

Are You Still Young at Heart

Then Why Look Older Than You Feel?

Every woman is as young as she looks, so why let sentiment or prejudice prevent your keeping youthful as long as you wish? Not long ago many women would not use face powders or cosmetics. Today, most women know their need and use them. This is equally true of the hair restorer. Thousands of women keep their hair dark and youthful with



It is not a dye, but a delightful toilet preparation which gradually brings back all the natural color and gloss. Q-ban will not stain the scalp, wash or rub off; and does not interfere with washing or waving the hair. Keeps it glossy and healthy. Sold by druggists everywhere on Money-Back guarantee—price, 75c.

Q-ban Hair Tonic
Is an antiseptic, hygienic hair dressing as necessary to the proper care of the hair as a dentifrice to the teeth. Should be used daily by children and adults. Removes dandruff, keeps the hair soft and promotes its growth. Ensures a healthy scalp.

WHEN WEAK OR RUN DOWN
by chronic or acute throat and lung troubles which often decrease efficiency and menace life. Try **ECKMAN'S ALTERATIVE**. This is a Calcium preparation... Sold by Druggists, 75c.

There is more Catarh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surface of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.—Adt.

NEW BINGHAM
Cor. 11th & Market Streets
Better Than Ever Thoroughly Modernized Remodeled and Equipped **NEW MANAGEMENT** **CAFE AND ROOF GARDEN**
In connection Special Club Breakfasts and Luncheons
Rates—Without Bath, \$1.50—With Bath, \$2.00
FRANK KIMBLE, Mgr.

FOR ALL CREATION
NOAH'S LINIMENT
"IT PENETRATES"
OUR GUARANTEE
If Noah's Liniment fails to do all claimed we will gladly refund your money, and authorize any dealer to do the same. Be sure you get the Genuine Trade-Marked Noah's Liniment with Noah's Ark on the package. You do not have to fill any blank or return the bottle. Isn't that fair? 25c, 50c, \$1.00 of your dealer.
Noah Products Corp., Richmond, Va.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY CUT BY BRITISH TROOPS

Brilliant Feat of Arms by Which British Forces Crossed the Jordan and Captured Es Salt—How Gondoners Crossed the River—Duke of Connaught Witnessed the Operations.

By W. T. MASSEY.
British Palestine Headquarters, March 30 (By Mail).—In spite of many difficulties, the British troops have forced the passage of the Jordan, and occupied Es Salt, 25 miles from the river bank, on the anniversary of the first battle of Gaza. General Allenby's army marches from one success to another, and this latest of the series of brilliant army operations is one of the finest tributes to the moral efficiency of his troops.

In ordinary circumstances the task of bridging the Jordan during its winter current would be one of considerable magnitude, but the general had to deal with abnormally adverse conditions. The March rainfall in Jerusalem and on the plains has been exceptionally heavy, and torrents have been pouring into the river on the north and south.

Even when the river had fallen some feet the muddy water from the hills was in such volume that it did not lose its freshness until it pushed back the grey brine of the Dead Sea a couple of miles from the Jordan's mouth, and the broad chocolate base of water from the upper reaches presented a remarkable color contrast before it succumbed to the overpowering weight of the salt-laden sea.

When the moon had gone down in the early hours of Friday morning London troops made the attempt to cross in two places. It was intended that the main crossing should be at Ghoraniyeh, east of Jericho, where the Turks had destroyed the bridge soon after we occupied the town. Ghoraniyeh is in the middle of one of the many bends of the Jordan. When three of the strongest swimmers among the Londoners tried to breast the current which tumbled past them they found it too strong. A punt was no sooner put into the stream than it was torn from the hands of the engineers launching it.

It was obvious that the force of the stream would make it impossible to throw a bridge across at Ghoraniyeh that night, and extremely doubtful whether sufficient numbers of infantry could be ferried over even if a taut line was made fast to the banks. The general therefore decided to alter his plans, and to make the main crossing at Makadet Hajlah, four miles lower down, where the pilgrims road to the Jordan ends. Here the river banks are less tortuous, but this was Hajlah's only advantage. The banks are thickly clothed in trees and undergrowth right down to the water's edge. The left bank, after several hundred yards' width of jungle, rises tier upon tier for a considerable distance. It was known that the Turks had made position after position hereabouts.

The troops moved down a wadi, kept sheltered in broken ground near the river bank, while an officer and six men swam the river, towing a rope behind them. Battling with the current, they reached the left bank and began hauling across light rafts loaded with men. The Turks lighted scrub fires, which illumined the surface of the river, and the boatloads had to be tugged over in the face of considerable fire.

Three hundred men were over by daylight, and the bridge building then began. The engineers had to carry the material down the precipitous banks, and the work throughout was very heavy, but they completed a barrel bridge soon after eight o'clock. By that time many more men had been ferried across, but the nature of the ground prevented them from forming more than a very narrow bridgehead, 300 yards wide, and not more than 200 yards from the bank. Paths had to be cut through the jungle before a man could move. In front of us were nests of machine guns, and beyond the belt of wood were dunes of sun baked earth, on each of which many Turks were entrenched.

