PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS

General Relief

5. (1) In any action or proceeding commenced in any court, if there shall be a default of any appearance by the defendant, the plaintiff, before entering judgment shall file in the court an affidavit setting forth facts showing that the defendant is not in military service. If unable to file such affidavit plaintiff shall in lieu thereof file an affidavit setting forth either that the defendant is in the military service or that plaintiff is not able to determine whether or not defendant is in such service. If an affidavit is not filed showing that the defendant is not in the military service, no judgment shall be entered without first securing an order of court directing such entry, and no such order shall be made if the defendant is in such service until after the court shall have appointed an attorney to represent defendant and protect his interest, and the court shall on application make such appointment. Unless it appears that the defendant is not in such service the court may require, as a condition before judgment is entered, that the plaintiff file a bond approved by the court conditioned to indemnify the defendant, if in military service, against any loss or damage that he may suffer by reason of any judgment should the judgment be thereafter set aside in whole or in part. And the court may make such other and further order or enter such judgment as in its opinion may be necessary to protect the rights of the defendant under this Article.

(2) Any person who shall make or use an affidavit required under this section, knowing it to be false, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by imprisonment not to exceed one year or by fine not to exceed $1,000, or both.

(3) In any action or proceeding in which a person in military service is a party if such party does not personally appear therein or is not represented by an authorized attorney, the court may appoint an attorney to represent him, and in such case a like bond may be required and an order made to protect the rights of such persons. But no attorney appointed under this Article to protect a person in military service shall have power to waive any right of the person for whom he is appointed or bind him by his acts.

(4) If any judgment shall be rendered in any action or proceeding governed by this section against any person in military service during the period of such service or within thirty days thereafter, and it appears that such person was prejudiced by reason of his military service in making his defense thereto, such judgment may, upon application, made by such person or his legal representative, not later than ninety days after the termination of such service, be opened by the court rendering the same and such defendant or his legal representative let in to defend; provided it is made to appear that the defendant has a meritorious or legal defense to the action or some part thereof. Vacating, setting aside, or reversing any judgment because of any of the provisions of this Article shall not impair any right or title acquired by a bona fide purchaser for value under such judgment.

(5) At any stage thereof any action or proceeding in any court in which a person in military service is involved, either as plaintiff or defendant, during the period of such service or within sixty days thereafter may, in the discretion of the court in which it is pending, on its own motion, and shall, on application to it by such person or some person on his behalf, be stayed as provided in this Article, unless, in the opinion of the court, the ability of plaintiff to prosecute the action or the defendant to conduct his defense is not materially affected by reason of his military service.

6. When an action for compliance with the terms of any contract is stayed pursuant to this Article no fine or penalty shall accrue by reason of failure to comply with the terms of such contract during the period of such stay, and in any case where a person fails to perform any obligation and a fine or penalty for such nonperformance is incurred a court may, on such terms as may be just, relieve against the enforcement of such fine or penalty if it shall appear that the person who would suffer by such fine or penalty was in the military service when the penalty was incurred and that by reason of such service the ability of such person to pay or perform was thereby materially impaired.

7. In any action or proceeding commenced in any court against a person in military service, before or during the period of such service, or within sixty days thereafter, the court may, in its descretion, on its own motion, or on application to it by such person or some person on his behalf shall, unless in the opinion of the court the ability of the defendant to comply with the judgment or order entered or sought is not materially affected by reason of his military service—

(a) Stay the execution of any judgment or order entered against such person, as provided in this Article; and

(b) Vacate or stay any attachment or garnishment of property, money, or debts in the hands of another, whether before or after judgment as provided in this Article.

8. Any stay of any action, proceeding, attachment, or execution, ordered by any court under the provisions of this Article may, except as otherwise provided, be ordered for the period of military service and three months thereafter or any part of such period, and subject to such terms as may be just, whether as to payment in installments of such amounts and at such times as the court may fix or otherwise. Where the person in military service is a codefendant with others the plaintiff may nevertheless by leave of court proceed again the others.

9. The period of military service shall not be included in computing any period now or hereafter to be limited by any law for the bringing of any action by or against any person in military service or by or against his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, whether such cause of action shall have accrued prior to or during the period of such service.

Rent, Installment Contracts, Mortgages

10. (1) No eviction or distress shall be made during the period of military service in respect of any premises for which the agreed rent does not exceed $80 per month, occupied chiefly for dwelling purposes by the wife, children, or other dependents of a person in military service, except upon leave of court granted upon application therefor or granted in an action or proceeding affecting the right of possession.

