Farmers of S. W. Africa

Efforts are being made by farmers in the Outjo district of South West Africa to obtain some relief from the administration from a plague of elephants. Elephants, being "Royal game," cannot be shot, and the Outjo farmer who sees his fences, windmills and reservoirs being destroyed by them has simply to look on. This, however, is not the only complaint, for now the elephants have taken to chasing the farmers off their own farms.

On several recent occasions farmers, while inspecting their properties, have been chased by elephant herds. Each time, however, the farmers have been lucky enough to be mounted and have managed to make good their escape, but they have become so annoyed that they are now petitioning to be allowed to shoot the raiders.—Montreal Herald.

NO UPSETS

The proper treatment for a bilious child

THREE STEPS TO RELIEVING CONSTIPATION

I II III

A cleansing dose today; a smaller quantity tomorrow; less each time, until bowels need no help at all.

ANY mother knows the reason when her child stops playing, eats little, is hard to manage. *Constipation.* But what a pity so few know the sensible way to set things right!

The ordinary laxatives, of even ordinary strength, must be carefully regulated as to dosage.

A liquid laxative is the answer, mothers. The answer to all your worries over constipation. A liquid can be *measured.* The dose can be exactly suited to any age or need. Just reduce the dose each time, until the bowels are moving of their own accord and need no help.

This treatment will succeed with any child *and with any adult.*

The doctors use *liquid* laxatives. Hospitals use the liquid form. If it is best for their use, it is best for home use. The liquid laxative most families use is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Any druggist has it.

Useful Humor

Whenever you mind humor, you will find fidelity and pathos, for humor save us from ourselves.—Van Amburgh.

FOUND!

My Ideal Remedy for HEADACHE

"Though I have tried all good remedies Capudine suits me best. It is quick and gentle." Quickest because it is liquid—its ingredients are already dissolved. For headache, neuralgia aches—periodic pains.

CAPUDINE

ROUGH SKIN

Don't be discouraged! Make up your mind to try and have the clear, fresh skin you admire in others! Thousands have found the secret in Cuticura treatments. So simple, too! The Soap soothes and cleanses—the Ointment relieves and helps to heal. You'll marvel at the difference Cuticura makes.

Buy Cuticura at your druggist's. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. FREE sample of each on request. Write "Cuticura," Dept. 9, Malden, Mass.

CHERRY-GLYCERINE COMPOUND

For Coughs due to Colds, Minor Bronchial and Throat Irritations

JAS. BAILY & SON, Baltimore, Md.

PAIN in BACK and HEAD

Mrs. P. W. Johnson of 1207 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va., said: "Some years ago I was not feeling well at all. I was thin and had scarcely any strength, hardly slept a wink at night and everything seemed to upset me. I suffered badly from headaches, and pains across my back further added to my misery. After using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription my appetite was good, I gained weight and strength and felt fine."

New size, tabs. 50c. Liquid $1.00 & $1.35.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff-Stops Hair Falling

Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

60c and $1.00 at Druggists.

Hiscox Chem. Wks., Patchogue, N. Y.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Break up that COLD

Perhaps the surest way to prevent a cold from "catching hold" and getting worse is, at once, to *Cleanse Internally.* Do it the pleasant tea-cup way. Flush the system with a hot cup of Garfield Tea—the mild, easy-to-take liquid laxative. *At drug stores*

Write for FREE SAMPLE GARFIELD TEA CO., Dept. 119 Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARFIELD TEA

Rid Yourself of Kidney Poisons

DO you suffer burning, scanty or too frequent urination; backache, headache, dizziness, loss of energy, leg pains, swellings and puffiness under the eyes? Are you tired, nervous—feel all unstrung and don't know what is wrong?

Then give some thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly for functional kidney disorder permits excess waste to stay in the blood, and to poison and upset the whole system.

Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are for the kidneys only. They are recommended the world over. You can get the genuine, time-tested Doan's at any drug store.

