ITALY REALIZES DREAM OF EMPIRE

But From Where Will the Capital Come to Develop Ethiopia's Unexploited Resources? And Will Italians Colonize Country?

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

WITH the annexation of Ethiopia by Italy, the Dark Continent of Africa now consists entirely of "colonies" of the European nations, with the single exception of Liberia, a tiny negro republic on the Atlantic coast near the equator and just south of the Sahara desert.

Africa covers 12,000,000 square miles and is the home of 150,000,000 people. For four hundred years the continent has been a colonial pie sliced up by the swords of half a dozen nations. Much of the territorial holdings in it are in the hands of three minor nations which are hardly in a position to defend their holdings against the countries which in the past few decades have asserted their power more substantially.

These three powers are Spain, Portugal and Belgium. They rule over 1,850,000 square miles of Africa and among their colonial subjects are 17,500,000 people.

With her new colony, which Mussolini says will be developed to its fullest extent immediately, Italy now has possession of Libya, a vast stretch of country directly across the Mediterranean in a southerly direction from the mother country; Eritrea, along the southern end of the Red sea; Ethiopia, which includes the headwaters of the Nile, and Italian Somaliland, which lies along the Indian ocean and borders Ethiopia on the south.

Flanks Britain's "Life-Line."

This means that Italy has become an empire, that Victor Emanuel is no longer merely a king, but an emperor. The only barrier that separates the two major sections of this vast colonial estate is the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Italy is now firmly entrenched along both sides of the Mediterranean and at the southern mouth of the Red sea, becoming what is probably the dominating factor along the life-line of Britain's empire.

Italian Planes in an Air Raid Near Addis Ababa.

Britain, with her prestige falling apart because of the total ineffectuality of her campaign in the League of Nations to stop the Italian course of empire, and the utter failure of her fleet to bluff Il Duce into backing down, now finds herself in a most embarrassing position.

Not only has she suffered great loss of respect in the eyes of the world, but she has ceased to dominate the route to India through the Suez canal. Her line of colonies which stretch from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope are no longer flanked by a nation without sufficient power to worry anybody, but by the colonies of a nation which is not only powerful in Africa but in Europe itself. And the source of much of the all-important irrigation of Egyptian lands is now in the hands of a power which is at present hostile.

Of the African colonies, Britain's are, however, undoubtedly the best. More than one-fourth of the continent is covered by the Sahara desert, and there is another large desert, the Kalahari, in the South. The average density of the population in Africa is about twelve to a square mile, as compared with about forty to a square mile in the United States. The density of population of the British colonies is everywhere above the average for the continent, while the possessions of every other power have an average density below the continental average.

France Is Biggest Holder.

France and Great Britain now share equally about two-thirds of Africa. The remainder is divided up between Italy, Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

It is France who is the largest holder of territory in Africa. She has the Island of Madagascar in the Indian ocean off the southeast African coast, Morocco, Algiers and Tunis. But since so much of her holdings include desert land—she virtually owns the Sahara—her 4,232,000 square miles of territory have an average population of only nine souls to the square mile. Her African colonial subjects number about 38,500,000 in all.

Britain's colonies are the home of approximately 65,000,000 persons. Including Egypt, these colonies cover 3,925,000 square miles, making the population about 16 to the square mile. The British colonies, which stretch the full length of Africa on the eastern side of the continent, are the most inhabitable sections.

In annexing Ethiopia, Italy will have added about 350,000 square miles to her colonial empire, and will have gathered another 10,000,000 persons under the Italian flag. With the new conquest, the population of her African colonies rises from 2.5 persons to the square mile to 10.5 persons to the square mile. She now controls nearly 1,267,000 square miles of Africa, with a population of 13,350,000 persons.

Belgium's territory, while it is large, consists almost entirely of equatorial jungle, which is not at the present very valuable. What its worth will be when and if the jungle of the Belgian Congo is ever cleared, is unknown. There are not many people able to exist in these 920,000 square miles, the population being about ten persons to the square mile, with a total of 9,584,000.

