BREAK UP UNION WAS MEXICAN PLAN

Scheme to Take Six States From United States

THE "PLAN OE SAN DIEGO"

Uprisings, Aided By Negroes, Were To Lead To Invasion Of Border States And Establishment Of Separate Government.

San Antonio, Texas.—President Carranza and a few of his principal lieutenants instigated and directed the long series of raids on American properties that began along the Rio Grande early in 1915, according to documentary evidence placed before the Senate subcommittee investigating the Mexican situation. This was supported by testimony by John A. Walls, the district attorney at Brownsville, Texas; L. R. Barnes, in charge of the United States Army intelligence work along the border during the war, and other witnesses.

The committee obtained from them and from documentary evidence information purporting to show that not only were the highest Mexican officials cognizant of the program of the raiding parties, which was carried out under the provisions of the "plan of San Diego," but that as late as June, 1915, they were still giving encouragement to and aiding those who participated in those raids in plans inimical to the United States.

Incident to the taking of testimony regarding Mexican Government officials' connection with the "plan of San Diego," further information was obtained as to the success encountered by Germans in bidding for the sympathy and support of Mexico during the war and the present alleged drift towards Bolshevism. T. B. Altendorf, a Pole, who was in the intelligence department of the American Army during the war, was placed on the witness stand long enough to identify Mario Mendez, the director of telegraphs in Mexico, as one of those whom Minister Von Eckhardt kept on his pay roll during the war. Altendorf said Mendez's job was to see that copies of all messages from the United States bearing on military affairs were delivered to the German delegation. A new note on the Bolshevik movement in Mexico came from a copy of a letter written by Linn Gale to L. C. A. K. Martens, self-styled Bolshevik representative, at New York.

The character of the testimony developed three phases of the program, the first, that which took the form of border raids beginning in 1915; the second, that held out as a bait by the Germans in the Zimmerman note when they dangled before the Mexicans the prospect of recovering the Border States with the possible assistance of Japan. The third is closely allied with the impetus that has been given the Bolshevik movement and in support of that charge Chairman Fall announced there would be placed before the committee evidence showing Carranza is yet offering support to Augustin Garza, mentioned in the plan of San Diego as the military leader, and the minutes of the meeting of anarchistic organizations in Mexico said to indicate the existence of a conspiracy to foment labor uprisings in the United States.

What is taken as evidence that Carranza was backing the plan in 1915 and 1916 is contained in a report to the State Department, which was made a part of the committee's record. The report is the statement of a man used by the principals in working out their organization and program. He said he was sent to Jesus Acuna, the Minister of Gobernacion, by Eliseo Arredondo, then Carranza's ambassador designate in Washington, for instructions. Acuna sent him to General Zuazua, who was maintaining an office in Mexico City in the same building with Augustin Garza, alias Lino Caballo. They discussed with him frankly, he said, the execution of the plan of San Diego or "the Texas revolution," as it was also referred to by them. He was asked by them to assist in raising funds for the work. The author of the statement said he asked if Carranza knew of this plan, and was told "that part was all fixed," and that any commission which they issued him in connection with the plan of San Diego presented anywhere would secure him ample protection.

WORLD'S RED CROSS TO MEET.

First Session Will Be Held March 2 In Geneva.

Washington.—The first General Council of the League of Red Cross Societies will meet at Geneva March 2 to map out a program for the advancement of health, prevention of disease and alleviation of distress throughout the world, the American Red Cross announced. Delegates from each national society have been invited. Affiliation of the Uruguayan Red Cross with the league also was announced, bringing the total number of national bodies represented in the international organization to 30.

GIANT AND MIDGET WED.

New York Groom Over 6 Feet Tall; His Bride Half His Height.

New York.—A giant and a midget were married at the Queens marriage license bureau by Deputy Clerk Zimmerman. The two were Frederick W. Moser, 27 years old, of 132 Stryker avenue, Woodside, and Miss Elsie Reineking, who gave the same age and address. Moser is more than six feet tall and his bride is a little more than three feet.

PRINCE OF WALES WILL COME AGAIN

Guest of Honor at Dinner of the Pilgrims

TO VISIT THE FAR WEST

He Is Still Receiving A Large Amount Of Mail From The United States And Not All Of It Is From The Fair Sex.

