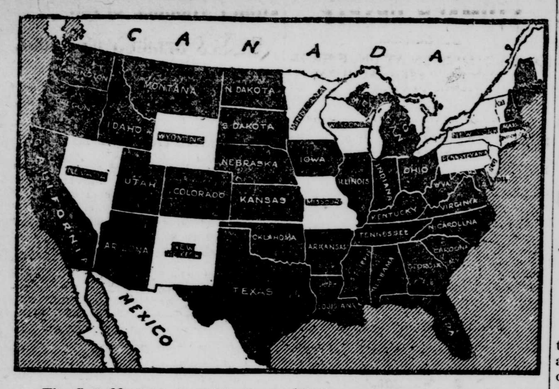
HOW THE NATION WAS VOTED DRY



The first 36 states to ratify the prohibition amendment to the Constitution are shown in black on this map. When Nebraska, the thirty-sixth state to take action, voted in favor of ratification, nation-wide prohibition was assured. Since that time several other states have ratified the amendment.

NATION DRY ONLY AFTER LONG FIGHT

Campaign Comes to End With Surprising Suddenness.

BEFORE CONGRESS 40 YEARS

Sheppard Prohibition Amendment, Eighteenth to Be Adopted, Ratified in Less Than Thirteen Months.

With a swiftness that has surprised even the most optimistic of prohibition advocates the United States has voted itself dry. It has done this by voting into the federal constitution an amendment that prohibits the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within the United States for beverage purposes, as well as its importation into or exportation from the United States and all territory subject to its jurisdiction.

For fifty years the campaign to obtain prohibition either by state or federal legislation has been waged without interruption, but now the desired end has been reached by writing the prohibitory regulations into the organic law. In this form, owing to the difficulties attendant upon changes in the Constitution, nation-wide prohibition becomes more of a permanent institution than an experiment that could be terminated by congressional legislation.

The Sheppard prohibition amendment, which has just been ratified by more than three-fourths of the states of the Union, the number required to make it effective, becomes the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution. The resolution providing for its submission to the state legislatures, introduced by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, was finally adopted by congress December 18, 1917. On January 16, 1919, less than thirteen months after the adoption of the resolution by congress, ratification of the amendment by the states was accomplished. No other proposed amendment to the Constitution has been adopted with such speed, with the exception of that which provided for the abolition of slavery. Action on the seventeen other amendments that have been adopted has required from nine to forty-three months. The average time required has been about two years.

The war is given the credit for hastening the adoption of prohibition in this country. The economic aspect of the question was emphasized by the war emergency, and the handwriting on the wall was seen when congress passed a law providing for nation-wide prohibition as a war measure, to become effective July 1, 1919, and to continue until the armies of the United States have been demobilized. If this law goes into effect, as contemplated, the country will go dry July 1, although the constitutional amendment will not become effective until one year after its ratification by the required number of state legislatures.

Text of Amendment.

The text of the resolution embodying the amendment which has now been adopted is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two-thirds of each house concurring therein, that the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

Section 1—After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2—The congress and the several states have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states as provided in the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress.

CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

I certify that this joint resolution originated in the senate.

JAMES M. BAKER, Secretary.

This resolution was adopted by the senate on August 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20, and by the house of representatives on December 17 by a vote of 282 to 128. House amendments were adopted by the senate December 18.

Mississippi First to Ratify.

Mississippi was the first state to ratify the amendment, both senate and house acting on January 8, 1918. Virginia, Kentucky and South Carolina took similar action during the same month and North Dakota soon followed, but in most states action was delayed until this year, when the various state legislatures convened. Then the states took action on the amendment in rapid succession. Following North Dakota the states acted in the following order until Nebraska, the thirty-sixth to act, completed the ratification:

Maryland	West Virginia
Montana	California
Texas	Washington
Delaware	Indiana
South Dakota	Arkansas
Massachusetts	Illinois
Arizona	North Carolina
Georgia	Kansas
Louisiana	Alabama
Florida	Iowa
Michigan	Colorado
Ohio	Oregon
Oklahoma	New Hampshire
Idaho	Utah
Tennessee	Nebraska
Maine	

Before Congress 40 Years.

