THOUGHT BACK WOULD BREAK

Nothing Helped until She Began Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"When my baby was born," says Mrs. Poduszny, 106 High Street, Bay City, Michigan, "I got up too soon. It made me so sick that I was tired of living and the weakness run me down something awful. I could not get up out of bed mornings on account of my back; I thought it would break in two, and if I started to do any work I would have to lie down. I do not believe that any woman ever suffered worse than I did. I spent lots of money, but nothing helped me until I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I felt a whole lot better after the first bottle, and I am still taking it for I am sure it is what has put me on my feet."

If you are suffering from a displacement, irregularities, backache, nervousness, sideache or any other form of female weakness you should write to The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts, for Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women." It will be sent you free upon request. This book contains valuable information.

Horrified Housewife.

One day my neighbor was having a club meeting at her house. More members came than she expected, so she ran short of silver. She came to me to borrow some to help out. I was a trifle flurried and ran to the drawer where we keep our knives, forks and spoons, counted out the right number of each and ran in with them to her. As she took them in her hand, horrors, and more horrors. One of the forks had dried potato between the tines. If ever I felt like fading away, evaporating or going through the floor, it was then. Of course, she being childless, could probably never understand that the baby had taken a fork off of the table before it was washed and dropped it in the drawer.—Exchange.

Fast.

"Sir," said the indignant lady customer, "I want to ask you about these stockings. I bought them for fast color, wore them once, and in one day the color all ran out of the stocking onto my legs."

"Yes, madame, that's what it did," said the storekeeper. "All ran right out in one day, and if you can find any faster color in that, madame, I don't know where."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Surely a Veteran.

Irvin Cobb, the humorist, nodded toward a long-haired individual at a New York tea and murmured:

"That chap is Monks, the veteran scenario writer."

"Him a veteran?" said Mr. Cobb's companion. "Why, he's hardly more than nineteen."

"Ah, but his scenarios!" said Mr. Cobb. "If the plots of his scenarios aren't veterans I'll eat my silk shirt."

The Obstacle.

"Ah, now, really, little boy," said a lady motorist, halting her car in front of the Johnson residence on Rumpus Ridge, "don't you think you ought to take a bath?"

"Reckon so," replied young Greedy Johnson, who seemed to be badly soiled, "if I can ever find one that'll fit me."—Kansas City Star.

Agitation.

"It has been hinted that you are an agitator."

"That's unjust," replied Senator Sorghum. "During a campaign the crowds seem comparatively calm. I'd be the one that's agitated."

Turn About.

Mr. Tiassed—Say, mister, can you help me start this balky horse?

Mr. Henry Carr—I've no time to bother with engine troubles. But I'll tow him in for you for $10.

Oh, Well.

"The old-fashioned girl used to make a man give up cigarettes." "Well?" "Now she joins him."

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL-ANS for INDIGESTION 25 CENTS

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

Pesky Bed-Bugs P. D. Q.

Try just once P. D. Q.—Pesky Devils Quietus—as a preventive or to rid Bed Bugs, Roaches, Fleas and Ants. Every family should use P. D. Q. home cleaning time to guard against the Pesky Devils and to prevent moths. P. D. Q. is not an insect powder, but is a new chemical that kills insects and their eggs. Each package contains, free, a patent spout, to enable you to get to the hard-to-get places and saves the juice.

A 35 cent package makes one quart, enough to kill a million insects and their eggs. Your druggist has it or can get it for you. Mailed prepaid upon receipt of price by the Owl Chemical Works, Terre Haute, Ind.

Cuticura Soap The Velvet Touch For the Skin

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

Counter, Lobby and Toy Store—Good location in Detroit; good business year around; sell reasonable; small payment down. For particulars write Gover, 483 Canton Ave., Detroit.

Washington Sidelights

Reds to Subsidize Foreign Newspapers

WASHINGTON.—Recent protestations by the Russian government and its American apologists, senatorial and otherwise, that Russia is willing to abandon the spreading of anti-government propaganda in foreign countries are contradicted by the communists themselves in two statements received in the United States, according to R. M. Whitney, director of the Washington bureau of the American Defense society.