London.—The Prince of Wales was the guest at a large and enthusiastic dinner of the Pilgrims. More than 300 persons were present. The Prince made a speech, partly serious, partly humorous. With some modesty he delivered personal touches here and there, and had a clamorous reception.

The Prince reaffirmed his intention to revisit America, particularly the Middle West and Far West, saying that the best proof that one had enjoyed a visit was his earnest desire to repeat it. He remarked:

"I am still receiving a large amount of mail from the United States—and not all of it from the fair sex," which provoked great merriment.

Another spontaneous touch was greatly cheered. Referring to the chairman's remark that the Prince, after his tour, was again domiciled as a citizen of England, Wales said: "I hope I am domiciled as a citizen of the British Empire."

The Prince also referred to his status as a freeman of the city of New York.

Wearing the broad blue ribbon of the Garter and his war medals, the Prince shook hands with all the guests as they arrived.

"My right hand is in pretty bad condition from handshaking; I hope the Pilgrims won't mind if I use my left," he remarked to the chairman, Lord Desborough, exhibiting his right hand, which was red and swollen. It was noted, however, that to the older men he gave his right hand, while to the rank and file he gave his left.

The Prince spoke lengthily, with assurance and ease and in strong voice, which surprised his hearers.

The Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice and former Ambassador to the United States in toasting "Our American Brethren" humorously remarked that perhaps he should have invited the Pilgrims to drink the toast in water.

The American ambassador, John W. Davis, in responding, said that it was much to be regretted that in the past the two English-speaking nations had no anthem in common. Now they could both sing one anthem in unison—"God bless the Prince of Wales."

Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, commander of the American naval forces in European waters, sat at the right of the Prince, both smoking big cigars and apparently having a merry conversation.

MRS. WILSON IN MOVEMENT.

To Aid In Arranging Interchurch Conference In Capital.

New York.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Robert Lansing and Mrs. Josephus Daniels have accepted places on a committee of 250 women who will have charge of arrangements for an interchurch world movement conference to be held in Washington, February 7, 8 and 9.

The purpose of the conference is to bring together women prominent in social, club, business, educational, philanthropic, missionary and religious activities who have not hitherto been associated to interpret to them the interchurch world movement.

Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, of Rochester, N. Y., will be chairman of the conference and Mrs. Paul Raymond, of San Francisco, secretary.

TAX DODGERS PAY $1,600,000.

Wool Dealers, Now In Jail, Also Apply For Parole.

Boston.—William A. English and John H. O'Brien, who as members of the wool firm, of English & O'Brien of this city, were sentenced last July to 18 months' imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the payment of income taxes, have paid the Government $1,600,000 in settlement, it was announced by United States District Attorney Boynston.

Mr. Boynston added that a civil suit which was brought against the two men for $3,000,000 in connection with their delinquency was to be withdrawn. Both have made application for parole, to which they will have served one-third their sentences.

79 "FLU" DEATHS IN CHICAGO.

2,226 New Cases Reported; Pneumonia Increase.

Chicago.—Influenza and pneumonia claimed 79 deaths in Chicago within the 24-hour period ending at 9 A. M., according to reports to the Health Department. The number of new influenza cases mounted to 2,226, a new high mark for a 24-hour period. Pneumonia cases also increased, 237 being reported.

READ OF DEATH IN PAPER.

"Gunner" Depew Not Slain By Mexican Bandits.

Bakersfield, Cal.—"Gunner" Depew, whose death at the hands of bandits near Maricopa, Ariz., was reported two weeks ago, is alive and well in Bakersfield. Depew read an account of his reported death in a local paper and came to newspaper offices to make declaration of his being alive.

PEACE COUNCIL HAS DISBANDED

Leaves Adriatic Problem in Complete Deadlock

BOTH SIDES STANDING PAT

Jugo-Slavs Submit Their Final Proposition, Which Premier Nitti Declared Unacceptable.

Paris.—The Supreme Council disbanded Tuesday night without settling the Adriatic question. Signor Nitti, the Italian premier, left for Rome and David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, departed for England. M. Clemenceau indicated that he would turn over the affairs of the Council immediately.

The Jugo-Slavs submitted to the Supreme Council their "supreme effort" in the way of concessions to effect an agreement with Italy.

The Jugo-Slavs accept internationalization under the League of Nations for Fiume and Zara, concede to Italy the islands of Iussin and Pelagoza, and agree to the demilitarization of the Adriatic islands with the condition that the island of Lissa remain Jugo-Slav.

