FAMOUS SELECTED FEATURES

CHOSEN FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT AND INFORMATION OF OUR READERS

Flood Prevention Is Matter of Checking Soil Erosion

Ruin Is Ahead Unless Some Action Is Taken, Expert Says.

Such disastrous floods as those of recent weeks can be prevented only by vast undertakings to prevent soil erosion, according to government experts.

They attribute these floods to denuding the soil of the vegetation that receives and holds water in the soil and holds the top soil in place. The water from rains and melting snow now rushes over the bare soil without sinking in and carries the top soil away, to boot.

Thus our fertile soil is steadily being washed into the sea, and life and property are more and more imperiled by floods. Example of a country that did not perceive the same danger now confronting us is China, denuded of trees and other natural vegetation hundreds of years ago and now the perennial victim of the most disastrous floods since the time of Noah.

Millions Spent.

We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in attempts to control floods once they develop, but we scarcely have begun to attack the problem at the source—the prevention of floods.

Under a new government subsidy much may be done to restore the fertility of soil and something may be done to halt the wind erosion of the soil that produces the great dust storms of the last few years. But virtually nothing will be done toward permanent reclothing of the soil with the verdure necessary to the absorption of flood waters at the source.

Morris L. Cooke, engineer and administrator of rural electrification, has been preaching for years the ruin that awaits us unless we mend our ways.

Soil Erosion Damage.

"We must attack the problem of soil erosion control as we would an armed foe about to defeat us," said Mr. Cooke. "Let things go on as they now are going and in 50 years we will have a total area of really fertile land not much more than three times the size of Nebraska. We are likely to go the way of Asia Minor and Tibet unless we sense our dangerous situation and act promptly."

This is no fanciful picture, according to Mr. Cooke. A single dust storm, he says, has swept away as much as 300,000,000 tons of fertile top soil from the wheat belt; the Mississippi river carries 400,000,000 tons of top soil to the Gulf of Mexico every year; more than 100,0000.000 acres already have been destroyed as crop bearing soil, while another 125,000,000 acres have been seriously impaired for crop bearing and an additional 100,000,000 acres are seriously threatened. The total annual damage amounts to $400,000,000.

"We unwittingly have broken the balance of nature's forces," says Mr. Cooke, "by clearing too much of our forests, turning under too much of our sod, and grazing too much of the remainder in such manner as to destroy the grass roots. We have planted tile, dug ditches and straightened and cleared creeks and rivers to hasten run-off. Consequently less rain and snow penetrates into underground storage. More of it rushes to the sea without benefit to us and carries with it valuable top soil.

The nation's only real flood safety, according to H. H. Bennett, chief of the soil conservation service, lies in a nation-wide program of crop adaptation, rotation, and reforestation calculated to hold American top soil, particularly that of hilly and mountainous regions, where it belongs, and to give it the utmost degree of porosity so that heavy rains will have a fair chance to drain off underground.

Colorful Embroidery Picture for Your Wall

Pattern 5527

In honor of spring your house deserves a colorful new wall-hanging such as this, which depicts roses and lilacs in their natural splender. You'll enjoy embroidering it—it's so easy even a beginner will be won over to this delightful occupation. The lilacs are in lazy daisy—the roses in satin and outline stitch; and you needn't frame it—just line it and hang it up.

In pattern 5527 you will find a transfer pattern of a hanging 15 by 20 inches; a color chart; material requirements; illustrations of all stitches needed; directions for making the hanging.

Send fifteen cents in coins or stamps (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.

The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

The Famous Men Test

In the following test there are ten problems. In each one a man's name is given, followed by the names of four professions, vocations or avocations. Cross out the particular occupation or pursuit in which the man is or was most famous.