Spain's Share Sparsely Settled.

Even more sparse is the population of Portugal's several African colonies, chief among which are Angola, bordering the Atlantic coast to the south of the Belgian Congo, and Mozambique along the Indian ocean on the mainland opposite Madagascar. The Portuguese territory embraces a little less than 800,000 square miles, with a little over 7,000,000 inhabitants, or about nine to the square mile.

Spain's 140,000 square miles of African territory, chiefly in Morocco and on the Atlantic seaboard west of the Sahara, are inhabited by only about 900,000 persons, or 6.5 to the square mile.

The popular conception that colonies in Africa offer the European colonizing nations an outlet for their excess populations has been proved more or less false. With all the colonization and empire building of 400 years, only one person in 50 on the African continent today is white. There are in all only about 3,000,000 whites.

It is also doubtful that the Dark Continent and its people present any great market for goods manufactured in Europe. Natives, largely of a primitive character, require little of the manufactured goods of civilization. It may be possible that with continued development this market will be built up. But such development takes an enormous amount of capital.

Pietro Badoglio, Italy's new viceroy of Ethiopia, surveys the lay of the land as an aide points it out to him.

That is the one big disappointment to Italy in her conquest of Ethiopia. The land, exclusive of the central plateau, is poor, the natural resources are ridiculously less than they have been estimated in the popular fancy of those who seek to justify Il Duce's bloody war, and the people are largely nomadic in nature.

Colonization Is Difficult.

Mussolini claimed a double purpose in his conquest of the ancient kingdom of Abyssina—room for his overcrowded people to expand, and the obtainment of raw materials for Italian industries. But Italian people are apparently not so willing to become colonists in an unpleasant and uncomfortable land. In Eritrea, which has been Italian now for 50 years, there are only about 100 colonists.

Recent picture of the defeated Emperor Haile Selassie.

The entire Ogaden area, with the provinces of Boran and Bale, so completely conquered by the forces of General Graziani, are of little or no value, being principally desert. He has not yet moved into the rich agricultural regions of the Arussi plateau, although that is scheduled to be his next step.

Cotton and other forms of agriculture are considered possible in Ogaden, but only if extensive and expensive irrigation is provided. That is true of most of the regions which Italy has conquered in Ethiopia—they must, if they are to be of much value, be developed by tremendous outlays of capital, and fresh capital is a commodity in which Italy is lacking to a disturbing degree, especially since her trade has been pinched by the sanctions placed upon her by members of the League of Nations.

There has been some romantic gossip of vast oil deposits in Ethiopia, especially in the Ogaden district, but these have been largely denied by the facts. What mineral resources are present will be found for the larger part in the Danakil country to the northeast, but even these are uncertain. There is some salt, which Italy mined during the war—at a cost all out of proportion to its value in peace times.

Italy Must Aid Colonists.

The important part of Ethiopia is the central plateau, whose population is the traditional enemy of the tribes on the outskirts below. Here it is that Mussolini plans to put most of his colonists. The country is agriculturally rich and the climate, while it is not pleasant to white people by any means, is at least livable. While the plateau may be said to be conquered, it is not yet entirely occupied by Italian armies, the Gojjam and Shoa being still unoccupied.

If the colonization of the plateau is to be successful, the colonists must be given a great deal of aid by the mother country. The fact that the colonists will start from scratch will be a boon to Italian industry, for the demand for heavy goods for the building of a new nation should give millions more work. It is believed that the colonists will be able to raise cereals and live stock, finding a market for them in Italy and selling them for prices which will be higher than the world market for the same goods.

One of the principal problems facing the new Ethiopian emperor and his viceroy, General Badoglio, is what to do with the natives. It is hardly possible that they can be driven from the land; they certainly will not be allowed to compete with the colonists on equal terms, for they will be able to work for far smaller compensation, the Italians being unable to compete with their low standard of living. The situation will be much the same as that which the Japanese peasants found in attempting to colonize Manchuria.

