Smuggler Uses Novel Wiles in Trying to Ship Live Calf

A novel attempt at smuggling took place recently on the Belgium-Holland border when a motorcyclist and a sidecar passenger arrived at the customs office. The passenger, whose face was concealed by his hat and coat collar, had nothing to say when questioned. Whereupon the suspicious inspector removed the "gentleman's" headgear and discovered that he was a gentle little calf.—Collier's.

Scientists Hunt Traces of Lava Bear and Rare Sheep

California university authorities have undertaken to reconstruct the existence of two species of animals that once inhabited the great lava beds between the Sierra Nevada mountains to the north and the Cascades to the south. These are the lava bear and the lava sheep. Both have become extinct. Scientists are convinced that at the time of the early settlement of California they actually existed, and they hope not only to establish this definitely but to find enough bones of the extinct animals to reconstruct skeletons and establish their relations with other species of bear and sheep in surrounding mountains. All inhabitants of the country have been asked to send in any existing relics they may have of such animals, and eye-witness accounts of having actually seen them. The lava bear especially is supposed to have been a small, brown bear, that passed its time in the caves and crevasses of the lava, that was exceedingly shy, and came out from its cavern recesses only at night.

What SHE TOLD WORN-OUT HUSBAND

She could have reproached him for his fits of temper—his "all in" complaints. But wisely she saw in his frequent colds, his "fagged out," "on edge" condition the very trouble she herself had whipped. Constipation! The very morning after taking NR (Nature's Remedy), as she advised, he felt like himself again — keenly alert, peppy, cheerful. NR—the safe, dependable, all-vegetable laxative and corrective — works gently, thoroughly, naturally. It stimulates the eliminative tract to complete, regular functioning. Non-habit-forming. Try a box tonight. 25c — at druggists.

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW AR-RIGHT

On Being Sincere

If a man with few faults has few friends, it is probable his one great fault is insincerity.

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, neuralgic aches—periodic pains.

CAPUDINE

A TONIC AND BUILDER

Mrs. Grace Rhodes of 214 Spring St., Charleston, W. Va., said: "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery certainly is a wonderful system builder. It gives one an appetite and helps to tone up the system so that after using it you have more energy and feel ever so much stronger. It is our family medicine."

Buy of your druggist today! New size, tablets 50c. Liquid $1.00 and $1.35.

Write Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y.

ASHAMED OF PIMPLY SKIN

Burned and Itched Until Cuticura Relieved!

Victims of external skin outbreaks use Cuticura for blessed, quick relief. Read this sincere tribute:

"I was ashamed to show myself anywhere with the ugly pimples I had. They were caused by some surface condition and were very large and red, and also hard. The itching and burning made me scratch so that they bled.

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. A few pimples disappeared and I bought some of the Soap and Ointment. It only took Cuticura a month to relieve me fully." Miss R. Zebrowski, 18 Alder St., Bristol, Conn.

Prove Cuticura today—and keep it always near you. Use for rashes, ringworms, burning and itching of eczema and other externally caused skin irritations. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. Samples FREE. Write to "Cuticura," Dept. 17, Malden, Mass.—Adv.

EPILEPSY—FITS

Functional Nervous Diseases

To lessen the frequency and severity of the attacks. To produce restful sleep, no matter of how long standing, use the TOWNS COMPOUND in use 61 years. Many report immediate relief. Write for their names and a *Free Sample* of our effective sedative (nerve). Endorsed by a former Wis. Supreme Court Judge. Testimonials from throughout the U. S. and foreign countries.

Stop the treatment that is not helping you. Let us prove Free to you the great merit of this medicine.

Read the following letter:

"I am very glad to report that I haven't had any attacks of epilepsy since the third day I began your medicine. I can't begin to express in words the sincere appreciation that I feel I owe the Towns Remedy Co."

(Signed) *Marah Harris*
Swan Quarter, N C.

TOWNS REMEDY CO., Inc.
1939 N. 3rd Street - Milwaukee, Wis.