On the left were some low cliffs, and over the dunes were low hills, sheltering a well armed enemy. Two of our mountain batteries kept down the Turks' fire to a minimum, but with all the advantage in favor of the defence no further progress could be made during the day. The men lay out under a hot sun 1,200 feet below the sea level. It was resolved to try to widen the bridgehead at night. A gallant effort was made by the troops soon after midnight on Friday. By a determined, well sustained rush they charged through the tangled prickly thorn bushes and trees to a depth of a thousand yards, gradually extending their flanks till they formed a bridgehead 1,500 yards wide.

Meanwhile the engineers had been constructing a steel pontoon bridge under considerable shell and rifle fire, which they did not allow to interrupt them for a moment. It was due to their remarkably fine work that we were able to get over an entire mounted regiment by dawn. The cavalry moved silently up the left bank through breaks in the jungle, and then they climbed the low cliffs, and over which they galloped towards Ghoraniyeh, riding down and capturing 70 Turks, some machine guns making the enemy opposite Hajlah foot it as hard as they could. The Turks suffered a number of casualties in getting away. Another mounted regiment was got across at Hajlah and scouted eastwards. During Saturday the Duke of Connaught was well east of the Jordan, watching the operations for several hours.

bridges were built at Ghoraniyeh, and the passage of the river was assured in two places.

Another excellent piece of work was carried out down south. It was decided to threaten the Turks' flank at Hajlah. Two officers and 45 men volunteered to make a march from the Jordan's mouth straight up the left bank of the river. This little party, jocularly called the "Societe Anonyme Maritime," was rowed across the Dead Sea in the dark and landed to the east of the Jordan. They had an Arab guide with them, but he was lost in the darkness. However, the young officer pushed on, made his way towards a ford, and he attacked a small enemy post, and took some prisoners, but finding that between him and the ford was a much superior force of the enemy, he hid his party till he could effect a communication with the body at Hajlah. This he did early on Saturday morning.

More infantry and cavalry got across during the day, and on Sunday strong attacks were made on the enemy positions. There was keen fighting at several places, but our troops were irresistible. Near Shunet, Nimrin, some Lewis guns and riflemen crept towards a battery shelling our troops, killed some gunners and drivers, but the remainder to flight and captured four guns.

As the enemy, including some Germans, were retiring up the Es Salt road with transports our airmen dropped nearly three-quarters of a ton of bombs on them, making a number of direct hits. Then they came low with their machine guns and scattered the Turks. The foot-hills infantry captured about 40 Germans, including officers.

On Sunday night the weather broke. In this respect the luck had been against us. Rain fell heavily, and the Jericho road became a mass of slippery mud, with the result that only pack transport could move.

But the troops triumphed over all adverse conditions. With cavalry on both flanks they made their way through the foothills into the mountains, over 3,000 feet above the level of the Jordan, beating down all opposition. In the evening the outposts were only 1,500 yards from Es Salt.

The hills were then covered with a thick, damp mist, and we halted till dawn today. Some of us were reminded of the morning a year ago, when a thick sea fog denied us victory at Gaza. However, the elements were not permitted to interfere with progress today, and as the sun was over the mountains of Moab our splendid boys captured Es Salt and the surrounding heights, thus inflicting a heavy blow on the Turks and their German allies.

The Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem was enthroned at St. George's church on March 17, in the presence of representatives of the Greek, Armenian, Coptic, Abyssinian and Syrian churches. The Grand Rabbi of Jerusalem was personally present, and a representative of the Mufti.

The Allies have lost an average of only one ship in 200 convoyed vessels.

Strength and How to Gain It

INSTEAD OF EXERCISES, PATENT FOODS AND MEDICINES, TAKE PHOSPHATE WITH YOUR MEALS.

The demand today is for men and women who are strong in every sense of the word—possessing the physical strength necessary to endure hardships and fatigue; the mental strength to grapple with difficult problems; the nervous force which endows the body with vigor and vitality; the will power to triumph over adversity and turn defeat into victory. But such glorious strength is impossible so long as your nerves are weak and exhausted, and therefore if you wish to be really strong, you must first careen your nerves. Weak, exhausted nerves need food, and for this purpose physicians strongly recommend the use of the organic phosphate known among druggists as bitro-phosphate and put up in 5-gr. compressed tasteless tablets. If you feel your strength is falling from any cause, get a supply of these bitro-phosphate tablets and take one with every meal. Practically all of the minor ailments afflicting mankind, as well as many of the more serious maladies, can be traced to nervous exhaustion and lowered vitality, and probably this explains why such a remarkable improvement in the general health is invariably noted when bitro-phosphate is taken as directed, as the nerves are thereby revitalized and made strong. It is sold by Bellamy, Green, Jarman & Futralle and all good druggists. Adv.

RHEUMATISM

Physician Believes a Genuine Remedy for the Disease Has Been Found

Rheuma, the wonderful rheumatism remedy sold by R. R. Bellamy and all druggists, gives quicker and more lasting relief than other remedies costing many times as much.

Rheuma passes the deadly poisonous secretions into the bowels and kidneys from which they are quickly thrown off in a natural, healthy way.

