Constructive Suggestions or Complaints: Which Get Results?

First Method Fosters Good Will; Second Causes Annoyance.

There are two ways of accomplishing things which one has to get done. One is to complain that things are not as they should be. The other is to make constructive suggestions and request that they be followed out. The first method is apt to annoy the person conferred with. The second appeals to his sense of justice, and, if the suggestion is a good one and within reason, it is generally heeded. Assuming that, in both cases the thing gets done, in the first instance, annoyance prevails, while in the second, good will is fostered. You will remember the old adage that you can catch more flies with molasses, than vinegar. In other words you can get more accomplished by keeping good tempered and sweet, than by getting annoyed and sour tempered.

Getting Things Accomplished.

It is well to remember these methods for family use, and for civic purposes. It does not mean that one can get things done merely by being good natured. There must be a plus to it. There must be continual effort in the right direction, until the point is won. And when there has been no hard feeling created, and the matter is seen to, there is likely to be a feeling of satisfaction on the side of both parties, each being pleased that a good thing has resulted.

It was by the recommended method that a woman succeeded in getting a bench put on a waiting station platform. She appealed to the correct authorities, telling of the genuine need for such a bench, as tired persons found it almost more than they could endure to stand from ten to twenty minutes, more or less, according to the connection of one car with another at this junction. At first, came a note stating that her request had been noted, and formally thanking her for letting them know of her wish; nothing more, and nothing was done.

A Restful Bench.

It was only after repeated appeals, and continued assertions that the company would be treating their patrons with consideration by putting the bench at the place suggested, that finally she succeeded. And now, not only are her own trips to the city made less tiresome, but hundreds of other persons daily find the seat a blessing.

Another instance comes to mind. Repeated accidents of major and minor severity occurred at a certain city corner, by autos colliding. A woman requested the city to install STOP BEFORE CROSSING signs by the curb at each corner of the cross street. Since her request was heeded, fewer catastrophes have occurred, and there need be none, if only motorists would heed them. She did not complain, but she made a good suggestion in a good way, and won her point to the comfort of all but the reckless.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

"Stuff a Cold and Starve Fever" Wrong, Says Doctor

I do not know who was responsible for the slogan, "Stuff a cold and starve a fever." Perhaps the same one who started, "Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die." To follow the former would probably result in dying, though perhaps with little merriment. It is unfortunate that slogans have so strong a hold on people and so powerful an influence on conduct.

Don't stuff a cold or starve a fever! Eat not by slogan but to meet the particular situation. In that way lies intelligent treatment. But don't try to treat a fever, or a bad cold either, without expert advice. Consult your family doctor and follow his directions.—Dr. Walter H. Eddy, director Good Housekeeping Bureau.

Smiles

I'll Be Seeing You

Prison Governor (to released convict)—I'm sorry. I find we have kept you here a week too long.

Convict—That's all right, sir. Knock it off next time.—Louisville Times.

Use Service Entrance

"Hello! City bridge department?"

"Yes. What can we do for you?"

"How many points do you get for a little slam?"—Kansas City Star.

That Should Get a Laugh

A theatrical agent persuaded the conductor of a variety broadcast to use Joe Frisco in a five-minute bit. "I got you a five-minute bit on the air," the agent then told Joe. "What can you do in that time?"

"J-j-just," the stuttering comic informed, "c-c-clear m-m-my th-throat!"—New York Post.

No Choice

He—Do you really like conceited men better than others?

She—What others?

Going Down

Moe—There's plenty of room at the top, I tell you.

Less—Yes, as a matter of theory. But your wife only lets you have the bottom drawer of the bureau doesn't she?

Moe—Yes, you're right.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Just Like Good Ones

Mother—"Now, do you know where bad little girls go to?" Molly—"Oh, yes—they go almost everywhere."

In Other Words

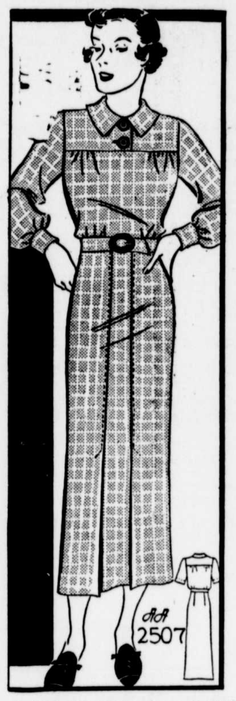
Wife—You don't love me any more.