Bills providing for nation-wide prohibition by legislation and resolutions proposing constitutional amendments for the same purpose have been before congress almost continually for more than 40 years. Senator H. W. Blair of New Hampshire proposed the first amendment in 1876. This provided only for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous distilled liquors for beverage purposes. He introduced a similar measure nine times, changing it in 1886 to include all alcoholic liquors.

Congressman Hobson of Alabama introduced the famous "Hobson resolution" in the house December 19, 1913. The amendment was amended many times by Hobson himself, finally providing for a division of responsibility for the enforcement of the law between state and federal governments. This was done to secure the support of certain advocates of "state rights." The resolution came to a vote December 22, 1914, but received only 197 votes, while 258 were necessary for its adoption.

In 1914 Senator Works of California introduced a bill providing for the prohibition of spirituous liquors, including wine and beer, but it received little support from prohibition leaders and did not come to a vote.

May Go to Courts.

There is a probability that antiprohibition forces will attempt to secure an annulment of the ratification vote in several states and will attack the legality of the action of congress. In San Francisco a court order has been secured restraining Governor Stephens temporarily from signing the ratification of the amendment. It has been stated that similar action may be taken in other states, including Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Missouri and Nebraska. In these states, it is declared, all action taken by the state legislatures may be submitted to the people under a referendum.

The Anti-Saloon league contends that this is impossible, outlining its position in the following statement:

"Article V of the federal Constitution provides that the legislature or a state convention is the only body which can ratify an amendment to the Constitution. Congress is given the power to say which one shall have the authority. Congress had chosen the state legislatures as the bodies to ratify the federal prohibition amendment. A state referendum therefore would be illegal and void."

Attorneys for the liquor interests claim that there are many points on which the amendment may be attacked in the courts and plans have been made, it is declared, for action along these lines.

COLD WATER PARTY FIFTY YEARS OLD

Was Organized for National Political Action in 1869.

FIRST POLLED 5,607 VOTES

John P. St. John's Stirring Campaign of 1884—Great Work of Miss Willard and the W. C. T. U. in Suppressing Intemperance.

Final triumph for its cause came to the national Prohibition party almost at the time of its golden jubilee. It came into existence fifty years ago next September in Farwell hall, Chicago, by the act of a convention of about 500 delegates representing 19 states.

For several years the formation of such a party had been discussed because the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties had virtually ignored the advocates of prohibition. The Good Templars, organized in 1851 as a society of total abstainers, urged such action, and other leaders believed it necessary. At a state temperance convention held in Pennsylvania in 1867 the plan was first publicly broached, and two years later on May 29, 1869, the call for the Chicago convention was put out by the grand lodge of the Good Templars in session at Oswego, N. Y. A committee to formulate the plans was named, comprising John Russell, Detroit; J. A. Spencer, Cleveland, O.; James Black, Lancaster, Pa.; John N. Stearns, New York, and Daniel Wilkins, Bloomington, Ill. The convention called by this committee organized the party on September 1, adopted a platform and appointed a national committee of which John Russell was chairman.

First National Ticket.

Nearly three years later, on Washington's birthday, 1872, the new party met in convention in Columbus, O., to place a national ticket in the field. James Black was nominated for president and John Russell for vice president. Mr. Black was a prominent Good Templar and also was one of the founders of the National Temperance Society and Publication house and of the Camp Meeting association at Ocean Grove, N. J. Mr. Russell, also a leader of the Good Templars and a Methodist minister, was known as the father of the Prohibition party, for he published a newspaper, the Peninsular Herald, which led the way in advocating the organization of the party for political action.

With all their devotion to the cause, the Prohibition leaders had no hope of success in the election of 1872, and they were not disappointed. Their ticket received only 5,607 votes. This did not discourage them, and four years later they put Green Clay Smith of Kentucky and Gideon T. Stewart on the ticket. These gentlemen received 9,737 votes. General Neal Dow of Maine, who had gained fame as the author of the Maine Prohibition law, was the next presidential candidate, in 1880, with H. A. Thompson in second place on the ticket. They polled only 10,366 votes.

St. John's Hot Campaign.