With the exception of some little platinum and gold, the mineral resources of Ethiopia are largely a fable. The wealth, if any, which it will add to Italy will have to be worked out of the land in hard Italian sweat—and with the capitalization of hundreds of millions of dollars. Italy hasn't got the hundreds of millions.

As a matter of fact, the war of conquest up to the capture of Addis Ababa and the flight of Emperor Haile Selassie had cost the Italians approximately $900,000,000, or more than 100 times what the United States paid Russia for Alaska. The cost of pacifying the country will bring the war bill over the billion dollar mark.

But she has now fulfilled what Mussolini says has been the dream of Fascism for 15 years. Italy has become an empire. It sounds big. And it earns Il Duce invaluable plaudits from his people.

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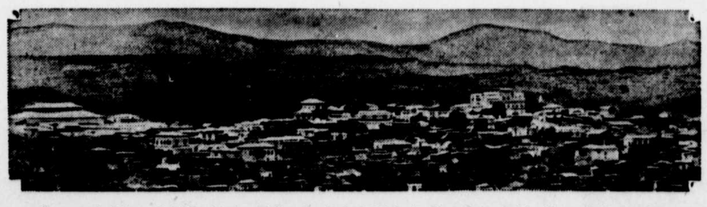


Panoramic View of Addis Ababa, Fallen Capital of Ethiopia, Now Occupied by Mussolini's Armies.

HOW ARE YOU TODAY

DR. JAMES W. BARTON Talks About

Treating Hemorrhoids

SOME idea of how the injection method of treating hemorrhoids or piles has taken the place of the old method of removing them by a surgical operation can be gathered from the report in New England Journal of Medicine of Doctor Balch of the Rectal Clinic, Massachusetts General hospital, Boston.

Since the clinic was organized in 1928 the number of operations for removal of hemorrhoids done in the hospital has steadily decreased. In 1929 there were 42 cases; in 1930, 26; and in 1931, 6; and in 1932 only 5. These figures show pretty well how successful is the injection treatment of the average case of hemorrhoids. During that time, 359 cases were treated by the injection method and Doctor Balch concludes that the injection treatment of internal hemmorrhoids (not the kind that hang outside the body) can be satisfactorily carried out in about 85 to 90 per cent of cases seen, with from 5 to 15 per cent having to return for further treatment within three to five years.

Dr. Barton

The treatment is almost painless and practically free from serious consequences. The patients are satisfied with the result.

After having treated more than 5,000 cases of hemorrhoids by the injection method Doctor Fansler of Minneapolis in the Journal of the Iowa State Medical Society, re-emphasizes that only internal hemorrhoids that are not fibrous are suitable for injection.

Cases Easily Cured

While it is very gratifying to know that the great majority of cases, (that is really the average case), can be cured by this simple method there are thousands of cases in which this method cannot be used; and only surgery can effect the cure.

For those whose cases are not suitable for the injection method Doctor Fansler gives most encouraging information. In former years the operation meant ten days to three weeks in hospital with considerable distress immediately following and for some days after the operation, aside from the expense and loss of time from employment.

How Surgery Works

Doctor Fansler describes an operation now performed which, followed by hot Sitz baths the next day, and the bowels moved by an oil or water enema on the second day, allows the patient to leave the hospital usually on the fifth day after the operation.

The thought then is that no one in ordinary health should suffer with hemorrhoids now that the injection method will cure most cases, and the surgical method does not mean so much pain, expense, or time lost.

* * *

Treatment of Rheumatism

Every health writer speaks of the various "causes" of rheumatism, pointing out particularly that the infection of the teeth, tonsils, gall bladder, and intestine cause most cases. He points out further that of the various cases of heart disease, rheumatism stands first on the list.

However, after a patient is afflicted with rheumatism, which means that the trouble has likely been in the system for months or years, what he wants to know is the best way of treating rheumatism while the cause is being sought and removed.

There are a number of forms of treatment—use of vaccines, cutting down on starch foods—but one wants something to allay the pain and prevent the joints from becoming permanently stiff.

