MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monyhan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, some days I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONYHAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fifty-Fifty.

The speaker was quite wealthy himself—also very patriotic. He urged the children to save their pennies to help the soldiers. Finally as a climax he told of his own son in camp. At the close of his speech a tot came forward with a dime. "Here's some money," he said in a voice loud enough for every one to hear. "Half is for your boy and the other half for you."

EAT A TABLET! DYSPEPSIA GONE

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN INSTANTLY RELIEVES SOUR, GASSY OR ACID STOMACHS.

When meals hit back and your stomach is sour, acid, gassy, or you feel full and bloated. When you have heavy lumps of pain or headache from indigestion. Here is instant relief!

Just as soon as you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail to make upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost very little at drug stores. Adv.

His Class.

"When that lawyer makes such false allegations, he comes very near being an alligator."

"How so?"

"He sheds crocodile tears."

The occasional use of Roman Eye Balsam at night will prevent and relieve tired eyes, watery eyes, and eye strain. Adv.

The sugar beet farmers of Idaho and Utah received $7,000,000 for their product last November.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. Price 60c.

Nothing succeeds like pretense.

PHYSICIAN WAS IN SERIOUS CONDITION

Dr. Farnsworth Gives Doan's Credit for His Wonderful Recovery.

Dr. T. G. Farnsworth, 76 S. Kanawha St., Buckhannon, W. Va., retired physician of over forty years' experience, ex-State Congressman, ex-City Mayor and ex-County Health Officer, praises *Doan's Kidney Pills*. Here is Dr. Farnsworth's experience as he tells it: "It was just a few years after my retiring from practicing medicine that I found I was afflicted with severe disorder of the kidneys and bladder. I grew steadily worse, and sometimes I was unable to get around at all. The kidney secretions were retarded and so painful in passing I would cry out in misery. I was in a frightful condition. After I had lost hope in other remedies, *Doan's Kidney Pills* were brought to my attention and I tried them. I soon noticed a change for the better. I used several boxes and they cured me completely. Never in my practice did I know a remedy that would accomplish what *Doan's Kidney Pills* did, and I give them my heartiest endorsement."

Dr. Farnsworth

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Home Remedy

for coughs, colds, hoarseness; pleasant to take and sure to help when needed.

Hale's Honey

Of Horehound and Tar

A tonic, expectorant and laxative. Contains no opium nor anything injurious. Sold by all druggists.

Try Pike's Toothache Drops

Clear Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

Economy Corner

Above all things one's millinery must be kept fresh looking and immaculately clean. There are many millinery materials that are always in style, as velvet and velvet ribbons, well-made flowers, laces, ribbons, straw hats, crepe, and chiffons. They become soiled and mussed, but can be cleaned and freshened up by simple processes available at home. Now that spring is near, a becoming straw hat may only need repolishing, or to have the trimmings freshened up, to serve during the early spring and as a change throughout the season.

For colored straw hats there are dyes which are usually on sale in drug stores, ready to apply, which will restore the color of the straw or change it to another color. There are several reliable dyes that will change colored hats into black ones. Most of these dyes give the hat a fine luster and it looks practically new, after dyeing. Often a faded hat can be successfully restored to color by applying the colors mixed with gasoline, as described in a former article. Some hats can be scoured with soapsuds, as leghorn or Panama straws. In this case the suds is used, but with a view to keeping the straw from getting very wet. To restore a natural straw color, a hat may be cleaned with lemon juice and sulphur. A white straw may be washed with oxalic acid diluted with water. After a leghorn hat has been cleaned it may be bleached by suspending it over a burning sulphur candle. Burn the sulphur in the bottom of a barrel, suspending the hat at the top so that it will not scorch. A felt hat may be successfully scoured with the finest sandpaper. Ammonia will often restore color in colored straw hats. Wring a cloth out of half a pint of hot water to which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been added and cover the hat with this cloth. Allow it to remain a while. If the brim needs pressing, cover it with the cloth and iron with a warm iron. If the color is not sufficiently restored by this process mix tube paint and gasoline and dip the hat in it, or brush it on. There are several reliable hat dyes that can be bought with directions for using that will quickly renovate straw hats.

To Freshen Flowers.

Mix tube paint and gasoline with the color desired and dip faded flowers into this dye. Petals may be shaded and veined with tube paints. Flowers that are crumpled should be held over dry steam and gently shaken. When they have been steamed and tinted take small, sharp scissors and trim away any frayed edges. One can often make flowers look as good as new by these processes.

Jet Buckles, White Shoes.