"Recent news dispatches have recorded the fact that a small army of propagandists, having finished their course at the propaganda college maintained by the communist international in Russia, is on its way to the United States," said Mr. Whitney.

"The Third Internationale has just appropriated 5,000,000 rubles (gold), or the equivalent of $2,500,000, for the support of propaganda newspapers outside of Russia. This is the official statement of Lunacharsky, chairman of the section of bolshevist propaganda abroad.

"No less an authority than Tchitcherin makes this public also in an official communication. This official's figures show that the communist government is maintaining 256 newspapers outside of Russia for the dissemination of propaganda to promote disloyalty in capitalist countries looking to the overthrow of the governments by 'force and violence.' Four of these newspapers are in the United States.

"These figures do not include privately owned papers which support the communist movement and to which the communists are giving their support. A document entitled 'Secret Instructions to Commercial Representatives of Russia in Foreign Countries,' a copy of which has recently been acquired by American government authorities, says:

"'Efforts must be made to buy up the press. Also efforts must be made to win over the newspapers which will place themselves in the service of communism.'

"This entire document directs commercial representatives of Russia all over the world to aid all pacifist movements, to spread communism in armies and navies, to inspire in soldiers and sailors hatred of their officers, to start strikes and aid strikers, to organize 'workers troops' who 'must fight at the bidding of the proletariat,' to supply workers with weapons, to encourage 'the use of terror' and constantly to continue the spreading of rumors of impending wars."

Trading in Grain Futures at Chicago

FURTHER restriction on the trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade are recommended in a report made public by the federal trade commission. The latest recommendations deal with speculation, competition and prices. The commission makes the following recommendations:

That the Chicago Board of Trade be required to make public each day the total volume of futures operations in each option of each grain for the preceding day, and also the total volume of open trades in each option of each grain in existence at the close of the preceding day.

That all brokers, and all commission merchants or officers, or large stockholders or companies doing a brokerage or commission business in futures for customers, be prohibited from speculating in grain futures for their own account.

That the car delivery rule and the settlement rule for defaulted futures contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade should be interpreted and applied by an impartial person or tribunal, because the rules involve complex questions of fact, and because the present practice involves the discretion of the board of directors and the president, who may be called upon to decide questions affecting their respective interests or those of their customers.

That the Chicago Board of Trade be required to permit the delivery of grain on futures contracts at other important markets than Chicago under proper safeguards and equitable terms, whenever necessary in order to prevent a squeeze or corner in the Chicago market.

Finally, the commission reiterates a recommendation that the railroads might be encouraged to furnish, or the state or federal government might be asked to assume the duty of furnishing adequate storage elevator capacity at convenient market points, especially at Chicago, free from control or operation by any grain dealer, broker or commission house.

It is also recommended such storage charges and other conditions that the grain farmer or merchant would be able to store grain in competition with elevator merchandisers while, by means of negotiable warehouse receipts obtained for such grain, the farmer would be able to borrow money to finance his crop.

Rapid Growth of Local Indebtedness

SOME striking facts regarding the growth of local indebtedness in the United States have just been made public as the result of taxation researches by the national industrial conference board.

The board finds that public expenditures are not related to the amount received from taxation, because public bodies can spend far more than their income by relying on the medium of public credit. Thus future generations will be weighed down by debts, the proceeds of which are being used for the construction of improvements that the present generation is enjoying and many of which will outlive their usefulness within the present generation.

To cite a few instances, the indebtedness of state and local governments in the state of Arizona has increased from $10,000,000 in 1912-1913 to approximately $43,000,000 in 1921 and 1922; in California, the bonded indebtedness of the state has increased from $10,000,000 to $76,000,000, and the entire indebtedness of county governments has increased from $12,000,000 to $119,000,000.

