BOARD SPLITS OVER MINERS PAY

Majority Recommends Twenty-five Per Cent. Increase

MINORITY FOR HIGHER WAGE

Increase Proposed Will Absorb The 14 Per Cent. Granted When The Miners Returned To Work Last November.

Washington.—The commission appointed by President Wilson to settle the coal strike has split definitely on the questions of wage increases and hours of work.

The majority—Henry M. Robinson, chairman, representing the public, and Rembrandt Peale, representing the operators, in a report submitted to President Wilson, is understood to have recommended a general wage advance of approximately 25 per cent. and that hours and conditions of labor remain unchanged. This increase includes the 14 per cent. granted after the miners returned to work.

John P. White, representing the miners, refuses, to concur in this settlement. He is preparing a minority report, in which it is reported that he will recommend a seven-hour day and a wage increase of approximately 35 per cent.

In advance of the publication of the two reports, officials of the United Mine Workers of America would not discuss the probable course of the miners. Since their representative on the commission had refused to accept the majority decision, however, it was regarded as certain that they would not accept the settlement it proposes.

William Green, secretary of the miners' union, after a conference with Secretary Tumulty at the White House, said there was no radical difference between the majority and Mr. White and expressed the hope that the differences would be ironed out at joint meetings between the operators and the miners.

President Wilson, in inviting the members of the commission to undertake a settlement, said it was important that their conclusion be reached by unanimous action. Since the commission's decision is not unanimous, there is much speculation as to the President's next step.

The operators would not discuss this matter in advance of a decision by the President, but it was plain that the miners and some administration officials expected Mr. Wilson to invite the two sides to get together on the basis of the majority and minority reports and seek an amicable settlement.

In appointing the commission, the President said that "if a readjustment of the prices of coal shall be found necessary, I shall be pleased to transfer to the commission the powers heretofore vested in the Fuel Administrator for that purpose."

While the commission was understood not to have asked for these powers, it was suggested in some apparently well-informed quarters that the individual commissioners would propose that some price advance be made on the basis of the facts adduced at the long hearings held by the commission since its appointment last December.

The majority report was said to cover something like 30,000 words.

ROCKEFELLER DENIES IT.

Declares Anderson Is Not On His Payroll.

Chicago.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., emphatically denied the statement of Louis A. Cuvillier, New York assemblyman, that he is paying the State Anti-saloon League superintendent of New York a salary.

"The statement is absolutely false, ridiculous. There is no foundation for it," he declared.

Mr. Cuvillier, who is the author of a resolution adopted by the Assembly calling for investigation of the Anti-saloon League's activities within the state, said that Mr. Rockefeller was paying the league official $15,000 per year.

FLYER BURNED TO DEATH.

Lieut. Clayton Stoner's Tragic End In Indiana.

Elkhart, Ind.—A government airplane mail carrier, identified by marks on his clothing as Lieutenant Clayton Stoner, Chicago, was burned to death in his airplane when it fell near New Paris, Ind., about 10 A. M. Stoner probably became lost in the mist and was seeking the Wabash railroad, which the mail carriers follow daily in their flight over this section of the country.

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15-YEAR-OLD BOY REQUIRES $7,500 ANNUALLY FOR HIS SUPPORT.

New York. — Fifteen-year-old Robert Kelly, grandson of Eugene Kelly, wealthy banker, who died in 1894, leaving several millions, requires $7,500 annually for his support, according to his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Kelly, whose application for his allowance from trust funds will be investigated by a referee appointed by the Surrogate Court.

Mrs. Kelly listed among "necessities" $24.50 a month for gasoline for her son's car.

"LITTLE ARMY" MEN LOSE IN HOUSE

Approves Peacetime Force of 316,820 Men

VOTE WAS THREE TO ONE

President Authorized To Prescribe Tactical Organization—Separate Corps For Air Service.

Washington.—Pleas of "little army" men to reduce military expenses were rejected by the House, which approved a peace-time establishment of 299,000 enlisted men and 17,820 officers, after rejecting three proposals for a smaller force.

The decision, although not final, was reached by a three-to-one vote, leading supporters of the Army Reorganization bill to believe that it virtually settled the peace-time program.