WNU—4 17—36

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

'NO SECRETS' IS NEW NAVAL THEME

United States, Britain and France Sign Pact to Inform One Another of Annual Construction; Italy May Agree.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

BEFORE the recent naval conference began in London it was a foregone conclusion that nothing in the way of a treaty agreement between the principal powers limiting or reducing the quantity of naval armaments would result. Prevention of a world naval race was the highest hope held out by any of the delegates.

Conditions were uncertain with war clouds brooding over Europe, Asia and Africa, and with Japan already having announced her intention to break the 5-5-3 ratio of the old Washington and London pacts.

Predictions were correct. Old treaties were scrapped at St. James' palace. But out of the wreckage of former treaties arose a new idea which gives fair promise of bringing a solution to the problem of meeting changing international conditions over the years—a problem which all too often renders long-term treaties with rigid limitations impractical.

Even more important is the tendency of the new plan to do away with nations' inherent distrust of one another. Under its precepts the signatory nations, rather than conceal their naval building programs (often because such programs are out of line with treaty limitations), furnish one another with complete information each year as to the entire building programs which they plan for that year.

No Quantitative Limits.

Under the "informational" plan there are no limits on the number of ships any nation can build—although there are limits upon the size of the ships. But when the building information is submitted each year, it is believed that the various nations will be able to effect annual agreements which will be mutually satisfactory. To the lay observer it might appear that the notification principle might hasten a naval race rather than deter it. But delegates to the London conference were inclined to the opposite view.

Norman H. Davis, the American delegate, said that the foremost accomplishments of the new treaty were "the provisions which for the first time introduce the principle of advance notification of building programs combined with a rigid and detailed system of exchange of information."

In his speech at the signing ceremony, Davis said:

"We have undertaken to keep each other informed not only of our current construction in navies, but also of our projected construction. We undertake to notify each other of all vessels which we contemplate laying down. Anyone who thinks for a moment will realize the manifest advantages of such an undertaking. Dread of the unknown has been a seriously disturbing factor in international relations.

"The fear of what your neighbor is about to do causes distrust and suspicion which may in turn lead to a competitive increase in armaments. We hope to eliminate this fear in respect of naval armaments by telling each other frankly and honestly in advance of our intentions. We believe that such an act will tend so to regulate the rapidity and development of the construction of one nation that it cannot be regarded as a menace to others."

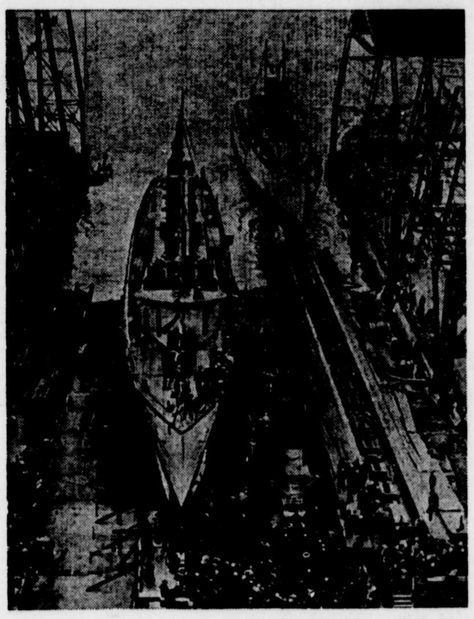
Hope Japan Will Sign.

The treaty was signed by Great Britain, France and the United States. Japan is going to sign the submarine protocol agreed to during the negotiations. Italy, it is believed, will sign the entire treaty before the year is out. It is hoped that Japan will also sign it.

Assuming that the proper bodies in each of the signatory nations will ratify the treaty, it will become effective January 1, 1937, which is the day after the treaties of Washington in 1920 and London in 1931 expire. Ratification by the United States senate is expected, although there was some alarm on this point because of notes exchanged by Britain's Anthony Eden and America's Davis. While the notes ostensibly are merely a "gentlemen's agreement" to maintain the naval parity principle between the United States and Great Britain, they have in some quarters been suspected of being, in effect, an out and out alliance between the two countries. Should the senate regard these notes in the latter vein, ratification of the treaty would undoubtedly be less certain.

