

## A MATTER OF JOBS DECLARE TRAINMEN

REPRESENTATIVES RAILROAD  
EMPLOYEES PROTEST AGAINST  
RATES OF JUSTICE ACT.

### BEFORE RATE COMMISSION

Wages Will Be Cut, If They Say, and  
Hundreds of Workers Thrown Out  
of Employment.

Asheville.—North Carolina railroads which are fighting the rates named in the Justice intrastate freight rate bill rested their case with the introduction of the last witness before the session of the North Carolina Rate Commission, now meeting in this city.

Two witnesses were introduced by the railroads and their testimony was to the effect that the proposed rates are unfair and ruinous. James H. Poul, well-known railroad attorney, was on the stand during the morning and his testimony was of a technical nature, as was that of T. W. Matthews of the freight department of the Seaboard Air Line.

The feature of the day's deliberations developed when M. C. Toms, chief counsel for the Southern, stated that representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors desired to make statements to the commissioners. Mr. Toms explained that when the bill was enrolled the Southern invited its employees to study its provisions and asked the three organizations to send representatives to the meeting of the commission. He stated that these men had attended the sessions and had expressed a desire to make voluntary statements to the commissioners before the case was closed for the railroads. It was ordered that they be heard.

M. C. Thompson, M. M. Albright, W. B. Smithers and J. A. Bolick appeared as the representatives of the organizations named and spent considerable time in making their statements before the men who will decide whether or not the rates named in the Justice bill shall go into effect.

The statements of the railway men were to the effect that if the rates are declared effective, hundreds of the employees of the railroads in this state will be thrown out of work, six hours will be named as the length of a working day of the shops at Spencer, necessitating cutting of the salaries of the men employed there 40 per cent, other employees will have their salaries reduced and railroad men employed in all of the departments of the Southern will be laid off by reason of the necessity that that road decrease its force of men.

### PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Winston-Salem Will Pay Fire Laddies  
in Near Future.

Winston-Salem.—Mayor O. B. Eaton and Chairman Fred Fogle of the fire committee of the aldermen have returned from Washington, where they went to inspect the Washington fire department with a view of putting the Winston-Salem fire department on a paid basis this fall. Harry E. Nissen, one of the leading volunteer firefighters of the city, accompanied the officials to Washington, and is understood to be slated for position of chief which will carry a salary sufficient to guarantee his entire time to the duties of the position and inspection of buildings. Mr. Nissen will remain in Washington studying the most modern methods of fire fighting and handling of apparatus.

Although the second city in size in the state, Winston-Salem will be next to the last of the major cities to inaugurate a paid system. Greensboro probably following close after. If possible the change will be made September 1st.

### \$30,000 Bonds for Roads.

Southport.—Smithville township voted \$10,000 in bonds to add to \$20,000 formerly voted for good roads. One road that will be improved will be Wilmington-Southport road.

Juvenile Court in Asheville.  
Asheville.—Rev. Crawford Jackson, managing secretary of the Juvenile Protective Association, is spending several days here working in the interest of a juvenile court for Asheville, and the indications are that such a tribunal will be established at this city. It is planned to conduct the court in a room apart from the police court and to eliminate all of the police court surroundings in the trial of boys and girls charged with violations of the law. Mr. Jackson was speaker at a meeting held.

### Rains Save Crops.

Mount Olive.—Judging from appearances and from reports furnished by the farmers themselves, this year's corn crop now bids fair to be one of the best in years; that is, in this section. Before the rains of the past few days had fallen, corn was beginning to fall fast, and the farmers were downcast and fearful that the crop would be a complete failure. However, it seems that the rains came in the nick of time, as a result of which no crop in years has at this season of the year looked more promising.

### Work on Tarboro Postoffice.

Tarboro.—Contractors have begun work on the new \$55,000 postoffice building in this city. With the excavation started in a short time the material for the erection of the building will be coming in and work will go ahead on the building as rapidly as it can be pushed. The time limit of the contract is 14 months. The building is to face Main street from the east side of the town and will be a block above the present location. The old buildings have been removed from the site.

## NEWMAN DECLARED WILLIAMS WRONG

GOLD HILL PROMOTER CONTRA-  
DICTED COMPTROLLER BE-  
FORE INQUEST.

### LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of the Latest News Gathered  
Around the State Capitol That  
Will Be of Interest to Our Readers  
Over North Carolina.