In addition to authorizing a regular army 100,000 stronger than provided by the National Defense act of 1916, the House also accepted a lesson of the World War by adopting the principle of permitting the tactical organization of the army to be prescribed by the President instead of by law. Likewise, it approved of making separate corps of the air service, the chemical warfare service and the finance department, but refused to divorce the transportation and the construction services from the Quartermaster Department.

Representative Dent, Alabama, ranking Democratic member of the Military Committee, opened the attack for a smaller army. His amendment to fix the maximum strength at 226,000 men and 14,200 officers was defeated, 79 to 25, and soon after Representative Jones, Democrat, Texas, sought to fix the force at 205,000 men, but failed, 55 to 22. Representative Harreld, Republican, Oklahoma, renewed the attack, proposing to cut the army to 150,000 men. He was beaten without a record vote.

After making a speedy getaway in outlining the future military policy, the House engaged in long debate over details, indicating that the bill would not be passed before the end of the week.

WILL THINK IT OVER.

Ambassador Davis May Enter Presidential Race.

London.—John W. Davis, the American ambassador, declined to comment on the action of the West Virginia Democratic state committee in endorsing him for the Democratic nomination for president. The ambassador said he had not yet received the message which Parkersburg, W. Va., dispatches announced had been sent to him by the committee to ascertain his attitude relative to entering the race.

"The answer to such a message would take some consideration," Mr.

BAKER ASKS TAX REFUND.

Figured Too Generously On Income, War Secretary Finds.

Washington.—Secretary Baker has overpaid his income tax. He was notified by the Internal Revenue Bureau that he was entitled to a refund of $480 for last year as the result of an error in figuring his surtax. A cabinet officer gets $12,000 a year and a surtax is charged on part of a salary over $5,000.

Mr. Baker, himself a lawyer, had a lawyer assist him in making out his return. He said he was unable to discover where he had made the error.

GERMANS COMING TO U. S.

Immigrants Arrive Despite Peace Has Not Been Declared.

New York.—Despite the fact that peace has not been concluded between the United States and Germany, appreciable sprinklings of Germans are appearing among the immigrants passing through Ellis Island, according to a statement issued by Byron H. Uhl, acting commissioner at the station.

As long as these Germans get passports from American consular agents in German ports. Mr. Uhl said, the immigrants need only to meet the ordinary requirements of inspection here, as these passports contain a tacit permit from the State Department.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

York Lad Takes Mercury, Wood Alcohol And Gasoline.

York, Pa.—Ralph Gotwalt, 21 years old, a former member of Company A, Eighth Regiment, N. G. P., attempted suicide at a local hotel by swallowing bichloride of mercury tablets, wood alcohol and gasoline. His chances for recovery are slight. Gotwalt refuses to give any reason for taking the poison except to say that he wanted to die.

ATTACKS NAVY'S EARLY WAR POLICY

His Duty to Point Out Naval Errors, Says Sims

QUESTION OF EFFICIENCY

Vigorously Attacks What He Characterizes Efforts To Convict Him Of Divided Allegiance.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Sims told the Senate committee investigating the Navy's conduct of the war that the failure of the Navy Department to act promptly on recommendations and to place the country's entire naval resources at the disposal of the Allies within six months after the United States entered the war, prolonged the struggle for at least four months. He added that it also unnecessarily jeopardized the outcome.

Declaring that 3,000 lives were lost and $100,000,000 spent every day of the war, the Admiral said the conclusions from his statement were obvious.

Admiral Sims said his criticisms were directed at the Navy's work in 1917, and "had nothing to do with the magnificent way the Navy functioned in 1918, after it really got into the war."

The Navy, he said, was not properly prepared in April, 1917, and the administrative machinery was cumbersome and inefficient. He denied that his statements constituted "an attack" on any one, and characterized as "ridiculous," statements that he was attacking civilian control of the Navy Department which, he said, was essential.

He wished to be set right in the eyes of the country and to refute widespread criticisms that he was "throwing mud at the Navy," Admiral Sims declared. He said he raised no question of the efficiency of the Navy's participation in the war, viewed in its entirety and without regard to the time element, and was unable to adequately express his admiration for the Navy's performance in the war "in so far as the machinery that controlled it permitted."

Declaring that he had raised questions about the efficiency of the Navy solely because he had felt it his duty to point out errors in naval administration, the Admiral said he had been "much embarrassed by implications of insubordination and impropriety."