It would be a mistake, naval authorities point out, to suppose that the treaty in itself will provide any important results. Its importance lies, rather, in the new trend of naval bargaining which it establishes.

Because no ratios are defined, and no quantitative limitations prescribed, nations are not likely to be offended by being regarded as inferior. Neither will nations which sign the treaty be restricted from building over quantitative limitations should they find themselves suddenly plunged into a war. Under the Washington and old London treaties the signatory nations were bound to stay within certain limits regardless of the way in which their relations with non-signatory nations might change during the span of the treaties.



New U. S. Destroyers Cassin and Shaw Being Launched From Philadelphia Navy Yards as Fleet Is Increased.

expected that these lists will be "padded" every year so that the actual loss in any bargaining which follows will be unimportant.

Further, four months before the keel of any fighting ship is laid, all signatories must be duly notified as to its intended category, its displacement, dimensions, speed designed, type of machinery, type of fuel, accurate number and caliber of all guns over three inches, approximate number of guns under three inches, provision for mine laying, torpedo tubes and the number of aircraft which can be carried. When the keel is actually laid notice must immediately be given, as it must again when the ship is completed. If during the construction changes in design of any ship are altered, notification must also be given for these changes.

Notification is not necessary upon ships of the auxiliary type, such as hospital ships, repair ships, tankers, transports and the like, or upon craft of less than 100 tons burden. Exchanges of lists of all such minor ships are called for, however, when the treaty goes into effect.

Competition Cost Reduced

The limitations which the treaty imposes upon the sizes of ships and their guns are designed to reduce the cost of competition in naval building, by making it more uniform. These limitations are modified by a number of "escape" clauses which are inserted to make provisions for extraordinary circumstances, such as war.

Success or failure of the "informational" plan depends greatly upon how well the nations, even those who did not sign, stay within the qualitative limitations of the treaty. Should Japan depart drastically from these limitations in her new naval building it is almost certain that the worth of the treaty would be reduced. for the United States and Great Britain are not only agreed to maintain the 5-5-3 ratio by keeping pace with Japan's building, but would have to design their new building programs to offset the competition in the Far East.

The size limit for battleships remains at 35,000 tons, because of the need for that type of ship in the United States navy, with its extensive coast lines to defend; minimum is 17,500 tons. Guns are limited to 14-inch size tentatively; if Japan's new ships carry 16-inch guns, the limit will move up two inches.

There is a second category of battleships which has been created for the nations whose purses will not permit the giant capital ships. This "B" category comprises ships of not more than 8,000 tons with guns of at least 10-inch dimension.

Large-Cruiser "Holiday."

Under the division of "light surface vessels" come three classes: (a) Ships up to 10,000 tons carrying 8-inch guns; (b) ships from 3,000 to 8,000 tons carrying not over 6.1-inch guns, and (c) ships under 3,000 tons carrying not over 5.1-inch guns.

No construction will be permitted between the minimum of 17,500 tons for capital ships and the top limit of cruisers of 10,000 tons. Since a "holiday" has been declared on the construction of 10,000-ton cruisers for six years, the non-construction zone will actually exist between 8,000 and 17,500 tons. The United States, which prefers the larger type of cruiser, will begin building some of the 10,000-ton class when the "holiday" is over.

The existing treaties declare a limit of 1,850 tons, but this has been thrown into the discard because France and Italy never did agree to that limit and have already built destroyers of considerably larger size.

Aircraft carriers, formerly limited to 27,000 tons, have now been cut down to 23,000, with 6.1-inch guns. Two thousand tons is now the absolute limit on all submarines.

It would be hard to find any real merit in the new treaty other than the trend away from secrecy and the suspicion which nearly always arises from it.

