

STATE WAREHOUSE BOARD A. C. A. PLAN

WILLIAMSON BILL TO ENCOURAGE CONSTRUCTION CALLS FOR OVER-LAPPING TERMS.

GOVERNOR TO BE MEMBER

Terms of Appointed Members To Be Overlapping, Two For Two Years, Two For Four Years and One For Six Years.

Baton Rouge. — The American Cotton Association bill creating a state warehouse commission to encourage the construction of warehouses for cotton and other agricultural products was introduced in the Senate by Senator N. C. Williamson, chairman of the cotton association's legislative committee.

The bill is the second of the association's legislative measures to make its appearance in the General Assembly. The first, an act appropriating \$250,000 a year for relief of farmers and planters in parishes which have been declared non-cotton zones on account of the presence of the pink boll worm, was introduced in the House Friday.

The warehouse bill was submitted to Governor Parker before its introduction and is understood to carry his approval. It would create a Louisiana warehouse commission composed of the commissioner of agriculture of the state, the state director of farm extension work, and five other citizens to be appointed by the governor.

Of the five appointed members three would be named by the governor himself and two upon recommendation of the American Cotton Association.

The terms of the five appointed members would be overlapping, two serving for two years, two for four years, and one for six years.

The duties of the warehouse commission would be:

To encourage the building of warehouses for cotton and other agricultural products.

To advise and assist communities in planning such warehouses.

To devise regulation governing the operation of such warehouses.

To devise a system of bonding them, and to issue licenses for their operation.

To encourage the establishment of warehouse units in every parish with the idea of developing a statewide system.

To examine and issue licenses to classifiers, graders, staplers, and weighers.

To develop a system of marketing cotton and other agricultural products to the best advantage of the producer and to best meet the demand of the trade.

To examine and license marketing agents.

FOR HURRIED READERS.

Jeanerette. — The Knights of Columbus initiated a class of sixty-five at Jeanerette. The candidates were from Lafayette, Abbeville, New Iberia, Jeanerette and near by towns. After forming on the high school campus, the Knights paraded through town to St. John's Catholic Church, where mass was said.

Jeanerette. — May 17 to 22 was American Legion Week in Jeanerette. The members of Leo Gautreaux Post are making a membership campaign for their local post. The nation's holiday, Fourth of July, will be celebrated with numerous attractions for entertainment.

Elton. — The Elton High School closed its 1919-20 session recently, adding five graduates, as follows: Messrs Irma and Arlo Anderson and Messrs. Fauntleroy De La Rue, Peter Simon and Norman Hollier.

Elton. — The census of our village taken a few weeks ago shows 1035, a growth of over one hundred per cent in ten years. The mayor is taking steps to have the community incorporated.

Elton. — The rains of the past few days have been very beneficial to this section of the rice belt. Some were belated with their irrigation, others with their planting on account of the dry weather.

Oberlin. — Mrs. Edward Rider, wife of a local farmer, was seriously injured by being run over by a frightened team drawing a heavy farm wagon.

Elton. — Mr. Dan S. Williams has completed a \$15,000 bungalow on his model rice farm, three miles south of Elton.

Bunkie. — The large steel bridges for the Evangeline highway crossing Bayou Bouet for Eola, Viloy Redney, and the Prescott and Lee crossings have arrived. The grading on this route has been completed to the St. Landry line and graveling has begun.

Bunkie. — The Cumberland Telephone Company has moved into its new quarters in the Bailey building, which has been admirably equipped with reading and recreation rooms for the employes.

Elton. — Mrs. H. V. Kennedy, cashier of the First National Bank of Elton, La., is having an eight-inch deep well drilled in the corporate limits for irrigating his adjoining farm, and possibly furnishing water works to the town.

Natchitoches. — A roll of attendance for the regular Normal department for the new term at the State Normal School beginning June 2 showed on the second day 408 students against 252 at the same time last summer.

De Ridder.—Dr. John D. Frasier qualified as sheriff of Beauregard parish recently. He has appointed former deputy clerk of court, M. E. Crawford, as his chief office deputy, and M. M. Wood, his chief outside deputy. Other deputies will be appointed later for the various wards. The outgoing sheriff, W. A. Martin, who has been sheriff for the past seven years since Beauregard was created out of the old Calcasieu, will devote his attention to his farm and his logging interests.

Franklin.—The millinery establishment of Miss Carma J. Lancies on Main street was destroyed by fire and the building next to it, which was occupied by W. T. Peterman and Chas. McCarthy, was badly damaged by fire and water. Mr. McCarthy occupied the upstairs portion of this building as a sleeping apartment and only had time to escape from the burning building in his night clothes. The lower floor was occupied by Peterman & Louslatol, general contractors.