1. Horace Greeley—capitalist, artist, editor, composer.
2. Nelson Eddy—composer, polo, statesman, actor.
3. Wesley Ferrell—actor, baseball, football, artist.
4. Norman H. Davis—actor, railroad, religion, diplomat.
5. Vergil—historian, poet, philosopher, painting.
6. Nicholas Murray Butler—statesman, Communist, educator, banker.
7. Willie Macfarlane—jockey, boxer, golfer, tennis.
8. William E. Borah—track, senator, representative, judge.
9. James Montgomery Flagg—author, actor, artist, composer.
10. James Russell Lowell—artist, poet, composer, explorer.

Answers

1. Horace Greeley, editor.
2. Nelson Eddy, actor.
3. Wesley Ferrell, baseball.
4. Norman H. Davis, diplomat.
5. Vergil, poet.
6. Nicholas Murray Butler, educator.
7. Willie Macfarlane, golfer.
8. William E. Borah, senator.
9. James Montgomery Flagg, artist.
10. James Russell Lowell, poet.

SMILES

Gets Your Emotions

John—Why were you shedding tears at the movie last night?

Josephine—Because it was a moving picture.

It's a Big Place

Teacher—Bobby, do you know the population of Chicago?

Bobby—Not all of them, Miss Shaw, we've only lived here three years.

King for a Day

A.—What would you do if you could be a king for one day only?

B.—I would borrow so much money that I could live carefree the rest of my life.

To the Bitter End

Mr. Snap—My motto is: What is worth doing is worth doing well.

Mrs. Snap—I notice that when you make a fool of yourself.

Saves Time

Mrs. Youngbride (telephoning grocer)—I want you to send me two pounds of beefsteak.

Grocer—What kind would you like?

Mrs. Youngbride—I'd like it rare, please.

Stolen Kisses

Husband—If a man steals, no matter what it is, he will live to regret it.

Wife (coyly)—You used to steal kisses from me before we were married.

Husband—Well, your heard what I said.

Cramping His Style

"Are you an angel, daddy?"

"Of course not! Why?"

"Because I heard mother say she was going to clip your wings."

The Very Idea!

Miss—Did anyone ever tell you how wonderful you are?

Youth—No; I don't think anyone ever did.

Miss—Then I'd like to know where you get the idea.

NO SUCH COURAGE

Miss Flirt—Two strange men spoke to me on the street today.

Old Aunt Sarah—Huh! A stranger never tries to speak to me.

BEGIN NATION-WIDE PEACE DRIVE

College Students Conduct Demonstrations; Nye Report Raps Munitions Firms; Peace Plans Advocated

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

THE Gods of war, though they play with the fates of Europe, Africa and the Orient, are feeling their bloody thrones shake a little on the American side these days.

Still rumbling through the land are the thundering accusations of the report of the Nye munitions committee to the United States senate—charges that war scares are planned, started and accelerated by concerns in the international munitions trade, concerns whose representatives have been known to foment wholesale slaughter on the battlefronts, that their profits might be greater.

And now in its closing days is the month-long drive of the Emergency Peace campaign. Speakers and organizations have brought home to millions of Americans the folly of war as a result of this campaign, which was started April 22.

The new "war on war" got under way in a manner fully as spectacular as an old-fashioned recruiting campaign. Leaders in the movement were the young men and women in colleges and universities, with 500,000 of them striking from classes at one time to attend anti-war mass meetings. Several thousand homing pigeons were released from the grounds of the Washington monument, heralding the event and bearing peace messages from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to 300 different cities. Plans were laid for mass meetings to follow in other cities. In Philadelphia the Liberty bell was rung and its sounds broadcast over the radio.

Sounds Campaign Keynote.

From England came an old peace campaigner to sound the opening keynote of the present campaign and to begin a tour of speaking appearances throughout the country on behalf of peace. He was George Lansbury, M. P., former titular leader of the British Labor party in the house of commons. "Uncle George," as he is affectionately known on the other side of the Atlantic, pitched right in with all the fervid enthusiasm for which his speeches are famed.