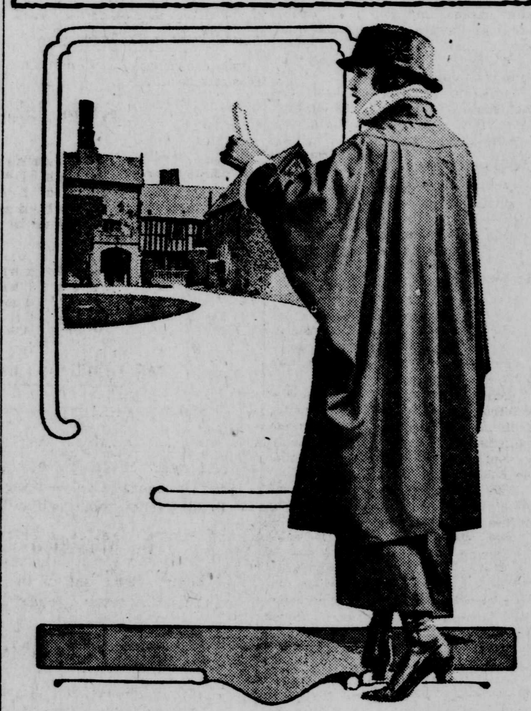
White buckskin shoes shown for the South show jet buckles of various sorts. Usually they are very effective. One method of mounting the buckle is to place it on a foundation composed of closely plaited black ribbon, which extends just far enough to give the buckle a little backing. Sometimes, too, white satin evening slippers show jet buckles, or small jet buttons fastened flat against the tongue section or the edge of the shoe as it slopes up to the instep.

To Wash Chamois Skin.

To wash chamois skin put it through warm soapsuds, rinse in several warm waters, draw it through the hand to squeeze the water out and hang up to dry. Pull while drying, if you would have it smooth.

A nice damask table cloth that has become worn in spots will make over into napkins.

Capes, Comfortable and Full of Style



Capes in great force stand ready to answer the demand for spring wraps, having gradually and surely ingratiated themselves into the likings of fashionable women. Nothing demonstrates better the inexhaustible genius of designers than the constantly varying interpretations of the cape which make it, just now, the most interesting of wraps. It is shown in unending variety.

Capes are long or short, as you will, but mostly long. They are always full and naturally loose. But in many new models the looseness disappears below the knees being restrained by means of cutting or by confining it in a hem that is rather tight about the figure. Among new capes for spring are long and short capes of taffeta with collars—very ample and cozy looking, of sweater-weave silks or wool materials, and linings that lend them warmth. Navy silk with beige-colored linings and collars is the favorite combination. Duvetyn capes, in navy and marine blues, in brown, henna and tomato red, convince one that no other fabric could show these colors to such advantage. One of the simpler capes in marine blue duvetyn is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is a practical and graceful garment part cape and part cloak since it has sleeves. The body of it hangs from a small yoke and it contrives to hang in at the sides where it slopes toward the hem in the approved way. As a change from coats, and because it is more picturesque and becoming, the cape for spring deserves attention. In duvetyn, cinnamon brown, henna and tomato red they are deliciously soft and rich looking and velours ought to be as good a vehicle for these colors that make wraps of so much distinction.

Capes are lined with crepe-de-chine to match in color or with checked or cross-bar silks; large checks, in quiet tones, being everywhere present in displays of new spring apparel.

The cape, pure and simple, is to be found, but the cape which borrows something of the coat or is posed on a jacket and is in reality a combining of two wraps into one is oftener in evidence. Nearly all of these wraps have cozy and ample collars. They are successful wraps from every point of view, comfortable and full of style.

Julia Bottomley

Fringed Neckwear.

Fringed neckwear, now that fringe and separate white neckwear have both left the place of first fashion, is one of the most charming accessories of woman's dress in the shops. Of course, fringe hasn't really gone out of fashion. It simply is not used with the same indiscriminate enthusiasm that marked its earlier use on smart frocks. And neither is separate neckwear out of fashion. The new frocks are usually made with attached collars, suggesting Catherine de Medici, frills applied to the rounded neckline, a fold of old lace in the deep oval neckline or some other arrangement of soft white or cream to give charm to the neckline.

An Afternoon Gown.

Of brown satin combined with brown crepe de chine and braided with a narrow sand-colored braid, a charming afternoon gown is livened by just the necessary bit of color. This is a narrow light-blue ribbon introduced at the girdle and at neck line.