Patients Restored

What is known as "physical" treatment is considered the most effective method to prevent stiff joints and restore the patient to an active life.

Dr. L. C. R. L'Estrange Orme in Medical Press outlines this physical treatment as follows:

1. Maintaining and increasing the amount of movement of joints and preventing them from becoming stiff or fixed by massage.
2. Improving the circulation around the joint by some form of heat—cabinet baths, hot towels, various forms of electric heat.
3. Improving the general circulation of the body and improving the skin action by stimulant baths.
4. Correcting any deformity and giving support, if necessary, by mechanical means—belts, braces, splints.
5. Improving the general health by a suitable diet and by encouraging as much exercise as is possible.

The most important forms of physical treatment of rheumatism then are heat in some form, massage and exercise.

Dr. R. Kovacs, New York, in Medical Journal and Record, states that physical measures are an invaluable aid in the constitutional treatment of chronic arthritis (rheumatism) and are the mainstay of treatment for relief of pain and stiffness. There is rarely a patient in whom properly selected and applied measures would not bring some immediate relief enabling him to carry on much easier.

©—WNU Service.

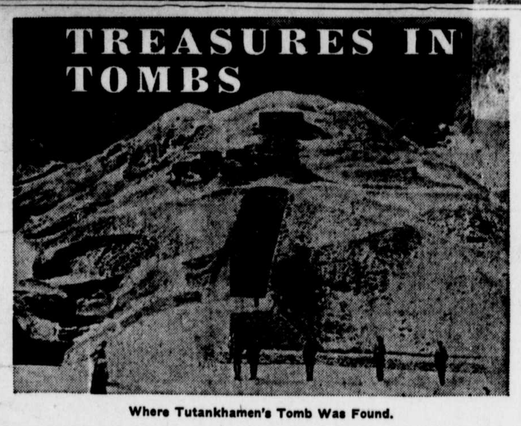
Supply of Pencils

We know an indoor sport that should be taken up in most every household. It is played with a pencil and a slip of paper. With the pencil you make a mark upon the paper every time you complain about something that does not amount to a dang. It is a fine way to have some fun at your own expense.

No Horses on Sidewalks

An emergency ordinance prohibiting horses from walking or otherwise trespassing on sidewalks and lawns has been passed in Bell, Calif.

TREASURES IN TOMBS



Where Tutankhamen's Tomb Was Found.

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

A TOMB thought to have been cut in the solid rock over 7,000 years ago was recently discovered 10 miles south of Cairo, Egypt. Apparently robbed centuries ago by thieves who cut through two large slabs of stone guarding the entrance, it still contained a bundle of arrows, and some symmetrical jars, probably put there for the benefit of the soul of the dead person, who is believed to have been a nobleman.

Modern "safe-crackers" have nothing on ancient Egyptian tomb robbers. They had a system all their own. At Thebes the very men who dug the underground chambers for the dead and prepared the sarcophagi for the royal mummies sometimes tunneled under the site. Thus they were ready to break through the floor and the base of the sarcophagus and so withdraw the mummy and its jewels. The upper surfaces of the royal sepulcher would give no hint that the body had been taken away.

A tomb that survived 33 centuries of grave robberies was that of Tutankhamen, hewn in the limestone cliffs near Luxor, Egypt. When officially opened in February, 1923, it still contained the king's mummy, sarcophagus, rich coffins, and numerous art objects. The antechamber alone contained 167 articles of importance.

Tutankhamen was the king who came back to the fold of Ammon, god of Thebes, and re-established the royal residence there, after his father-in-law, Akhenaton, or Amenophis IV (also spelled Amenhotep), having made a spectacular break with the powerful priesthood, moved his capital to Tell-el-Amarna. In gratitude for this return, which ushered into Thebes, the glories of Seti I and Rameses I and conserved the spiritual hegemony of the local priests until they could seize temporal power as well, King Tutankhamen was sent out on his journey through the underworld equipped with such funeral vessels and mortuary implements as had never before been discovered.

