BEING SENSITIVE: EITHER A BLIGHT OR A BLESSING

"A woman writer of note received the following request: "Will you please write something about people who are so sensitive they are like a stick of dynamite lying around the house—you never know when they are liable to go off? And they think it is something to be proud of—their sensitiveness—for they lose no chance to brag about it. You've heard them say 'I'm sensitive!' as if it were 'I'm Holy'!"

And she replied as follows:

Being sensitive is something to be proud of. That is: If one is sensitive to beauty. That means that you are alive to every form of beauty, that you have the capacity to appreciate the beauty in things which the casual-minded pass by, and in appreciating it reflect that beauty for the appreciation and enjoyment of others.

Or if one is sensitive to the viewpoint and the feelings of other people. It is a wonderful thing in human beings, to be sensitive in this way. It means you naturally put yourself in the others' places, you know how they react to certain things, you feel what they are feeling. So you never hurt anyone. That is the trouble with the insensitive. They unknowingly hurt the feelings of others. They are not sufficiently sensitive to sense, to perceive, what they are doing.

But—if by sensitive you mean that exaggerated ego, that overemphasis on self that is constantly pre-occupied with how people think of oneself, how the world is treating oneself—that is constantly on the defensive against neglect or affront so that, as our reader says, "It is like having a stick of dynamite around the house"—that is a blight—on oneself and those with whom one comes in contact. The best cure for that blight which is misnamed sensitiveness is a complete change of viewpoint—a concentration without instead of within—a thinking of others instead of oneself.

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Indian Worth $500,000,000

The fortune of the Maharajah of Jaipur, one of India's wealthiest men, has just been estimated at more than $500,000,000.

44 AWARDS AT ONE STATE FAIR!

. . . the record of one exhibitor who has used many brands but who now uses CLABBER GIRL, exclusively.

ONLY 10¢ Your Grocer Has It

CLABBER GIRL BAKING POWDER

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Why try to be modest when one hasn't anything to brag about any way?

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'TIL HE DISCOVERED ALL VEGETABLE CORRECTIVE

For years he suffered with constipation. Blamed it on his work. Then a friend told him about the natural all-vegetable corrective, Nature's Remedy. NR Tablets contain a balanced combination of the laxatives provided by nature in plants and vegetables. See for yourself. Note how differently they work. No griping. Gentle but thorough action, leaving you refreshed, alive. Wonderful for headaches, bilious spells. Non-habit forming. Only 25c—all druggists.

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

Just Plain

Plain talk is not necessarily sensible.

Still Coughing?

No matter how many medicines you have tried for your cough, chest cold or bronchial irritation, you can get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with anything less than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble to aid nature to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes as the germ-laden phlegm is loosened and expelled.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, your druggist is authorized to guarantee Creomulsion and to refund your money if you are not satisfied with results from the very first bottle. Get Creomulsion right now. (Adv.)

Don't be BALD!

Don't give up! Faithful use of Glover's Mange Medicine and Glover's Medicated Soap for the shampoo has saved many from Baldness. Kills Dandruff germs; stops excessive Falling Hair; promotes scalp health. Ask your Barber. Start today!

GLOVER'S MANGE MEDICINE At all Drug Stores

Beautiful SKIN.. —needs more than cosmetics

Beauty of skin comes from within. When constipation clogs the pores with intestinal wastes, CLEANSE INTERNALLY with Garfield Tea. Helps relieve the clogged system promptly, mildly, effectively. At your drug store 25c & 10c

FREE SAMPLE Write to GARFIELD TEA CO. Dept. 13B, Brooklyn, N.Y.