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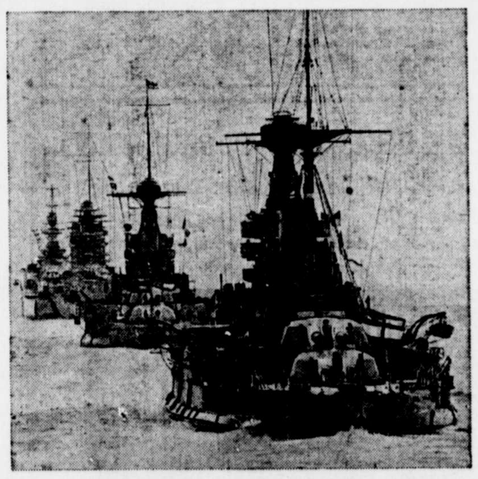

Parade of British Home Fleet Five Miles Long Is Led by Giant H. M. S. Renown.

Treaty Lasts Six Years.

While the new treaty will last for six years, expiring on December 31, 1942, it will provide for constant consultations between the powers which sign it.

During the first four months of each year each signatory nation is now required to send to each of the other signatories a complete list of all the naval building which it plans for that year. It is to be

Part of French Atlantic Fleet Taking Part in Maneuvers Outside the Harbor of Brest.

Define Objectives of Famed Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe doctrine is the term applied to the fixed policy of the United States with regard to outside interference in the affairs of the western hemisphere. This country takes the attitude that any attempt on the part of a non-American power to extend its territories in the new world, or to interfere with the internal policies of the republics of this hemisphere, is an act hostile to the United States, according to the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

By extension this has come to mean that the United States not only will not permit further colonization by European or other foreign powers, but it will not countenance any other active interference by them in American affairs.

But it says nothing whatever about the United States interfering in the affairs of other powers.

The "doctrine," which has become practically the first principle of the American foreign policy, takes its name from President James Monroe, who enunciated it in his message to congress, December 2, 1823.

Child's Untruthfulness

Children tell lies for two reasons: One, because they find romancing more interesting than living (in which case it is up to the parents to make life more interesting). Two, to defend themselves when found out. (If you don't ask a child to convict himself out of his own mouth, he will tell you no lies).

RHINELAND CITIES

Koln's Cathedral Dominates the Rhine.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

MANY of the cities that will be affected economically by the recent movement of Nazi troops are well-known to Americans who have enjoyed happy vacation days in the Rhineland. Among them are Koln (Cologne), Duisburg, and Koblenz (Coblenz); cities that have beckoned to, and charmed travelers from this side of the Atlantic.

Koln is one of the most popular stopping places along the Rhine. The city, with its bristling trade and with one of the world's most famous cathedrals is, perhaps, the valley's greatest drawing card.

Whether the traveler approaches Koln by the black-and-white funneled passenger boats, by train, or by motor over the numerous highways that radiate from the city, the massive cathedral, blackened by age, first comes into view. The huge structure dwarfs the close-built, gabled, medieval houses and modern flat-roofed structures.

The Koln edifice is a fine example of Gothic architecture ranking fifth in size among the world's cathedrals. It is richly adorned with a profusion of turrets, spires, flying buttresses, elaborately carved cornices, fluted columns, and stained glass windows framed in beautifully executed tracery work. From its heights numerous gargoyles gape at passers-by in the streets beneath.

The twin spires flanking the western facade, each nearly as tall as the Washington monument, tower over the city and the swift flowing Rhine "like fingers pointing the city to heaven."

Koln Is Ancient But Busy.

Although Koln is two thousand years old, it reflects its prosperity and modern development in wide, tree-lined boulevards, broken here and there by flowering gardens and parkways ornamented with monuments, and equestrian statues of celebrated German countrymen. Fine shops and imposing mansions border these thoroughfares but now and then one wanders into a section where medieval Koln reveals itself in tortuous, narrow, cobbled streets, walled by ancient gabled house fronts and dimly lighted by antiquated gas posts.