Husband—Why, dear, I certainly do.

Wife—You couldn't love a woman with such old clothes as I have been wearing.

SHIRTMAKER FROCK IS INDISPENSABLE

PATTERN 2507



A budget-wardrobe is a limited wardrobe, one in which each separate item must play more than one role. The shirtmaker is a very good example of this type of frock, for it's just as smart for country as town, and can go any place during daylight hours and feel well dressed. It's right for classroom and office, too, so includes both school and business girls among its wearers. So simple the veriest beginner could make it. Wool or wool-appearing cotton are excellent fabric ideas.

Pattern 2507 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 2½ yards 54 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to the Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 243 W. Seventeenth St., New York City.

Security of Fixed Routine Is Need of Nervous Child

Parents of nervous children seldom look far ahead. They naturally want to avoid the nervous fatigue that a long crying spell brings to the high-strung baby. They avoid these spells by relaxing routine, offering choice, teaching the baby to struggle for every advantage he can get, opening the way for him to manage his parents because he can see they are open to management.

For the sake of temporary peace—to avoid a tiring fit of temper, or at the most two or three such spells, these parents shatter the child's whole nervous system. He is only a baby still. He cannot bear the strain of too much choice. Give him the security of a fixed routine, and he will not struggle every day to change that routine. He will know it is impossible. If parents were wise, they would force their nervous baby through the temporary strain of a tantrum or two to avoid the permanent damage of an exhausted nervous system.—Katherine Herring in Good Housekeeping.

Steering a Battleship

A modern battleship is steered by means of an electrical controller similar to that used by motormen on street cars.

WHAT PRICE LOSS

"What did father say when you told him you were going to take me away from him?"

"He seemed to feel his loss keenly at first, but I squared things with a good cigar."

There's the Alarm!

White—How's your insomnia?

Black—Terrible. I can't even sleep when it's time to get up.—Answers Magazine.

Taking the War Debts Out in Travel

Americans would be able to enjoy the famed beaches of Deauville and the romantic canals of glorious Venice, as well as the recreational and cultural facilities of all debtor nations, and their expenditures would apply upon the liquidation of the war debts, if the plan of Thomas D. O'Bryan, shown in inset, should be accepted.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

SHALL we cancel the war debts? Ask any average American that, and the hair will begin to bristle on the back of his neck.

"Cancel the war debts? Well, I guess not! Those Frogs and Wops borrowed all that dough in good faith; we raised it out of our own pockets in Liberty Loans, and now, by God, let 'em pay it back!"

And there Mr. Average American will usually utter a derisive snort, turn away in disgust at the very IDEA of canceling a "business man's agreement" and stomp off, muttering to himself about the depths to which international integrity has sunk when nations "whom we helped win the war" will gyp us out of our just rights.

If you had asked him (had he given you the chance) just what he would do if the debtor nations won't pay, according to the terms of the agreements, he will go red with anger and simply stare you down as though you had insulted him by even bringing the matter up.

But, Finland excepted (good old Finland!), the debtor nations are NOT paying, and give little or no indication that they intend to pay in gold or dollar currency. Four courses lie open: To go on insisting that the debtors live up to the letter of the agreement, and simply act frightfully righteous and annoyed when they don't; to cancel the debts in part, hoping to salvage at least some of the loans; to cancel them altogether and forget about the whole discouraging mess, or to revise the means of payment to a form in which it will not be looked upon as so difficult by the debtor nations.

Commercial Youth Has Plan.

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce believes it has hit upon a plan of revision of the method of payment which should prove acceptable to both this country and its creditors. Certainly if it works it would make collecting the debt lots of fun for Americans and for foreign innkeepers (until they got around to paying their taxes, at least). For the plan would allow Americans to travel in the debtor nations, paying their way with credit certificates on those nations, which would be exchanged for domestic currency by the foreign governments. Americans would pay the United States government for the certificates and the payments would apply on the war debts; the foreign governments would float domestic bond issues to raise the money to redeem the certificates, thereby transforming the war debt from an external one to an internal one. But that's getting a little ahead of our story.