GARFIELD TEA

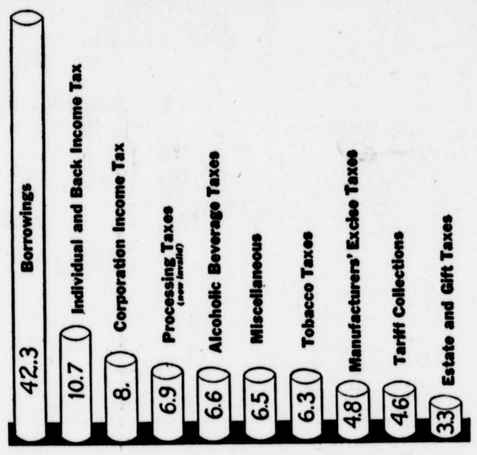
National Debt Reaches Record High

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

THERE was a time when the United States had a national debt of only $37,515.05. But that was exactly 100 years ago—in 1836. And for each of those 100 years the debt has multiplied almost 10,000 times.

The United States began existence with the staggering (for those times) national debt of $75,463,000. That was to pay for the Revolutionary war, and up to the present day great rises in the national debt have been the result of wars (accepting the theory of one school of thought, which regards the spending that caused the present enormous total as necessitated by a depression which was the direct result of the World war).

The War of 1812 sent the debt up to $127,334,933.74 in 1816. In 1866 the debt reached a new high of $2,756,000,000, following the Civil war. In 1915 it stood at the comfortable total of $1,190,000,000, but the World war skyrocketed it to the alarming total of $26,594,000,000 four lears later. By conscientious budget-balancing during the next decade the debt reached its post-war low of $16,200,000,000 in 1930.



WHERE THE GOVERNMENT'S DOLLAR COMES FROM. Recent court decisions would cancel the column labeled "Processing Taxes" and these taxes will have to be returned by the government. Both the charts on this page are based on 1935-1936 budget estimates.

When President Roosevelt delivered his budget message to congress on January 6, the national debt was higher than it had ever been before. It was well over $30,000,000,000. He predicted that on June 30, 1937, at the end of the 1936-37 fiscal year, it would be $31,351,000,000, or more than $1,000 for every family in the land.

The present record national debt is the direct result of the administration's policy of "priming the pump" to aid business in effecting a recovery from the throes of depression. It is not as large as President Roosevelt had predicted it would be six months ago. Two years ago he said: "The debt would amount to $31,834,000,000 on June 30, 1935."

But the President also said then, in his first annual budget message to congress, "My estimates for the coming fiscal year (ending June 30, 1935) show an excess of expenditures over receipts of $2,000,000,000. We should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery (the present fiscal year) and from that time on seek a continuing reduction of the national debt."

Balance Not In Sight.

Yet such a balance has not been effected or even forecast for the 1937 fiscal year. He estimated that for that year the government would collect $5,654,000,000 in revenues, and would spend $6,752,000,000—plus a sum for work relief still to be determined. The deficit then would have been at least $1,098,000,000 plus whatever amount had to be added for relief. Unfortunately there were immediate pending issues which would throw the President's estimate out of whack. On the very day of his message the Supreme court declared the AAA invalid, and a later ruling decreed that the government would have to pay back the processing taxes. Also it was virtually certain that the $2,000,000,000 soldiers' bonus would pass congress. The situation was serious enough for Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to predict that the country might face a national debt of $35,500,000,000 by the end of the 1937 fiscal year.

The balancing of the budget has been complicated in recent years by the over-optimistic character of annual budget deficit estimates, as the following table reveals. The first three deficit estimates were by Mr. Hoover. All are given in millions of dollars:

	Predicted	Actual
1931-1932	*31	3,153
1932-1933	1,738	3,063
1933-1934	841	3,989
1934-1935	2,512	3,575
1935-1936	4,528	**1,986

*Surplus. **As of Jan. 17, 1936.

That estimates were so far away from the actual totals may in most cases be laid to the total inability of the Treasury department, the banks and the people in general to estimate the duration of the depression. When incomes slumped, so did revenues. And when the "priming" failed to get the pump working as quickly as had been predicted, tax revenues failed to grow to expected proportions. From Wall Street money marts have rumbled accusations of deliberate overstatement in the more recent budget estimates. In January, 1934, President Roosevelt estimated that the deficit six months later would be $6,644,000,000; it turned out to be only $2,836,000,000. An estimated $3,169,000,000 deficit for the first half of 1935 proved to be an actual $1,875,000,000. Wall Street says the treasury is too smart to make such mistakes unwittingly.