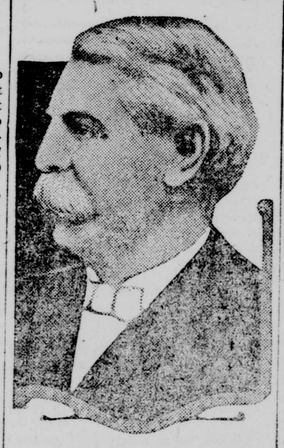
When the plans were being laid for the campaign of 1884, Frances E. Willard and her fellow workers of the W. C. T. U. entered the field. They sent to the Republican convention a great petition asking that consideration be given the pleas of the temperance advocates, but it was ignored and even thrown into the dirt on the floor, and Miss Willard promptly turned to the Prohibition party. Her help was welcomed and John P. St. John of Kansas was put at the head of the cold water ticket. Already he was a notable figure, for he had fought in the

Frances E. Willard.

Civil war as lieutenant colonel of the 143d regiment of Illinois volunteers and later served two terms as governor of Kansas. He was a Republican, but his party thought him too warm a friend of the prohibitionists and he was defeated for re-election in 1882. Accepting the Prohibition nomination, he went into the campaign with all his vigor and delivered stirring speeches all over the country, especially paying attention to New York state, where the fight between James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland had made things very warm. St. John was out to beat the Republicans, and he succeeded, for the Prohibition vote was large enough to let Cleveland win New York state and, in consequence, the nation. The Prohibitionists polled the surprisingly large vote of 150,626. That the Republicans credited them with giving victory to the Democrats was proved by the fact that in more than a hundred cities St. John was burned in effigy.

The Prohibition convention of 1896 split the party over woman suffrage and money. The "free silver" minority formed a Liberal party, with Bentley of Nebraska and Southgate of Illinois as its standard-bearers. They polled about 13,000 votes.

The feature of the Prohibition campaign of 1900 was a tour of the country by the candidates and a corps of



Francis Murphy.

speakers by special train. In 1912 the Prohibition convention renominated the candidates of 1908.

Results in Later Years.

The candidates since 1884 and their vote are as follows:

1888, Clinton B. Fisk, New Jersey, and J. A. Brooks, Missouri, 249,945 votes.

1892, John Bidwell, California, and J. B. Cranfill, Texas, 270,710 votes.

1896, Joshua Levering, Maryland, and Hale Johnson, Illinois, 130,753 votes.

1900, John G. Woolley, Illinois, and H. B. Metcalf, Rhode Island, 209,469 votes.

1904, S. C. Swallow, Pennsylvania, and George B. Carroll, Texas, 258,205 votes.

1908, Eugene W. Chafin, Illinois, and Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio, 253,231 votes.

1912, Eugene W. Chafin, Arizona, and Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio, 208,923 votes.

1916, J. Frank Hanley, Indiana, and Dr. Ira Landrith, Tennessee, 214,340 votes.

Women Prominent in the Fight.

For many years the women have been prominent in the prohibition movement, for the evils of intemperance bore heavily on their sex. To them must be given a very large share in the credit for the success of the fight. They started it publicly on a large scale in 1873 in Ohio with a crusade to pray the saloons out of existence.

This movement, inaugurated by a little band of women who held prayer meetings in saloons when permitted and on the pavements outside when not allowed to enter, spread like wildfire throughout the nation and was denominated by the press a "whirlwind from the Lord." Many saloons were swept out of existence, but it soon became evident that prayer must be accompanied by action if they would prevent the return or the re-opening of the saloons once closed.

The call for organization was issued from Chautauqua, N. Y., in August, 1874. The convention was held in Cleveland, O., November 18-20, 1874, and at that meeting there was organized the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Delegates were present from 17 states.

The plan of work was presented by Frances E. Willard and most of the thoughts embodied in the plan were later worked out in the W. C. T. U. At this convention Miss Willard offered also the famous resolution: "Resolved, That recognizing the fact that our cause is, and will be, combated by mighty, determined and relentless forces, we will, trusting in him who is the Prince of Peace, meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer."

Pursued Many Roads to Its Goal.