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce and the 300 branches with which it is affiliated are making some progress in getting the plan recognized. The efforts of 50,000 professional and business men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five who are members, and the approval of 200,000 other such men who are associated with them, are behind it. Since these are, presumably, the young men who will direct the destinies of American business in years to come, the plan has more than a slim chance of one day becoming a national issue.

The author of the Big Idea is Thomas D. O'Bryan, chairman of the national body's war debts committee. O'Bryan was born and reared in Lovilia, Iowa, and attended Iowa State university at Ames. He came to Chicago with a "head for figures" to work in the foreign exchange department of a large brokerage house. To fit himself better for his job, he burned the lamps long and late every night, reading up on the history and principles of foreign exchange, and it was in these early morning hours when decent folk were long in bed that the O'Bryan Plan, as it is now known, first began to see the light of day, if that isn't mixing up the metaphors too hopelessly for anyone to follow.

A Word About Plan's Author.

Today, at twenty-eight, O'Bryan is a man with a mission. Tall, large boned, darkly handsome, of serious demeanor and perpetual frown of thought, he has a paying job in La Salle street, but it is not hard to see that he lives, thinks and breathes the O'Bryan plan. He can spout figures and arguments to support its theories right through the lunch hour, if need be, never once thinking of the inner man, to convince a heathen unbeliever. And about seven times out of ten, the said heathen unbeliever will find himself agreeing—whether through honest conviction or a credible desire to get about the business of acquiring lunch, it is not within the province of this recorder to judge. I can only set down a brief synopsis of Mr. O'Bryan's theories and let the reader decide for himself.

First of all, he asks us to consider the nature of the debts and the manner in which they were incurred. The debtor nations were at war and, because their industries were busy manufacturing munitions and other goods of war, they found it necessary to import goods in vast amounts which, for the large part, they normally produced at home. We lent them the money with which to buy these goods, and then they bought the goods from us.

Our government, of course, borrowed the money from its citizens: 3 billions of dollars in the First Liberty Loan act, 4 billions in the Second Liberty Loan act, and 3 billions more in the Third and Fourth Liberty Loan acts—a total of 10 billions. Practically all of this was advanced to the Allies, in exchange for I. O. U.'s from each debtor. After the war Uncle Sam supplied funds for relief to Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Poland, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The aggregate principal amounted to $10,338,058,352.20. The total debt, including interest, amounts to about $22,000,000,000. Every nation but Finland defaulted the payment due December 15, when payments of nearly a billion dollars were due.

Difficulties of Payment.

The present agreements provide for the debts to be paid in gold or in dollar currency. This means that a debtor must ship gold to the United States or sell goods here in order to accumulate dollar currency. Present economic conditions make it difficult for debtor nations to pay in gold; nor, with more than one-half the world's supply already within our vaults, do we want more of it. Importing goods from the debtor nations would lower price levels and living standards in this country, for the type of goods which we would have to import are largely those which we produce in sufficient quantities at home; to protect our own internal trade we have set up prohibitive tariffs which preclude the sale of imported goods. These conditions make it virtually impossible for our debtors to pay in dollar currency. If we cannot buy from them the flow of gold would end in a reservoir in this country, and that would not be desirable from a viewpoint of international economy.

They have the capacity to pay (according to Mr. O'Bryan) and "it is possible" they are willing to pay. The answer lies in discovering a means of payment satisfactory to both debtor and creditor.

The O'Bryan plan advances the argument that there is nothing which debtor nations produce that we can consume here; but there are services which we can consume THERE, and which we do consume in a quantity which approaches the proportions, in dollars and cents, of the annual payments which the debtor nations are required to pay us through the debt agreements. These are cultural or recreational services to tourists or students, or any other Americans whose business or pleasure takes them abroad.

"Tourists spent outside the United States, according to the Department of Commerce, 500 millions during 1923, and a peak of 850 millions during 1929," says Mr. O'Bryan.