The Real National Debt.

For other reasons it is difficult to estimate the real national debt. The gross debt of more than $30,000,000,000 at the end of 1935 actually represented the proceeds of December borrowing added to the existing debt. But though the money had been borrowed it had not yet been spent. With the sum thus held in the general fund deducted, the debt in December was actually only a little over $28,000,000,000.

But there are also complications not so rosy in nature. During the last half-dozen years the government has embarked on some extraordinary financial ventures. Many critics of the government financial policy would add to the $30,000,000,000 debt the contingent liabilities taken on by the treasury. How the Treasury department's financial ventures stood on October 31, 1935, is shown in the following "Combined Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Governmental Corporations and Credit Agencies of the United States." Figures are in millions of dollars:

	Assets	Liabilities	Equity
Recon. Fin. Corp.	2,340	255	2,068
Commod. Cred. Corp	273	....	273
Public Wks. Admin.	236	....	236
Ship. Board Mer. F.	183	....	170
Federal Land Bks.	2,403	....	256
Fed. Interm. Cr. Bks.	253	....	103
Fed. Farm Mort. C.	1,622	1,397	204
Banks for Co-operat.	139	....	137
Home Loan Banks	123	....	89
Home Own. & L. C.	2,982	2,842	60
Fed. Sav. & L. Ins. C.	103	....	103
Fed. Dep. Ins. Corp.	338	....	150
All others	648	....	626
Grand Total	11,643	4,494	4,473

Like so much of the New Deal's financing, the value or the danger of these liabilities depend entirely upon recovery. If business returns to normal or prosperous times the assets will be gradually realized, as were those of the War Finance corporation. But if times do not get better and stay better the assets will be virtually impossible of collection. In a continued depression they might become an extremely embarrassing burden. The liabilities of $4,494,000,000 are not only a claim on the taxpayer but they are over and above the national debt of more than $30,000,000,000.

Further "Moral" Obligations.

Moral obligations of the treasury are outstanding liabilities of the Federal Land Banks, Home Loan Banks' discount functions, Federal Deposit Insurance corporation, Federal Savings and Life Insurance corporation and the real estate loans of the Federal Housing administration. These implied liabilities total another $2,000,000,000 or so. Painting the blackest side of the picture, it is seen that if times go utterly bad, if these actual and implied liabilities have to be met and if Mr. Morgenthau's worst fears are realized, the national debt might reach $40,000,000,000 or $45,000,000,000 or even more.

There are some intangibles on the asset side, too. There is about $4,473,000,000 which the government may realize from equities if all the debtors to RFC and HOLC pay up. There is $2,000,000,000 (not an intangible but a real asset) of "gold profit" now being held in the stabilization fund; Secretary Morgenthau a year and a half ago announced that this sum would eventually be turned into revenues and would contribute toward reducing the national debt. It is barely possible that $1,000,000,000 will be collected from the $10,000,000,000 of war debts. At some time in the future revenues from the Social Security act passed in August, 1935, may be reckoned on the asset side.

No administration in history has borrowed so much money as the present one. No administration has borrowed it so cheaply, either. The cost of carrying a debt of $30,000,000,000 today is little more than the cost of carrying the $21,000,000,000 of 1933, and is actually less than the cost of carrying the war debt of 1919. While the debt has risen 70 per cent since the 1931 fiscal year, the cost of carrying it has risen only 34 per cent. This is what the President was referring to in his budget message when he said that the government's credit was never higher.

Refunding Debt Cheaply.

If the low rates for money continue, and economists right now can see little reason that they shouldn't, the government will find itself getting out from under the great part of the debt "dirt cheap," since about one-half of it matures within the next five years. Refunding should be possible at low cost.

One evil of "cheap money" is the temptation to spend more. It encourages irresponsibility. The world holds plenty of precedent to show that it is budgetary irresponsibility that leads to inflation.

The New Deal—rightly or wrongly—has allowed the national debt to grow to its record high in a gamble on recovery. It has added new taxes, but declares itself as unwilling to add more (except for extra-budgetary spending on such things as the soldiers' bonus). The theory is that as times get better and incomes increase, tax receipts will increase and "emergency" spending will end (for as business get better more people will go back to work), and the budget will balance, the deficit becoming a surplus going toward the payment of the debt.