The right of the Italians in Dalmatia to choose Italian nationality without leaving Jugo-Slavia is recognized by the Jugo-Slavs, who also agree that Italian national rights in Dalmatian industries shall be guaranteed by an international convention. They refuse to make any alteration of the line drawn by President Wilson. The note says the desire of the Albanians for independence will be respected.

Premier Nitti, of Italy, declared that he stood by his ultimatum that if the Jugo-Slavs did not accept Italy's terms he would withdraw his compromise offer and that "Italy will demand that France and Great Britain execute purely and simply the Treaty of London of April, 1915."

Prior to the breaking of the Council the Jugo-Slav reply to Italy's demands had been presented. Signor Nitti declared the terms unacceptable. The Jugo-Slav note said it constituted "the supreme effort" of Jugo-Slavia to bring about an agreement with Italy. This fact, taken in connection with Premier Nitti's statement apparently leaves the situation a tense one.

The Council held a further discussion on Great Britain's announcement of her inability to send her quota of troops into the plebiscite areas. The discussion resulted in the British offering to send naval detachments, to Memel and Danzig.

During the session Hugh C. Wallace, American ambassador; Premier Lloyd George, Premier Nitti and Baron Matsui, the Japanese Ambassador, extolled M. Clemenceau in brief formal farewell addresses.

No definite arrangements were made by the Council before disbanding for turning over the Turkish, Adriatic and other problems to other hands, but it was indicated that the proposed conference of ambassadors would be empowered soon to continue this work.

The council heard Caida Voivode, the Rumanian premier, regarding the desire of Rumania to annex Bessarabia. The Council informed M. Voivode that it would make a decision regarding Bessarabia after the Rumanians had entirely complied with the council's instruction regarding the evacuation of Hungary.

TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN CLASH WITH SEMENOFF TROOPS.

Washington.—Two American soldiers were killed and one severely wounded in the clash with a Russian detachment of General Semenoff's forces on January 10, near Posolskaya, while five Russians were killed, one wounded and 55 captured, including one general and six other officers, who are still held.

In reporting the clash to the War Department Major-General Graves, commanding the American expedition in Siberia, said the Russians, in an armored car, made an unprovoked attack on 38 Americans who were in a similar car. The Russians attack was repulsed and the Americans then captured the car and its occupants.

General Graves said he believed the incident could be peacefully adjusted with General Semenoff, "who could not have been responsible."

TO MANAGE FIELD ESTATE.

Grandson Of Chicago Millionaire Assumes New Duties.

Chicago.—Capt. Marshall Field 3d has quit his job of three months as a broker's clerk for what he termed a "better one." He assumed management of the $120,000,000 estate built up by his grandparents of the same name.

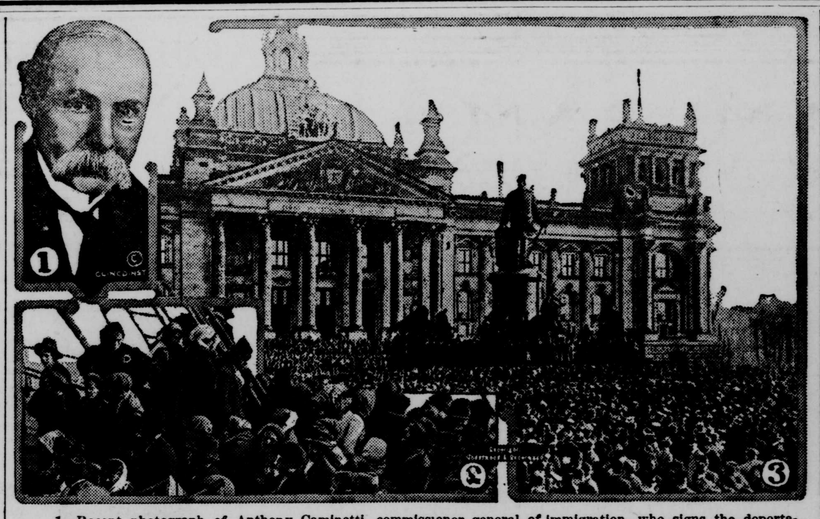
"Of course, I could not learn much about the stock and bond business in three months," said Captain Field, "but I have grasped enough to help in the administration of the estate, which will take all of my time from now on."