(2) On any such application or in any such action the court may, in its discretion, on its own motion, and shall, on application, unless in the opinion of the court the ability of the tenant to pay the agreed rent is not materially affected by reason of such military service, stay the proceedings for not longer than three months, as provided in this Article, or it may make such other order as may be just.

(3) Any person who shall knowingly take part in any eviction or distress otherwise than as provided in subsection (1) hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by imprisonment not to exceed one year or by fine not to exceed $1,000, or both.

11. (1) No person who prior to October 17, 1940 has received, or whose assignor has received, under a contract for the purchase of real or personal property, or of lease or bailment with a view to purchase of such property, a deposit or instalment of the purchase price from a person or from the assignor of a person who, after the date of payment of such deposit or instalment, has entered military service, shall exercise any right or option under such contract to rescind or terminate the contract or resume possession of the property for nonpayment of any instalment falling due during the period of such military service, except by action in a court of competent jurisdiction: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall prevent the modification, termination, or cancellation of any such contract, or prevent the repossession or retention of property purchased or received under such contract, pursuant to a mutual agreement of the parties thereto, or their assignees, if such agreement is executed in writing subsequent to the making of such contract and during or after the period of military service of the person concerned.

(2) Any person who shall knowingly resume possession of property which is the subject of this section otherwise than as provided in sub-section (1) hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed one year or by fine not to exceed $1,000, or both.

(3) Upon the hearing of such action the court may order the repayment of prior instalments or deposits or any part thereof, as a condition of terminating the contract and resuming possession of the property, or may, in its discretion, on its own motion, and shall, except as provided in section 13, on application to it by such person in military service or some person on his behalf, order a stay of proceedings as provided in this Article unless, in the opinion of the court, the ability of the defendant to comply with the terms of the contract is not materially affected by reason of such service; or it may make such other disposition of the case as may be equitable to conserve the interests of all parties.

12. (1) The provisions of this section shall apply only to obligations originating prior to October 17, 1940 and secured by mortgage, trust deed, or other security in the nature of a mortgage upon real or personal property owned by a person in military service at the commencement of the period of the military service and still so owned by him.

(2) In any proceeding commenced in any court during the period of military service to enforce such obligation arising out of nonpayment of any sum thereunder due or out of any other breach of the terms thereof occuring prior to or during the period of such service the court may, after hearing, in its discretion, on its own motion, and shall, except as provided in section 13, on application to it by such person in military service or some person on his behalf, unless in the opinion of the court the ability of the defendant to comply with the terms of the obligation is not materially affected by reason of his military service—

(a) stay the proceedings as provided in this Article; or

(b) make such other disposition of the case as may be equitable to conserve the interests of all parties.

(3) No sale under a power of sale or under a judgment entered upon warrant of attorney to confess judgment contained in any such obligation shall be valid if made during the period of military service or within three months thereafter, unless upon an order of sale previously granted by the court and a return thereto made and approved by the court.

13. No court shall stay a proceeding to resume possession of a motor vehicle, tractor, or the accessories of either, or for an order of sale thereof, where said motor vehicle, tractor, or accessories are encumbered by a purchase money mortgage, conditional sales contract, or a lease or bailment with a view to purchase, unless the court shall find that 50 per centum or more of the purchase price of said property has been paid, but in any such proceeding the court may, before entering an order or judgment, require the plaintiff to file a bond, approved by the court, conditioned to indemnify the defendant, if in military service, against any loss or damage that he may suffer by reason of any such judgment or order should the judgment or order be set aside in whole or in part.

Taxes

14. (1) The provisions of this section shall apply when any taxes or assessments, whether general or special, falling due during the period of military service in respect of real property owned and occupied for dwelling, agricultural, or business purposes by a person in military service or his dependents at the commencement of his period of military service and still so occupied by his dependents or employees are not paid.

(2) When any person in military service, or any person in his behalf, shall file with the collector of taxes, or other officer whose duty it is to enforce the collection of taxes or assessments, an affidavit showing (a) that a tax or assessment has been assessed upon property which is the subject of this section, (b) that such tax or assessment is unpaid, and (c) that by reason of such military service the ability of such person to pay such tax or assessment is materially affected, no sale of such property shall be made to enforce the collection of such tax or assessment, or any proceeding or action for such purpose commenced, except upon leave of court granted upon an application made therefor by such collector or other officer. The court thereupon may stay such proceedings or such sale, as provided in this Article, for a period extending not more than six months after the termination of the period of military service of such person.