Plaquemine.—Closing exercises of the Plaquemine High School took place at the auditorium. One of the largest classes in the history of the school was graduated as follows: Margaret Wilber, Bessie Long, Bessie Saurez, Helen Holloway Irene Schuler, Hilda Gabb, May Kornegay, Doris Marionneaux, Louise DuBois, Maud Boutet, Gertrude Schexnaydre, Janice Deblieux, Nora Caffarel, Muriel Dupont, Henrietta Brishm, Thelma Kleinpetter and Ben Deblieux.

Donaldsonville.—The brick work on the new theater building of the Community Company, Inc., in course of construction in Mississippi street, will be completed soon and the building of the roof, paving of the floor and cementing the walls will then begin and be pushed forward as expeditiously as possible. It is expected the theater will be completed and ready to begin operations by August 10.

Kentwood.—Mrs. J. C. Roberts, living four miles west of Kentwood, brought to town recently two branches cut from plum trees in an orchard on her place, one containing fifty-six plums and the other forty-seven, growing in clusters like grapes. Mrs. Roberts says the plums are of the overbearing variety, and ripen during the entire summer months, from June to October.

Kentwood.—C. E. B. Davis, for a number of years an employe of the R. L. Taylor Company here, has resigned his position with that firm and entered business for himself as a contractor and builder. Mr. Davis will begin the construction of five school buildings in St. Helena parish at the instance of the board of education of that parish.

Kentwood.—Mrs. L. E. Simmons of Kentwood has received an official communication from the grand chief of the Pythian Sisters, informing her that she has been made a past chief and appointed as deputy grand chief of Pythian Sisters. This appointment places upon her the work of organizing and instituting lodges throughout the state.

Franklin.—J. V. Rabb, parish demonstration agent, will have with him for several days E. C. Davis, bee specialist of the State Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of giving demonstrations in driving bees from the old style hives to patent hives. Mr. Davis was in the parish about three weeks ago and assisted in the organization of a Bee Keepers' Association.

Ruston.—George L. Nickerson of Shreveport with Guy Empey and his staff of movie photographers were in town recently in the interest of the \$500,000 campaign for the orphanage located here. Pictures were taken of the orphanage, and the business parts of town, to be presented throughout the state.

Alexandria.—The following committees to conduct the membership campaign for the local post of the American Legion have been appointed: Dr. P. K. Rand, Clyde Pearce, W. E. Holloman, Dr. R. P. Evans, Sam Bogan, Ben Neal, A. M. Fyburn, Pierson Kilpatrick, Dr. M. Cappel, Cleveland Dear, Sol Pressburg, C. C. Clark, R. F. White, George J. Ginsburg.

Clinton, La.—The old board of police jurors met, G. L. Gazden from the Third Ward, absent. They approved all bills due for the month of May, amounting to \$2510.73, and all other routine business and then adjourned.

Natchitoches.—Enrollment at state normal school exceeds all expectations as 54 students have been enrolled. This is 200 students more than the dormitories can accommodate and another hundred students are expected.

Madisonville.—Fire destroyed the building occupied by Joseph LeBlanc as a grocery store. The entire stock was burned. No insurance was carried.

Bunkie.—The automobile of J. C. Causey, with five occupants, became unmanageable and turned over resulting in Mrs. Causey suffering both arms broken and an eye severely injured. The other occupants, Mrs. Causey's daughters, were slightly, but not seriously injured.

De Ridder.—City Judge R. J. Dickson elected some months ago has not yet qualified for that office, his commission not having arrived. Mayor N. A. Jones is having to preside over the City Court.

Iota.—A fair was held at St. Joseph's Catholic Church in this place which attracted a large crowd. A dinner was served and a variety of refreshments were sold. About \$400 was taken in for the benefit of the church.

Monroe.—Monroe's first annual automobile show, which opened recently was brought to an end. Rain kept many people from attending, but the promoters were pleased with the patronage given by the public and will stage a greater exhibition next year.

HARDING CHOSEN BY REPUBLICANS

Ohio Senator Breaks Nine-Ballot Deadlock and Wins Nomination.

COOLIDGE NOMINATED FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Collapse of Lowden Forces and Transfer of Delegates Puts Ohio Senator Over.

Chicago, Ill.—Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, was nominated for the presidency Saturday by the republican national convention after a deadlock which lasted for nine ballots and which finally forced out of the running all the original favorites.

WARREN G. HARDING



As his running mate the convention named Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, upsetting a plan of a combination of the Harding backers to nominate for the place Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin.

The collapse of the forces of Governor Frank O. Lowden and their transfer in large part to Senator Harding put the Ohio candidate over.

CALVIN COOLIDGE



General Wood lost heavily, however, when the Harding drift began, and Senator Johnson, the third of the trio of leaders on the early balloting Friday, also went steadily downhill.