HAIR TONIC KILLS FOUR.

Six Others Made Ill By Drinking It In Texas.

Childress, Texas.—Four men are dead at Memphis, 30 miles from here and six others are recovering from the effects of drinking hair tonic, believed to have contained wood alcohol.

When a Tartar invites an honored guest to eat and drink he will take him by the ear and lead him to the table.



1—Recent photograph of Anthony Caminetti, commissioner general of immigration, who signs the deportation orders of the reds. 3—Throng of Italians arriving at Boston on the steamer Cretic showing the tide of immigration has turned again. 3—The reichstag in Berlin, scene of the bloody riots that were said to be part of a revolutionary plot.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

League of Nations Is Born but United States and Other Nations Are Absent.

BLOODY RIOTS IN BERLIN

Communists Attempt to Start a Revolution—Poland Needs Help to Repel Bolshevists—Settlement of Adriatic Trouble—Constitutional Prohibition in Effect.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The League of Nations came into being last Friday, the first meeting of its council being held in Paris pursuant to a call issued by President Wilson. At present it is admittedly somewhat of a weakling, since the United States is not a member and Russia, Germany and some other powers have not been admitted. But America doubtless will adhere to the covenant before long, and the league will then proceed to fulfill, or not fulfill, the rosy predictions of its creators. Most of the world wishes it well and hopes it will prove to be the beneficent institution that its ardent supporters believe it will be.

The nations participating in the opening meeting of the league council and their representatives were:

France—Leon Bourgeois, former premier.

Great Britain—Earl Curzon of Kedlestone, foreign secretary.

Italy—Signor Scialoia, foreign minister.

Belgium—Paul Hymans, foreign minister.

Spain—Count Quinones De Leon, ambassador to France.

Greece—Eliptherios Venizelos, premier.

Japan—Viscount Chinda, ambassador to Great Britain.

Brazil—Dr. Gastoa Da Cunha, ambassador to France.

The people of the United States, especially, perhaps, the business men, do not at all relish the fact that this country alone is now technically at war with Germany. They are letting the senate know how they feel, and thus the pressure on that august body to reach a compromise on the treaty has been increasing daily. The people do not wish the matter put up to them as a political issue in the presidential campaign, for they do not claim to be experts at treaty-making and feel that the senate should attend to its own business. All last week the compromisers were busy trying to reach a common base, assuming that President Wilson would not reject moderate reservations despite his repeated assertions to the contrary. But article 10 was, as ever, the sticking point, and at this writing a settlement was not in sight. Meanwhile, immediately following the promulgation of the peace treaty, the other nations are sending their representatives to Germany and pushing their campaigns to secure trade.

Plans are being laid for a great educational, financial and industrial conference for the purpose of restoring normal conditions throughout the world. Support for the scheme has been asked of the governments of the entente and neutral nations of Europe and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by a large number of leading men of this country and Europe. The original call does not include Germany and Austria, but it is stated that these countries as well as Japan and the Latin-American republics will be asked to send delegates.

The communists of Germany, who take advantage of every excuse to start trouble, staged a great demonstration in Berlin against the government's measure putting the workmen's councils on a legal basis. Thousands of them undertook to force their way into the reichstag and Noske's police, patiently resisting for a time, finally opened fire with machine guns and rifles. About forty of the rioters were killed and scores wounded. The government openly accused the independent members of the reichstag with aiding in the attack, asserting some of them went to the windows of the building and motioned the mob on. Next day it was officially announced that the demonstration was the beginning of an attempt to start a general revolution which was to be led by radical government officials.

Ever since the signing of the armistice Germany has fostered the idea that the reds were likely to get control of that country unless it were given milder terms by the allies, and some correspondents have insisted that such reports could not be believed. This latest apparent revolt will give some support to the German appeals for leniency and to the insidious, cleverly worded editorials of certain American metropolitan papers which argue that the reparations commission must treat Germany gently and permit her to regain her old strength in order that she may successfully stand between the bolshevists of Russia and western Europe. If the German press represents the German nation, what it would do with its regained strength is made very clear by the articles published after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty. The burden of them was recovery of all the nation had lost, and Revenge with a big R.