The estimated $5,564,000,000 in revenues for the 1937 fiscal year, if it proves accurate, would mean the largest federal tax receipts in history, with the exception of the year 1920, when wartime taxes were at their height, but incomes were up, too. How some of the tax rates have been increased to make up for the difference in income today is readily seen: Maximum surtax on personal incomes has grown from 20 per cent in 1929-30 to 75 per cent; the maximum rate on estate taxes from 20 per cent to 70 per cent, and the maximum corporate income tax from 11 per cent to 15.17 per cent.

All Purchases Reflect Tax.

There has actually been a decline in the amount of federal tax taken from the citizen's dollar, however. In 1932 it was 20.7 per cent; in 1933, 19.5 per cent, and in 1934, 19.6 per cent. The 20 cents out of every dollar that the citizen pays into the federal treasury is reflected in almost every article he buys: food, gasoline, telephone service, tobacco, theater tickets, electric power, etc.

But it is admitted that the new financing depends entirely upon recovery for revenues to increase. If times get worse instead of better—well, the Wall Street Journal has said:

"The question how much debt the country CAN carry is incorrectly posed. It should be how much debt WILL the country carry?"

IF spending continues and IF federal receipts do not swing up, only two courses lie ahead: More and higher taxes, or inflation.

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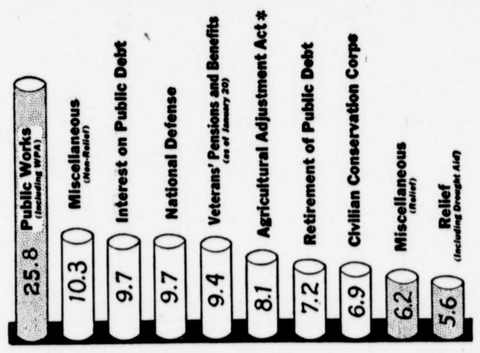

WHERE THE GOVERNMENT'S DOLLAR GOES. The shaded columns represent expenditures for recovery and relief. *Although the Supreme court declared the AAA unconstitutional, the administration will seek some other means of payment, and regards farm subsidy of this nature as a permanent policy.

Tibet's High Mountains Feature of Strange Land

Tibet, most mysterious of countries of central Asia, is a land chiefly of ups and downs, notes a writer in the Chicago Tribune. High mountain ranges there are cut by narrow valleys, the whole of the country being so rugged and rocky that it is capable of supporting a population of barely three million souls. A sizable proportion of these are lamas, or priests who dwell within lamaseries that cling perilously to the steep slopes of the awe-inspiring mountains.

On the occasional lofty plateau in this strange land the people carry on a precarious form of agriculture and tend their small droves of yaks, great, shaggy oxen that are found in the country also in a wild state.

The religion of Tibet is a form of Buddhism known as Lamaism. It includes a widespread belief in reincarnation. The head of the church who likewise is the head of the state, bears the title of Dalai lama. Second in authority in the country and the church is the Tashi lama, to whom are attributed great spiritual powers.

Since the Jesuit fathers Grueber and D'Orville visited Tibet in 1661 few Europeans or other aliens have been permitted to cross its borders to visit the sacred cities of Lhasa and Shigatse.

Yodeling

Yodeling is done by sudden changes from chest tones to falsetto and vice versa.

Famous Old Initial Tree Cut Down for Firewood

Leonardtown, Md. — Leonardtown's famous old initial tree is down and many sweethearts will be sad, perhaps, as they learn this. The tree, an old beachnut, had inscribed and cut in its trunk and limbs hundreds of initials of lovers of long ago now married and others who have died, according to the old-timers here in this city.