He also vigorously attacked what he characterized as "efforts to convict me of divided allegiance," and of being "pro-British," saying that he happened to be born in Canada because his mother went there on a visit.

"If they didn't want a man who was 'pro-British and pro-French to sit in the councils of the Allies, why didn't they send a pro-German with a trunk full of bombs?'" asked the Admiral.

Declaring that he was "sorely embarrassed" by reason of lack of confidence and co-operation from the Navy Department during the most trying days of the war, Admiral Sims said he repeatedly asked the department to relieve him if he had lost its confidence.

The Admiral was the first witness at the opening of the inquiry, and when he had concluded reading a prepared statement the committee recessed until tomorrow without cross-questioning him.

ASSOCIATE FORESTER QUITS.

Albert F. Potter Follows Lead Of His Chief.

Washington.—Albert F. Potter, associate forester, resigned following the resignation of Henry S. Graves, chief of the Forestry Service.

Mr. Potter, whose home is in Arizona, entered the forest service under Gifford Pinchot in 1901 as an expert on grazing and has been in charge of that phase of the service work.

He wrote Forester Graves that he considered his work far enough advanced to permit him to retire on April 15 to give his attention to private interests. Mr. Graves, in accepting the resignation, suggested that Mr. Potter defer the date of his retirement in order to give ample time to "make such reorganization and readjustment in the service as may be necessary to prepare for the field season."

AGAIN URGES PAPER CUT.

Steenerson Writes Publishers Asking 10 Per Cent. Reduction.

Washington.—Chairman Steenerson, of the House Postoffice Committee, has written newspaper publishers calling attention to the committee's request that they reduce consumption of newsprint paper 10 per cent. because of the acute paper shortage.

The publishers are requested to furnish information as to the amount of paper consumed by them in the four months ending March 1, 1920, and for the same period the year before and are reminded that the committee has before it various bills to restrict the size of publications because of the paper shortage.

POLAND TO GET ARMS FROM U. S.

Signs Contract For Surplus Military Stores.

Warsaw.—The Polish Army will be re-equipped by the purchase of supplies from the United States. A formal contract has been signed by the Warsaw and the Washington governments, it is stated, under which the American liquidation board will sell to Poland such of the surplus American Army stores as Poland may require.

WOMAN DIVORCED THIRTEENTH TIME.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Mrs. Alice Yocum, of this county, obtained a divorce from her husband, John A. Yocum, at Boone, Iowa, last night. This is the thirteenth time she has been divorced, her attorney says, since she began her pilgrimages into the realm of "deathless love." Two divorces were obtained here.

BAN ON ARTICLE 10 RESERVATION

Wilson Will Pocket Treaty if Lodge Proposal is Added

SAYS ARTICLE 10 IS VITAL

Stand Delights Irreconcilables — Administration Senators Expected To Refuse To Yield Further.

Washington.—Definite, final notice that he will pocket the peace treaty if it comes before him with the Lodge reservation attached was served on the Senate by President Wilson.

In a letter to Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, minority leader, the President brands practically every reservation in the Lodge program as a nullification of the covenant.

"Either we should enter the League fearlessly," his letter declares, "accepting the responsibility of not fearing the role of leadership which we now enjoy, contributing our efforts toward establishing a just and permanent peace, or we should retire as gracefully as possible from the great concert of powers by which the world was saved. For my own part, I am not willing to trust to the counsel of diplomats the working out of any salvation of the world from the things which it has suffered."

The effect of the President's letter, written with all his old-time force and hitting power, assures defeat of the treaty, according to the opinion generally expressed in Senate quarters. Administration Senators, who for several days have been showing a disposition to weaken, now for the most part will stand firm against the Lodge program, it is believed. Their votes, added to those of the "irreconcilables," will be sufficient to prevent the two-thirds majority necessary for ratification.

The President shows clearly and unmistakably that he stands precisely where he stood when the matter of reservations was first proposed. The maximum he would consent to would be "interpretations"—reservations that would simply state well-recognized facts as to the constitutional limitations which surround every treaty negotiated by this Government, although even these he would regard as works of supererogation.

So far as Article 10 is concerned, he still looks upon it as the cornerstone of the whole document of the League of Nations.

ARMY CAMPAIGN FALLS DOWN.

Only Small Per Cent. Of Goal Set For Recruits Secured.