The bonded indebtedness of state and local subdivisions in the state of Idaho has grown from $9,000,000 to $25,000,000; that of county, cities, and towns in North Carolina from $23,000,000 to $125,000,000; in Ohio the debts of local subdivisions have grown from $250,000,000 in 1912-1913 to $679,000,000 in 1921-1922.

In the calendar year 1922, bonds sold by states and municipalities in the United States aggregated $1,102,000,000 compared with $1,200,000,000 in 1921, $683,000,000 in 1920 to $622,000,000 in 1919.

In the fiscal year 1912-1913 the total gross bonded indebtedness of state and local governments amounted to $3,850,000,000. Since that year to date there have been added about $6,000,000,000 of long term securities and $3,950,000,000 of short term securities.

Prehistoric Pottery From New Mexico

FIGURES of men and animals and also the geometric designs on the prehistoric Indian pottery from the Mimbres Valley, New Mexico, are unexcelled in any pottery from prehistoric North America, according to Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, chief of the bureau of American Ethnology, the author of a publication on this subject just issued by the Smithsonian institution. The naturalistic figures reproduced in this pamphlet include human figures hunting, gambling, and engaged in various other occupations; many kinds of animals, reptiles, fishes, birds, insects and composite animals. The geometric designs show many beautiful and striking combinations of curved, rectangular and zig-zag elements, at times forming most intricate patterns.

Dr. Fewkes has studied the Mimbres pottery at intervals since 1914 through personal visits to the region and through examinations of collections made there by various persons who placed them at his disposal. The Mimbres is an ideal locality for the development of a distinctive pottery. The site where the Mimbres culture originated is a plateau shut off from other drainage areas on both the east and the west by high ranges and mountains. This plateau extends across the border into Mexico, so that naturally the Mimbres pottery differs very little from that of the pueblo areas. The various collections include flood bowls, effigy vases, jars, ladles and dippers of all kinds.

The predominant design on the pottery is that showing food animals, such as deer, antelope, turkeys, rabbits, and the like, from which Dr. Fewkes concludes that animal food formed a considerable part of the diet of the ancient Mimbrenos, although there is evidence that they were also agriculturists and fishermen. The designs were painted on the inside surface of clay bowls, the colors of which are white, red, brown or black. The majority of the bowls pictured in the pamphlet were mortuary bowls; that is, they were buried with the dead under floors of the houses.

In Honor of Greely Arctic Expedition

INCLUDED in the cargo of the schooner Bowdoin, in which Dr. Donald MacMillan recently left on another expedition into northern ice fields was a bronze tablet which will commemorate the memory of American soldiers in one of the most northerly monuments in the world.

The tablet, to be placed on Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Island, more than 800 miles within the Arctic circle in latitude 78 degrees, 45 minutes north, will mark the scene of one of the most tragic passages in the history of American Arctic exploration.

It will be in honor of sixteen officers and men of the United States army, members of the Greely expedition of 1881, who gave their lives in the interest of science.

The tablet was presented by the National Geographic society. On it is inscribed: "To the memory of the dead, who, under Lieut. A. W. Greely, here gave their lives to ensure the final and complete success of the first scientific co-operation of the United States with other nations, 1881-1884."

The spot chosen for its erection is 300 miles south of the most northerly point reached by the expedition, and the nearest to civilization to which Greely was able to lead his men after two relief expeditions had failed to appear in two successive years.

Of twenty-three men who tried to survive the winter and spring of 1883-1884, with provisions sufficient for only a few weeks, one after another died until but seven were left, when succor arrived in June. The survivors were hardly able to move, but the rescuers found their scientific observations had been made up to within forty hours of the time of rescue.

General Greely was born in 1844 in Massachusetts, won his spurs in the Civil war and in 1868 was appointed to the signal service. Commander W. S. Schley headed the third and successful relief expedition. From 1887 to 1906 he was chief signal officer of the army. He was made a major general in 1908.

BETTY BENSON'S

By MOLLIE MA' HER

(© by Western Newspaper Union.)