#### Raleigh.

Washington.—John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, told a special senate committee he had never had any financial interest in the gold mine at Gold Hill, N. C., the promotion of which through use of senate stationery is being investigated by the committee. The comptroller said Walter G. Newman, who promoted the mine, had offered him some stock, but that he had declined to buy.

Mr. Williams presented a telegram he had sent to Newman at Gold Hill, informing him that Berkeley Williams, the comptroller's brother and Cleveland Perkins might look over the Gold Hill property with a view to investing. Mr. Williams denied, however, that he had arranged an appointment between Newman and Perkins in Washington.

Mr. Williams produced a letter written by Newman urging Williams to join in some stock ventures in which the promoter said he had Alaskan interests greater than those of "the Guggenheims, Morgan or the Standard Oil crowd," and promised to make the national city crowd green with envy.

Frederick P. Dewey, assayer and after director of the mint, told of making an investigation of the Gold Hill property at the instance of Mr. Williams, and Director of the Mint Roberts. He said that he found "there was no mine there, but there was a good prospect."

William C. Bishop, conducting an investigating agency employed by the Curb Market Association in New York said he investigated appearance on the curb of a letter written on senate stationery and lauding the Gold Hill enterprise. He said he found only about three copies of the letter, but that these copies were shown to every man on the curb. He wrote to Senator Chilton about the letters, which were on his paper of his committee, and the senator replied denying all knowledge of them.

Senators Pomerene, of Ohio, and Swanson, of Virginia, testified they had bought stock in the mine at their own risk and on their own responsibility. Mr. Swanson said he purchased at thirty cents a share and put in \$5,000. Senator Pomerene did not specify the amount he owned.

Assertions of Comptroller Williams that he had received no communications about the mine from Newman except a few telegrams were denied by the promoter when he was recalled to the stand. Newman said he had two letters from the comptroller at his Gold Hill office. He offered to produce them, but Senator Thompson, chairman of the investigating committee, declined to receive them as he was anxious to conclude the inquiry.

#### Cost of Hog Cholera Serum Lower.

The state department of agriculture issues the following notice to the swine growers of North Carolina: "On July 1 the North Carolina department of agriculture reduced the cost of hog cholera serum from one and one-half cents a cubic centimeter to one and one-fourth cents. The department has been furnishing this serum to the farmers at cost of production since 1910.

"As the demand for the serum increases, with the improved facilities for making it, the cost has been reduced from two and one-half cents the cubic centimeter in 1910 to one and one-fourth cents. All serum will be sent by express C. O. D., unless check or money order accompanies order.

"Orders for serum should be addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C."

#### Improvements in Health Bulletin.

When the July number of the Health Bulletin, the monthly publication of the state board of health, is issued it will contain considerable improvement in get up, according to an announcement made by Secretary W. S. Rankin of the board, who is editor in chief of the publication. It will have specific departments for tuberculosis, child hygiene, public health and sanitation and personal hygiene. In this way material heretofore printed in scattered and haphazard manner will be grouped much better.

#### Court Will Begin in August.

The fall term of the North Carolina supreme court is to convene on the last Monday in August and the preliminary work is being pushed by Clerk J. L. Seawell. The justices, with the exception of Chief Justice Clark, are out of the city on their annual vacations. In the meantime, some attention is being given to the matter of the preparation of the questions that are to be propounded to the applicants for licenses. Indications are that there will be 60 or more law students to undertake the examinations.

#### Education of the Heart.

I have read books enough and observed and conversed with enough eminent and splendidly cultured minds, too, in my time; but I assure you, I have heard higher sentiments from the lips of poor uneducated men and women, when exerting the spirit of severe yet gentle heroism under difficulties and afflictions, or speaking their simple thoughts as to circumstances in the lot of friends and neighbors, than I ever yet met with out of the Bible. We shall never learn to feel and re-

#### State Must Have Big Exhibit.

A special from Charlotte says: Is North Carolina to be adequately represented by an exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition next year or is the state to overlook this opportunity of obtaining what is generally recognized as the best advertising medium possible for the resources of the commonwealth?

This proposition was presented to a representative gathering of business people of Charlotte at a meeting held at the Selwyn Hotel at which time brief but forceful talks were made by Col. Fred A. Olds of Raleigh, commissioner on behalf of the exposition; Mr. Leonard Tufts of Pinehurst, Mr. J. A. Brown of Chadbourn, Mr. C. E. Hutchison of Mount Holly, and Mr. Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte, commissioners on behalf of the state appointed by Governor Craig, and Messrs. C. E. Hughes, T. W. Alexander, Cameron Morrison and John A. McRae of Charlotte.