DOAN'S PILLS

Social Security—Our Biggest Tax Bill

President Roosevelt signs the Social Security act as (left to right) Rep. Robert L. Doughton (N. C.), U. S. Sen. Robert F. Wagner (N. Y.), Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, and U. S. Sen. Pat Harrison (Miss.), look on. The inset shows the late Sen. Huey P. Long whose famous filibuster last summer prevented the passage of the deficiency bill which would have provided for the first payments under the Social Security act.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

BY THE end of June approximately 1,000,000 American citizens more than sixty-five years old will be receiving pension checks from funds created by state and federal co-operation. This will be the beginning of the benefit payments under one of the most spectacular pieces of legislation ever attempted in the United States, the Wagner-Lewis social security act.

The act, signed by President Roosevelt August 14, 1935, providing protection against extreme poverty in old age, and insurance against unemployment, is the largest tax bill ever passed. Unless it is amended or the Supreme court declares it unconstitutional, it will collect $236,000,000 in taxes this year. The levy, which is a progressive one and grows to its maximum in about twelve years, may ultimately reach $2,800,000,000 a year. The fund ultimately to be accumulated will swell to nearly $50,000,000,000 in 1980, a total about half again as large as the present record national debt.

Old age pensions began in Europe as early as 1763, and unemployment insurance has been in practice for more than forty years. By the social security act, the United States is attempting, in a single stroke, to go far beyond what the nations of Europe have been several decades in developing.

Right now there is a far-flung drive under way to get states to submit old age plans which will be acceptable to the social security board and its director, Frank Bane. Twenty-five states have already submitted plans which have met, or soon will meet with the board's approval. They are: Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Montana, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington and the District of Columbia.

Eighteen other states have enacted legislation which will enable them to apply for federal aid at some future date. Only Georgia, Louisiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia are without old age pension laws, but such legislation, it is believed, will be presented to the next session of the state legislature in each.

New Deficiency Bill.

The house appropriations committee has recommended the appropriation of $42,664,500 for social security in the new deficiency bill which, it is expected, will soon be passed. This will replace the one which was defeated by the famous filibuster of the late Huey Long in the senate last summer. Included in this appropriation will be $24,660,000 for old age assistance to June 30, $5,000,000 for the aid of dependent children, and $2,000,000 for the care of the blind.

From a political point of view, it is probably the old age pensions which are the most important part of the act at the present time. Certainly the spread of publicity concerning the Townsend plan has emphasized the necessity for caring for the aged whose earning power has declined or vanished. And it is the old age pensions which first go into effect.

The act makes two provisions for old age. In the first of these provisions, the one now in effect, the federal government matches, dollar for dollar, the old age pension systems of the states, up to the point where persons of seventy or more are being paid $15 by the state and $15 by the federal government. These payments would be financed out of the treasury's general fund and the cost would be borne by all the taxpayers; it is possible that a beneficiary may pay nothing toward his own pension. Similar federal grants-in-aid are given for public health service, the blind, children's and material welfare, and similar public responsibilities. There is no doubt about the constitutional nature of these grants-in-aid, for they have been made to states in the past for education, road building and other purposes.

By 1942, these grants-in-aid will be replaced, or at least will be far surpassed in importance, by the second old age provision of the law. While the first provision is "non-contributory" the second, which is an old age pension system operated entirely by the federal government, will be paid for by employers and employees, with no financial aid from the federal government.

Tax Starts in 1937.

The tax will begin to be felt in 1937, when every employer of one or more persons becomes liable for a 1 per cent tax on his pay roll. After three years, the rate will become 1½ per cent; it will increase ½ of 1 per cent each three years until in 1949 it will be 3 per cent. The employees will be required to pay a tax on their earnings which increases on the same scale, making the total tax 6 per cent for employer and employee together by 1949.

The states play no part in this operation, for the money goes directly to the United States treasury. The pensions which will be paid to employees under this arrangement will bear no relation to the employee's needs in his old age; he will simply be paid the amount due him in his contract. Such an arrangement will of course require a vast amount of accounting on the part of the federal government, for pay roll records will have to be kept on every individual.

The following types of employers and employees are exempted from the tax: Governmental units; railroads; non-profit, religious, charitable, scientific, literary and educational organizations; agricultural labor; domestic service; casual labor, and employment on shipboard.

No benefits will begin to be paid upon this contributory insurance until 1942, when the fund will have had the chance to assume a little body. Then all persons sixty-five or older who have contributed will become eligible to receive payments monthly for the rest of their lives. These payments will be based upon the amounts paid to the credit of the beneficiaries.