The allied nations have been disposed to regard Poland as the real bulwark against the bolshevist flood, and Poland so considers herself. Last week Secretary of War Baker recommended to the state department that the United States furnish surplus military supplies to Poland to help her in repelling the bolshevists. General Bliss appeared before the house ways and means committee to discuss a proposed loan of $150,000,000 for food relief for Europe, and declared that if the loan were made this country should call on the allied governments to contribute their surplus military supplies to Poland because that nation alone could prevent the bolsheviki from swamping western Europe. The Poles, he added, are poorly equipped as to everything, while the soviet armies are well trained, well equipped and well led, and outnumber the Poles.

The imminent return of the 8,000 Americans in Siberia is again promised, and apparently it is high time. A correspondent at Harbin says an American detachment in trans-Baikalia recently fought with troops of General Semenoff, commander of the all-Russian army, and took an armored train from them. Two of the Americans were killed. The Czecho-Slovaks, to aid whom the Yanks went to Siberia, have had frequent clashes with Semenoff's men.

The bolsheviki have continued their forward movement in the Caucasus and along the Black sea, and now comes news of a new movement in that part of the world which they are said to be supporting. Enver Pasha, who formerly was minister of war of Turkey and was elected king of Kurdistan, has started what is called a bolshevist revolt in Turkestan, Afghanistan and Baluchistan and for which the government at Moscow has contributed large sums of money. Enver's ultimate aim, it is said, is India. Those who understand conditions in the countries mentioned assert this is not a genuine bolshevist movement, but is directed against Great Britain. However that may be, it is likely to cause the British considerable trouble.

The Adriatic problem seems about to be solved, and in a way quite opposite to that on which President Wilson insisted. Mutual concessions have been agreed upon, and though neither Italy nor Jugo-Slavia is wholly satisfied, probably both will yield. By the arrangement, Fiume is to be governed by a municipal council under the advice of an Italian high commissioner and a small independent state will surround the city. Italy is given control over the city of Zara but abandons her demand for the neutralization of the Dalmatian coast. She is granted a mandate over Albania, but will modify her boundary claims in favor of Serbia. The Slovanes of Jugo-Slavia so strongly opposed some features of the settlement that the country's delegation felt inclined to reject the proposal, whereupon Lloyd George and Clemenceau told the government at Belgrade that it must say yes or no to the Italian offer at once.

The French, British and Italian premiers on Thursday handed the conditions of peace to the Hungarian delegation in Paris. There was no ceremony. Ambassador Wallace and the Japanese ambassador were present.

Secretary of Labor Wilson says that every alien who advocates the overthrow of the American government by force or who belongs to an organization holding such views will be deported "as fast as we can get the ships." But each of them will be given a fair hearing, he added. In New York Federal Judge Knox has caused the federal officials some worry by ruling that those held in deportation proceedings must be released on bail immediately. Immigration authorities say this would make it almost impossible to get cases against many of the radicals. The government officials are now eager for legislation that will permit them to handle properly those reds who are citizens. The senate passed the Sterling sedition bill for this purpose, but the house considers it too stringent in some particulars and is formulating one of its own. The chief objection to the Sterling measure was it put too much power in the hands of the postmaster general, virtually re-establishing war-time censorship of publications.

John Barleycorn turned up his toes on Friday. At eight o'clock that morning the forces of the directors of federal prohibition were afield all over the country looking for violators of the constitutional amendment which went into effect. The day dreaded by so many Americans was preceded by several events that caused wets preliminary distress. The Supreme court destroyed one of their hopes by refusing to permit the New Jersey liquor dealers to institute original proceedings in that court to test the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment. The court decided it had no jurisdiction. Next the internal revenue office announced that after Friday no liquor might be kept except in government bonded warehouses or in homes. A general movement of bottles and jugs from club lockers and hotels to residences began forthwith, and the officials were kind enough not to enforce the provisions against the transportation of intoxicants while it was in progress. Then along came Prohibition Commissioner Kremer with a ruling that fruit juices and ciders came under the dry ban if they contain more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol and that the penalties are the same as in the case of stronger liquors.

Presidential politics is humming these days, and the contest among the candidates for the head of the ticket, especially the Republican ticket, is growing mighty lively. The managers and scouts of each of the chief contenders are hustling around after delegations and the headquarters are the scenes of almost continuous conferences. General Wood, Governor Lowden and Senator Harding seem to be leading the field, but the others are not idle or hopeless by any means. It is a notable fact that women are taking a prominent part in the campaign. The Democrats are still resting under the shadow of the third-term possibility.