(3) When by law such property may be sold or forfeited to enforce the collection of such tax or assessment, such person in military service shall have the right to redeem or commence an action to redeem such property, at any time not later than six months after the termination of such service, but in no case later than six months after the date when this Article ceases to be in force; but this shall not be taken to shorten any period, now or hereafter provided by the laws of this State for such redemption.

(4) Whenever any tax or assessment shall not be paid when due, such tax or assessment due and unpaid shall bear interest until paid at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, and no other penalty or interest shall be incurred by reason of such nonpayment. Any lien for such unpaid taxes or assessment shall also include such interest thereon.

15. Citizens of the United States who serve with the forces of any nation with which the United States may be allied in the prosecution of any war in which the United States engages while this Article remains in force shall be entitled to the relief and benefits afforded by this Article, if such service is similar to military service as defined in this Article, and if they are honorably discharged and resume United States citizenship or die in the service of the allied forces or as a result of such service.

16. The collection from any person in the military service of any tax on the income of such person, whether falling due prior to or during his period of military service, shall be deferred for a period extending not more than six months after the termination of his period of military service if such person's ability to pay such tax is materially impaired by reason of such service. No interest on any amount of tax, collection of which is deferred for any period under this section, and no penalty for nonpayment of such amount during such period, shall accrue for such period of deferment by reason of such nonpayment. The running of any statute of limitations against the collection of such tax by distraint or otherwise shall be suspended for the period of military service of any individual the collection of whose tax is deferred under this section, and for an additional period of nine months beginning with the day following the period of military service.

Administrative Remedies

17. Where in any proceeding to enforce a civil right in any court it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that any interest, property, or contract has been transferred or acquired with intent to delay the just enforcement of such right by taking advantage of this Article, the court shall enter such judgment or make such order as might lawfully be entered or made, the provisions of this Article to the contrary notwithstanding.

18. (1) In any proceeding under this Article a certificate signed by the Adjutant General of the Army as to persons in the Army or in any branch of the United States service while serving pursuant to law with the Army of the United States, signed by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department as to persons in the United States Navy or in any other branch of the United States service while serving pursuant to law with the United States Navy, and signed by the Major General Commandant, United States Marine Corps, as to persons in the Marine Corps, or in any other branch of the United States service while serving pursuant to law with the Marine Corps, or signed by an officer designated by any of them, respectively, for the purpose, shall when produced be prima facie evidence as to any of the following facts stated in such certificate:

That a person named has not been, or is, or has been in military service; the time when and the place where such person entered military service, his residence at that time, and the rank, branch, and unit of such service that he entered, and the dates within which he was in military service, the monthly pay received by such person at the date of issuing the certificate, the time when and the place where such person died in or was discharged from such service.

(2) Any such certificate when purporting to be signed by any one of such officers or by any person purporting upon the face of the certificate to have been so authorized shall be prima facie evidence of its contents and of the authority of the signer to issue the same.

(3) Where a person in military service has been reported missing he shall be presumed to continue in service until accounted for, and no period herein limited which begins or ends with the death of such person shall begin or end until the death of such person is in fact reported to or found by the Department of War or Navy, or any court or board thereof, or until such death is found by a court of competent jurisdiction; provided, that no period herein limited which begins or ends with the death of such person shall be extended hereby beyond a period of six months after the time when this Article ceases to be in force.

19. Any interlocutory order made by any court under the provisions of this Article may, upon the court's own motion or otherwise, be revoked, modified, or extended by it upon such notice to the parties affected as it may require.