THE man sauntered along the bank. He had decided that fishing in the old pool would be as good a way as any to pass his spare time. Business had brought him to an adjoining city, and impulse urged him on to the town which had been his youthful home. Though he had not in the recesses of his heart confessed, the constantly recurring memory of an old-time sweetheart never replaced may have been accountable for that impulse. It was of Betty that he was thinking—Betty of the dimpling smile and serene blue eyes. He had been certain that Betty returned the love that had grown with his youth. She liked big Tom Benson, he knew. If doubt had hopefully lingered a later notice in the Lynden town paper, which he still had forwarded, dissipated that hope.

"Miss Betty Baines," the paper said, "had been married the previous evening to Mr. Thomas Benson of Lynden village."

Suddenly Richard's musings were rudely interrupted. He jumped to his feet. Beneath his gaze, there in the waters, a small form struggled. Stripping himself of his coat, he was in the stream. And presently he sat with the child in his arms on the grassy bank.

"Mother told me," he calmly admitted, "not to go in swimming. My clothes are over that stone. Dress me."

With a smile of relief, and amused at the imperious tone, Richard Tyler obeyed the request. There was something vaguely familiar in the bold glance of the dark impish eyes.

"Who are you?" Richard asked. The child lost his imperiousness in an engaging smile.

"Oh, I'm Betty Benson's boy," he replied. "My name's Tom."

Tom! That was it; the bold glance, the commanding tone. Betty's boy! And he, Richard, had saved his life. Well that was something to do for her. His voice was strangely gruff when he spoke again. "Where do you live?"

"In the old Benson house," replied Tommy promptly. He regarded his rescuer in cheerful perplexity. "Are you mad that you had to get wet in the water?"

"You are dry at any rate," Richard answered grimly. "Can you find your way while I go back to the inn to change my clothes?"

"I'm not going home," Tommy said decidedly. "I'm going on to the schoolhouse to carry my teacher's lunch. That's where I started for. School begins next week and she's straightening up the schoolroom. It's the littlest school; he went on sociably. "Yellow. Did you ever go there? My father did and my teacher and—and it's on the way to the inn, so I'll walk with you."

Yes, Richard had gone to that very "littlest" school in a world past, when roses bloomed at every pathway, and every morning was a new and joyous adventure. The sun was very hot. His clothing dried as he walked, his small companion at his side.

"My father's dead," Tommy confided, "died long ago. Don't remember him." Richard stood still in the hot road. Dead! Big Tom. Then Betty was free. Free to love or marry. Richard looked down into the eyes so like those of the Tom he had disliked.

And he knew that still there was no hope for his love. He could not marry Betty if she were willing now to give herself to him, with the ghost of her past preference for Tom between them. He wanted to hurry away without seeing her; this would be best. The small yellow schoolhouse stood in their path. Some one was placing white ruffled curtains at the square windows, a red blooming geranium for every window. Some one waved to Tommy, saw the man at Tommy's side and hastily dropped the curtain. Then, as though to atone for the rudeness, some one met the two at the door.

"You told me," Richard was confusedly murmuring, "that it was your school teacher whom you were to meet here. Not your mother." It was out—the word he hated to say.

"Mother!" jeered Tommy, "this is my teacher. She's my cousin, too. Call her Aunt Betty Baines. She lives with us in the old Benson house. Mother and Aunt Betty are such good friends. She came to live with mother and me as soon as father died."

Richard Tyler's heart was pounding painfully. She was as very much the same beloved Betty Baines—the dimpled smile—the serene blue eyes. And unmarried still. The "Baines" part of the name proved that. And there was, unmistakably, a joyous light of welcome in those same blue eyes. "Dickie Tyler!" cried Betty.

"I thought," he was saying quickly, "that you had married Tom. He told me you were going to and the names in the marriage notice read the same."

"Cousin Betty and I have the same names," she told him. "Tom may have thought he was going to marry me at one time, but I thought differently about it."

"Betty!" Richard pleaded, "can you ever forgive my silence and misunderstanding?"

"He saved my life just now," Tommy suggested helpfully. Betty's laughter had the old soft trill.