It is unlikely that the comparatively small tomb itself will have more than a passing interest; but the rich store of rare and valuable furniture with which the hiding place of Tutankhamen was packed contained such wonders from the distant past as have seldom been seen by modern man.

Statues of the King.

Facing each other across the entrance to the inner chamber were two nearly life-size figures of the king, each stricken stiff by the artist and standing helpless in its vain attempt to guard the royal tomb; a mace in one hand, a long staff in the other, with a palm-leaf guard below the hand. The portions of these statues which represented skin were the dark, almost black, color which distinguishes the male figure from the female in Egyptian art. The headdresses, collarets, armlets, wristbands, maces, and staffs were gilded and the sandals were of gold. On each forehead was the royal cobra of inlaid bronze and gold. The eye sockets and eyebrows were of gold, the eyeballs of aragonite, and pupils of obsidian.

In the antechamber with the statues were a large funeral bouquet, a linen chest filled with the king's undergarments, and a casket whose vaulted lid bore paintings depicting lion hunts. The sides of the latter were decorated with paintings showing the king in battles against African and Asiatic enemies. The contents consisted of the king's raiment. Most of the paraphernalia was badly crumpled and the fine fabrics had almost perished.

Well preserved, however, was a leopard's-head buckle found on one of the robes, and a golden scarab buckle. Finely wrought in silver and gold and inlaid with carnelian, lapis lazuli glass, and turquoise glass, the design of this buckle proclaimed the name of the king. The scarab, a member of the dung-beetle family, was much venerated in ancient Egypt, being sacred to the sun-god.

In the tomb were alabaster vases filled with unguents. Though in the tomb of King Tutankhamen for 3,300 years, the unguents retained their perfume and became viscous in the sun.

Some of the objects found in the tomb which Tutankhamen wished to use in the afterworld included a stool, made of solid ebony inlaid with ivory and mounted with gold. The feet of the stool represented ducks' heads, and the seat was inlaid to represent an animal skin. The king's throne was covered with gold and silver and inlaid with semi-precious stones. Upon the back of the throne was a tableau representing the king and queen under the Aten (sun), the rays being in bas-relief. Wheels and parts of four royal chariots were found.

Discovery Was a Sensation.

Words cannot give any impression of the decorations of the sarcophagus itself. This great box appeared to be of wood, covered with gold leaf or thicker gold, which was quite bright and had across it a fine frieze in lapis lazuli or faience enamel. It appeared to an observer to be about nine feet high, and about eighteen or twenty feet long.

The discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb was world news. Thousands of columns of newspaper space were devoted to it in every country. Never before in history had an archeological discovery so captured popular interest. After the art objects had been removed and protected, the tomb with its sarcophagus and mummy was opened for visits by the public. Probably 100,000 visitors in all had entered the tomb by January, 1934.

Business men throughout the world pleaded for the right to use these 3,300-year-old designs for gloves, sandals, jewelry, and textiles. One American silk manufacturer established a scholarship for study of the designs.

The incomparable treasures from Tutankhamen's tomb, whose salvage required years of arduous work, were exhibited in the Egyptian museum at Cairo, where they occupied several galleries in the crowded show house founded by Mariette Pasha.

The official opening of the inner chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb was on February 18, 1923. The queen of the Belgians was the honor guest. A staff correspondent of the National Geographic society describes the event.

On February 17, he arrived in Luxor, crossed the river and started on foot for the Tombs of the Kings. Plodding along on foot he exchanged Arabic salutations with the white-toothed village girls, felt the African sun on his back, and watched the camels stalk by on their way to the cane fields.

On the Way to the Tomb.

The morning freshness was still in the air. Gangs of prisoners were grading and watering the road which Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Belgium would use on the morrow, when she came to pay the first royal visit to Tutankhamen in more than thirty centuries. But the correspondent did not keep to the winding way, made smooth for automobiles, which glide like a chalk-white serpeant between the tawny hills. Beyond the green fields he saw the Colossi of Memnon and made for them. He wanted to pass the many lesser gaping tomb-mouths before he finally came to the royal tombs behind the limestone ridge.