From its very earliest years the W. C. T. U. sought out a variety of avenues through which the children of the nation might be educated in the principles of total abstinence and the adult won for the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic. Out of the juvenile work grew the Loyal Temperance Legion for the children, and the Young Peoples' branch for the young men and women. Later the children were enrolled as "Young Campaigners for Prohibition."

Over forty departments were organized, and carried on to some degree in every state and territory, and in from ten to twenty thousand local unions. Among these were: Temperance work in Sunday schools, which, with scientific temperance instruction in public schools, brought practically all the children in the nation in touch with temperance truth; medical temperance; mothers' meetings; flower mission and relief; equal suffrage; moral education and race betterment; oratorical and declamatory medical contests; Christian citizenship, and child welfare.

MANY GAIN FAME IN SALOON FIGHT

Activities of Various Kinds Win Wide Attention.

FRANCES E. WILLARD LEADER

Known All Over World as Head of W. C. T. U.—Picturesque Career of Carrie Nation Is Recalled.

The final adoption of nation-wide prohibition calls to memory a number of men and women who have achieved not only national but world-wide fame through their connection with the prohibition, or, as it once was known, the temperance movement.

Some of these persons who have been most prominent in the movement were active so long ago that their names mean little to those who have not been closely connected with the prohibition movement, but others are well remembered by the present generation. Among those who have won the widest fame at various times through their activity in this work may be mentioned Gen. Neal Dow, who is credited with bringing prohibition to Maine, the first state to become dry; John B. Gough, who became a world-famous "temperance" lecturer after having been a drink addict at twenty-five; Frances E. Willard, who personifies the W. C. T. U., and Carrie Nation, the eccentric saloon smasher, who died only a short time ago after a tempestuous career.

Gen. Neal Dow.

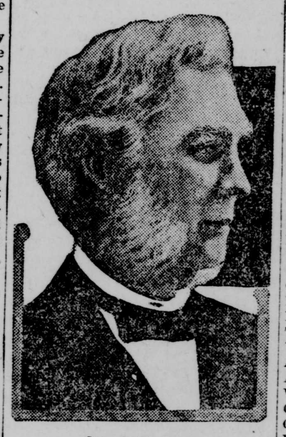
Neal Dow was born in Portland, Me., of Quaker parentage. He was twice mayor of Portland and a member of the state legislature. He entered the Civil war as colonel of the Thirteenth Maine volunteers. He was wounded and was a prisoner in Libby prison and was made a brigadier general for gallant service. Yet the country knows Neal Dow simply as "Father of the Maine Law" and as a temperance reformer. Maine passed the law of which he was the author in 1851 and was the first state to establish prohibition. General Dow traveled widely in foreign countries working for temperance, and on his ninetieth birthday memorial meetings were held in many parts of the world. He died in 1897.

John B. Gough, who was the first temperance advocate to attract more than local fame, was a native of England, where he was born in 1817, but he came to the United States when he was twelve years old. He learned the bookbinding trade, but early became addicted to liquor and could not hold a position. He made such a living as he could by singing in saloons. Later he made a new start and married, but when he lost his wife and child he again took to drink and sank to new depths.

The turning-point in his life came when he was induced by a Massachusetts Quaker to sign a total abstinence pledge. He became a temperance lecturer, and after making many tours in the United States he visited England, where he conducted two campaigns. His fame spread throughout the English- speaking nations and his books have been translated into many other languages.

Frances Willard's Fame World-Wide.

Frances E. Willard's fame is world-wide. She was born in Churchville, N. Y., in 1839. A graduate of the Northwestern Female college at Evanston, Ill., in 1859, she taught and traveled and from 1871 to 1874 she was professor of esthetics in Northwestern university and dean of the



Gen. Neal Dow.

woman's college, where she developed the system of self-government that has been widely copied.

In 1874 the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was formed at Cleveland, O., and Frances Willard found her life work. She served for five years as corresponding secretary and then became president. In 1838 she founded the World's W. C. T. U., which grew to have branches in 50 countries, and in 1888 she became its president. She wrote many temperance pamphlets and was the author of four books. In the minds of women—and of most men—the world over Frances Willard and W. C. T. U. are synonymous.