"These expenditures can be used to our benefit in dealing with the debts. The United States could enter into agreements with the debtors whereby they would furnish to our Treasury department certificates of indebtedness, properly endorsed, for the full amount of the debts. The secretary of the treasury would be authorized to countersign them and distribute them to banks in this country through the federal reserve system.

Travelers Would Estimate Expenses.

"A tourist arranging for a passport would be required to estimate the amount to be spent in a debtor country and also include steamship fare; that amount of certificates would be sold to the tourist to be used to pay fares, whether on a foreign or American line (American lines could use them in paying foreign bills), and to secure the currency of a particular country by exchanging them at the banks upon arrival there.

"The debtor governments," O'Bryan continues, "would agree to refund the certificates in specified amounts and in place of them issue long term bonds of equal standing with other obligations of the government incurred for any other purpose.

"The United States treasury would be required to hold moneys raised by the sale of the certificates in a fund to retire the outstanding government bonds of this country. The result of this process would amount to the debts being liquidated in this country; and at the same time they would be transfered into the form of a long term internal obligation of the debtor—as compared to an external long term obligation as they are now. The process would go on until the entire amount of the debts was liquidated; and the results obtained in this way would not require the transfer of gold and the attendant disturbing influence it has over credit facilities in the debtor nations."

The young author of the plan points out that additional benefits would accrue to the debtor nations, for their tourist and travel business would be stimulated without additional sales promotion cost. Part of the increased taxes of the debtor nation's population would be returned as profit upon this assumed increase in business.

Marketing the Certificates.

O'Bryan is dabbling with several angles of the plan which would stimulate travel by Americans. For instance, if the writer follows him clearly, he suggests that the part of the United States national debt that resulted from the war loans be kept in a separate account. A percentage of every annual direct federal tax would apply on the liquidation of the war debts; the citizen or corporation paying the tax would be issued travel certificates for an amount equal to that percentage of the total direct tax paid. If the person or persons to which certificates were so issued did not care to make use of them, the certificates could be sold on the open market for whatever price they would bring. Thus Americans wishing to travel would be able to save money by purchasing certificates at the market price, which would certainly be at a discount from the actual value in foreign currency. There would have to be some sort of regulation, of course, for if half of America suddenly decided to go abroad, encouraged by the cheapness of travel, debtor nations would find it difficult to meet the certificates with an exchange of their own money.

In speaking of our travel expenditures in the debtor nations, O'Bryan perhaps unfortunately misuses the word "tourist." Tourists actually make up less than half of the Americans who travel abroad, and if his plan would work at all, the certificates would be attractive to all classes of travel.

In determining a representative working figure of expenditures, O'Bryan takes the mean travel expenditures and immigrant remittances in debtor nations for the years 1927, 1929 and 1931, which is an annual total of about one-third of a billion dollars for all the debtor nations combined. On this basis he estimates that the debts of all nations except Belgium and England could be liquidated over a period of about 62 years.

© Western Newspaper Union.

"Castle of True Wives," Story of Middle Ages

Not very far from Heilbronn, in Wurtemburg, is the ruin of the Castle of Weibertreu, concerning which is told one of the most curious tales of the Middle ages, writes a Heilbronn, Germany, correspondent in the Washington Post. It appears that in the Twelfth century the castle was captured by a feudal chief, who, holding the male inhabitants within its grim walls, planned to put them all to death.

As a parting gesture to the women, who were similarly captured, he gave them permission to leave the castle and take with them only their most valued piece of property. To the victor's astonishment, the women marched across the drawbridge to freedom, each carrying her husband on her back. For this reason, says the old legend, the old fortress came to be called "The Castle of True Wives."

The Castle of Weibertreu is sought out by visitors who account it one of the quaint sights of this region. Mark Twain, when he was there, if one may believe what he says in his "Tramp Abroad," did not actually go up the hill to the ruin, but "observed it from a distance, while my horse leaned up against a fence."

Cats Yowl Battle Cry

A cat, when fighting, usually lets out blood-curdling yowls. They are not cries for help. These so-called yowls are the battle cry which help their morale along. A beaten cat never cries though it will spit in retreat.