"A full atonement for any wrong," she said, and put out her hand to Richard. It was the same joyous world with roses at every pathway. Every morning to be a new and beautiful adventure.

Train Taking Exercise.

We were out driving and had parked our car near a railroad station. The switching crew was busy. After the engine had passed us a number of times our youngster said, "Oh, look, mother, the train is out taking a walk."—Exchange.

Change Always Going On.

Growth is the regular order of business. It applies to everything. Nothing remains stationary. It grows or decays. There is a constant change going on, even in us.

Inadequate Functioning of Federal Agencies for Veterans' Relief

By J. A. McFARLAND, Commander Disabled American Veterans.

WHILE one of the prime objects of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War is to avoid friction with any other veterans' group or with congress, we feel that our membership roll, composed exclusively of men disabled in line of duty, has given us a power that will do much to solve the unsatisfactory functioning of the federal agencies having to do with the relief of the war's maimed.

The hospitalization situation is unsatisfactory. There are 29,000 men abroad in the land who have been discharged from hospitals as having reached the maximum improvement, but whose mental or physical condition is still such that they cannot be vocationally trained. We want these men provided for by being given a temporary and total compensation rating until they are in condition to do for themselves. There are 19,000 men in jails, many of whom are admitted to be so deranged as a result of service that they were not fully responsible for their acts. We want these men surveyed and given treatment rather than incarceration. There are groups of parasites who are using fake magazines and organizations to rob the public of millions in contributions under the guise of relief for the disabled. We want the Department of Justice and the Post Office department to put them out of action. There are hundreds of the tubercular and mental cases that have been in the hospitals two or three years. We want all men who have been in the hospitals upward of one year declared permanent and total, so they may get payments on the insurance they took out during the war.

There is a movement on to reduce pay of men in training and we will fight this to the limit of our strength; we want the investigation of the inefficiency of the Veterans' bureau made thorough and speeded up and we want the Civil Service commission to give proper credits for all men who have been declared rehabilitated by the Veterans' bureau.

Leavened Bread May Be Made From Materials Other Than Wheat and Rye

By C. L. ALSBERG, in Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

"Since agriculture and food manufacture are essentially forms of applied biochemistry, physical chemistry has made possible great advances of immediate practical usefulness. Without physical chemistry our present-day conceptions of the equilibria that prevail in soils and in the soil solution would be impossible.

"An increase in our knowledge of the behavior of colloids and of emulsions is destined to influence profoundly the world's methods of food production. For example, wheat owes its pre-eminence as a bread grain in large measure to the fact that it contains a mixture of proteins known as gluten, which, when mixed with water, forms a tenacious, elastic mass. For this reason wheat and, to a less degree, rye, alone of all the grains yield dough.

"Because of the physical qualities of gluten—its toughness, its distensibility and its coagulability by heat—it is possible to produce leavened bread. These qualities of gluten do not depend primarily upon the arrangement of the atoms in the molecule but rather upon the physical condition of molecular aggregates.

"It is not too much to hope that physico-chemical research upon colloids will one day enable us to control the colloidal state to such an extent that we can give to a colloid essentially those physico-chemical properties that we desire. If this can be done, and there is no inherent impossibility in the idea, it may be possible to give to other proteins beside gluten the physico-chemical properties of gluten.

"When that time comes, leavened bread will be produced from materials or grain other than wheat and rye. What this would mean to the food supply and the future of the race is obvious."

However Powerful a Nation Is in the Air It Cannot Prevent Air Raids

By H. G. WELLS, English Writer.

It is useless for England to defend herself against air raids by building up a tremendous air fleet. All we can do is to retaliate and wipe out our enemies if possible. In the war of the future one bomb will wipe out the inhabitants of a small town, and a raid of bombs will destroy every living thing in a large city.

When that stage is reached, the profession of arms will be reduced to absurdity. No one, either combatants or noncombatants, will survive. For all we can tell, civilization may end in smoke and dust.