Referring, apparently, to the war clouds brooding over his own hemisphere, he declared that "civilization is at the crisis of its fight." He said that to realize that there was no such thing as "civilized" warfare one need only read the accounts of the war now going on in Africa. He advised that nations co-operate and share the resources of the world, so that conquest would not be necessary for a nation to obtain raw materials for its industries.

"The best case against war is based on the teachings of our Lord and his own sayings," Lansbury said, "and not on what the theologians have put into his mouth. The law of life is not domination, not selfishness, but in people sinking their own selfish lives and finding them in the community."

In the climax of his speech, the white-whiskered Englishman said: "We should call an entirely new world conference, including not only the great powers but India, Egypt, Ceylon and the African peoples, and carry on the work started at the economic conferences of 1927 and 1933."

Asks U. S. Aid Britain.

This was in line with the proposals okehed by the council of the League of Nations after the recent remilitarization of the Rhineland by Nazi Dictator Hitler.

"I want the United States to join my government in Great Britain, and any others, to say to the world: 'Let us give up this nonsensical will-o'-the-wisp of armaments, and say we want to make a new start in dealing with world problems' . . .

"Have we learned enough to give what we have to destroy justice? Have we learned the futility of national wealth? Can we be partners in building a real Christian civilization?"

Various student organizations were quick to take up the challenge. One of them, the "Veterans of Future Wars," chiefly through the appeal admittedly lying in its masterfully-chosen name, already had converted thousands of students to the cause of peace.

But some of the collegiate peace demonstrations proved to be not exactly peaceful.

Disturbing the Peace.

When students of Lawrence college at Appleton, Wis., tried to parade, the police put them to rout by brandishing night sticks, and one parader was injured. In Philadelphia, at Temple university, students, in their enthusiasm, formed a flying wedge and knocked over the speakers' stand. At the University of Kansas a tear gas bomb was set off in the midst of 300 students who were listening to a speech by one of their number; a free-for-all fight ensued.

The size of some of the turnouts is indicated by the following partial list:

Cornell 2,300, University of Cincinnati 1,000 out of 4,946, Vassar 1,000, University of Chicago 1,500 out of 5,700, University of Michigan 3,000 out of 10,500, Dartmouth 1,200, Brown 1,500, Harvard 500, Yale 200 out of 3,000, Tufts 800, Syracuse 800, Buffalo State Teachers 200 out of 400, Lewis institute 400 out of 2,500, Northwestern 400 out of 4,000, University of Rochester 250 out of 800, University of Minnesota 600 out of 12,000, Hamline university 200 out of 600, Laurence college 400 out of 700, Temple university 200, Milwaukee State Teachers 400 out of 1,255, University of New Mexico 150 out of 1,200, Wayne university 800 out of 10,000 Washington university 300 out of 3,000, Purdue 500 out of 4,000, Depaul 50 out of 1,400, Earlham 50 out of 400, Rockhurst 400, U. C. L. A. 350 out of 7,240, Mount Holyoke 300, Rutgers 700, University of Washington 1,000, Tacoma high school 500 out of 2,600, University of Pittsburgh 1,000 out of 6,000, Carnegie Tech 425 out of 2,200, University of North Carolina 1,200 out of 2,900, Rollins college 140 out of 325.

The Liberty Bell rings for Peace to open drive.

The terrible cost of war is graphically illustrated by the Foreign Policy association, in a booklet receiving wide distribution at present. The association declares that the cost of the World war to every family in the United States would buy every family a new car with gasoline to run it for a year; a complete wardrobe for mother, father and two children; a mechanical refrigerator; furniture for the living room; a new radio, and a family ticket to the movies once a week for a year.

Calls Neutrality Impossible.

The association goes on to point out that absolute neutrality is virtually impossible because industries employing 2,000,000 Americans depend greatly upon foreign trade. The organization can see three main policies toward foreign nations which are receiving the greatest approval of various groups: Political isolation and economic expansion; international co-operation; and a strict "keep-out-of-war" policy.