Washington.—The nation-wide special recruiting campaign for 84,082 recruits, which started January 19, has fallen down badly. Up to February 27, when the latest complete reports were compared, only 10,327 or 12.3 per cent. of the total number desired had enlisted in the army.

The enlistments since February 27 have not shown any considerable increase and it is obvious that when the special campaign ends March 31, the army will have secured only a fraction of the number of men set as its goal.

Up to February 27, New York City had enlisted 722, or 9.2 per cent. of its quota of 7,838. Newark, N. J., is at the bottom of a long list of cities made public today, having accounted for 101, or 5.8 per cent. of its quota of 1,733. El Paso, Texas, reported the largest percentage of recruits. The quota for the El Paso recruiting district is 990, and on February 27, a total of 238 men, or 24 per cent. had enlisted.

SLAYER OF FOUR DIES IN CHAIR.

Brothers Of Kentucky Girl Victim Witness Negro's Electrocution.

Eddysville, Ky.—Petrie Kimbrough, alias Will Lockett, convicted slayer of Geneva Hardman and confessed slayer of four other women, died in the electric chair at Eddysville prison at 4.32 A. M. Two brothers of the Hardman girl and 17 Lexington citizens, together with 8 soldiers and 12 prison guards, witnessed the execution, which apparently was carried out without a hitch in prearranged plans.

GEMS IN CHAMBERLIN SAFE.

$200,000 Worth Found—Records Also Recovered.

Old Point Comfort, Va.—Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, property of guests at the Chamberlin Hotel, destroyed by fire Sunday night, was recovered when the hotel safe was unearthed from beneath the ruins. Hotel records also were recovered.

BANDITS RAID THEATER

Hold Up Woman Cashier And Escape With $5,200.

Detroit, Mich.—Three armed bandits shortly before noon forced their way into the offices of the Miles Theatre, a downtown vaudeville house, held up the woman cashier and escaped with $5,200. The money, in a bag ready for banking, represented Saturday and Sunday receipts.

One-Piece Gown Is Still in Favor

Perhaps there is no type of dress which has ever given more comfort and general satisfaction to women of all degress than the one-piece dress. This, observes a prominent correspondent, is undoubtedly a truism and yet it cannot be dwelt upon too often by its beneficiaries for fear that if they do not recognize their blessings on some evil day the useful little one-piece frock may be snatched away from them.

Fashion is proverbially a fickle dame, but after centuries of high handed and capricous proceedings with her votaries it was a merciful dispensation on her part to decree the reign of the one-piece frock at a time in the affairs of women when life moved for them in a swift and almost overwhelming flood of public and private activities.

It was, and is, a time in which a type of dress was needed which reduced nerve strain to the minimum and which combined ease of adjustment, comfort, smart and youthful appearance, all around wearableness and sufficient variety. If such a thing were possible in an uneasy and imperfect world, one would be inclined to say that the one-piece frock would go on forever, no matter what other styles might come and go.

Predictions are unsafe and one only knows that at present this desirable type of garment rounds the cycle of the year in an endless procession of models developed in fabrics suitable for the season, bridging the chasm from chiffon to velvet.

Just now the only sort of one-piece frocks to which any woman's mind will give house room are the mid-season and early spring models of gabardine, tricolette, satin, crepe de chine and taffeta, of which there is an interesting variety in the advanced showings.

Ever Faithful Type Remains.

The ever faithful and desirable frock of navy blue serge, poiret twill, tricotine or gabardine is, as a rule, as straight and simple of silhouette as it has been for several seasons past, either on the rather attenuated lines of the French coat dress or with the youthful blousing bodice and narrow gathered skirt with a moderately wide waistband. There are striking chemise models in peasant style which slip on over the head and have but little fastening.

At the same time there is observed a bold and rather interesting effort to introduce broken and widened lines in the skirt by means of plaited frills, tunics of irregular shape, folds and flounces. Such models stand out conspicuously among so many which have a willowy, unbroken slimness as their chief characteristic.

Simple and practically unadorned blue serge frocks appear to be in just as good standing as blue serge frocks which are elaborately embroidered or trimmed with oustanding and crisply plaited frills. However, trimmings of various kinds are rather prominently in evidence in any inventory of the charms of the 1920 blue serge frock.

Embroidery on Two Wide Bands.