Old Westminster Abbey Rooted Deep in History

Opposite the houses of parliament is Westminster, which, besides being a beautiful example of Twelfth century architecture is one of the most historic and interesting churches in England, observes a writer in the Washington Post.

Edward the Confessor is generally conceded to have been the founder of the abbey, which was planned and mainly built by Henry III.

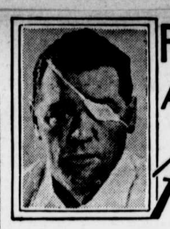
Henry VII's chapel is a very fine structure, almost a church of its own, and contains his magnificent tomb, where he lies at rest with his consort, Elizabeth of York.

Nearby also lie Queen Elizabeth with her half-sister, Queen Mary. Mary Queen of Scots reposes in the Lady Margaret chapel.

The life-like effigies of the earlier kings and queens, clad in the very clothes they wore, illustrate the costumes of past periods.

With the burial of George III at Windsor, however, the abbey ceased to be the mausoleum of British kings and queens, but it retained its place as the scene of their coronation. The historic coronation chair, made by order of Edward I and first used at the enthroning of his son, is in the chapel of Edward the Confessor, where the shrine of this saint creates a religious atmosphere.

Many are the monuments to statesmen, courtiers, ecclesiastics, poets and other notable persons to be found in this building.



FLOYD GIBBONS Adventurers' Club

Hello, Everybody!

"The Clue That Spelled Death"

By FLOYD GIBBONS
Famous Headline Hunter.

WELL sir, we've got a detective story to tell today—and a real detective to tell it. He is Richard D. Smith, and he spins us a swell yarn of how he went out looking for clues—and found Adventure instead.

Or maybe I should say that Dick Smith found Adventure, too—for he found the clues he was looking for.

Dick says he's fifty-one, and feels just as fit as he ever did. He's a magician now—not a detective. Today he goes around to clubs and parties, giving other people mysteries to think over, instead of solving them himself. But not so many years ago he was one of the trusted operatives of an internationally known detective agency. And according to some of the newspaper clippings, Dick must have been a wonder.

Remember all those detective stories you've ever read? Most of them start off: "The telephone rang in the office of the detective bureau." Well, this one is no exception to that rule. The only difference is that this story is a true one—and the telephone rang in Dick's home, one night in August, 1923, while he sat there listening to the radio.

Dick answered that phone. It was the office.

The office told Dick to take the night train for Ogdensburg, N. Y., way up on the St. Lawrence river, report to the general manager of the Rutland railroad, and see if he could find out anything about 300 bags of sugar that had been stolen from the railroad's warehouse on the waterfront.

This Was a Sweet Case—Looking for Stolen Sugar.

Dick arrived in Ogdensburg on the following day. He talked to the railroad cops and the local police—he looked the scene of the robbery over. The police knew nothing definite and the scene of the crime yielded no clues. Then Dick went and looked up a friend in the U. S. customs service whose job was to watch the river for smugglers trying to run liquor in from Canada.

Dick knew that the men of the underworld have very few secrets among themselves, and he had a notion that if he could get the customs men to co-operate by capturing a crew of rum-runners, he could learn something from those rum-runners about the sugar theft. The customs men fell in with his idea, and that same night, five of them—and Dick along with them—went out in a government launch and hid in a cove a little way up the river.

The first night they spent—well—just waiting. Nothing happened. But the second night they spied a dark object out in the middle of the river and

"It Turned and Rammed Us Directly in the Center."

waited until it had come across to the American side. Then they set out full speed ahead after their quarry, and the next 10 minutes were the most exciting of Dick's life.

First Blood in Battle of Boats.

Says Dick: "When the other boat saw it could not get away, it turned and rammed us directly in the center. The other boat was heavier than ours. Our boat was cut clean in two, and I, with my five friends, was thrown into the river. Then, not satisfied with having disabled us and thrown us in the water, the rum-runners came back—circled around us—trying to brain each of us as we were trying to get our bearings in the water."