Advocates of the isolation theory seek temporary neutrality legislation and go no farther than embargoes on the export of arms and munitions, while the internationalists would extend these embargoes to all materials used in warfare, including loans and credits to nations engaged in fighting. Internationalists further advocate the delegation to the President of the power of lifting any and all embargoes against a country which has been attacked in violation of the Pact of Paris.

Permanent neutrality legislation is the aim of the "keep-out-of-war" crowd. Its platform contains the following:

"Mandatory embargo on arms and ammunition and other war materials to all belligerents in time of war; the prohibition of loans and credits to warring nations, and strict regulation to forbid American vessels and American citizens from traveling in war zones.

"All trade with belligerents shall be at the risk of the shippers."

These people are willing to give up American freedom of the seas, declaring that the United States has nothing to gain and everything to lose in fighting war in Europe or Asia. The Foreign Policy association says the price of this neutrality will be high, but evidently it thinks not too high.

Total Cost of War.

"Our exports to Europe in the prosperous years from 1926 to 1930 amounted to more than $2,000,000,000. Our exports to Asia came to nearly $500,000,000. Loss of this trade would result in unemployment at home, but the cost of war would be far greater. The World war has cost us $55,000,000,000."

The internationalists, likewise, are willing to forego the traditional freedom of the seas, but they also propose consultation by the United States with other signatories of the Pact of Paris in case of violation of the pact; support of the Pope resolution, providing for United States membership in the League of Nations with the guaranty that this country shall not be required to become party to any action which involves armed force, and American adherence to the World Court. The isolationists oppose these alliances with the League and the Court.

Another argument for peace is the 150,000-word report of the Nye committee, which reveals the bribery and corruption which exists in the international munitions commerce, the resistance to peace efforts and the instigation of war scares by the munitions firms. It even found that it was customary to sell American war patents abroad, where they might be used against American lives and ships in the World war.

The charges were by no means confined to the United States, but also concerned the British arms inquiry now going on. It was charged that both American and British arms firms knew about the first German violations of the arms ban of 1924.

How Arms Salesmen Work.

The committee told how boat manufacturers sold a "considerable battle fleet" to the Chilean government after the World war, stimulating the building of war machines in other countries of South America and causing general unrest on that continent.

One of the most flagrant examples of this was in Colombia and Peru at the time of the Leticia incident, when the munitions firms kept the two countries well informed about each other's operations. One salesman, after selling a big order to Peru, boasted that he would sell "double the amount, and more modern, to the Colombian government."

One piece of evidence quoted a munitions manufacturer as spurring the activities of representatives with the order to get busy because "these opera bouffe revolutions are usually short-lived, and we must make the most of the opportunity." It mattered little that the airplanes, bombs and guns would be used to kill off a few back country Indians in South America.

Here's what the Nye committee has to say about that incident:

"All this may be little more to the munitions people than a highly profitable game of bridge with special attention on all sides to the technique of the 'squeeze' play, but to a considerable part of the world's inhabitants there is still something frightful in death by machinery, and the knowledge that neighboring governments have acquired the latest and fastest engines of destruction leads to suspicion that those engines are meant to be used, and are not simply for play and show."

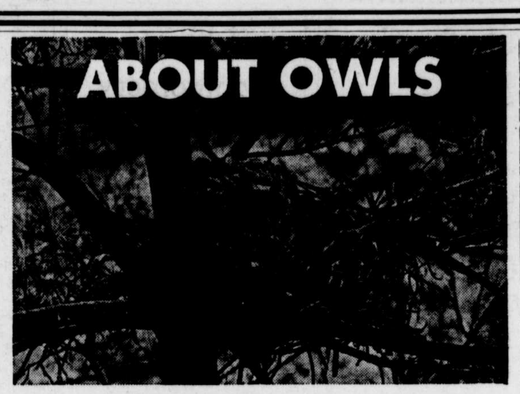
It was even shown that the president of the Bath Iron Works in Maine, when the $617,000,000 naval bill was before congress, had written a letter to a publisher of a great chain of newspapers, urging him to revive a Japanese war scare that had been thoroughly discredited by the newspaper which started it.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Scene at a hearing of the Nye committee. Senator Nye is second from left.