How Payments Are Computed.

Monthly benefit payments will be computed on the total wages paid the contributing worker from the time the plan goes into effect until the time he becomes sixty-five years old. His monthly benefit will be equal to one-half of 1 per cent of the first $3,000 he earned during those years, plus one-twelfth of 1 per cent of the next $42,000 (which must be earned over a period of 14 years or more—wages over $3,000 in one year will not be counted), plus one-twenty-fourth of the next $42,000. However, the benefit to the insured will in no instance be allowed to exceed $85 a month, or $1,020 a year.

Since the death rate in the United States is declining year by year, there are annually more old people in proportion to the number of wage-earners. This proportionate number, it is believed, will increase through the coming decades, so that the heaviest payments of the federal pension system will not come for, say, about forty-odd years. Against this time it is the plan of the social security act to build up a reserve fund which will crowd the $50,000,000,000 mark by 1980.

One of the stipulations of the act is that this fund be invested in United States government obligations. But never have these obligations reached a total of anything like $50,000,000,000, and with the national debt now standing at a record high, it is to be supposed (or at least hoped) that the tendency in future years will be to reduce these obligations rather than add to them. To turn sufficient of its outstanding issues over to the fund, the government in that case would have to buy them back from the banks, and even write out more promises-to-pay with interest. To realize on such a fund it would be necessary for the treasury to sell its notes to the public and the banks again, a slow and laborious operation.

At least, those are some of the criticisms the act has received. Another is that a reserve fund of such enormity would be a constant temptation to grafting politicians who might seek political popularity by advocating higher benefit payments or smaller contributions from workers, in a fashion that might dissipate the fund.

Aids Naturalization.

There is one way that the social security act may benefit the country, in addition to the manner in which its sponsors believe it will help to solve the unemployment problem: Daniel C. MacCormack, commissioner of immigration and naturalization, says that the prospect of benefits to be paid has lent impetus to a large increase in the number of aliens applying for naturalization throughout the country.

So much for old age pensions; now for unemployment insurance.

Two model plans have been suggested for states by the social security board. One is called the "pooled reserve" plan and one the "employer reserve" plan. Contributions under the first plan are deposited in the United States treasury's unemployment trust fund. Benefits are paid with all contributions undivided. In the states where this plan is operating, benefits would be paid to each unemployed person who was eligible, without regard for his employer's benefit and contribution experience. For rating purposes, records would be kept on all employers.

In the states where the "employer reserve" plan is adopted, separate accounts are kept for each employer, with his contributions being credited only to his own reserve account. Thus an employee's benefits would be limited by the amount of his employer's reserve account; and the employer's reserve could be charged only with benefits paid to his own employees.

All corporations or individuals in the United States who employ eight or more persons for 20 weeks (with the same exemptions as are provided in the old age pension plan) are subject to the tax which will support the benefit payments for unemployment insurance. This tax will be paid entirely by employers. It will amount to .9 per cent of payrolls for this year, 1.8 per cent for 1937 and 2.7 per cent for 1938. Employers in states where the "employer-reserve" plan was in effect would become eligible for decreased rates in the payroll tax in 1939, provided their reserve accounts equal 7½ per cent of the payroll for the year before, and five times the total benefits paid from their accounts in any one of the three years preceding. Employers under the "pooled reserve" plan would become eligible for lower rates or liable for higher rates in 1941.

Forcing State Co-operation.

The social security act provides the federal government with a club for forcing the states to adopt one of its recommended plans. Employers in states which adopt the "pooled reserve" or the "employer reserve," or any plan approved by the social security board, are permitted a refund of 90 per cent of the tax. The "encouraging" agent is obvious; if a state doesn't fall in line, nearly 3 per cent of all its payrolls goes out of the state and doesn't return.

Unemployment insurance acts have been passed by 11 states and the District of Columbia, most of them in 1935, in anticipation of the federal legislation, although in Wisconsin unemployment insurance has been in effect for many years. It is possible that a few states will join the ranks this year.

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Legends of Giants Awe Some People in France

According to a census of giants in France there are 175 medieval monsters existing in French Flanders, writes a Lille United Press correspondent.