At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted providing for the appointment by the Greater Charlotte Club of a committee to secure \$10,000 from the city for the purpose of properly exploiting the resources of the Queen City at the exposition and also to appear before the Legislature to urge upon that body the donation of a sufficient amount to properly advertise the advantages of North Carolina at this great celebration.

The supreme need of obtaining more people in the state and the desirability of making an effort to induce the immigration from the Middle West and West was the keynote of the meeting. Mr. J. A. Brown of Chadbourn declared that North Carolina possessed greater advantages and derived the least returns therefrom of any state in the Union. He added that North Carolina had a population of only 2,500,000 whereas it ought to have and sometime would have 10,000,000. He cited statements by Dr. Seamon Knapp and Secretary James Wilson to the effect that the section of the country destined to make the greatest strides in agricultural development was that situated within 100 miles of the Atlantic Coast between Norfolk, Va., and Jacksonville, Fla. Of the favored section he declared North Carolina stood first.

#### State Laboratory Hygiene Hampered.

The state department of health is much stirred over the possibility of losing just half of the \$30,000 that formed the basis of maintenance of the work of the division of the laboratory of hygiene for the current legislative biennial period, and this same issue is giving the council of state, Governor Craig and Attorney General Bickett a great deal of concern and perplexity.

A long session of the council of state failed to settle the difficulty. The trouble is that Section 36, Chapter 62 Laws of 1911 made a specific appropriation of \$4,000 for the laboratory of hygiene, along with provision of \$18,000 for other work of the department. Then the 1913 legislature, through section 14, chapter 181, enacted specifically a substitute for Section 36, which specified an appropriation of \$26,000 for the department of health, specifying \$4,000 for the laboratory of hygiene.

#### One Hundred Farmers' Institutes.

Director T. B. Parker, of the Farmers' Institute division of the state department of agriculture, announces a series of 100 institutes to be held during the last two weeks of July and during August in that stretch of counties extending from Raleigh all the way westward to the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains. There are to be four institute parties that will interchange specialists and other expert institute workers as opportunity affords. Among the most widely known institute workers who will take part in the various institutes are R. W. Scott, Col. John S. Cunningham, J. P. Kerr, of Alamance; A. L. French, Rockingham; Prof. C. L. Newman, A. & M. College; Dr. G. L. Christian, now of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

#### Several North Carolina Items.

Washington.—The general deficiency bill reported to the house contains the following North Carolina items: Thomasville, for site and commencement public buildings, \$8,000; Edenton, for postoffice site, \$7,500; Chapel Hill, for site and commencement public buildings, \$8,500.

#### Governor Goes to Camp Glenn.

Governor Craig spent a few hours in the executive office here while on his way from Asheville to Morehead City, where, as he laughingly expressed it, possessing special military ability and skill, he will inspect the North Carolina troops in annual encampment there. The governor took part in a meeting of the council of state while here for the purpose of getting some "kinks" out of the adjustment of finances for the maintenance of the special work of the state laboratory of hygiene.