20. This Article shall remain in force until May 15, 1945; provided, that should the United States be then engaged in a war, this Article shall remain in force until such war is terminated by a treaty of peace proclaimed by the President and for six months thereafter; provided, further, that wherever under any section or provision of this Article a proceeding, remedy, privilege, stay, limitation, accounting, or other transaction has been authorized or provided with respect to military service performed prior to the date herein fixed for the termination of this Article, such section or provision shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect so long as may be necessary to the exercise or enjoyment of such proceeding, remedy, privilege, stay, limitation, accounting or other transaction.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this Act are intended to be supplemental to, and in furtherance of, the Act of Congress known as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. Nothing in this Act, nor the omission of any matter from this Act, shall become construed to be in derogation of any right, privilege or protection granted to persons now or hereafter in the military service of the United States by said Act or any subsequent Acts of Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any one or more sections, clauses, sentences or parts of this Act shall for any reason be questioned in any court, and shall be adjudged unconstitutional or invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remaining provisions thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the specific provisions so held unconstitutional or invalid, and the inapplicability or invalidity of any section, clause or provision of this Act in any one or more instances shall not be taken to affect or prejudice in any way its applicability or validity in any other instance.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health and safety and being passed by a yea and nay vote, supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved: April 28, 1941.

December Tops in Fatalities

The month of December has the highest traffic-death rate of any month, according to statistics. Twenty persons are killed by traffic accidents every night in December between the hours of six and eight. During this month, five out of every seven traffic deaths occur during dusk or darkness and 44 per cent of the victims are pedestrians.

Cement Self-Sanitizing

A cement floor-surfacing material has been developed which is self-sanitizing without the use of disinfectants. With no treatment other than occasional washings, the cement prevents the growth of molds on its surface and suppresses many bacteria.

Derived From Scapegoat

The origin of the expression "to make one the goat," comes from the word "scapegoat." Under Biblical law the sins of the people were placed upon the head of a goat which was permitted to escape into the wilderness.

Pork Fat for Colds

In Seventeenth-century Ireland, colds and similar ailments were treated by feeding the patient liquidized pork fat while raw fish eggs were prescribed for lumbago and toothache.

Six Great Men

The six men in history deserving to be called great, according to H. G. Wells, were Jesus of Nazareth, Buddha, Aristotle, Asoka, Roger Bacon and Abraham Lincoln.

Principal Crimes

Principal crimes in the United States in 1940 in order of their frequency were larceny, burglary, assault, driving while intoxicated and embezzlement or fraud.

Milk Not Replaced

The sage advice of a medico is because a child will take only a limited amount of fluid a day, it is important that no other beverage should replace milk.

More Brightly Colored

Certain parts of the corolla are more brightly colored than the rest of the flower. This brighter color is a guide to insects which help in pollination.

Peak at 30-35

Those responsible for the greatest inventions reached their peak between the ages of 30 and 35, according to surveys made.

Seventy-six Letters

There are 76 letters in the Siamese alphabet, and words are written right to left, with no spaces between them.

Neon Tubing Marks Highways

Neon tubing covered with transparent plastic is being produced for marking the center of highways.

'Lich-Gates'

Wooden lich-gates—roofed in gateways to churchyards—existed in England 13 centuries ago.

My Week

by Eleanor Roosevelt

WNU Service United Features

SHOPPING TRIP

One afternoon we went to Eastport, Maine, and did our last bit of shopping. We still found many things we wanted simply did not exist within Eastport and had to think up substitutes.

You have no idea how ingenious you can be when you are shopping for things you want and they are not forthcoming. There were no more scrapbaskets, so I found some very nice bushel baskets, designed, I think, for packing apples, but with paper in the bottom. They will do nicely as scrapbaskets.

If you can't get pillows of one size, you take them in any sizes that are available. If you can't find a ready-made cover for the ironing board, you buy canton flannel and sheeting to make it.

After the shopping was over, we went up the Denny river in Captain Cline's little boat and explored Great South bay. We entered a narrow passage into which, years ago, I remember my husband taking the 'Half Moon." On that occasion, we had to turn around, but this boat was so much smaller, we were able to circle the island and it was a beautiful trip.

We were about 20 minutes from home when, suddenly, a cloud above us opened and we were thoroughly soaked in five minutes. It was so cold that even with a sweater and homespun coat, I could hardly wait to get home and warm up by the fire. My cousin, Mrs. Adams, and her daughter, came in for a few minutes in the evening to say good-by.

* * *

HOMEWARD BOUND

Next morning, at 9:15, Miss Thompson and I started on our way home. I confess I was a little disappointed not to be able to wait to see all the young people, but we shall be returning soon.

On the drive home, we had the top of the car down. Though there was some fog in the distance, it was a beautiful trip. At Franklin Road, Maine, our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock Griffin, met us. We followed them to their house, which is right on the water, looking across to Mt. Desert, Maine. I must say the island played hide and seek with us in the fog, but we could see how lovely the view must be on a clear day, and I happen to like the softness of a fog blowing in and out. One of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin's daughters is to be married in a few days, so we saw some of her presents. I was particularly glad to meet the young bridegroom, Mr. Richard Herrick.