The Roman wall that once surrounded old Koln has long since been destroyed and its foundation now forms one of the city's most beautiful boulevards and parkways—The Ring. Only the gate towers of the walls remain, marking the limits of the old city. Beyond them Koln has spread out, absorbing numerous suburbs until its population now is nearly 700,000.

As Germany's great river port and one of its major railroad centers Koln is the St. Louis of the republic. Under the graceful arched bridge that connects Koln with the east bank of the Rhine, pass long strings of barges, lumber rafts, barge steamers and palatial passenger boats.

Koln has a large trade in corn, wine, mineral ores, coal, leather, timber, and porcelain. Some of the products of the city's industries are known by their names such as Koln brown, a brown coal, or lignite, used as a pigment in paints; Koln ware, a plain hard stoneware, mottled gray and brown which is made into ornacental jugs; Koln spirits, a rectified liquid containing 96 per cent alcohol; Koln thread and Koln blades.

Duisburg, Germany's largest river port, is more than 1,500 years old. There was a village on its site in 430 A. D., and it was well-known to the Romans when they occupied the Rhine country many centuries ago. When the city charter was handed to the Duisburgers in 1129, the port's commercial importance had been established.

Viewed from a Rhine river boat, there is nothing in Duisburg to suggest its age. The traveler looks out upon a maze of shipping. Duisburg and Ruhrort were merged in 1905 and the quays of the two cities, if spread out in a single line along the Rhine, would span 25 miles of river bank.

Duisburg a Crowded Port.

A constant stream of boats is coming and going from the Rhine channel. Iron products, steel, coal, tobacco and textiles move from this port to many parts of the world, while some of the incoming boats bring iron from Spain and Sweden to keep the wheels of Duisburg mills in operation. Meanwhile the Ruhr river, which flows into the Rhine at Duisburg, is filled with vessels and barges, many of which dock at the busy port where their cargoes are transferred to sea-going craft, or conveyed to Duisburg mills.

Beyond the quays, lofty smoke stacks rise above huge steel and iron plants, rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, chemical works and shipyards, and now and then on the brightest days, the blast furnaces belch a volume of flame and smoke that startles the traveler. A Duisburger will show him how some of the factories make use of their smoke by extracting gases which help turn the wheels in the mills from which it comes.

Quaint, gabled houses with doorsteps protruding upon the cobbles of narrow streets, and the venerable St. Savior's church, a fine Gothic edifice, whose spire rises 312 feet above the city, take the traveler back a few centuries, but most of Duisburg is as new as any of America's colonial towns.

In the middle of the Nineteenth century Duisburg had only 15,000 inhabitants and Ruhrort, 7,000. Today both cities have a population of nearly 300,000, drawn from nearly all parts of Germany, and many parts of Europe. As the rich Ruhr district is further developed, Duisburg, as the water gateway of the Ruhr district, bids fair to continue to grow.

A large portion of the working population of Duisburg work in the great steel mills of the Duisburg area. Frequently they crowd the city stadium which accommodates 40,000 spectators.

The opera, and some of Germany's finest orchestras and enthusiastic audiences here. Many churches and government buildings, as well as the museum, are adorned with paintings, sculptures or industrial art works.

The newer portion of Duisburg is laid out with modern thoroughfares, in the business districts of which are fine shops. Frequently the streets open into the broad squares where Duisburg has placed statues in honor of local and national patriots. Duisburg was the home of Gerhard Mercator, and in the Burg-Platz is a fountain commemorating the mapmaker.

Attractions of Koblenz.

The traveler finds that there is little wonder that American soldiers liked their assignment to Koblenz after the World war.

Few cities and towns, even in the Rhine valley, enjoy the picturesque setting of Koblenz. For many miles above and below the city, the Rhine shore is studded with villages, like gems strung on a gracefully curving string. Behind them, well-kept vineyards, sources of the famous Rhine wine, clothe the steep river banks from the village backyards to the foot of massive walls of castles that a few centuries ago were the gay gathering places of some of the great and near-great of Germany.