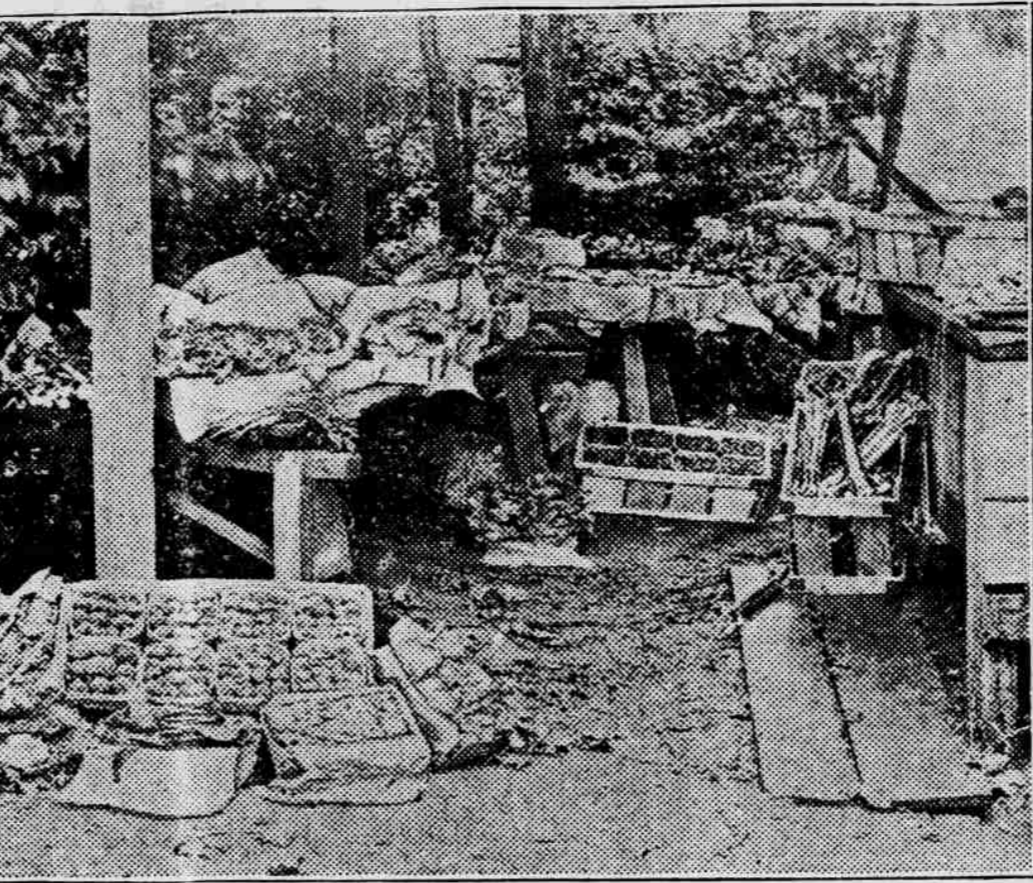
#### Ashokle Will Get New Depot.

The corporation commission has received and forwarded to the mayor of Ashokle plans by the Atlantic Coast Line for considerable improvements to the passenger station there, the purpose being to secure the approval of the mayor and citizens for the proposed changes. The proposed changes are the outcome of a petition by the mayor and citizens to the commission for improvements. If the plans of the Coast Line are acceptable the commission will make an order for the work to be done speedily.

#### The Right Place.

Man of House—Hil, there! What do you say?  
Tramp—Nothing.  
Man—Then why are you hanging about here?  
Tramp—This is where I always get it.—Boston Evening Transcript.

## INCREASE IN PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS



Modern Farm Packing Shed—Vegetables and Fruit.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 1.3 per cent during April; in the past six years the price level has increased during April 3.2 per cent; thus the increase this year is less than usual.

Since December 1, the index figure of crop prices has advanced 2.4 per cent; during the same period a year ago the advance was 5.3 per cent, and the average for the past six years has been an advance of 11.1 per cent.

On May 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 17 per cent higher than a year ago, but 18 7/8 per cent lower than two years ago and 1.3 per cent higher than the average of the past six years on May 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals increased 0.4 per cent during the month from March 15 to April 15, which compares with an increase of 3.7 per cent in the same period a year ago, an increase of 10.7 per cent two years ago, a decrease of 4.7 per cent three years ago, and an increase of 4.8 per cent four years ago.

From December 15 to April 15 the advance in prices for meat animals has been 8 per cent; whereas during the same period a year ago the advance was 14.5 per cent, and two years ago 17.3 per cent, while three years ago there was a decline in price of 6.6 per cent during this period.

On April 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—was \$7.40 per 100 pounds, which is 0.7 per cent higher than the prevailing price a year ago, 17.5 per cent higher than two years ago, 27.8 per cent higher than three years ago, and 4.4 per cent lower than four years ago on April 15.

#### Number of Honey Bees in the Country.

The number of colonies of bees in the United States this year appears to be about four per cent above the number last year, and 2 per cent above recent years. Decreases compared both with last year and recent years are reported in the New England states, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and California. The loss in California and in a majority of the other states named was due to a severe epidemic of foul-brood disease. Decreases are particularly marked in the North Central, Rocky mountains and Pacific coast states, except as already noted.

The condition of the colonies is reported to be about 98 per cent of a normal, taking the United States as a whole. The condition is about 5 per cent above normal, however, in the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states. The condition of colonies compared with last spring is about 4 per cent better, being reported as inferior only in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Mississippi. It is generally better than last spring in the North central states and very much better in the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states.