There followed the fight of Dick's life. The customs men's guns were behind them in the wrecked boat. Dick was the only one who had a revolver on him. "I drew it out and tried to shoot it out with the rum-runners," he says, "but a piece of iron pipe came down from a boat and knocked the gun out of my hand.

"The man who was wielding that piece of pipe could work a lot faster than I could in the water. The blow that knocked the gun from my hand also broke the hand itself. The pipe went up and came down again, this time hitting me a hard clout on the head. I could feel my senses slipping away from me. Then, for once in my life, I thought my time had come.

Dick Learns Why It Pays to Buy Life Insurance.

"My last thought was the satisfying one that I had paid my life insurance premium for a month. I said to myself that the folks back home would have a house to live in, and a five thousand dollar insurance policy to live on. Then I felt myself going down under the surface of the water."

When Dick came to, they told him that he had gone down a second and was going down for the third time before help came to him. In the meantime an approaching boat had frightened off the rum-runners and one of the customs men managed to reach him with part of the wrecked boat. He held Dick up until the rest of the men could get there. Then, somehow, they all managed to get to the shore.

All that trouble for a clue—and still no clue in sight. But after Dick had spent a few days in bed resting up, he went out again with the same crew of men—and another boat. They were after rum-runners, and no fooling this time. They caught them—four of them—and Dick talked to them something like this. You're in a tough spot now—but it might be worse. Give me a tip on who copped that sugar, and—well—we'll forget we ever saw you. That's the way a lot of crimes are solved. And on the tip-off those birds gave him, Dick got the men he was after.

©—WNU Service.

California Gold First Found on Sutter Ranch

It was on the land of John Sutter, a Swiss emigrant to California, that gold was discovered. Sutter had gone there in 1839, and by the time California became United States territory following the Mexican war he was the owner of an immense tract which he called New Helvetia and which, from his "fort" located at the junction of the Sacramento and American rivers on the site of what afterward became Sacramento city, he ruled practically independent of the Mexican authorities. Sutter's fort was a sort of station for the few immigrant trains that had made their way overland to California and about it he had gathered a number of workmen who tilled his fields and cut timber in the hills to the east.

It was in digging a tailrace for a water-power saw mill on the south fork of the American river in January, 1848, that John Marshall, who had charge of the work, discovered the dull yellow particles that in a few months were to make Sutter's land the mecca of fortune seekers the world over. Marshall had tried to keep the discovery quiet, writes R. A. Barry in the New York Herald Tribune, but his workmen, a party of Mormons from the disbanded Mormon battalion that had been a part of the army General Kearny marched overland from Santa Fe, spread the news in San Francisco—and the gold rush was on.

Gold was found not only at "Mormon island," which had been formed by the construction of the millrace but along both forks of the American river as well as along the streams that paralleled the American to the north and south. That Sutter was the owner of much of the gold-bearing land did not seem to matter. Claims were staked by all comers, and Sutter was left to petition congress for some sort of redress—which was never granted.

The Dulcimer

The dulcimer is an instrument having metallic wires stretched over a trapezoidal sounding-board, with a compass of two or three octaves. It is played with two light hammers held in the hands and from it was derived the idea of the piano action. The origin of the dulcimer is remote, and must be sought in the East. In the bas-relief from Kuyunjik, now in the British museum, are to be seen musicians playing on dulcimers of ten strings with long sticks curved at the ends, and damping the strings with their hands. The dulcimer was extensively used during the Middle Ages in England and Spain, and is still found in Hungarian bands, where it is called czimbalom.

The Rainbow Goddess

In the classical mythology, Iris is the goddess of the rainbow. She is the swift-footed messenger of Zeus and Hera, in the Iliad. Iris was the daughter of Electra and the attendant of Juno. It was her duty to cut the thread which detained expiring souls.

Penny-Nails

The term penny-nails originally applied to the price per hundred, and now the grades ten-penny, five-penny, etc., signify lengths.

Has Narrowest Street

St. Augustine, Fla., claims to have the narrowest street in the United States. Treasury street is only 7 feet wide at its east end. The main business street, St. George street, is only 17 feet wide.

Pheasant Similar to Quail

The pheasant is not a native to the United States, but its habits are very similar to quail. The males have elaborate plumage, while the females have shorter tails and are somber colored.