The tree, on the Tudor Hall estate on Brettons bay, stood near the water and in the yesteryears at one time had benches under it and was a popular lovers' rendezvous. To show the deep affection for one another the young folks would cut with penknives their initials together on the tree. As the tree grew taller the initials would grow higher and the bark would cover some of them over, making them finally become obliterated. However, some of the initials still stood out against the hand of time and could be made out. But the tree, rottening from lack of care, has fallen down and has been cut up for firewood by Willie Thompson, who has a shack near the tree. Thompson says that if the tree could talk it would tell some very interesting tales about the younger set of long ago, who met beneath the tree and carved their initials on its trunk.

Indians Had Painless Dentistry

Zapotec Indians in Mexico had painless dentistry a thousand years ago, says an archeologist, for they used a natural anesthetic growing wild in their country.

The Marriage Problem

By FRANK SWINNERTON

Author of "Coquette," "Nocturne," "Young Felix," "The Elder Sister," etc.

Marriage Will Become Once Again Dignified

MARRIAGE of the future—what an attractive subject for speculation! Will marriage continue even to survive as an institution? Will it be mangled, as the modern habit is to mangle it? These are two of the first problems to be settled.

First of all, can marriage be looked upon as a probable feature of life fifty or a hundred years hence? My answer is "Yes."

I think that marriage will continue, simply because without marriage in some form society must become chaotic. Indeed, we may see in a generation or so a definite reaction against the present fashionable impatience of family ties. Those who contract and dissolve marriages as they would contract and dissolve liasions will be despised as antisocial. They will be ridiculed as old-fashioned. And while shocked protest pleases such libertarians, who like to think of themselves as rebels, ridicule will kill them.

As the world grows older its inhabitants will think more and more of society and of their duty to society. This will be a natural development from that fear of "what people will think" which is nowadays being ostentatiously flouted; but it will not be dictated by fear.

It will be controlled by idealism, and, in the last resort, by self-interest. Men and women will begin to realize that selfishness and the disregard of others do not pay.

The selfish person may at all times tyrannize and indulge every impulse at the expense of others, but in the end the selfish person is without friends. Only by making concessions to those among whom we live can we be happy and give happiness to others, and the human institution which most strikingly combines selfishness with sacrifice is marriage.

As one who is happily married, I know that married life is the best thing the world can offer. The sense of being linked with another human being in common happiness and understanding, common work and play, is unsurpassed. It exalts the individual. So far from marriage being a stultification, as its feminist opponents say, or a reduction of two beings to one as the sentimentalists claim, it gives each partner the strength and endurance of two. It fortifies the individual as nothing else can do.

But marriage is only possible if there is wisdom and simplicity upon both sides. There is no room in happy marriage for that bluebird of modern youth—sophistication. Sophistication, the racking of nerves and bodies in the pursuit of pleasure, must go. The young of this age are still infatuated with it; but the young of the next age will be impatient of it. More serious and more humorous than their predecessors, they will see sophistication as waste. They will not be seeking escape from life and responsibility, as is the present generation; but will demand the right to shoulder both.

Hence I look for a revival in real marriage, as I look for a simplification of life. I look also for the reawakening in educated men and women of the spirit of uncolored and sober sacrifice.

In uneducated men and women that spirit has never been lost in the craze for distraction. All the restless egotism which leads modern educated women, for instance, to assert rights and to refuse any diminution of their own self-importance, will be modified as those rights are freely admitted.

It will come to be realized that marriage involves obligations as well as claims, and that all who marry accept permanently certain essential duties. They will not regard marriage as slavery; the doctrine of service will be to them—as it is to me—the noblest of all personal and social doctrines.

Service is incompatible with selfishness. It is only service at all if it is wholly disinterested. Therefore it is in place here to remark that the husbands of the future will not get this service for nothing. It will be given freely; but it will be repaid by service not less loyal and generous. The husbands will have to recognize the absolute equality and independence of women.

And as a first step to this recognition the husband (in my view) will have to realize that the wife is the most important person in the home. (Just as the wife will have to realize that the husband is the most important person in the home; for sacrifice cuts both ways.) Moreover, husbands and wives will in this future time marry for character, and not for physical charm (though character does not exclude physical charm), for a home, for fun, or for the want of something better to do. Marriage will thus become once again dignified.