The condition of nectar-bearing plants averages about 99 per cent of a normal for the United States as a whole, ranging in the neighborhood of 95 in all the country east of the Rockies, excepting Texas, where it is 115, and about 105 per cent in the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states, being highest, 120 per cent, in California. Compared with last year the condition of nectar-bearing plants averages 3 per cent higher for the United States, being generally slightly below last year east of the Rockies, except in Texas, where it is 50 per cent better, and decidedly better in the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states, reaching the very high figure of 175 per cent compared with last year in California, where moisture conditions in the white sage country presage a bountiful nectar flow.

In the important honey-producing states of Texas, Colorado and California the outlook is very promising, showing numbers of colonies compared with recent years of 115, 115 and 85, and compared with last year of 112, 120 and 93 per cent, respectively; colorado conditions compared with normal of 115, 107 and 120, as compared with last year, or 150, 107 and 175 per cent, respectively.

The number of colonies in the white clover belt of the North central states is at least 5 per cent above the number last year, and taken as a whole, the condition of the colonies is equal to that of last year; but the condition

of nectar plants in these states is reported as not quite so good as last year, due partly to a late spring and partly to loss of clover from the drought in some sections.

An inquiry will be made in July regarding honey production, and another inquiry on the same subject will be made later in the season. It is hoped in the meantime to secure the agreement of a large number of experienced and up-to-date beekeepers to furnish reports on the honey crop in order that the estimates may be approximately correct and therefore of real value to honey producers and others interested.

#### Save Crimson Clover Seed.

"Save your home grown crimson clover seed" is the advice given to farmers by clover specialists of the department of agriculture. "Clover seed of the home saved variety in the hull is the best and surest to sow, since the hull seems to hold a little moisture and thereby reduces the chance of failure to get a good stand. Farmers are urged to save their own seed.

The clover will soon be ripe and a few farmers will endeavor to save the seed in a small way by stripping the heads; by hauling the ripe hay to a shed and let it lie until a slack time, when it will be beaten out; or by hauling to a scaffold made of boards with cracks between, or stretching poultry wire over a frame and flailing the seeds out, allowing the seeds to fall through where they can be gathered up."

The following simple method for saving crimson clover seed will prove practical and economical and is recommended by the department:

After the clover is ripe, select a time when the sun is likely to shine for several days, then mow in the morning, while the dew is yet on the clover. Let it lie without being disturbed until the next noon. Take a tarpaulin or large wagon sheet to the field and spread it out. Pitch the dry clover hay on to it, stir with forks, shake the seed out and throw the straw back on the land.

When the seed that are near by are saved, drag the tarpaulin a little farther into the field, repeating the operation until the field is harvested, or sufficient seed is secured for the next fall's sowing. The seed thus secured can be placed in bags from time to time.

Probably the most important characteristic of crimson clover is its ability to grow and make its crop during the season when the land is not occupied by the ordinary summer grown crops. In sections where it succeeds, crimson clover can be sown following a grain crop or in an intertilled crop in late summer, and will mature a hay crop the following spring in time to plow the land for spring seeded crops, such as corn or cotton.

It may even be held for seed as far north as central Delaware and the stubble be plowed under in time for seeding the quick-maturing strains of corn. It may be turned under for soil improvement when only six inches high if it is desired to fit the land for early spring seeded crops. Even if only the stubble be turned under, the effect upon the succeeding crop will be marked, especially if the soil be deficient in nitrogenous fertilizers. The plowing under of the entire plant, however, will more rapidly correct any deficiency of nitrates or humus in the soil.

It is one of the best cover crops for use in orchards and, in fact, under any conditions where the soil is likely to wash during the winter months. The many uses to which this crop may be put merit a careful study of the best methods of establishing a stand of crimson clover upon a farm.

Most of the soils in the crimson clover sections will be found to be benefited by liming. Crimson clover, however, does not appear to require lime to the extent that red clover does. Frequently on well-drained soils in a good state of fertility the crimson clover makes a vigorous growth without the use of lime. The stands are, however, usually more uniformly good over the limed parts of such fields than on the parts that have received no lime. The opinion among individual farmers appears to be about equally divided as to whether or not it pays them to lime their soils for crimson clover. In considering the advisability of applying lime one must not lose sight of the need of lime on the part of such other crops as cantaloupes or peaches, which require lime and which are either grown with the clover or follow it.