Wheat Dangerous Cargo

Wheat is one of the most dangerous cargoes carried by ocean freighters, because it may shift and cause a heavy list, or when wet, generate a gas that, in the heat of the hold, is an explosive as deadly as dynamite. Wheat has caused many shipwrecks.

Highest Active Volcano

The highest volcano in the world known as an active volcano is Cotopaxi in the Andes of South America. It is 19,613 feet high.

In the Stratosphere

In the windless and stormless stratosphere, which begins at about 50,000 feet above the earth, the air is always much colder over the Equator than over either the North or South pole.—Collier's Weekly.

Small Crack

La Guaira is only a small crack in the Venezuelan parapet. The crack was made by a small but very swift mountain stream. The city, backed solidly by a mountain wall, is built on the stream's delta.

IMPRISONED BY ICE

Russian scientists who were rescued recently from Wrangel island had intended to stay only two years but ice held them there for five.

Week's Supply of Postum Free

Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this paper. They will send a full week's supply of health giving Postum free to anyone who writes for it.—Adv.

And Paid It Back

The Panama canal cost about one-third of a billion dollars.

The Man Who Knows

Whether the Remedy You are taking for Headaches, Neuralgia or Rheumatism Pains is SAFE is Your Doctor. Ask Him

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

BEFORE you take any preparation you don't know all about, for the relief of headaches; or the pains of rheumatism, neuritis or neuralgia, ask your *doctor* what he thinks about it—in comparison with Genuine Bayer Aspirin.

We say this because, before the discovery of Bayer Aspirin, most so-called "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians as being bad for the stomach; or, often, for the heart. And the discovery of Bayer Aspirin largely changed medical practice.

Countless thousands of people who have taken Bayer Aspirin year in and out without ill effect, have proved that the medical findings about its safety were correct.

Remember this: Genuine Bayer Aspirin is rated *among the fastest methods yet discovered* for the relief of headaches and all common pains . . . and *safe* for the average person to take regularly.

You can get real Bayer Aspirin at *any* drug store — simply by never asking for it by the name "aspirin" alone, but always saying BAYER ASPIRIN when you buy.

Bayer Aspirin

Yawn Explained

A yawn is only a gap in the conversation.

VEGETABLE CORRECTIVE DID TRICK

They were getting on each other's nerves. Intestinal sluggishness was really the cause—made them tired with frequent headaches, bilious spells. But that is all changed now. For they discovered, like millions of others, that nature provided the correct laxatives in plants and vegetables. Tonight try Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets). How much better you feel—invigorated, refreshed. Important—you do not have to increase the dose. They contain no phenol or mineral derivatives. Only 25c — all druggists.

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

Black-Draught's Reputation

The confidence people have in Black-Draught, built up from satisfactory use so many years, is shown in its being handed on from one generation to another. It must be good to have such a strong following.

"We have used Black-Draught for twenty years," writes Mr. Fred Richardson, of Hartshorne, Okla. "My mother has used it for fifty years. It is the best medicine I know anything about. I take it for sour stomach and constipation, or when I feel sluggish and bad. Black-Draught is splendid to regulate the bowels, cleansing them of waste matter, ridding them of constipation. I expect to use it twenty-five years more if I live and it gives satisfaction as it has always given."

When It's Unnatural

It's rather trying to be expected to set a good example.

Beauty is more than skin deep

Ask your doctor. Ask the beauty expert. GARFIELD TEA—a cup nightly—often does more for your skin and complexion than costly cosmetics. Expels poisonous body wastes that clog the pores and eventually cause muddy, blotchy, erupted skin. A week of this internal "*beauty treatment*" will astonish you. Begin tonight. (*At your drug store*)

Write for FREE SAMPLE GARFIELD TEA CO., Dept. 115 Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARFIELD TEA
A Splendid Laxative Drink

WNU—4 7—36

A FARMER BOY

ONE of the best known medical men in the U. S. was Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., who was born on a farm in Pa. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is an herbal extract which eliminates poisons from the intestines and tones up the digestive system. Pimples and blotches caused by faulty elimination disappear and you feel the strengthen-