Camels and oxen were slowly turning the awkward sakiyehs and bringing full water-jars to the top of the loop to empty their precious burdens in mud troughs, protected by woven mats, from which they were carried out to the thirsty fields.

As the correspondent passed through a mud-walled village, with its narrow alleys almost black under that hot light which lacks reflective power, a girl of ten or so stopped stripping sugar cane with her gleaming teeth to wish that his day be blessed and to offer to share her store.

The noonday sun was hot and getting hotter. He shouldered his heavy camera and started up the steep path. Thus should one approach that hell-hole in the hills where the greatest of Pharaohs hid themselves and where not more than two or three still lie undisturbed by modern man. As he passed the tomb of Seti I and turned toward the lower entrance of the valley, he saw below him a small white tent, a wooden shelter for the armed guard, the clutter of lumber which archeologists use, and the new wall of irregular stones which hid the entrance of Tutankhamen's mausoleum. This superheated graveyard, which was to become a picnic ground and levee for royalty on the morrow, was a silent place. Correspondents waiting about for news spoke in whispers, as though the secrets of the spot would be violated by loud talk. Mystery hung as heavy on the place as mystery can in the full light of day.

Official Opening a Spectacle.

Early the next day the correspondent rode out again to the scene. The stage was all set for the big event of the day, the official opening. As the day grew hot, small companies of visitors arrived; but there ... been no attempt to make this a popular holiday and the crowd never numbered more than 200.

About noon there arrived a squad of camels laden with food and drink for the distinguished guests. The last of them seemed to be sweating from the heat, an unusual phenomenon, made plain when one noticed that his load was ice in gunny sacks.

None of this feast was eaten by the guests, for the train which brought Her Majesty and Lord and Lady Allenby to Luxor was so late that lunching out there in the graveyard of royalty was not to be thought of. Those who had come early had already eaten their lunches in the tunnel leading to the tomb of Amenmesse, as one eats in a railway lunchroom, with one eye on the clock and the other on the door. The age-old walls of stone echoed to the rattle of the portable typewriter operated by a press reporter.

Then came Lord Allenby in his motor-car, to wait near the barrier to welcome the queen.

A motor rolled up; a white-clad figure alighted; there were numerous introductions, especially to those Egyptian officials present, and the queen, with Mr. Carter leading the way, with Lord Carnarvon on her left and with Lord Carnarvon's daughter just behind, went down the incline that led to the tomb mouth. Within a moment Her Majesty had entered the shadowy portal of Tutankhamen's tomb.

A TICKET FOR FLORENCE

The old lady rapped on the window of the tiny station booking office.

"I want a ticket for Florence," she announced.

After vainly hunting through several large railway guides the clerk came back to the window with a somewhat ruffled head and temper.

"And where is Florence, anyway?" he demanded.

"That's her, the little dog sitting over there with the luggage," answered the old lady sweetly.

SMALL MATTER

"Do you like your school, Jimmy?"

"Yes, sir; we have a fine school, but I think they oughtta get a new teacher."

True Observation

The professor of economics had been talking steadily for more than an hour, and his class was becoming a trifle restless.

"Take any article, for instance," he droned on. "When it is bought it goes to the buyer—"

"What about coal?" interposed a weary voice.

The professor gazed over his glasses at the interrupter.

"Well," he snapped, "what about it?"

"When coal's bought doesn't it go to the cellar?" asked the youthful student.

Seems Reasonable

Schoolmaster—Now Willie, if the earth's axis is an imaginary line, can you hang your clothes on it?

Willie—Yes, sir.

Schoolmaster—Ha, ha! That's good. And what sort of clothes, Willie?

Willie—Imaginary clothes, sir.

He's No Grocery

Tramp—Could you spare me something for a cup of coffee?

Scotsman—Hoots, mon! D'ye think I carry lumps o' sugar around in my pockets?