Carrie Nation broke into the limelight in the fall of 1900 and made her name a household word in newspaper offices and most American homes. She was Mrs. David Nation of Medicine Lodge, Kan., and a member in good and regular standing of the W. C. T. U. It is said that her first husband died of delirium tremens. Anyway, Carrie Nation had another and more apparent incentive to use her hatchet on saloon furniture. And wield that hatchet she did; its fame temporarily eclipsed that of the Father of His Country.

Carrie Nation's Little Hatchet.

Kansas was legally a prohibition state. As a matter of fact prohibition was but a name and the saloons of the state were wide open. The general plan was to fine a saloon $25 a month for breaking the law; that solved the license difficulty. In short, prohibition in Kansas had broken down completely in the ten years it had been nominally in force and the state authorities had not the courage either to modify the law or enforce it. Carrie Nation took the situation into her own hands.

Carrie Nation first visited Kiowa and broke up two saloons with her little hatchet. Then she went to Wichita and broke up two more. She was put in jail, kept there for several days

Mrs. Carrie Nation.

and then released. She broke up another saloon and was not even arrested. She went to Topeka and made an appeal to Governor Stanley. He told her he did not approve of her methods. She also addressed both houses of the state legislature. She visited Chicago and other cities, between times continuing the work of smashing saloon fixtures.

States Enact Dry Laws.

The activities of these early leaders of the prohibition movement gradually brought about the enactment of state legislation prohibiting or regulating the sale of liquor. Some of the early state laws provided for local option, which made possible local prohibition, as in Connecticut in 1839.

In 1837 Neal Dow, alarmed by the vast quantities of rum entering Maine through the West Indian trade, began his agitation for prohibition in that state. Stringent regulation of the liquor traffic was established in several states, but the passage of the Maine prohibitory law in 1851 afforded the first real test of prohibition. Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1852 passed laws forbidding the sale of liquor; these laws were subsequently repealed. Massachusetts adopted local option by towns. Iowa passed a constitutional amendment in 1882; it was declared void and was superseded by a statute (1884). This in turn was done away with by the famous Mulct law, which itself was modified. Several states rejected prohibition sought to be secured either through statute or by constitutional amendment. Kansas adopted prohibition in 1880 and a little later openly violated the law. So there was spasmodic activity in most parts of the country toward prohibition, but it was without plan or cohesion. When the ratification of the eighteenth amendment began the situation by states as to prohibition was as indicated by the following table:

Prohibition States and Date of Going Into Effect.

Maine (Constitutional)	1851
Kansas (Con.)	1880
North Dakota (Con.)	1889
Oklahoma (Con.)	1907
Georgia (Statutory)	1908
North Carolina (Stat.)	1909
Mississippi (Stat.)	1909
Tennessee (Stat.)	1909
West Virginia (Con.)	1914
Alabama (Stat.)	1915
Arizona (Con.)	1915
Virginia (Stat.)	1916
Colorado (Con.)	1916
Oregon (Con.)	1916
Washington (Stat.)	1916
Arkansas (Stat.)	1916
Iowa (Stat.)	1916
Idaho (Con.)	1916
South Carolina (Stat.)	1916
Nebraska (Con.)	1917
South Dakota (Con.)	1918
District of Columbia (Stat.)	1917
Alaska (Stat.)	1918
Indiana (Stat.)	1918
Michigan (Con.)	1918
New Hampshire (Stat.)	1918
Montana (Con.)	Dec. 31, 1918
New Mexico (Con.)	1918
Texas (Stat.)	1918
Florida (Con.)	Jan. 1, 1919
Utah (Con.)	1919
Ohio (Con.)	1919
Wyoming (Con.)	19[illegible]
Nevada (Con.)	1919

WILL FIGHT NEW AMENDMENT

Counsel for Distillers Maps Out Plan of Campaign He Says Is to Be Followed.

Following the "dry" victory the distillers, who have formed a billion-dollar pool and retained Levy Mayer as counsel, mapped out a campaign to defeat the federal amendment.

According to Mr. Mayer, the fight will be made by means of the referendum clause in the Constitution of 22 states, most of which have ratified the amendment through their legislatures.

This clause, said Mr. Mayer, was put into the constitutions of these states through the efforts of the same persons now seeking to make the country dry. He predicted that it might act as a boomerang.