WILSON BEGINS BATTLE FOR LEAGUE

President Gets Tremendous Ovation in Boston

NO DOUBT OF VERDICT

Tells Audience He Welcomes Challenge of Critics

TRUSTED BY WHOLE WORLD

Parade From Pier To Hotel After Landing From Liner Like a Triumphal Procession.

Boston, Mass.—Following a tremendous reception by the people of Boston, President Wilson at Mechanics' Hall took up the battle for a league of nations.

His speech, the first direct answer to opponents of the league in the Senate, was planned to lay the background for American support of his program.

Pending his audience with congressional leaders, the President is not attempting to go into details of the league merely showing why he regards it necessary and what he believes will be its ultimate effect.

The old building was crowded to the top gallery before the President arrived. At the head of each isle stood an army officer, a naval officer and a Red Cross nurse, silent and solemn, and most of the music was of a subdued nature, so there was an atmosphere of gravity rather than of patriotic excitement.

Mechanics' Hall was surrounded by troops, and the credentials of all those entering were carefully scrutinized by half a dozen guards. Automobiles were turned back a block from the building.

Pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Wilson were hung over the platform. The President's place was beneath a sounding board. Red, white and blue predominated in the decorations.

Before the President started talking Mayor Peters made a brief speech of welcome.

A salute was fired as Wilson entered the hall. He was given a deafening ovation, rising from his seat twice to bow to a response.

The President's speech in full is as follows:

"Governor Coolidge, Mr. Mayor, Fellow-Citizens—

"I wonder if you are half as glad to see me as I am to see you. (Applause), (A voice, 'you bet'). It warms my heart to see a great body of my fellow-citizens again, because in some respects during the recent months I have been very lonely, indeed, without your comradeship and counsel and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I was sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration.

"I do not want you to think that I have not been appreciative of the extraordinarily generous reception which was given to me on the other side, in saying that it makes me very happy to get home again. I do not mean to say that I was not very deeply touched by the cries that came from the great crowds on the other side. But I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you rather than to me.

"I did not feel that the greeting was personal. I had in my heart the overcrowning pride of being your representative and of receiving the plaudits of men everywhere, who felt that your hearts beat with theirs in the cause of liberty. There was no mistaking the tone in the voices of those great crowds.

"I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that came out of those simple voices of the crowd. And the proudest thing I have to report to you is that this great country of ours is trusted throughout the world.

"I have not come to report the proceedings or the results of the proceedings of the Peace Conference; that would be premature. I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference; the impression that while there are many differences of judgment, while there are some divergencies of object, there is, nevertheless, a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in the world, because the men who are in conference in Paris realize as keenly as any American can realize that they are not the masters of their people; that they are the servants of their people, and that the spirit of their people has awakened to a new purpose and a new conception of their power to realize that purpose, and that no man dare get home from that conference and report anything less noble than was expected of it.

"The conference seems to you to go slowly; from day to day in Paris it seems to go slowly; but I wonder if you realize the complexity of the task which it has undertaken. It seems as if the settlements of this war affect, and affect directly, every great, and I sometimes think, every small nation in the world, and no one decision can prudently be made which is not properly linked in with the great series of other decisions which must accompany it; and it must be reckoned in with the final result, if the real quality and character of that result is to be properly judged.

"What we are doing is to hear the whole case; hear it from the mouths of the men most interested; hear it from those who are officially commissioned to state it; hear the rival claims, hear the claims that affect new nationalities, that affect new areas of the world, that affect new commercial and economic connections that have been established by the great world war through which we have gone. And, I have been struck by the moderateness of those who have represented national claims. I can testify that I have nowhere seen the gleam of passion. I have seen earnestness, I have sen tears come to the eyes of men who plead for downtrodden people whom they were privileged to speak for; but they were not the tears of anger, they were the tears of ardent hope.

"I don't see how any man can fail to have been subdued by these pleas, subdued to this feeling, that he was not there to assert an individual judgment of his own, but to try to assist the cause of humanity.

"And in the midst of it all every interest seeks out, first of all, when it reaches Paris, the representatives of the United States. Why? Because—and I think I am stating the most wonderful fact in history—because there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States.

"Was there ever so a wonderful thing seen before? Was there ever so moving a thing? Was there ever any fact that so bound the nation that had won that esteem forever to deserve it?