#### Eradicator of Weeds.

Experiments at the Wisconsin experiment station show that hemp is an eradicator of weeds. Land that was badly infested with quack grass and Canada thistle and wild mustard and other type of weeds was cleaned by a crop of hemp which grew to a height of ten to twelve inches.

#### Tillage or Mulching.

The war still wages between the factories—shall it be tillage or mulching? The problem is easy of solution. Just use a little wee bit of horse sense. Orchards on sites that erode badly and where soil fertility is not plentiful much if possible. On sites the reverse, till.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR JULY 19

#### BLIND BARTIMEAUS.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 10:46-52.  
GOLDEN TEXT—"Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped. Then shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing; for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert." Isa. 35:5, 6.

On our Lord's journey "towards Jerusalem," the place of sacrifice, a place of power was sought by his disciples, Mark 10:37. This lesson is an illustration given to those who accompanied Jesus how they too may reach a place of power, viz., through service and sacrifice.

Matthew 20:30-34 tells us that there were two who made the appeal, but Mark seems to have thought that Bartimeaus was worthy of special mention. The healing mentioned by Luke 18:35 suggests that in the case it occurred as Jesus was entering and not leaving Jericho. Mark is telling of one man, Luke of another.

**Man's Nature.**  
I. Bartimeaus Begging, vv. 46-48. The passing wrong rebuked the beggar. Very likely the disciples joined in this rebuke. This certainly shows the fact that none of them fully comprehended the Lord's teaching as suggested in Mark 10:45. Bartimeaus is an illustration of man by nature. His home, Jericho, was the city under "a curse" (Josh 6:17), and is a type of this world cursed by sin. He was blind, see II Cor. 4:4; Rev. 3:17. His rags suggest Isa. 64:6 and Phil. 3:9. If the rebuke was mainly by the disciples it was that they might save the master during these strange days. Great and marvelous were the works and teachings he was performing, but these were the things that called forth such a wayside service. It was a glad message to Bartimeaus, "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by." There was no one else who could help him. Some one had told him of the power of Jesus. Now his opportunity is at hand, he must not miss it. Jesus never passed that way again. Bartimeaus began by crying out, Rom. 10:13; he called while Christ was near enough to hear, Isa. 55:6. His cry was that of conscious need, it was direct, it was insistent. He called Jesus "Son of David" e. g., the Messiah, although the people had said "Jesus of Nazareth," see Matt. 9:27; 15:21, 22. His cry for "mercy" is rebuked. Many today are so stiff and formal as to frown upon any religious enthusiasm or earnestness. It was not beneath the dignity of Jesus to be disturbed by a blind beggar. Though poor in purse Bartimeaus was rich in faith for he answered those who rebuked him by crying "the more a great deal." He would not be put off.

**II. Bartimeaus Blessed, vv. 49-52.** His command "call ye him" is indicative of the conscious power of Christ. Notice his great interest as suggested by the words, "Jesus stood still." Remember his important mission to Jerusalem and the leaders of the people who occupied his time; yet he does not compel Bartimeaus to follow after, nor to overtake him ere his prayer is answered, see Matt. 11:28. This was good news for the blind disciple's proclamation, Matt. 23:13-20. There was no indecision on the part of Bartimeaus. Casting his garment aside he sprang up, came and cast himself at the feet of Jesus. Although Jesus possessed all power still its manifestation was confined to the desire of the beggar. We have no suggestion of any further controversy after the command to call Bartimeaus. No further objections or speculations are raised. He simply "came to Jesus." The garment he threw aside would have impeded his progress, Isa. 53:7; 64:6; Heb. 12:2. Before the cry has been for mercy, now it is for faith. "Thy faith hath saved thee" R. V. Notice he had saved (v. 52) "made whole," before he received his sight. Society will be saved only as individuals are first "made whole." Our Lord's response was to the cry of need and the acknowledgment of his Messianic office.

**The Teaching:** First, the readiness of God's mercy. Jesus had been rejected by rulers and councils and is moving "steadfastly" toward the consummation of his earthly career. That journey led him through Jericho, perhaps that he might meet Bartimeaus. At Jerusalem he is to pronounce sentence upon the rebellion of his people. Nevertheless when on the same people called him by the title that suggested his Messiahship. "Son of David," he immediately turned aside in response thereto, Heb. 3:2. God never destroys the righteous with the wicked or the repentant with the rebellious. His ear is ever open to the faintest cry.