"Petitions are being circulated in these states," said Mr. Mayer, "to have the ratification put to a vote of all the people. In several of these states, if not in a majority of them, the popular vote probably would be against the proposal to do away with all forms of intoxicants.

"With these states eliminated from the ranks of those lined up behind the federal amendment, the necessary number for ratification of the amendment will be found far short."

In addition to forcing the issue by a referendum vote, injunction proceedings will be started in every state in which the amendment has been ratified, seeking to restrain the secretary of state from certifying the ratification to congress.

A fight also will be made in the United States Supreme court upon the constitutionality of the amendment and the methods by which the states ratified it.

"Injunction proceedings already have been started," Mr. Mayer said. "The California Wine Growers' association has filed a petition asking for an injunction restraining the secretary of state of California from certifying the ratification to congress.

"In the referendum states petitions asking that the question be submitted to a popular vote before notifying congress of the ratification are being circulated.

"We are confident the vote in a majority of these 22 states will be against the action of the legislatures, and when the votes are counted the drys will find they have a mere handful of states left on the list."

Another prominent attorney, who for various reasons declined to permit his name to be used, declared, however, the "wets" face a losing battle in attempting to defeat the amendment in the United States Supreme court. He said:

"The tendency of the highest court in the land is to keep abreast of the times. Proof of this is given in the women's ten-hour law, which was argued before the court by Justice Brandeis before he became a member of the court.

"Justice Brandeis pointed out that the ten-hour law was an evolution of the times; that it was a measure desired by the masses for their protection. The court sustained him."

HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was not able to do my work owing to a weakness which caused backache and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JAS. ROHRBERG, 620 Knapp St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Rohrberg's suggestion and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ailments. If you have mysterious complications write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Bring Your Friends Along

I am well pleased with EATONIC, and it surely does just what it says it will. Know I can recommend it highly, because my customers come back for more and not only praise it, but bring or send their friends for it. An old gentlemen 87 years old says, "I would get indigestion so bad, thought I would die, would have to get a physician and be in bed from one to three days; in July I got EATONIC and have not had a spell since, nor a physician and I know EATONIC has kept me well." J. E. PROCTOR, Druggist, Wooster, Ohio.

After meals eat one
EATONIC
FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE
Removes Heartburn, Indigestion, that full feeling, almost instantly; drives gas out of body and the bloat with it. All Druggists.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

All doctors are glad to welcome those who do not come well.

Sore Eyes, Blood-Shot Eyes, Watery Eyes, Sticky Eyes, all healed promptly with nightly applications of Roman Eye Balsam. Adv.

A man's self-esteem often receives a terrific blow from the small boy who wants to know things.

Take care of your health and wealth will take care of you. Garfield Tea promotes health.—Adv.

All men are anxious for favor, but some still accept money as a substitute.

No Worms in a Healthy Child
All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the Child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle

Breathing Cold Air.

A person breathing cold air obtains as much oxygen in six inhalations as he would in seven taken in hot weather. This increase of oxygen is a matter of great consequence to sufferers from lung trouble and also to the person enjoying good health.

Ladybugs to Fight Aphides.

Ladybugs will be collected by forest service men in Oregon before the period of hibernation is ended and freed in the wheat fields of the state to fight the aphides, of which the ladybug is the natural enemy. The ladybugs hibernate on mountain tops and in protected canyons.

No Response.

During the period before Christmas when all good boys were waiting for Santa Claus to come, William, age four and the pride of the household at the home of Dr. W. M. McGaughey of Greencastle, was attempting to learn his prayers. The mother worked with him each night, but invariably William would put in a word or leave one out. He probably thought little of the prayer to have Santa Claus to stop. One night when he was terribly mixed on his prayer his father, who had retired in an adjoining room overheard the mother correct William and tell him to try the prayer once more. This was his answer: "Mother, why can't I just sneak off to bed and not say my prayers like dad does?" "Dad" says there was no response.—Indianapolis News.

Save Sugar by eating Grape-Nuts as your cereal dish

This standard food needs no added sweetening for it is rich in its own sugar, developed from wheat and barley by the special Grape-Nuts process of cooking.

"There's a Reason"

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