Herbert Hoover is looked at with the appraising eyes of the Warwicks of both parties, for his political affiliation has been uncertain. Now Julius Barnes, his close friend, declares Mr. Hoover is a "progressive Republican" who "will never allow himself to be a candidate for high office nor allow his friends to make an effort in his behalf, unless there shall come such indisputable evidence of such spontaneous and universal popular demand that it will overwhelm his present resolution not to enter politics." From which it may be deduced that Mr. Hoover is almost in the conventional receptive mood.

ITALY TO HONOR WAR HEROES

Ceremonies Planned for Rome Will Recall Most Glorious Days of the Ancient Empire.

Rome.—Italy has not yet had its victory celebration. The ceremonies, which were to have taken place this month, had to be postponed because of the D'Annunzio incident and the unsettled political conditions. But preparations continue and when the palms of victory are handed to the heroes of the great war it will be a celebration not excelled since the most glorious days of the Roman empire.

Workmen are now engaged in making highways by which the troops may pass along exactly the route followed by the forces of Titus and Constantine when they returned to Rome along the Appian way and made their way through the Roman Forum to the capitol.

The army will march under the famous arch of Constantine, through the arch of Titus, past the ruins of the Colosseum, which Titus built after his conquest of Jerusalem, through the historic ruins of the Roman Forum, past what remains of the Temple of the Vestal Virgins, up the Capitaline hill to the monument erected to Victor Emanuel II.

Since the days of the empire, the center of Rome has undergone many changes and it will require much temporary construction to make it possible for troops to follow the ancient course of victors.

ASPIRIN INTRODUCED BY "BAYER" IN 1900

Look for name "Bayer" on the tablets, then you need never worry.

If you want the true, world-famous Aspirin, as prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years, you must ask for "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin."

The "Bayer Cross" is stamped on each tablet and appears on each package for your protection against imitations.

In each package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" are safe and proper directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, and for Pain in general.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

To Supply Natural Gas Deficiency.

It is expected that in the near future artificial gas for heating purposes will be substituted largely for natural gas in the Pittsburgh and other districts where a considerable shortage in supply of natural gas has developed. This was the prediction made at a conference held recently under the auspices of the public service commission in Pittsburgh. The Philadelphia company, which has been a large supplier of natural gas for many years, it is stated, is now prepared to supply 7,000,000 cubic feet of artificial gas per day, and expects in the near future to be able to supply 30,000,000 cubic feet of artificial gas per day.

A Feeling of Security

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

It is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything.

It is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best. On sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

No Pie for Dinner.

The other evening I had a girl friend and her husband over for dinner. I had baked a nice peach pie and set it on the porch swing to cool. It was rather warm in the house and my friend's husband went out on the porch to get some fresh air. It was getting dark and I, busy preparing dinner, forgot all about the pie until I heard a loud exclamation. The young man had sat in the hot pie. I don't know when I was more embarrassed. We had no pie for dinner and I'm sure our guest was uncomfortable during the remainder of the evening.—Exchange.

SEE SHABBY, FADED GARMENTS TURN NEW

"Diamond Dyes" Make Old Apparel Fresh and Stylish.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings—everything!

The Direction Book with each package tells how to diamond dye over any color.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card. —Adv.

Self-Sacrifice.

Parent—Of course, as my daughter is of age she can suit herself as to marrying you, but the day she does I shall cut her off without a cent.

Suitor—In that case, it's all off. I could not think of depriving a young lady of her inheritance.—Boston Transcript.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ½ oz. of glycerine. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the desired shade. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and will make harsh hair soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

Sympathetic.

"Those two people ought always to go together."

"Why so?"

"Because one has a stitch in his side, and the other 'hems' in his speech."

Cuticura Soothes Itching Scalp

On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Make them your every-day toilet preparations and have a clear skin and soft, white hands.—Adv.

Had Been There Before.

"What's the next film?"

"A comedy, I infer. Everybody looks resigned."—Life.

If Worms or Tapeworm persist in your system, it is because you have not yet tried the real Vermifuge, Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot." One dose does the work. Adv.

If we always prepare ourselves for the worst that may happen, we will never be disappointed.

For Constipation, Biliousness, Liver and Kidney troubles, take Garfield Tea.—Adv.

Yes, Alfred, a wife is called the better half because she usually gets the better of the other half.

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