Then we started off and I disgraced myself by going off the road into the ditch and had to be pulled out. Otherwise our drive was uneventful. We spent the night in a very nice cabin, not far from Ipswich, Mass. In a few minutes we were starting off, first to find breakfast, and then to visit Franklin Jr.'s wife and little boy at Beverly Farms.

After leaving Ethel we stopped for nearly an hour and saw Johnny, Anne and young Haven, who are staying in Nahant, Mass., with Anne's mother, Mrs. Wiltsie, who has just come back from Honolulu for the summer. Johnny has to be at his naval course in the Harvard business school all week, but unless on duty, he can be home on Sundays.

It is fun to watch the babies in the family grow up. Young Haven has just discovered that it is quite delightful to play in the water, as long as his father holds him safely in his arms, so together they swim all over the pool. He has no fear, so I think will grow up as accustomed to it as a small duck.

We proceeded towards home by a long, but very beautiful route over the Mohawk Trail. We had a lovely drive, but only reached Hyde Park at 9:00 p. m. I dashed over to the big house to see our son, Jimmy, and his wife, as well as my husband and mother-in-law.

Jimmy has lost 10 pounds, which he could ill afford to lose. He is on sick leave for a little while, but he has much of interest to say on the various things he observed. I am looking forward very much to reading his diary.

Princess Martha of Norway, her children and household, have been staying with my mother-in-law for a few days. One morning the children all came over to the pool to swim at the same time that my brother and I were swimming.

All the children have grown. I saw them out riding this morning before they came to swim. They are on their way to Cape Cod and I think will enjoy the salt water and free life there. I sincerely hope will be cooler than it has been since they came here.

* * *

AMERICAN IDEALS

Curiously enough, it is again a question of liberty which is going to weld us together as a nation, I think, and to bring us into closer contact with the people of other nations throughout the world. I have never believed that the majority of the people, even in Germany and Italy, if they were free and knew the truth, would want to fight their brothers of other nationalities. They have no liberty, they must believe what they are told, and thus must act according to a pattern.

The Washington Merry-go-round

by Drew Pearson & Robert Allen

WNU Service

Washington, D. C.

MEDITERRANEAN MIX-UP

Inside story on General Wavell's transfer to India, as told in diplomatic dispatches, is that Wavell had been quarreling with Churchill and had opposed political-military moves such as the campaign in Greece and Crete and the expedition to Solum.

More important from the American point of view, Wavell had favored the evacuation of all British forces from the entire Mediterranean area. And U. S. military experts agreed with him—in fact, urged it.

So although in a sense General Wavell is being demoted, yet in other respects he will be in a position to command British forces from an area to which he had urged that British forces retreat.

For some time General Wavell had contended that Britain's position in the Mediterranean was indefensible. The British force of only 400,000 men in the Near East faced a combined Axis total twice as strong—400,000 Germans and Italians in Libya, plus 600,000 Nazis in Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania.

The latter figure has been partially diminished by transfers to Russia; but Wavell argued that the Nazi-Fascist armies could concentrate attack in one place while British troops had to spread out over a far-flung line from Libya to Syria and Iraq. Therefore he disagreed with Churchill on all military moves which had a political motive.

U. S. Worried Over Atlantic.

U. S. military and naval strategists sided with Wavell, were strong for the idea of a complete British withdrawal from the Mediterranean. The strategy behind this was two-fold:

1. The British have lost 40 per cent of their original Mediterranean fleet. The losses at Crete were much worse than officially admitted, and even in the Syrian campaign naval losses were considerable. Therefore, American naval men, facing the probability of having to help the British fleet in the Atlantic, did not want the fleet further weakened.

2. The United States is more interested in what happens on the bulge of Africa around Dakar (opposite Brazil) than it is in the Mediterranean.

To this end, both General Wavell and U. S. strategists favored the idea of withdrawing British forces from the Mediterranean entirely and establishing a new line of defense across the very center of Africa—from Port Sudan on the Red sea to Freetown on the Atlantic ocean.

This line of defense meant that about 1,500 miles of the hottest desert in the world would be between the Nazis and the British lines. Over such a desert it is difficult for tanks to operate without heating up; also it is difficult for the average bomber to carry a load over such distances. So it was expected that the Nazis would exhaust themselves in the deep, hot deserts of Africa.