"I would not have you understand that the great men who represent the other nations there in conference are disesteemed by those who know them. Quite the contrary. But you understand that the nations of Europe have again and again clashed with one another in competitive interest. It is impossible for men to forget those sharp issues that were drawn between them in times past. It is impossible for men to believe that all ambitions have all of a sudden been foregone. They remember territory that was coveted; they remember rights that it was attempted to extort; they remember political ambitions which it was attempted to realize—and, while they believe that men have come into a different temper, they cannot forget these things, and so they do not resort to one another for a dispassionate view of the matters in controversy. They resort to that nation which has won the enviable distinction of being regarded as the friend of mankind.

"Whenever it is desired to send a small force of soldiers to occupy a piece of territory where it is thought nobody else will be welcome, they ask for American soldiers. And where other soldiers would be looked upon with suspicion and perhaps met with resistance, the American soldier is welcomed with acclaim.

"I have been searching for the fundamental fact that converted Europe to believe in us. Before this war Europe did not believe in us as she does now. She did not believe in us throughout the first three years of the war. She seems really to have believed that we were holding off because we thought we could make more by staying out than by coming in. And all of a sudden, in a short 18 months, the whole verdict is reversed. There can be but one explanation of it. They saw what we did—that without making a single claim, we put all our men and all our means at the disposal of those who were fighting for their homes, in the first instance, but for a cause, the cause of human right and justice, and that we went in, not to support their national claims, but to support the great cause which they held in common.

"And when they saw that America not only held ideals, but acted ideals, they were converted to America and became firm partisans of those ideals.

"Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call a religious fervor. They were not like any of the other soldiers. They had a vision, they had a dream and they were fighting in the dream, and they turned the whole tide of battle, and it never back.

"One of our American humorists, meeting the criticism that American soldiers were not trained long enough, said: 'It takes only half as long to train an American soldier as any other, because you only have to train him to go one way.' And he did only go one way, and he never came back until he could do it when he pleased.

"And now do your realize that this confidence we have established throughout the world imposes a burden upon us—if you choose to call it a burden. It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry. Any man who resists the present tides that run in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem as if he had been separated from his human kind forever.

"I invite him to test the sentiments of the nation. We set this nation up to make men free and we did not confine our conception and purpose to America, and now we will make men free. If we did not do that, all the fame of America would be gone, and all her power would be dissipated. She would then have to keep her power for those narrow, selfish, provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds that have no sweep beyond the nearest horizon. I should welcome no sweeter challenge than that. I have fighting blood in me, and it is sometimes a delight to let it have scope, but if it is a challenge on this occason, it will be an indulgence.

"The arrangements of the present peace cannot stand a generation unless they are guaranteed by the united forces of the civilized world. And if we do not guarantee them, can you not see the picture? Your hearts have instructed you where the burden of this war fell. It did not fall upon the national treasuries, it did not fall upon the instruments of administration, it did not fall upon the resources of the nations. It fell upon the voiceless homes everywhere, where women were toiling in hope that their men would come back. When I think of the homes upon which dull despair would settle if this great hope is disappointed, I should wish for my part never to have had America play any part whatever in this attempt to emancipate the world. But I talk as if there were any question. I have no more doubt of the verdict of America in his matter than I have doubt of the blood that is in me.

"And so, my fellow-citizens, I have come back to report progress, and I do not believe that the progress is going to stop short of the goal. The nations of the world have set their heads now to do a great thing, and they are not going to slacken their purpose. And when I speak of the nations of the world I do not speak of the governments of the world. I speak of the peoples who constitute the nations of the world.

"I have come back for a strenuous attempt to transact business for a little while in America, but I have really come back to say to you, in all soberness and honesty, that I have been trying my best to speak your thoughts.

"When I sample myself, I think I find that I am a typical American, and if I sample deep enough and get down to what probably is the true stuff of the men, then I have hope that it is part of the stuff that is like the other fellows at home.

"And therefore, probing deep in my heart and trying to see the things that are right without regard to the things that may be debated as expedient, I feel that I am interpreting the purpose and the thought of America and in loving America, I find I have joined the great majority of my fellow-men throughout the world."

AMERICA LOST 107,444.

Total Deaths Among Soldiers At Home And Abroad.

Washington.—Deaths during the war in the American Expeditionary Forces and among troops in the United States from all causes, the War Department just announced numbered 107,444.

In the Expeditionary Forces the total was 72,951. Of these 20,829 resulted from disease, 48,768 from injuries received in battle and 3,354 from all other causes.

Deaths from disease among the troops in the United States totaled 32,737 and from other causes 1,756, giving a total for the troops in this country of 34,493.

The figures for the American expeditionary forces cover the period from April 1, 1917, to February 16, 1919; those for the troops in the United States from April 1, 1917, to February 14, 1919.