The giants have an average height of 22 feet and range in age from one to five centuries. They are the world's biggest toys and the Flemish populations of France have been amusing themselves with these monstrous playthings since the Fifteenth century. The municipal councils provide communal shelter for these wood, cardboard and cloth giants which emerge once a year to preside at the town festivals and carnivals.

Gargantua, the historic brain child of Rabelais, resides at Bailleul and receives the homage of his subjects on Mardi Gras. Calais, the seaport town, is ruled by two gigantic sailors, each 20 feet tall, while Bergues has its own individual citizen named Berguemard, a giant of 1830 who wears a stovepipe hat that is five feet high.

The Bible tells of a shepherd boy named David killing the giant Goliath several thousand years ago, but Goliath is living at Ath, a village of French Flanders. Mrs. Goliath lives with him and their sole exercise is their annual and hilarious promenade through the streets of Ath.

The census reveals that the greater part of these French giants are bachelors, there are several widowers, while a small minority can boast wives and children.

Antics of Modern Youth Found Not So Exciting

Independence, Mo. — Grandmother Cutting doesn't think much of kids' antics nowadays. They might be much worse, she is certain.

She recalls that her five children once:

Ran a full barrel of cider out on the ground.

Went to sleep in a tree 20 feet from the ground.

Fed five gallons of lard to a flock of chickens before they were fried.

Painted the family horse spotted.

Set the barn on fire.

Morgan's Raid Costly

Gen. John Morgan's raid through southern Ohio during the Civil war cost the citizens individually and the state government more than $100,000,000. This included the damage done to property and the cost, borne by the state, of course, of maintaining troops in the field. It was one of the most costly military raids in history.

School Body Red-Faced

Kansas City, Mo.—Directors of the board of education considered at three meetings the question of closing the schools on Washington's birthday. Finally they decided to keep them open. Then a director looked at a 1936 calendar and discovered February 22 falls on Saturday.

Early Day Theater Seats

In England, in Shakespeare's time, prices for theater seats varied from a penny to a shilling.

TALL TALES

As Told to:

FRANK E. HAGAN *and* ELMO SCOTT WATSON

A Splitting Tale

BEN SUTTON of Colorado Springs, Colo., has an Uncle Jim who never splits an armload of kindling for his wife but that he thinks of the time over on the Western Slope when he was working for a man, splitting logs. One morning he had an immense tree half-way split open when 26 Ute Indians surrounded him and their chief, old Holey Moccasin, told him he'd have to go back to camp with them.

Uncle Jim knew darned well they intended to burn him at the stake but he said "All right, I'll go. But first I've got to get this log split. My boss will fire me if he finds I've gone off and left it undone. Now, if you want me to go very soon, you've just got to turn in and help me."

The chief agreed to help, so Uncle Jim put 13 of the Utes on one side of the log and 13 on the other. "Now, all of you get a deep holt and pull," he said. "Take both hands and I'll drive the wedges in while you hold the split open."

The redskins did just as he directed and began pulling as hard as they could while Uncle Jim began tapping at the wedges. But instead of driving them in, he began loosening them.

Suddenly he knocked the wedges out—one, two, three! . . . just like that. The log snapped shut like a steel trap and there were the Utes with their hands caught in it. So Uncle Jim just took his maul and went up one side of the log and down the other, tapping the Indians on the head as he went. Then he left 'em. He doesn't know whether he just gave them a bad headache or killed them because he never saw any of those Utes again.

Little Drops of Water

ROBERT H. MOULTON, author and marketing authority, once lived among the ridge runners of Tennessee. He likes to recall the hazards of those earlier days when a man had to go out and get his meat before breakfast if he expected to eat at all.

"Once I was hunting squirrels in the Cumberland mountains," he recalls. "I was using pappy's old muzzle-loading rifle and was making every shot count. Had a nice bag of squirrels and started home when I discovered all my bullets were gone.

"At that unfortunate moment a huge bear appeared on the trail and began to chase me. So disturbed was I that beads of perspiration rolled off my forehead.

"Luckily for me, the weather turned cold very suddenly as I headed into a cove. The beads froze and by quick work I was able to catch one of them, ram it into the muzzle of my gun and fire it into the head of the bear.