Part of the plan contemplated a highway straight across equatorial Africa from Freetown and later from Dakar to Port Sudan.

Churchill Says No.

However, Churchill was flatly opposed. So were many other British leaders. They felt that the shock of withdrawal from the Mediterranean, traditional sphere of British influence, and from Suez which had been identified with the British empire for years, would be too much for the British public.

This debate occurred before the Nazi attack on Russia and before the British march into Syria. But after the slowness of Wavell's success in Syria, all these factors culminated in his transfer to India.

There Wavell can concentrate on defense of the most important part of the empire—if the Nazis creep up on the Indian border in South Russia. Also, he will not be in the Mediterranean, for the defense of which he had no great enthusiasm.

* * *

MERRY-GO-ROUND

It was a breathless day in Washington. The only breeze was kicked up by the little subway car running between the senate office building and the Capitol. Passenger Hattie Caraway, senator from Arkansas, clutched at her flying strands of hair.

Curly-haired Sen. Berkeley Bunker of Nevada, who succeeded to the seat of the late Key Pittman, never misses a senate session and is assiduously studying parliamentary procedure. Vice President Wallace has called him to preside during his absence more than any other senator.

United Service Organizations have had some big gifts, but none more touching than the savings brought in by one Harry Katz, who emptied on the desk 512 pennies, 44 nickels, eight dimes, and one quarter.

Displayed in the department of agriculture lobby are four practical pamphlets: "Cockroaches and Their Control," "Bedbugs: Causes and Cures," "House Ants," and "How to Control Fleas."

The President has on his desk a new leather briefcase, fastened securely at one end with a steel padlock.

New Jobs Being Offered By U. S. Civil Service

WHAT a parade Uncle Sam could lead of his workers—workers of every kind. You may have often wondered if there is a place for you in that parade. What chance would you have in the United States Civil Service?

New tests are being given all the time and there are literally thousands of different jobs. Perhaps you, too, are the kind of person our government needs.

* * *

To find out what your chances are, how you should apply, see our new 32-page booklet. Lists several U. S. Civil Service positions with salaries and requirements. Explains rules for applying, trial period, promotions, increases and benefits including retirement annuities. Send your order to:

READER-HOME SERVICE
635 Sixth Avenue New York City

Enclose 10 cents in coin for your copy of GETTING A JOB WITH THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Name .....

Address .....

STOMACH SUFFERERS

Don't despair—"MAYR'S," formerly known as "Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy," beneficially used by thousands for over 30 years, tends to alleviate the discomforts of temporary constipation with gas in the intestines. "Mayr's" thoroughly flushes and lubricates the intestines, helps to eliminate poisonous waste products. One dose helps to convince that life is worth living. Druggist or send $1.25 to Bereso Products, Rockaway Beach, New York. *Mfrs of* RIPANS TABULES, *used 40 years for indigestion and laxative.*

Frightful Ignorance

There is nothing more frightful than an active ignorance.—Goethe.

Nervous Restless Girls! Cranky? Restless? Can't sleep? Tire easily? Because of distress of monthly functional disturbances? Then try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pinkham's Compound is famous for relieving pain of irregular periods and cranky nervousness due to such disturbances. One of the most effective medicines you can buy today for this purpose—made *especially for women*. WORTH TRYING!

Eloquent Silence

Silence can at times be more eloquent than words.

Miserable with backache?

WHEN kidneys function badly and you suffer a nagging backache, with dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination and getting up at night, when you feel tired, nervous, all upset . . . use Doan's Pills.

Doan's are especially for poorly working kidneys. Millions of boxes are used every year. They are recommended the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS

Willing Leads

Willing comes first, then comes the working.

NEXT TIME IN BALTIMORE MAKE IT

HOTEL MT. ROYAL

PERFECT HOTEL SERVICE
● Homelike Atmosphere
Rates begin at $2.00 per day
You Can Also Enjoy
MUSIC — DANCING
FAMOUS ALGERIAN ROOM
NEAR RAILROAD STATIONS
MT. ROYAL AVENUE AT CALVERT ST.

TEACHING A CHILD VALUE OF PENNIES

A child of a wise mother will be taught from early childhood to become a regular reader of the advertisements. In that way better perhaps than in any other can the child be taught the great value of pennies and the permanent benefit which comes from making every penny count.