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Two Pastors at Church in Century

Only two pastors covering a span of 100 years is the record of the Third Presbyterian congregation of Cookstown, Ireland.

Wild Rice

Wild rice is not a true rice. It is also called Indian rice, and is the seed of a grass which grows in shallow lakes and marshy land.

Sacred Scottish Isle

Iona is the name of a small island off Scotland, a sacred isle where old Scottish and Norse kings are buried.

Oldest Racing Fixture

The oldest racing fixture on the North American continent is the King's Plate, which is run in Canada.

The Famous Jennie Wade

Jennie Wade was the Molly Pitcher of the Battle of Gettysburg in the Civil war; born May 31, 1843, and killed by a stray bullet while she was making bread with which to feed the Union soldiers during the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Early Skyscrapers

In Edinburgh, Scotland, are still some of the first "skyscrapers." These are houses built very high because the space within the city walls was so restricted.

Floyd Gibbons ADVENTURERS' CLUB

Hello, Everybody!

"Guns in the Night"

By FLOYD GIBBONS

Famous Headline Hunter.

YOU know, boys and girls, when a guy gets in trouble, generally his first thought is: "Boy, I wish there was a cop around to get me out of this." And if there is a cop around, the chances are he can get you out of almost any sort of jam in the world. The police are called on at all hours of the day and night, to do everything from straightening out a family argument, to catching a cat that's crawled up a tree and won't come down. But here's the story of a bunch of boys who couldn't call on the cops when they got into trouble. In fact, it was the cops who were making all the trouble for Frank Zappala, and for his three pals.

Not that Frank had done anything to deserve all that attention from the New York police department. All he was doing was trying to get to New Jersey. There are some funny laws on the statute books, I'll admit, but there isn't any against going to New Jersey, so Frank was entirely within his rights when he tried to dig up the half buck he needed to get through the Holland tunnel.

But things were happening around New York, that night, that Frank and his friends didn't know about. Old Lady Adventure was setting the stage for big doings—and she used the cops for actors in the drama she staged with Frank in the leading role.

Frank and his friends started out one September evening for a ride in a car that belonged to one of the fellows' dads. They had the car—but doggone little money. There was only twenty cents in cash in the whole crowd, and they wanted to go over to New Jersey to see some friends they had over there.

Boys Would Rather Be in Jersey—So Watch.

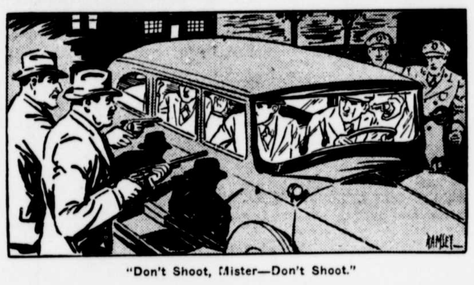
Going to Jersey, though, cost fifty cents—the price of admission to the Holland tunnel. So Frank suggested that one of the other lads—a fellow named Jim—sell an old dollar-and-a-half watch that he carried. Jim was agreeable, and handed over the watch. Frank got out of the car and went looking for a customer for it.

The car was parked at the foot of Wall street and it was around 10:30 at night. Prospective watch-buyers were few and far between. As a matter of fact there was only one man in sight, and all the dough he had was twenty cents. The boys needed thirty cents, so it was just no sale.

They drove the car down to the Battery and tried again. A street cleane was working there, and they offered the watch to him. He didn't want it, but he talked to the boys for a while. And then—suddenly—things began to happen.

Police Speed After Some Wrong-Doer.

A police car shot around the corner, siren screaming, and sped off down the street going about sixty-five miles an hour. About ten seconds later, another



"Don't Shoot, Mister—Don't Shoot."

one followed it, going even faster than the first. Both cars disappeared around another corner before the boys even had a chance to get a good look at them. The street cleaner ran for the corner to get a last look at them, and the four boys climbed back into their own car.

Jim got in front and took the wheel. Frank was in the back seat with a lad named Charlie. While Jim was starting the motor, Frank turned to Charlie and said: "What luck we've got. We can't even sell a watch!" And then he saw Charlie's hands go up in the air—heard him cry out: "Don't shoot, mister—don't shoot!"