"It probably would not have been a fatal injury to the bear but I had no more than fired when the weather turned suddenly warm again. The bear, I am happy to report, immediately died with water on the brain!"

A Story Full of Interest

UP AROUND Spooner, Wis., it is natural, of course, that spoon fishing should be popular not only with the natives but with the 26,444 visitors who inhabit the region every summer. At least, that is the assertion of Fred Record, of Barrington, Ill.

"One of my friends fished a lake in the Spooner region fifteen years ago, but with indifferent success," says Record. "This man used a spoon, but for some reason the lure of its whirl failed to attract the specimens with which the lake abounded.

"My friend was quitting in disgust and leaned over the side of his boat. A $10 gold piece—for in those days the possession of gold was no misdemeanor—fell from his pocket, spun in the water and was seized and swallowed by a fish, which darted away.

"Five years ago, this friend and I returned to the same lake. Again, my companion's luck was poor. But just at sundown he landed an enormous pickerel which we took to camp for our dinner. You can imagine the delight of my friend, on cleaning the fish, to discover a $10 gold piece in its belly.

"The treasure was slightly tarnished, it is true. But to offset this, my friend also removed three $2 bills from the fish. The $6, we figured out later, represented 6 per cent interest on the gold piece for ten years. It pleased us to learn that the amount was exactly correct."

© Western Newspaper Union.

Age of Santa Fe Trail

The question of the age of the Santa Fe Trail has never been definitely decided, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune. Some say the path of travel from the prehistoric aboriginal settlements in the Illini country to the cliff dwellings and pueblos of the Southwest existed centuries before the white man came to America. Others maintain there is no evidence of any such primeval path and nothing to show that the mound builders of the upper Mississippi country and the pueblos of the mountain valleys ever had any social relations. The first white man to whom credit is given for having traveled at least a part of the route was Coronado. He and his men are supposed to have hit the trail on their journey to Quivera in 1541, at a point near what is now Dodge City, Kan.

Invented Steel Pen

The machine-made steel pen was invented in England about the year 1822, though hand-made steel pens had been made a few years before this. The quill-shaped slip pen on holder dates from about 1832. The first American steel pens were made by Richard Esterbrook in his factory at Camden, N. J., in 1858. While the steel pen soon replaced the quill for business and general use, a great many people held to the old-fashioned pen for many years, for sentimental or personal reasons.

Pores in Plant Leaves

Plant leaves vary tremendously in the number of breathing pores per square inch. The greatest difference, it is believed, is between the mistletoe, which has only 200, and the lilac, which has more than 200,000.—Collier's Weekly.

Hormones Active

Chemical reactions called hormones act as messengers which circulate throughout the body, making every physical process keep its due proportion in relation to every other.

Floyd Gibbons ADVENTURERS' CLUB

Hello, Everybody!

"The Human Target"

By FLOYD GIBBONS

Famous Headline Hunter.

TODAY'S story, boys and girls, is from Norman Daly. But first I want to tell you about an exciting little adventure of my old friend Jed Kiley. Jed lived for many years in France. One night when he and a friend of his were slumming in a tough French cafe in the Apache quarter of Paris, they began to notice they were getting dirty looks from the motley group of thieves and pickpockets who crowded every table.

An "Apache" is a French gangster. The name, as you know, comes from a tribe of American Indians noted for their cruelty. The French Apache is not a gunman, however, like his American counterpart but he is adept in the use of a long bladed knife which he carries hidden in the folds of his baggy clothes. He can throw this heavy knife with uncanny skill and pierce a victim's heart at 20 feet. He is also noted for his intense hatred of all foreigners.

Jed knew all this and as the Apaches had been drinking heavily, he saw that he and his friend were in real danger. Their table was far in the rear of the smoke filled room and if they walked out they might feel a knife in their ribs at any moment. And no one would know who had thrown it.

One table of roughs in particular were concentrating their hate on the Americans. There were five of them and they amused themselves and the others by heaping insults on the "American Pigs." Jed pretended not to understand French and began doing a little heavy thinking. He knew the Apache character and the pride they took in their skill with knives and hit on an idea.

Jed Gave the Boys a Target, Anyway.

Jed walked over to a door in the back of the cafe and taking out a one hundred franc bill, he pinned it to the door. Then, as 50 sullen eyes followed his every move, he announced in broken French that the bill would go to the man who pierced it first with a thrown knife.