Poor Fellow

Percy—O, me, I'm not thin-skinned I'm the first to laugh at my own silly foolishness.

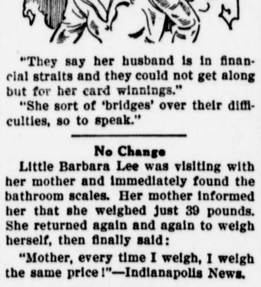
Girl Friend—What a jolly life you must lead!

Clock-Watch

Teacher—I certainly wish I could find some way to make this class pay attention while I'm talking!

Bright Boy—Why don't you put the clock behind your desk, teacher?

BRIDGING OVER



"They say her husband is in financial straits and they could not get along but for her card winnings."

"She sort of 'bridges' over their difficulties, so to speak."

No Change

Little Barbara Lee was visiting with her mother and immediately found the bathroom scales. Her mother informed her that she weighed just 39 pounds. She returned again and again to weigh herself, then finally said:

"Mother, every time I weigh, I weigh the same price!"—Indianapolis News.

He Dared

Wife—When we married I thought you were a brave man.

Other Half—So did everybody else.

Deserted

"Don't you miss the summer boarders?"

"Yep," replied Farmer Corntossel. "Now me an' the hired man has to do the complainin' about the cookin' all by ourselves."

Vital Spot

Sympathizer—Poor little fellow! Where did that cruel boy hit you?

Little Boy—Boo, hoo! We were having a naval battle and he torpedoed me in the engine room.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Not Eligible

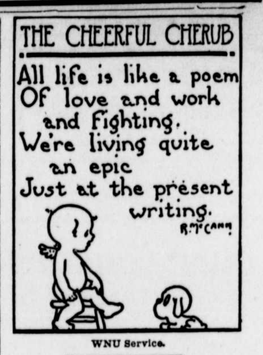
Mr. Meek (protestingly)—But, my dear, all the great men smoked, you know.

Mrs. M. (soothingly)—Yes, Henry, and when you get to be a great man I shan't object to your smoking.

Her Choice

Librarian—How would you like this book on "What a Young Girl Ought to Know?"

The Girl—Haven't you one on "What a Young Girl Oughtn't to know"?—Cincinnati Enquirer.



WNU Service.

'Fashions' in Weather, Study Over Long Periods Discloses

Research into weather conditions over long periods in the United States has convinced the experts that there are definite "trends" or "fashions" in weather which recur at intervals of many years. In Washington, 19 of the 23 winters between 1912-13 and 1934-35 have been warmer than normal. All but one of the last 15 have been mild. A similar cycle of warmer winters occurred nearly a hundred years ago. Similar observations have been recorded throughout America of this upward temperature "trend."

The study of past records has also convinced climatologists that in America, at any rate, the warm and dry "fashion" has reached its zenith. They now expect a reversal of conditions, with a general run of colder and wetter weather in prospect for many years to come.—Pearson's Weekly.

Week's Supply of Postum Free

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

Man Measures All Things

Man is the meter of all things, the hand is the instrument of instruments and the mind is the form of forms.—Aristotle.

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USE MURINE FOR YOUR EYES
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST

Genius of Prudence

Who makes quick use of the moment is a genius of prudence.—Lavater.

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The Coleman is a genuine Instant Lighting Iron. All you have to do is turn a valve, strike a match and it lights instantly. You don't have to insert the match inside the iron—no burned fingers.

The Coleman heats in a jiffy; is quickly ready for use. Entire ironing surface is heated with point the hottest. Maintains its heat even for the fast worker. Entirely self-heating. Operates for ¼¢ an hour. You do your ironing with less effort, in one-third less time. Be sure your next iron is the genuine Instant-Lighting Coleman. It's the iron every woman wants. It's a wonderful time and labor saver—nothing like it. The Coleman is the easy way to iron.

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CALLOUSES Don't experiment! This is the way to instant relief from pain and quick, safe, easy removal of your callouses. Sold everywhere. Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads

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

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