or gingham dress is there serge for daily wear. The care and the success with which they have been designed is considerably shown in the boy plaid school dress or chambray pictured above at the right.

Paris Millinery.

New hats appear rather than new spring gowns do. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that hat fashions are changing all the time, since each fortnight in Paris sees the rise and fall of some favored model. A good rule to follow is that there should be no hard edges. Even the close-fitting cap of velvet or velvet should have a soft drapery, a somewhat shaggy garland of velvet flowers or large flowers, or perhaps a mass of feathers. These toques are serviceable when made in draped American cloth, the kind of black cloth with which girls' coats are covered. Velvet tops are provided covers for school headgear, lobby underneath is brushed wool.

Dresses of Black Chiffon.

Among the darker ideas are dresses of black chiffon with white collar and cuffs. Sometimes the "set" is three or four tucked ruffles and the plain flaring body with rounded neck and short sleeves.

It is a good dress with plain body, colored sleeves and two plaited skirt. It is trimmed with deep crosswise bands of color and cuffs of the same color. Such a dress buttons front or back and has no fastening. The pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

But school and play do not fill all the time and small girls must sometimes be daintily dressed for other affairs as visits and parties. These have been provided for with treats of pretty cotton goods. Dainty organdie or dimity dresses, with collar, pockets and sash of white organdie are displayed in one of these dress-up frocks as pictured above. It is as dainty as can be and has a hat of white organdie to match.

Julia Bottomley

MONEY IN POULTRY

What New South Wales Is Doing.

Americans are learning many things about New South Wales from the Australian soldier, for no one can say he is bashful about boosting his country, and consequently people in the United States have had their appetites whetted for further information regarding the industrial and economic condition of the land that bred the boys of the A. I. F., and in official quarters in New South Wales inquiries as to how best to settle on the land, and chase the dollars most successfully, are flowing in from all portions of North America. The following notes are therefore appended to show that among the many industries that occupy the attention of settlers in New South Wales, poultry farming is an important and ever-increasing enterprise.

The Annual Poultry Conference of New South Wales was held recently at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, and over 600 people, including a number of ladies and returned soldiers, traveled by special train from Sydney to attend this important function. The visitors inspected the college poultry demonstration farm and the laying competition birds, which are in single pens, and critical examination was made of the different birds competing. An educational exhibit showing the different products used in the industry was on view, while a basket of eggs typified the record of the competition (6624 eggs laid in 12 months by a Black Orpington).

In opening the proceedings the New South Wales Minister for Lands, said he represented the Minister for Agriculture at his own request, and his own inclination to be associated with one of the leading industries of New South Wales, the fifth in importance in the State, which brought £5,290,000 annually to the Crown engaged therein, and he went on to deal with the developmental work of this industry as carried out by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the repatriation scheme. The Department had already established three poultry group settlements of a total capacity of 100 farms. All the blocks on these settlements were in occupation by returned soldiers, who were making most satisfactory progress and promising well in the settlers. Provision had been made for the training of a number of returned men at the Grafton Government Stud Poultry Farm, while 50 returned soldiers were being accepted at the Hawkesbury College for training in the Diploma Course in Agriculture, including poultry farming. He also intended to secure further poultry farms in the Cessnock District. Constructional work had commenced on two more settlements, which would provide for another 100 men. Thus, up to the present provision had been made for 200 on poultry farms, while a further 150 blocks were in sight. In addition, land was being bought to provide for 175 farms, making a total of 475, which would be available in six months. In carrying out that program the Department would accomplish enormous undertaking, and it would stabilize beyond doubt the industry in this State, and place it upon a permanent and satisfactory basis. With 475 settlers placed on poultry blocks in the near future the total estimated cost would be £250,000, and the expenditure of this vast sum must have a far-reaching effect on the industry.

The Minister also dwelt upon the question of market possibilities, and he foreshadowed the development of an overseas trade to obtain a ready supply for the whole of New South Wales.

One of the most conspicuous successes of the Soldier Settlements in New South Wales is the Bankstown Poultry Farm Settlement, situated about 12 miles from Sydney. Here 50 more or less acres of land have been placed each on his own scientifically and well-set up farm, in his own comfortable little cottage, and the whole settlement is surrounded by groves of wattle and gum trees most beautiful to see and most beautiful in effect.

These men, who returned with a net (clear) per annum will, when their farms are in full production (next year return not less than £300).

Such an experiment clearly proves new things—as that repatriation in New South Wales is a definite reality, and that there is money in fowls.

NEW SOUTH WALES "INFORMATION BUREAU," 126 Broadway, New York City. Advertisement.

A few more weeks and the summer girl will break into the game.

LIFT OFF CORNS WITH FINGERS

Doesn't hurt a bit and costs only few cents

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!

Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius—Adv.

Murder will out.—Doe Qo