Zowie! An avalanche of knives hit that wooden door with a splitting crash. Jed thinks many of them must have pierced the bill but he's not sure. He didn't wait to see. He and his friend went out the front door and up the street like a bat out of Hades!

And with Jed still running, let's leave Paris and go down to Nicaragua with Norman Daly and see what happened to him.

Pistol Shot Breaks Norman's Pleasant Reverie.

Norman spent five years as a member of the Chicago police force but, he says, it remained for the marines to give him his greatest thrill. He was a marine in Nicaragua in the summer of 1912 and one hot night as he lay

But Norman Knew It Wasn't a Bee—It Was a Bullet.

stretched on his back, puffing away on a glowing cigar, a sudden pistol shot disturbed his reverie. The shot was accompanied by an angry buzzing sound, as though a bee had quickly passed. But Norman knew it wasn't a bee—it was a bullet!

He started to straighten up when a voice growled at him to lie down and stay down and keep smoking. Another shot and a warning buzz made him obey. He recognized the voice as belonging to a rough Texan member of the outfit who was always quarreling with an equally tough pal of his about who was the best shot.

Norman also knew these two had been drinking. He quaked in his boots but he didn't dare move. He knew what it was all about now.

His cigar was their target!

This Was No Vaudeville Act—This Was Real!

Bang! Another shot! Then another and another! The bullets buzzed by so close that Norman says he could smell them. But still his cigar remained in his mouth. He pursed his lips to get that lighted end as far out as possible and hoped the boys would shoot high. Two more bullets came fast and furious and Norman winced at each blast. He started counting them to keep his nerves from breaking.

When 12 had passed and that fatal 13 was coming up, Norman nearly swallowed cigar and all. Bang! Thirteen came and passed. It was a lucky shot for Norman—he still wasn't hit—but neither was the cigar! The next shot just passed under Norman's nose and then a shower of friendly sparks sprayed his pale face.

The cigar had burst—like a Roman candle—on the fifteenth shot!

Whew! Norman sat up and wiped the beads of perspiration off his furrowed brow. He felt like screaming with relief but he couldn't get his breath. He looked around. An anxious group of comrades stood around him, watching with bated breath. He swallowed his heart and then, true to the traditions of the Marine corps under fire, he grinned.

"Nice shooting, boys," he said.

©—WNU Service.

"Mississippi Bubble" Was Disastrous Speculation

The "Mississippi Bubble" was a scheme devised by John Law, a famous Scotch financier who lived from 1671 to 1729. Under the patronage of the duke of Orleans, regent of France, he organized a project intended originally to liquidate the national debt of that country by developing, under an exclusive grant, the resources of the province of Louisiana and the commerce of the Mississippi, then claimed by the French.

The scheme was launched in 1716 with the establishment of a bank. In 1717 the West Indian company was organized with a capital of 200,000 shares of 500 livres each. The company was at first successful, and in 1719 obtained exclusive control of the trade to the East Indies, China and the South Seas, and all the possessions of the French East India company. The holders of West India shares seemed likely all to profit tremendously.

An additional issue of 5,000 shares was created, and so wild was the speculative craze that more than 300,000 persons applied for them. In consequence all of the shares rose to twenty times their original value, and at the height of the excitement in 1719 were nominally worth more than eighty times the amount of all the currency in France.

The company could not hope to make a satisfactory profit for those who had paid the preposterous prices which speculative demand had put upon the shares. Before a year was out the "bubble" burst and the shares sank to a tenth of their face value.

The whole enterprise was thus discredited, and the company was wound up, while Law was obliged to flee; he died in poverty in Venice.

So great were the losses, which were in France rather than England, that the collapse of the Mississippi scheme nearly precipitated a revolution. It is usually regarded as the most disastrous speculation of modern times.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Keswick Movement

The Keswick movement originated in England in 1874 when Canon Harford-Battersly experienced a deep spiritual awakening and, returning to his parish church at Keswick, London, called the Keswick convention in 1875. The movement was organized for the promotion of practical holiness.

Rubber Generates Electricity

Rubber is an excellent generator of electricity. An ordinary rubber band can be used to generate either a positive or negative charge.