To arm, therefore, in such a fashion, is not to defend this country from attack by air, for the country is very indefensible. Some who are campaigning for larger air forces are under the impression that the only way to avoid air raids is to be strong in the air.

That is an absurd contention. However powerful a nation may be in the air, it cannot prevent airplanes of a rival country from penetrating its defenses.

I do heartily believe in research into all matters connected with aviation, for aviation is the coming transport of the future and a tremendous advance in air travel is inevitable.

Women Crowding to the Front in Sports, Closer to Championship Laurels

By ETHELDA BLEIBTREY, American Swimmer.

Hundreds of women are crowding to the front in sports, creeping closer year by year to the championship laurels that until now have been worn exclusively by men in all lines of athletics. I predict that Miss Bauer's swimming record definitely marks the beginning of an era when the world's sport crowns will fall, one by one, before the conquests of the "weaker sex," and that eventually women will wear as many of these prizes as men.

In golf, women are slowly but surely driving to the front.

In tennis, one of the first games women took up, man's supremacy is being threatened. I am quite sure that Molla Mallory or Suzanne Lenglen could defeat all but two or three of our best men players. Experts predict that Miss Helen Wills, fifteen-year-old star, will eclipse both Mrs. Mallory and Mademoiselle Lenglen.

Women are steadily gaining on men in basketball, offsetting man's natural superior weight by their greater natural agility and team-work. School-girls can now run the 100-yard dash in 12 seconds or better, as compared with 10 1-5 seconds for boys of the same age.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, American Actress.—The English language is neglected by our actors today, although it is the most important instrument of expression that they have, as valuable as the violin to the violinist. One hears as slovenly English on the stage as on the street and the elder players are called pedantic by the new generation simply because they speak correctly.

Sir William Orpen, British Portrait Painter.—I welcome any new movement in art. It wakes up the people. Gets the artists out of ruts. Limbers them up. I thoroughly believe in them, whether they are cubist agitators or anticubist agitators, or any other kind of art agitators.

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FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles or sallow complexion—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Otaine from any druggist and apply a little at it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful, clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double-strength Otaine, as this is sold under a guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

KEEP EYES WELL!

Dr. Thompson's Eye Water will strengthen them. At druggists or 1281 Meyer, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

Grave for Dead Letters.

The dead letter office is in Washington, D. C., and branches are maintained at New York, Chicago and San Francisco, where first class undelivered matter, not deliverable to sender, is forwarded. Parcel post and valuable third-class matter which cannot be delivered or returned to sender are forwarded to the headquarters of the railway mail service division in which the office of mailing is located. There are fifteen of these divisions, with headquarters at the following points: Boston, New York, Washington, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cleveland, St. Paul, Fort Worth, New Orleans, Seattle, Omaha and Pittsburgh.—Indianapolis News.

Old Roman Expression.

"Ultima Thule" was an expression used by the ancient Romans to denote the most northerly part of the world known to them. Pliny says that it was an island in the northern ocean discovered in the Fourth century B. C. by the navigator Pytheas of Massilia, who reached it after a six-day voyage from Orcades. This region has been variously identified by modern writers with Norway, Iceland, Denmark, the Orkney islands and especially with the Shetland islands. "Ultima Thule" is often used as a synonym for a remote, isolated region, or for an unattainable goal.

Forest Problems Acute.

Every year makes the forest problem of the United States more clear, says Col. William B. Greely, chief of the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture. The problem has two main features. The first feature is the rising cost of timber products, which is due primarily to heavier transportation charges from more and more distant sources of supply. The second feature is the unproductive condition of immense areas of land which are not adapted to agriculture.

School Days.

Uncle Bill—How do you like going to school, Willie?

Willie—It ain't so bad. Teacher sends me home most every day on account of something or other.

Classified.

Edith—How does Jack make love? Ethel—Well, I should define it as unskilled labor.

Talk about any sport that a man doesn't care for if you don't mind boring him.

Nervous? If Coffee disagrees Drink Postum

"There's a Reason"