From the opposite shore, or from the rail of a Rhine river boat, Koblenz displays no evidence that there was a town on its site 2,700 years ago. A colossal equestrian statue of Kaiser Wilhelm I overlooks the Rhine from the junction point of the Moselle and Rhine rivers. From this point to the opposite end of the city, the Rhine shore is lined with a wide, open space with shaded promenades and numerous grassy parks.

No sooty smoke stacks and warehouses are visible to mar the skyline of modern buildings and lofty church steeples. There is a landing place on the riverside but it is spotlessly clean and free from unsightly piles of cargo. Koblenz is a great wine market, but after viewing the fine buildings, and palatial residences set amid wide lawns, travelers search for other evidence of the city's livelihood. On the Moselle banks they find it. Barges constantly come and go from the quays and a visit to the nearby streets reveal busy piano, paper, and dye factories, and chemical laboratories. On the riverside are small yards from which slip some of the boats and barges that ply the Rhine.

Along the Moselle banks also are a few narrow, crooked streets, lined with venerable houses, business buildings and churches—all that remains of old Koblenz, formerly Confluentia, so-named because of its situation at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle.

The church of St. Castor, founded eleven centuries ago; the Liebfrauen church, a Thirteenth century structure, and the municipal picture gallery, formerly an old castle, are a few of the interesting historic gems found within the site of the once walled town.

A pontoon or boat bridge crosses the Rhine leading to Ehrenbreitstein fortress on the east bank of the Rhine. The Stars and Stripes flew over Ehrenbreitstein from December, 1918, to January, 1923. Beautiful panoramas of the Rhine and Moselle valleys and a splendid bird's-eye view of Koblenz is ample reward for a climb to the fortress whose walls rise 385 feet above the Rhine.

Essential Oils Are Not Same as the Edible Ones

The essential oils used in flavors and perfumes are not oils of the same type as the edible ones, such as olive or cottonseed oils. Incidentally, the word "essential" does not mean necessary; it is derived from the word "essence," writes Dr. Thomas M. Beck in the Chicago Tribune. Chemically they are mixtures of a number of different organic compounds, which in turn may be grouped in several different classes.

Perhaps the most common of these classes is that of the esters. These are compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen and in general have fruity or winelike odors. Then there are the terpenes, containing different arrangements of carbon and hydrogen atoms. They have as a rule rather woody smells, like turpentine or camphor, two well known members of the class. A third class consists of derivatives of benzene, the most important hydrocarbon obtained from coal tar. Obviously coal tar presents an excellent starting material for the artificial synthesis of such perfumes as the last.

Since their presence in very dilute concentrations suffices to give flowers their odors, it is not surprising that some of the odoriferous ingredients are far too powerful for use in the pure state. The manufacture of high-quality perfumes depends not so much upon obtaining the ingredients from natural or other sources as upon the proper blending with other materials.

Cisco of the Lakes Is of the Whitefish Family

Ichthyologists tell us that ciscos belong to the whitefish family. They greatly resemble the "lake herring" that makes up a considerable part of the commercial haul from the Great Lakes. Since the fish found in Lake Geneva and some of the northern Indiana lakes differs somewhat from the lake herring, the name "cisco" is especially fitting. Believed to be of Indian origin, it is distinctive and not likely to be confused with any other. The cisco, usually caught in water over 50 feet in depth, on beadlike lures, passes the early winter and summer in the deepest parts of lakes. It moves into shallower water during the spring, while searching for food, and also during the fall spawning season.

Always Fighting Starvation

Amid so many human beings in Asia merely to ward off starvation calls for a mighty effort.

Raisinseed Oil Is New Product That May Have Valuable Commercial Uses

"Raisinseed oil may some day occupy a regular place on your table beside the vinegar cruet," says a trade journal. Those modern alchemists, the researchers in by-products, have been at it again and have developed this new edible oil. Painters like it for canvas because it spreads rapidly and dries slowly. Growers use it to keep seeded raisins from sticking together and to make them shine. California growers used to be embarrassed by about four tons of raisin seed a year which they couldn't do anything with. Now a firm collects the seeds and washes off the pulp that sticks. They recover alcohol and brandy from the wash water and oil from the seeds.