These thousands of students of the University of California held a typical Peace demonstration.

ABOUT OWLS



Waiting for Nightfall and a Meal of Mice.

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

THE evening air of early spring in the Everglades of southern Florida is soft and mild. Delicate scents from blossoms come with the breeze, together with the voices of myriad frogs in incessant but attractive chorus from the marshes. Suddenly, from the moss-festooned live oaks in this peaceful background, comes an outburst of demoniacal laughter, guttural in sound and startling in its abruptness.

Playing the beam of light from an electric torch through the branches, you discover presently two glowing spots of ruby red, reflections from a pair of eyes. As your own eyes adjust themselves to the feeble illumination, you can distinguish dimly the shadowy form of a great barred owl. The hubbub stops immediately, for the bird is puzzled by the spot of light; but as you continue along the trail the owl, now behind you, utters a loud, prolonged whoo-oo-oo-aw that resounds eerily among the trees. Until daybreak you hear at intervals the wild ululation of its calls filling the darkened woodland.

The voices of owls are more familiar than their persons, as most of them are active principally at night, and without special search the birds themselves are difficult to see. Their presence, unseen but constantly evident, has caused imagination to play about them until in practically every country in the world there have grown up fables and superstitions regarding owls.

The little owl of Europe, about as large as the American screech owl without the ear tufts of that species, has long been an emblem of wisdom, and in early years was accepted as a special ward of Pallas Athene of the Greeks. Romans, to whom this goddess became Minerva, did not retain this reverence for the bird, considering it of evil omen and a messenger of bad news. Death was foretold by owls alighting on the housetops, and their calls nearby at night aroused fear and foreboding.

He Only Looks Wise.

The vogue of the owl as an emblem of wisdom is not due to any special intelligence of the bird, but to the conformation of the head, with the two eyes so placed that they look directly ahead like those of man.

As the companion of night-flying witches, or as one of the ingredients in the brews concocted by these trouble-makers, the owl developed a black and unsavory reputation, attested by many references to its evil omen in Shakespeare and other writers.

Among American Indians, owls, though feared at times, were in better repute and were the basis of various lively legends. Zuni tales include stories of one called "gray owl" that lived in a house as a man does. The Pima Indians held that at death the human spirit passed into the body of an owl and, to assist in this transmigration, they gave owl feathers, kept for the purpose in a special box, to a dying person.

Among the Plains Indians, the Arikara included an owl group as one of their eight mystic societies, and in the sacred rites of this body they used the stuffed skin of an owl with disks of cunningly fitted buffalo horn for eyes. This emblem was displayed during their ceremonies to represent night, the eyes being symbolic of the morning star.

Owls are found throughout the world from the Arctic regions through the continents and to remote islands in the sea. More than 300 kinds are known, ranging in size from the tiny elf owls, no larger than sparrows, to the powerful horned owls and eagle owls, which are two feet or more in length.

Scientifically, all owls are included in one order, the Strigiformes, in which two families are recognized, one for the barn owls (Tytonidae) and the other (Strigidae) for all other species.

Regardless of their size, owls are instantly identified by their broad faces with prominent disks of feathers about the eyes, coupled with sharp, curved beaks and claws, and long, fluffy feathers. Their nearest relatives are the whippoorwills, nighthawks, and goatsuckers.

Formerly it was thought that owls were allied to hawks and falcons, but on careful study it was found that these two groups differ radically in structure. The resemblances are superficial and are due to the form of the beak and claws, which have undergone similar development from seeking the same kinds of foods.

Other Birds Dislike Them.