In one especially striking and handsome frock of navy blue gabardine the embroidery in ecru silk is entirely concentrated on two wide, loose bands of the fabric which extend from the narrow girdle straight downward at each side until they are fastened up under the edge of the slim skirt. The straight bodice with long sleeves is cut in a deep square at the neck and filled in with a gathered tucker of cream batiste. At the back on either side, where the embroidered bands meet the girdle, there are long and stately tassels of ecru silk.

An interesting decoration from the peasant source is in the form of oblong perforations of good size outlined with green silk. Lines of these perforations set on end run up and down on the blouse and round about the skirt. There are also narrow bands of embroidery which outline the simulated eton coats of certain frocks, and lines of wool chain stitch embroiderey in rose wool break the monotonous length of a blue serge chemise frock. Besides these there are frocks embroidered in navy blue silk, with only an accent of color.

Straw embroidery on blue serge is not half as bizarre as it sounds. However, it is scarcely likely to interest the woman who takes her clothes seriously. Rat tail braid bindings of black or striped silk and upstanding plaitings of satin cire ribbon are conservative and smart trimmings, as are black moire ribbons.

Frills to Edge Apron Draperies.

Fine plaitings of blue serge are used as frills to edge apron draperies, as tunic draperies and as the better part of a frock. One model has a flat back and front panel, but the sides of the dress from under the arms fall in straight, narrow plaits to the skirt hem, confined at the waist by a belt of braided cords and is sure to have a little vestee and collar of batiste or handkerchief linen or organdie, usually showing through a narrow slit in the frock.

The woman who is horrified at the thought of a blue serge frock with short sleeves should take heart if she has either a long pocketbook or pretty elbows. In the first case she will be able to afford long gloves, and in the second she will soon be pleased with her exceptional possession as Katisha was with that famous shoulder blade of hers, and, after all, a wool frock with short sleeves is many degrees more comfortable in mild weather than one with long sleeves.

There is, however, a choice of sleeves, for one may have them shortened in a most abrupt fashion or they may run to the wrist or extend just below the elbow, which is, perhaps the most comfortable length of the three.

Old and Tried Friends.

Satin and tricolette are old and tried friends as the foundation for the building of a one-piece frock. Not so much to be relied upon, perhaps, as serge, though it is hard to see how any fabric could make itself more generally useful than a good satin. Brown is especially good in either satin or tricolette and they are, of course, often desirable in black or blue.

A chemise frock of brown tricolette is ornamented by a collar and vestee of ecru thistledew, run with brown wool, and is a dress which any woman who can wear brown at all would be delighted to own. Whether it would be as distinguished looking in another color is doubtful. There are tricolette frocks, embroidered over their entire surface in a delicate running pattern in the manner with which we were made familiar last fall, and there are a number of effectively simple frocks in embossed tricolette. It is not uncommon to find a tricolette frock banded by angora or the heavy upstanding plaits of satin cire ribbon.

Caught-in Skirts Used.

Frocks of satin and of the other soft silken fabrics are addicted to caught-in skirts and other draperies and embroideries are as lavishly used about the bodices as the excellence of the design will permit. A Lanvin frock of black satin, which has the cartridge plaited side sections of the skirt caught up under the hem has its bodice embroidered in sketchy blue morning glories, and a pretty frock of cocoa brown satin has floss embroidery in brown and rose.

BLOUSE SURE TO BE FAVORED

Hand-Made Garment Appeals for Favor —Middies and Smocks Coming for Summer.

Cotton blouses of voile or batiste made by hand and trimmed with hand drawn work and embroidery are very dainty and smart. Among the other simple models that are receiving commendation may be mentioned plain slip-over blouses of crepe de chine, entirely untrimmed, finished at times with a plain round neck, at others with an accordion plaited frill about the neck and down the front to the waistline.

Of the long or over-the-skirt blouses, the most popular length at present is just to the hips, and as so many short jacket suits are to be worn in the spring, the blouse that is waist length only seems destined to regain all of its old-time fame.

Middies and smocks are coming in strong for next summer and models made of Japanese crepe in colors are especially effective. Slip-over blouses of knitted or woven silk fabrics are good looking and serviceable, and for sports wear with the novelty silk or satin skirts so much featured, they are very smart.

Style Tips.