The figures show that the total deaths from disease exceeded the total battle casualties by more than 5,000.

BIG ARMY CLAUSE REINSERTED.

Senate Subcommittee Favors Force Of 538,498.

Washington.—Provisions for a temporary army of 538,498 officers and men after July 1, as recommended by the War Department, were inserted in the $1,000,000,000 army appropriation measure by a Senate military subcommittee. These provisions were eliminated in the House, which approved an army of only 175,000 men, the maximum fixed in the National Defense act of 1916. The subcommittee also agreed upon pay for enlisted men on the same bases as the war scale.

CIRCUS FOLKS BACK IN RING.

Showmen Expect Big Season Now That War Is Over.

Chicago.—After four lean years, circus men see in 1919 a season of plenty. With all handicaps removed, the "razorbacks," acrobats, clowns and transportation experts are back on the job after a "booking" in khaki or blue. W. D. Hildreth, secretary of the Showmen's League of America, says he expects business to be big. Members of the American Association of Fairs and Exhibitions here likewise predicted a good year.

INDIA CLAIMS BIGGEST DAM.

Stores Up Water For Largest Of Hydro-Electric Works.

Bombay.—The Tata hydro-electric works at Bombay, now under construction, are the largest in India and will store up water for use nine months in the year. One of the masonry dams is said to have a face area greater than any before constructed. The project is proving to India the possibilities in water storage for both power and irrigation.

OBJECTORS RETURN MONEY.

Decline To Accept Pay For Noncombatant Service.

Washington.—Nearly all the conscientious objectors recently released by the army at Fort Leavenworth have returned the money paid them on discharge, holding that the scruples which prevented them from fighting also forbade the acceptance of pay for non-combatant service which relieved a fighter for the front. It was learned today that about $5,000 already had been returned and remittances still were coming in.

Mrs. Amy Otto, of San Francisco, having secured a second divorce, will now receive $60 a month alimony—$30 from her first husband and $30 from her second.

Few men would decline to have their photographs taken presidential cabinet size.

CUBA BANS WHEAT FLOUR.

Sixty-Day Embargo On Importation Announced By Trade Board.

Washington.—Cuba has placed a 60 days' embargo on the importation of wheat flour, the War Trade Board announced. No reason was given, but officials believe the Cubans desire to market a large corn crop, which was boosted by war necessities.

A fussy man gets in his own way when he is in a hurry.

COMB SAGE TEA IN FADED OR GRAY HAIR

If Mixed with Sulphur it Darkens so Naturally Nobody can Tell.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, at very little cost. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and beautiful.—Adv.

Great Hive.

"That man who is running for office used to be so crabbed and grouchy I wonder where he's getting all the honey he is putting in his speeches?"

"That's easy. From the bee in his bonnet."

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

Particulars Wanted.

Gertrude—"Has Alice been engaged long?" Marguerite—"to whom?"—Boston Globe.

To keep clean and healthy take Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach. Adv.

And sometimes it doesn't pay to believe everything you tell other people.

A Cough That Lasts

And will not yield to ordinary remedies must have special treatment.

Hayes' Healing Honey

Stops The Tickle
Heals The Throat
Cures The Cough

Wonderfully effective in the treatment of Coughs, but if the Cough is deep-seated and the Head or Chest is sore, a penetrating salve should be applied. This greatly helps any cough syrup in curing Coughs and Colds.

A FREE BOX OF

GROVE'S O-PEN-TRATE SALVE

(Opens the Pores and Penetrates)

For Chest Colds, Head Colds, and Croup,

is enclosed with every bottle of HAYES' HEALING HONEY. This is the only cough syrup on the market with which this additional treatment is given. The Salve is also very valuable as a Germicide for the Nose and Throat. You get both remedies for the price of one. 35c.

Sold by all Druggists. If your Druggist should not have it in stock, he will order it from his nearest Wholesale Druggist.

Made, Recommended and Guaranteed to the Public

by PARIS MEDICINE COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy

for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Make $10 Every Day

selling Rawleigh's Products, with rig in country. Few good territories now open. Give age, occupation, references. W. T. RAWLEIGH CO., Dept. WUN, Freeport, Ill.

Treat Horses Right

When you go to work on the first warm spring day you throw off your winter overcoat. But horses can't throw off their winter coats. Do it for them by clipping with a Stewart No. 1 Machine. Costs only $9.75 and soon pays for itself in better work from horses. Send $2.00 and pay balance on arrival. Or send for new 1919 catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
Dept. A 172, 12th Street and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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