Most owls are nocturnal and by day sleep in caves, hollow trees, tangles of leaves, or whatever may offer protection. When they are found by other birds, there is high excitement, jays, cardinals, and the like gathering to scold and chatter at these enemies of the night. Crows are more aggressive and often drive the largest owls to seek more secure cover where they may avoid their cawing black tormentors.

The homes of owls are located in hollows of trees, caverns in rocks, or in stick nests built by hawks, crows, or other birds. Often no nesting material of any kind is used. The eggs are white, occasionally tinted with buff or pale blue, but without markings, and are peculiar in being usually elliptical or nearly round. The young are covered with white down and remain in the nest under care of the parents for a considerable time.

In defense of their young, owls are often aggressive and swoop at any and all who chance to pass, sometimes with startling effect when the attack is delivered without warning. A scientist climbing to the nest of a great horned owl once was struck so savagely in the back by one of the parents that the strong talons of the bird drew blood through the heavy clothing he wore.

While walking at dusk near a woodland camp in eastern Kansas, the scientist was startled by something that, without warning, struck his bare head. The aggressor was a little screech owl with a family of young nearby. At other times he has had owls knock off his hat, assisted no doubt by his involuntary flinching as the bird brushed past. In Puerto Rico, country people inform you gravely that a native owl steals the hats of persons who walk the trails at night and carry them off to use them for nests, a superstition probably based on attacks such as those described.

Their Plumage Is Soft.

All owls have soft plumage composed of long, fluffy feathers. The wings have softened margins, so that in flight the birds move without sound, as if they were shadows. In owls, the lower leg, or tarsus, and upper surfaces of the toes, bare in most birds, are covered with feathers, these being reduced or absent only in a few species that inhabit warm countries. The plumage colors run usually to gray, brown, and buff, with lighter markings of buff and gray. White and black are extensive in some, but brighter colors are rare or absent.

Some of the smaller owls have rounded markings on the back of the head, resembling eyes. In South America the country people tell you these birds have four eyes. They can see behind as well as ahead.

The eyes of owls are fixed so immovably in the head, where both are directed forward, that the bird must change the position of the head to alter its line of vision. They are especially large and are adapted for vision where there is little light. A boy was once told that an owl, sitting on a perch, would follow with its eyes a person moving around and around it, until eventually its head would twist off.

Opportunity arose to test out this intriguing theory on a Florida screech owl, perched in a low pine. The boy walked around the owl for some time with its eyes steadily on him. As its head did not fall off, the boy was completely mystified, but later, at a somewhat mature age, in other experiments of this kind, he detected the quick movement by which the owl snaps its head around rapidly, giving the semblance of continuous motion in one direction.

Though the majority of owls remain hidden in shaded, secluded places by day, there are a few that are abroad by day or by night indifferently. This is true of the snowy owl, which lives in summer through the long Arctic day, and of the borrowing owls of open country in the new world. The latter delights in resting in the sun, and in broad daylight detects and watches hawks and other birds flying at such great heights that one can barely see them.

What They Eat.

Owls live mostly on animal food which is captured alive, except that occasionally they feed upon rabbits freshly killed by automobiles along our highways, or upon other carcasses. Mice, rats, and other small mammals are regular prey, as are birds of various species.

The barred owl eats many crayfish and fish, while crabs and fish are staple foods of the fish owls of Africa and India, which have featherless legs and rough, horny-surfaced toes to assist in capturing such slippery prey. Horned owls have been known to capture goldfish in ornamental pools, but this is unusual.

Owls, like hawks, tear their prey apart and swallow the pieces entire. During digestion the flesh is assimilated, while bones, fur, feathers, and other indigestible portions are formed into compact pellets, which are regurgitated to leave the stomach empty for another meal. Such pellets accumulate about roosts and, through identification of the bones contained, give a valuable index to the food of the bird concerned.