Attractive tams are of deep blue velvet with embroidery of rather coarse silver thread. Bands of the embroidery, about an inch wide and in a close over-and-over stitch, encircle the tam in three broad stripes, one on the brim, another an inch higher and the third just at the extreme bulge of the crown. Quite as pretty to some tastes is another model which has lines of gold thread embroidery on a tam of golden-brown velvet.

Hats.

Advance spring models from Paris show that straw hats are returning to favor. Both rough and smooth finished straws are used and are made with a shiny lustrous finish.

PRETTY FROCKS FOR MISSES

Season's Fashions Are Essentially Youthful and Lend Themselves to Girlish Figures.

The misses' frocks are the most attractive this season from the standpoint of style alone, for the fashions are so essentially youthful and lend themselves so well to girlish figures. Some extremely pretty frocks which resemble imports, have the little trimming touches that are very unusual and individual. The misses' frocks are almost as short as the junior models, and there are few straight-line effects among those shown.

A tan duvetyn dress has a full skirt with side insets of dark-blue silk, a loose, round cut neck with roll collar, short sleeves and elaborate stitching of red, blue and tinsel. Tricotine makes a street dress with a V opening down the front, filled in with Roman stripe linen, while the collar is a narrow round effect of the same.

This material also forms a simple blouse frock with lighter blue duvetyn belt and a skirt of many panels over black satin. The whole is stitched in bright colors.

Drop Shoulders for Spring.

Drop shoulders and kimono effects are to be much in evidence in the spring, it is said. This type of bodice lends itself well to the development of very short shoulder cap sleeves, so it may be a fact that American women will appear on the streets next season garbed in frocks that so far as arm covering is concerned would heretofore have been classed with evening apparel.

Fading Patches.

In making children's dresses of colored wash material, sew a small piece of the goods on the wrong side where it will not be in the way; in washing it will fade like the dress, and will be found convenient to mend with in case of a tear.

URIC ACID IN MEAT CLOGS THE KIDNEYS

Take a Glass of Salts if Your Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush off the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.—Adv.

Seeking the Truth.

He—I can't bear that fellow Chatterton. He always brings up such uninteresting subjects. What was he talking to you about?

She—You.—London Answers.

A single application of Roman Eye Balsam on going to bed will prove its merit for inflammations of the Eyes, external and internal.—Adv.

Naturally.

"You look depressed this morning."

"I have a good reason. When I went to look at my private stock I found I was out of spirits."

Woman's Weakness—How Cured

Lynchburg, Va.—"I was suffering with woman's weakness and catarrh of the stomach, and I was in a miserable state when I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery together. I was completely relieved of these ailments and made strong and healthy by their use, and I felt like a different person."—Mrs. Samuel Layne, 501 Johnson St.



For Young Mothers

Charlottesville, Va.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the grandest thing that ever came into existence for young mothers. I did not know of this during my first expectancy and in consequence I suffered with my nerves, and for the last two months I was never comfortable. I cannot describe the comfort 'Favorite Prescription' brought to me, mentally and physically, and I had practically no suffering—the only comparison I can give is that there was as great a difference as between black and white. I was also able to nurse these last two, which was impossible with my first baby, and it was this fact that caused me to love him when he was only six months old. My two girls have always been healthy and strong, and I am sure that my own health has been improved by taking this wonderful tonic at the time my system most needed it."—Mrs. Mattie Glass, 917 West St.

Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., long since found out what is naturally best for women's diseases. He learned it all through treating thousands of cases. The result of his studies was a medicine called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This medicine is made of vegetable growths that nature surely intended for backache, headache, weakening drains, bearing-down pains, periodical irregularities, pelvic inflammations, and for the many disorders common to women in all ages of life.

Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package of Favorite Prescription Tablets.



Vaseline
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
PETROLEUM JELLY

For sores, broken blisters, burns, cuts and all skin irritations. Also innumerable toilet uses.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (CONSOLIDATED)
State Street New York

Rheumacide
GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE
Have you RHEUMATISM Lumbago or Gout?
Take RHEUMACIDE to remove the cause and drive the poison from the system.
"RHEUMACIDE ON THE INSIDE PUTS RHEUMATISM ON THE OUTSIDE"
At All Druggists
Jos. Baily & Son, Wholesale Distributors Baltimore, Md.

for COLDS take Dr. Stafford's Olive Tar
Inhale Olive Tar for colds, coughs, sore throat—all winter troubles. Soothes, Heals, Gratifies. Quick Relief.
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