**Second.** The failure of men to apprehend this fact. There are many today as successors of those who rebuked Bartimeaus. Some who hold him in reverence and yet fail to apprehend adequately that he came to "seek and to save to the utter" There is no consideration of policy or of expediency, no question of method, nor the importance of rank, that can stand in the way of opening blind eyes, and answering the cry of the beggar.

**Third.** The nature of saving faith. The answer of relief from the Lord comes in response to the profound conviction of personal need. "He came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance." There is nothing in that call to make any definite appeal to the righteous. A blind man, through someone's testimony hears that he is near and cries out to him "from the depths of his need." But there, nor the also a recognition of power. Bartimeaus had no assurance until he had made his appeal; he took a chance as it were. He was not assured until his eyes were opened.

**Quite a Contrast.**  
"Are Tompkins and his wife happy together?"  
"Oh, yes. They are as happy as anybody could expect them to be, considering the fact that she was a Penfield of Penfield Manor, and he was just Tompkins of nowhere in particular."

**Everybody Praised but Father.**  
"Poor Tompkins never gets any credit for what he does."  
"That's the fate of some men."  
"His secretary gets the credit for all the speeches he makes, his wife gets the credit for his manners, and his daughters get the credit for his ability to dance the maxixe."

**Keep Cool and Comfortable**  
Don't spend so much of your time cooking during hot weather; and your family will be healthier without the heavy cooked foods.

**Post Toasties**  
They're light and easily digested and yet nourishing and satisfying. No bother in preparation—just pour from the package and add cream and sugar—or they're mighty good with fresh berries or fruit.

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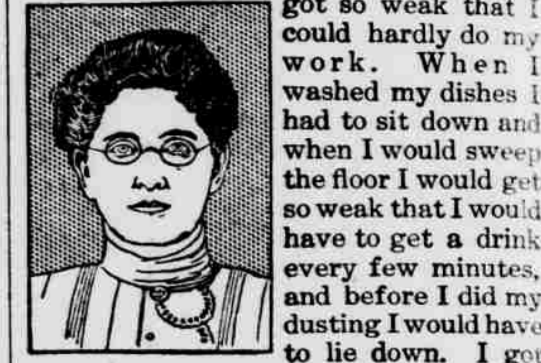
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## COULD NOT STAND ON FEET

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief in Novel Way.

Adrian, Mich.—"I suffered terribly with female weakness and backache and got so weak that I could hardly do my work. When I washed my dishes I had to sit down and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes, and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got so poorly that my folks thought I was going into consumption. One day I found a piece of paper blowing around the yard and I picked it up and read it. It said 'Saved from the Grave,' and told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for women. I showed it to my husband and he said, 'Why don't you try it?' So I did, and after I had taken two bottles I felt better and I said to my husband, 'I don't need any more,' and he said 'You had better take it a little longer anyway.' So I took it for three months and got well and strong."—Mrs. ALONZO E. BAKER, 9 Tecumseh St., Adrian, Mich.



**Not Well Enough to Work.**  
In these words is hidden the tragedy of many a woman, housekeeper or wage earner who supports herself and is often helping to support a family, on meagre wages. Whether in house, office, factory, shop, store or kitchen, woman should remember that there is one tried and true remedy for the ills to which all women are prone, and that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It promotes that vigor which makes work easy. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

**U-MOR SALVE**  
gives immediate relief for all kinds of PILES and is a wonderful remedy for ECZEMA, CHAPPED HANDS, SORES and any form of SKIN AFFECTIONS. Twenty-five cents at all druggists. Write for FREE SAMPLES, Dept. D-1.  
**THE COURTEY DRUG COMPANY**  
Baltimore, Md.

**FATHER'S TURN TO THINK**  
Daughter's Somewhat Pert Observation Must Have Given Him Something of a Jolt.  
"We oldsters set for the youngsters a higher standard than we set for ourselves. Forgetting that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, the stupidest and ugliest failures of parents expect their sons and daughters to grow up miracles of beauty, intelligence and success."  
The speaker was Wilton Lackaye, the occasion the Lambs' Gambol in New York. He continued:  
"Sometimes, though, such parents are called sharply to themselves. The jolt is unpleasant."  
"A father said to his pretty daughter one evening with a scornful, angry laugh:  
"That young Jamson has the face to want to marry you! A mere book-keeper!"  
"But, father," said the girl, "I love Mr. Jamson. What is your objection to our marriage?"  
"Why," roared the old man, "why, he couldn't support you decently."  
"But, father," said the girl, "neither can you!"