Let Your Love Be Shown

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them and their hearts be thrilled by them.

Seawater Under Pavements

Sea water actually flows under the pavements of certain streets in Durban, South Africa, owing to the tides forcing the water through the ground.

Conspirators

In the first half century of our history, before labor was organized, the courts almost invariably convicted striking workmen brought before them on the ground of conspiracy in seeking to raise wages more than the law of supply and demand would otherwise allow.

A Greek Satirist

Alciphron was a Greek satirist. His work, consisting of letters professedly written by common people, tells much of contemporary domestic life.

Alternating Current

The idea of alternating current which lights the nation was, strangely enough, opposed by Thomas Edison, who built the first power house in 1881 in New York. The adoption of this alternating current was brought about by George Westinghouse.

Names of Jewish Year Months

The names of the months of the Jewish year are Tishri, Chesvan, Kislev, Tebet, Sebat, Adar, Nisan, Iyar, Sivan, Tammuz, Abh and Elul.

Vanilla Extract

Vanilla extract is made from the fruit of a robust, high-climbing orchid which grows wild from Mexico to Peru and which is cultivated in many tropical countries. The slender bean-like pods contain a sweet oily pulp and small black seeds.

The Coloratura Soprano

A coloratura soprano is one whose voice lends itself to runs and rapid passages or divisions where each syllable of the words has two or more notes to it.

Let Princes Rule the World, While We Mend Ourselves

If you were one of the people who forgot to register, or if you are worried because you don't know about the Debts and the Polish Corridor this extract from the Golden Book Magazine will ease your mind: In short, it is letf only to princes to mend the world, whose commands find general obedience, and examples imitation. For all other men, they must take it as they find it; and good men enter into commerce with it, rather upon cautions of not being spoiled themselves, than upon hopes of mending the world . . . The bent of my thoughts shall be rather to mend myself than the world, which I reckon upon leaving much what I found it.—Sir William Temple.

Don't Guess But Know

Whether the "Pain" Remedy You Use is SAFE?

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

Stumbling

To stumble twice against the same stone is a proverbial disgrace. —Cicero.

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD

HAS FILLED HER BARE CUPBOARD WITH ONIONS AND STEAKS AND CHEESES; HER STOMACH FEELS GRAND SINCE SHE KEEPS TUMS ON HAND... SHE EATS WHAT SHE DARN WELL PLEASES!

NO ALKALIES FOR ACID INDIGESTION

MILLIONS have found they do not need to drench their stomachs with strong, caustic alkalies. Physicians have said this habit often brings further acid indigestion. So much more safe and sensible to simply carry a roll of Tums in your pocket. Munch 3 or 4 after meals—or whenever troubled by heartburn, gas, sour stomach. Try them when you feel the effects of last night's party, or when you smoke too much. Tums contain a wonderful antacid which neutralizes acid in the stomach, but never over-alkalizes stomach or blood. As pleasant to eat as candy and only 10c at any drug store.

TUMS FOR THE TUMMY

TUMS ARE ANTACID . . . NOT A LAXATIVE

TUMS 10¢ STOMACH RELIEF HANDY TO CARRY

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.

No Need to Suffer "Morning Sickness"

"Morning sickness"—is caused by an acid condition. To avoid it, acid must be offset by *alkalis*—such as magnesia.

Why Physicians Recommend Milnesia Wafers

These mint-flavored, candy-like wafers are pure milk of magnesia in solid form—the most pleasant way to take it. Each wafer is approximately equal to a full adult dose of liquid milk of magnesia. Chewed thoroughly, then swallowed, they correct acidity in the mouth and throughout the digestive system and insure *quick, complete elimination* of the waste matters that cause gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts.

Milnesia Wafers come in bottles of 20 and 48, at 35c and 60c respectively, and in convenient tins for your handbag containing 12 at 20c. Each wafer is approximately one adult dose of milk of magnesia. All good drug stores sell and recommend them.

Start using these delicious, effective anti-acid, gently laxative wafers today

Professional samples sent free to registered physicians or dentists if request is made on professional letterhead. Select Products, Inc., 4402 23rd St., Long Island City, N. Y.

35c & 60c bottles • 20c tins

The Original Milk of Magnesia Wafers