The great horned owls and snowy owls are fiercely predatory, killing rabbits, squirrels, and other creatures of good size. The former has been known to capture and eat small owls. In the Dominican Republic was seen a burrowing owl tearing at the body of a young bird of its own kind which had been killed and thrown aside by some native.

Occasionally wild mice increase for various reasons until they form a veritable plague. Under such circumstances short-eared owls gather in abundance and aid in reducing the numbers of the pests. Burrowing owls feed extensively on beetles and other large insects, and the barn owl in California destroys many Jerusalem crickets.

Uncle Phil Says:

Events Are Shells

Events are only the shells of ideas; and often it is the fluent thought of ages that is crystallized in a moment by the stroke of a pen or the point of a bayonet.

Best part of taking a detour on a country drive is that you have to drive so slow you can't run over any of the farmer's chickens.

Follow Natural Bent

The more we try to look what we are not, the smaller our chance becomes of fully being what we really can grow to be.

Once a public speaker hears the loud clapping of hands at something he has said, he feels he has opened the door to the secret of winning applause.

Woe unto every slanderer and back-biter; who heapeth up riches and prepareth the same for the time to come.

Success Is Locked Up

That phrase, "the key to success," suggests that success is locked up. It isn't to be had for the taking.

The suspicious parent makes the artful child.

All the world loves a lover unless he is holding up 20 cars in a line behind him.

More people commit their creeds in their heads than know them by heart.

One reason men discarded diamonds is that you have to dress up so to wear diamonds.

FERRY'S SEEDS are at home in ANY climate

Claims that special seeds are necessary for certain climates are misleading. The successful cultivation of gorgeous flowers and tender vegetables depends primarily on the quality of the seeds, and the care you give them.

Ferry-Morse Seed Co. has devoted 80 years to developing and improving the quality of vegetable and flower seeds. At The Ferry-Morse Seed Breeding Institute Stations in Rochester, Mich., and Salinas, Cal., over 52,000 germination tests are conducted annually to assure you that Ferry seeds will grow . . . over 9000 purity trials are conducted to insure uniformly superb quality.

That's why you can plant Ferry's seeds in any part of the country—any climate—and reap the rewards of the quality bred into them.

Look for the Ferry display at your local stores. Write for your free copy of our Home Garden Catalog. Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Detroit and San Francisco.

THE FERRY-MORSE SEED BREEDING INSTITUTE

Devoted to improving and maintaining the quality of America's garden seeds.

Ability Deserves Praise

Men who deserve praise want it, too; don't think they don't.

WORK.. "FUN AGAIN" With Constipation Cleared Up

THE end of every day found her tired out, nervous, often with headaches. But now, thanks to Nature's Remedy, work is fun again—she feels like going to a movie or dance any night. Millions have switched to this natural all-vegetable laxative. Contains no mineral or phenol derivatives. Instead a balanced combination of laxative elements, provided by nature, that work naturally, pleasantly. Try an NR tonight. When you see how much better you feel you'll know why a vegetable corrective is best. Only 25c. at all druggists.

THE A. H. LEWIS MEDICINE CO. St. Louis, Missouri

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

BLOTCHY, ROUGH complexions improved, and smooth skin often restored by daily treatment with **Resinol**

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.

CHOICE IRON AND CLAY COW PEAS $1.75 per bushel. LIGHTSEY BROTHERS, Brunson, S. C.

Rabbit Grows Quickly

The young rabbit doubles its weight in six days after birth.

A Laxative That Thousands Prefer

Black-Draught has helped so many men and women that others, needing a purely vegetable laxative, should have no hesitancy in trying it. Black-Draught relieves constipation in an easy, natural way.

"We have found Black-Draught so satisfactory, I do not see any need to change," writes Mr. Ralph Burch, of Black, Ala. "I take Black-Draught for biliousness and constipation which make me feel sluggish, tired and no account. Black-Draught surely will relieve me."

Proper use of this old reliable laxative tends to leave the bowels acting regularly.