Frank sat gazing, spellbound, past Charlie and out into the street. Two men were standing there—detectives, they looked like—pointing sawed-off police rifles into the back seat of the car. Two uniformed police came up then, and one of the detectives opened the door and yanked Charlie out of the car. Another poked a rifle into Frank's midriff and told him to climb out, too. And up ahead, the two boys in the front seat were also being pulled out onto the pavement.

It Begins to Look Like They're Public Enemies.

By this time there were eight policemen and detectives clustered around the car. A couple more were inside, going through it with a fine-toothed comb. "Where are the guns?" they asked Frank. "Where are the other two fellows?"

All four boys said they didn't have any guns—didn't know anything about any two other fellows—but they couldn't convince the cops. A robbery had been committed in the neighborhood, and these lads answered the description of the men. They were carted off to the station house—fingerprinted, questioned. They hadn't been there long before they realized that they were in trouble—likely to be put on trial for a crime they had no hand in.

Where were they when the robbery was committed? That's the question the police kept asking them. And their answer: "Parked on a corner down by the Battery" was not good enough.

Street Cleaner Cleans Up Their Slate.

Then Frank thought of the street cleaner. If the cops could only find him, he could back their story. Frank told the detective captain, and the captain sent a man out to bring him in. He got there about fifteen minutes later.

"Did you ever see these boys before?" the detectives asked him.

"Sure I did," he replied. "I was talking to them for twenty minutes, just before the police cars came shooting around the corner."

And that was all the cops wanted to know. But for a half hour or so, it sure looked to Frank as though four guys were going to jail for the heinous crime of trying to get to Jersey City.

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Mercury, Gold and Other Materials Outweigh Lead

The finding of the densest material on earth is a relatively simple matter. All that need be done is to weigh and measure all known forms of matter that are available. In general we find that solid metals are denser than gases, liquids, or nonmetallic solids. Consequently it is not surprising that the heaviest substances known are metals, writes Dr. Thomas M. Beck, in the Chicago Tribune.

Lead, which is proverbial for its heaviness, is far from being the heaviest metal. In fact, it is not even the heaviest of the commonly known ones; mercury is somewhat heavier, and gold has almost twice its density. But there are three rather rare metals, platinum, iridium, and osmium, having almost identical densities, which are the heaviest materials known to man. Of the three osmium happens to be slightly the densest, with a density of about 22.5.

Everyone is aware that gases are the least dense of all forms of matter. The heaviest gas is far lighter than the lightest of solids or liquids. And the lightest of gases is hydrogen, with a density at ordinary temperature and pressure of about .000083.

Scenic Contrasts in Death Valley

Death Valley is a region of dramatic scenic contrasts, with multi-colored mountainous formations. The floor of the valley is 276 feet below sea level. It is pocketed between the Panamint mountains on the west and the Funeral and Grapevine mountains on the east, all a part of the Sierra Nevada range. Death Valley is approximately 150 miles in length and at maximum points from 15 to 30 miles in width.

Bluebeard Lived

The "Bluebeard" of fairy tale lore has a historical original, one Gilles de Retz, a French nobleman of the Fifteenth century. Retz was undoubtedly hanged at Nantes in 1440, but not for having butchered his seven wives.

Growth of Prejudice

Prejudice is a rank weed of rapid growth. Let yourself dislike a person, and you will shortly find that it is impossible for that person to do anything that is right or reasonable.

Animals Have Stomach Stones

"Stones," comparable to gallstones in a human being, are found quite frequently lodged in the stomachs of horses and cows. They are formed through an accumulation of indigestible material and sometimes reach several pounds in weight.—Collier's Weekly.

Ancient Embalming

Dead bodies were embalmed with such care in ancient Egypt that we can still discern the features of the dead in the mummies.

The Byzantine Empire

The Byzantine empire or Greek empire lasted from the separation of the eastern and western empires on the death of Theodosius, in 395 A. D., until the capture of Constantinople (Istanbul) by the Turks in 1453.