Printed Trimmings of Silk Used on Elegant Daytime Frocks of One Color

Pattern No. 1851-B

The smartest of the new dresses are those in a single color with flashes of printed silk to trim them. This design is one of the best, made of blue cloky silk and trimmed with a print in red and blue on a white ground. The front of the bodice has a row of buttons extending to the hipline and a collar of the printed silk. A slender, panelled skirt is split up the front to show a printed strip that is attached underneath. Three-quarter sleeves are gathered into fitted cuffs in harmony with the collar. And by all means don't overlook the novelty shoulder and hip yoke.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1851-B is available for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 40 and 42. Corresponding bust measurements 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 (34) requires 4½ yards of 39-inch fabric with ¾ length sleeve.

The Barbara Bell Pattern Book featuring Spring designs is ready. Send fifteen cents today for your copy.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third St., New York, N. Y.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Corns May Be the Result of Improper Habits of Walking

There are in all about thirty muscles concerned in each leg with the harmonious movements of walking, and the foot itself is a complicated structure varying considerably in shape to suit the stresses thrown upon it. It is asserted, for example, that standing on one leg actually makes the foot smaller than when standing at ease on two, but if muscular balance is poor, then an increase of weight thrown on the foot forces localized areas of skin against the shoe leather, and corns result. Corns, the enigma of even the most proficient chiropodists, are diagnosed in the current number of the Lancet of London and are found to be due rather to faulty muscular balance than to ill-fitting footwear.

It is accepted that shoes which fit badly do play some part, but what are termed "bad muscular habits" are held to be of more importance. In brief, corns are often an indication that the patient walks badly.

EXPERT OPINION

"I have won over 300 awards for baking and have used many brands of baking powder. I now use Clabber Girl, exclusively."

Mrs. M. E. Rynerson
Indiana State Fair Winner

ONLY 10¢ Your Grocer Has It

CLABBER GIRL BAKING POWDER

Is Bible Reading Champ; Holds Record of 125 Times

The story of the Bible is one that never grows old to Mrs. Kibble Comer, eighty-nine, of Sherman, Texas. In 78 years of steady reading she has read the New Testament 125 times, the Old Testament, 63. She started her Bible reading at the age of twelve, when illness kept her from attending a church rally, but illness since then has seldom interrupted her favorite pastime. "We had no Sunday school literature when I was a girl," she said. "We just memorized five or six chapters of the Bible each week." At fifteen she had memorized half the New Testament. She believes the present generation is not as faithful to Bible teachings as hers.

This story will interest many Men and Women

NOT long ago I was like some friends I have...low in spirits...run-down...out of sorts...tired easily and looked terrible. I knew I had no serious organic trouble so I reasoned sensibly...as my experience has since proven... that work, worry, colds and whatnot had just worn me down.

The confidence mother has always had in S.S.S. Tonic...which is still her stand-by when she feels run-down...convinced me I ought to try this Treatment...I started a course...the color began to come back to my skin...I felt better...I no longer tired easily and soon I felt that those red-blood-cells were back to so-called fighting strength...it is great to feel strong again and like my old self. © S.S.S. Co.

"Yes, I have come back to where I feel like myself again."

S.S.S. TONIC Makes you feel like yourself again

MAKE THIS SIMPLE TEST YOURSELF

You don't have to take our word for it. You can prove it in your own crankcase. Drain and refill with Quaker State. See how far you go before you have to add the first quart. This simple "First Quart" Test has won an army of motorists to Quaker State because they have found that under similar driving conditions they go much farther before adding the first quart. And, of course, the oil that stands up longest is giving the motor the best lubrication. Quaker State Oil Refining Company, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Retail Price...35¢ per Quart

"First choice of Experience"