Read what a reputable physician says about Rheuma: "I have made a most careful investigation of the formula employed in the manufacture of Rheuma, and I heartily recommend it as a remedy for all forms of rheumatism. I find Rheuma far in advance of the methods generally employed in the treatment of rheumatism, and altogether different in composition from the remedies usually prescribed."—Dr. M. C. Lyons.

This should give any sufferer from rheumatism confidence in the Rheuma remedy.—Adv.

Maintenance of Efficiency and Credit of Public Utility Companies Essential—Increased Rates Necessary to Maintain Credit and Efficient Service.

Excerpt from the Annual Report of the Hon. John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, to the Congress:

National and State Banks, and many thousands of small and large investors have suffered seriously from the decline of the earning capacity of public utility corporations and the consequent shrinkage in the value of their securities, representing investments of many hundred millions of dollars. These losses naturally diminish the power and disposition of the public to respond to the call of the Government for money for war. This danger should arouse, I venture to suggest, the anxiety and stimulate the efforts of the Congress and of every patriotic citizen. A more urgent and pressing peril is forced upon our attention by the obvious fact that we are dependent so largely on the efficiency and strength of these corporations and on our railroads for speed and success in preparing for and prosecuting the war.

The corporations referred to supply light, heat, power, and electric railway transportation for passengers and freight. They touch intimately the daily life of the people. In normal times they have been favorite targets for sneers and savage criticisms from large parts of the public and the press. In some instances, doubtless, they have deserved and invited hostility. In others, the attacks upon them probably have been unjust and unreasonable. Frequently they have been the victims or beneficiaries of local politics, suffering injury in the end in either case. Yet generally, they were able to serve the needs of their communities with reasonable efficiency and to earn fair returns on the money invested in them. Now they are threatened with ruin. If they are allowed to sink into inefficiency much of the most important war work of the Government will be crippled or paralyzed.

The work of war has thrown upon many of these corporations strains which they are unable to endure without prompt help. The costs of their labor and of all material for operation, betterment and upkeep have increased heavily and suddenly. They are required to increase radically and quickly their service and facilities. Industries manufacturing war munitions and materials demand of the public utilities corporations constantly greater supplies of power and light. At the industrial centers, car lines are being rushed and overburdened by new armies of workers. The gas companies are called upon for gas for cooking and heating in quantities beyond all normal calculations and far beyond their present capacities. They are urged continually to furnish more coke and coal by-products, toluol, and other elements absolutely essential in modern warfare. Where cantonments have been established, the demands on the resources of water, lighting, and transportation companies are especially severe; ability to comply with such demands is necessary for the safety and comfort of the fighting men in training.

A committee representing the four leading associations which include all the principal electric light and power companies, street railway companies, and the most important gas companies of the country, recently submitted to this office a report in which attention was asked to the increase within the last two years in the cost of materials they must use for the maintenance of their properties. They gave a list of percentages of additional cost showing among others the following items:

Increase From 1915 to 1917.

Copper wire	180	Castings, malleable	198
Pipe, cast-iron	100	Copper, bar and sheet	147
Axles	272	Lead, pig and sheet	127
Acids	162	Nails	110
Brass	300	Steel, tool	400
Car forgings	216	Tie-plates	276

The continued and increasing efficiency of these corporations is important for the successful conduct of the war. This efficiency is not possible with the present conditions. Corporations proved by their own figures to be approaching bankruptcy, cannot obtain money for improvements or maintenance. On the other hand, banks and citizens suffering severe losses from investments in the securities of these entirely legitimate and once promising enterprises will be discouraged from lending money to the Government or deprived of the means to lend.

The first and most direct relief to the public utilities corporations can be given by the State public utilities commissions and municipal and local authorities, with the broad-minded co-operation of the people generally, understanding the necessities of war and realizing that the more promptly its burdens are accepted the sooner they will be lifted. It is essential that forbearance and consideration be exercised by the State Commissions and municipal authorities, and that the corporations also be permitted to make such additions to their charges for service as will keep in them the breath of solvency, protect their owners against unjust loss, and give them a basis of credit on which they may obtain the funds with which to meet the strain put on them by the Government's needs. The breaking down of these corporations would be a national calamity.

Because of the gravity of the situation in this regard, I am moved to ask for it the careful attention of the Congress and the public. I am impressed with the importance of early consideration by the Congress of some measure to provide directly or indirectly for advance of funds on some conservative basis to such of these corporations as need help most urgently, so that they can give adequate service to the Government. The remedy would be unusual; but the times are unusual.

The amount of railroad and other public service bonds owned by the national banks June 30, 1917, was reported at \$763,000,000. This is equal to approximately 70 per cent of the capital stock of the banks.

With appropriate aid from the Government through the Congress; with liberal recognition by local authorities of the present acute conditions; and with some practical provision to enable the corporations to meet their own needs and those of the country, the danger now pressing and becoming more serious with each day will be removed, the general business interests of the country will be fostered, the ability and readiness of the public to respond to calls for money will be maintained, and urgent requirements for the defense of the country's life and assurance of our freedom and peace will be met.

Tide Water Power Company