Crusoe Gone Awry

"Robinson Crusoe," one of the greatest children's classics every written, was originally intended by the author for the grave London business men and for the seamen of the navy.

Old and Rich Mining Center

Guanajuato, Mexico, is one of the oldest and richest mining centers on the North American continent, fantastically perched on a series of small hills. The little town has a fascinating history and its sumptuous "Teatro Juarez" reflects the tall tales of opulence and the splendor of Guanajusto's era of gold.

Old Indian Tradition

The Indians about Niagara have a tradition that the falls demand two human sacrifices every year.

All Around the House

Neck pieces of beef and lamb make delicious soups and stews.

• • •

Flower pots used in the house are made very decorative if painted with water color paints.

• • •

A bottle of furniture polish rubbed into clean dry mop will give hardwood floors an excellent polish.

• • •

When postage stamps stick together lay a thin paper over them and run a hot iron over the paper. The heat does not remove mucilage.

• • •

Maple sirup mixed with confectioners sugar to which a little butter or cream is added makes a delicious frosting for cakes.

• • •

To keep the coffee pot sweet fill it with water to which one tablespoon of soda has been added and set on the stove until water boils.

• • •

Keep a large shaker containing six parts salt to one part pepper on the shelf of your kitchen range to use in seasoning foods.

• • •

A noted chemist gives us the information that science has discovered that it is not dangerous to leave canned foods in the can after it has been opened. They remain in better condition until eaten if the unused portion is kept in the can. There is nothing about the can that will contribute to the spoilage of food.

• • •

To remove dust from upholstered furniture cover the surface with a large turkish towel that has been wrung out of water to which a tablespoon of ammonia has been added. Beat with carpet sweeper and all dust will adhere to towel.

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They Have a Use

About all a modern bride could do with many of the things given her at a kitchen shower would be to save them to give as bridge prizes. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Do You Ever Wonder

Whether the "Pain" Remedy You Use is SAFE?

Ask Your Doctor and Find Out

Don't Entrust Your Own or Your Family's Well-Being to Unknown Preparations

THE person to ask whether the preparation you or your family are taking for the relief of headaches is SAFE to use regularly is your family doctor. Ask him particularly about Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN.

He will tell you that *before the discovery* of Bayer Aspirin most "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians as bad for the stomach and, often, for the heart. Which is food for thought if you seek quick, *safe* relief.

Scientists rate Bayer Aspirin among the *fastest methods yet discovered* for the relief of headaches and the pains of rheumatism, neuritis and neuralgia. And the experience of millions of users has proved it *safe* for the average person to use regularly. *In your own interest remember this.*

You can get Genuine Bayer Aspirin at any drug store — simply by asking for it by its full name, BAYER ASPIRIN. Make it a point to do this — and see that you *get* what you want.

Bayer Aspirin

Forgive Graciously

If you must forgive, forgive graciously.

Black-Draught Good Laxative

Black-Draught has been kept on hand for all the family in the home of Mr. W. A. Lemons, of Independence, Va., since twenty years ago. Mr. Lemons writes that he takes it as a laxative in cases of "headache, dull, tired feeling, billousness."

"And I take it if I feel uncomfortable after a heavy meal," he adds. "I especially use it for sick headache. It certainly is good."

When a man says "Black-Draught is good," it is probably because he remembers the prompt, refreshing relief it brought in constipation troubles. It is a simple, herb laxative; natural in composition and action.

Rheumacide

Indicated as an Alterative in the Treatment of RHEUMATIC FEVER, GOUT, Simple Neuralgia, Muscular Aches and Pains

At All Druggists

Jas. Baily & Son, Wholesale Distributors Baltimore, Md.

Babies Need a Pure NURSERY SOAP

Soothe and comfort baby's skin with delicately medicated Cuticura Soap—famous the world over for purity and mildness. After bathing, dust on Cuticura Talcum. For chafing, rashes and other externally caused skin irritations, use Cuticura Ointment. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. Talcum 25c.

CHERRY-GLYCERINE COMPOUND

For Coughs due to Colds, Minor Bronchial and Throat Irritations

JAS. BAILY & SON, Baltimore, Md.