Entering the convention four days ago as a candidate distinctly of the "dark horse" class, Senator Harding got only 64 votes on the first ballot Friday and on the second he dropped to 56. When the convention adjourned Friday at the end of the fourth ballot he had 61.

In all-night conferences among the party chiefs, however, he was mentioned many times as the most likely to break the nomination deadlock should neither Wood, Lowden nor Johnson take a commanding lead. They all failed to do so. Wood and Lowden running a neck-and-neck race for leadership on four more ballots, while the strength of the California delegate dwindled steadily.

Meantime Harding pushed his total to 133, individual delegates from many states swinging to him from the columns of the leaders and of various favorite sons. The Johnson managers, fearing a landslide was impending, then made a last play to save the fortunes of their candidate. They moved to recess for a couple of hours in order to take an inventory and seek a new combination.

The Wood and Lowden forces, both virtually at the peak of their strength, but disheartened at the long string of ballots without material gains, fell in with the recess plan and the convention adopted it.

In the dramatic succession of conferences that followed the fate of the candidates virtually was sealed. Some of the Wood and Lowden managers tried ineffectually for an agreement.

Wood Makes Statement. Chicago, Ill.—General Wood issued the following statement before the official vote was announced: "I congratulate Senator Harding on his nomination. LEONARD WOOD."

Hoover Sends Congratulations. New York.—Herbert Hoover sent the following telegram to Senator Harding: "I hasten to tender you my most cordial personal congratulations on your nomination and on the great opportunity which it affords you to interpret the desires of the American people."

Johnson Makes Statement. Chicago, Ill.—Senator Hiram Johnson of California made a number of statements about the republican convention and its conduct before a meeting of delegates and others from his state Saturday.

"I knew from the start that I would never have a chance for the nomination if I had gone into the convention with only a bare majority," he said, "but California went straight down the line."

which would hold their delegates in line and kill off the Harding boom. Some tried to force a Wood-Lowden Johnson agreement to adjourn till Monday without making a nomination. There also was a conference between Johnson and Harding supporters, in which the Ohioan's supporters tried without success to have the remaining Johnson strength swung to Harding.

It was the parleys between the Harding and Lowden men, however, which apparently bore the most fruit when the balloting began again, for Governor Lowden came to the convention during the ninth call and, reversing a previous plan to go before the convention itself, issued instructions from behind the scenes releasing his instructed delegates. Senator Harding also was in the rear of the Coliseum platform during the voting.

Almost at noon after the alphabetical call of states began after the recess the ground swell for Harding demonstrated that it could not be forestalled. Connecticut, when its name was called, took thirteen of her fourteen votes from Lowden and gave them to Harding. In Florida he got seven from Wood, and then Kentucky, almost the first a solid Lowden state, flopped completely into the Harding column.

Amid scenes of rising enthusiasm other blocks of Lowden delegates followed suit, while many of the routed Wood supporters also went into the Harding camp. By the end of the roll call Senator Harding had rolled up a total of 374, putting him far into the lead and several score of votes nearer the nomination than any candidate had been before.

Lowden, at the end of the ninth had only 121 votes left out of the 397 with which he ended the eighth and General Wood's strength had fallen from 295 on the eighth to 249 on the ninth. Johnson dropped from 87 to 82.

As the tenth roll call began delegates quit Lowden, Wood and Johnson right and left and state after state announced their accession to the Harding standard. It was reserved for Pennsylvania to add the crowning touch of enthusiasm. When the Keystone State was reached the Ohio senator needed 32 votes to nominate him and Pennsylvania gave him 60.

It was Governor Sproul himself, the candidate of his state on every preceding ballot and mentioned many times as a possible "dark horse" to break the deadlock, who announced the Pennsylvania vote for Harding. Leaving the Coliseum floor for the first time since the balloting began, he made his way to the Pennsylvania standard and, amid cheers, released the delegation from longer supporting him. Then he took a poll, got the floor and threw in the winning Harding votes.

When it was seen that a candidate had been nominated the customary closing of votes began with a hail of cheering who had voted for other candidates, switching over so as to appear in the winning column on the last ballot. Most of Illinois deserted its governor and many of the Wood men, too, asked to have their votes recorded for Harding.

The final check-up showed 692 for Harding, with only 12 left supporting Lowden, 157 for Wood and 80 for Johnson. At their best earlier in the day the Wood people had mustered 312 votes and the Lowden forces 311. Johnson's high point was 148, recorded on the third ballot Friday.

A motion picture of the nomination unanimous was passed in a great chorus of approval, but when opportunity was given for negative votes there were some "noes" from Wisconsin, whose delegation throughout the day had voted almost solidly for Senator Robert M. La Follette.

The plan to nominate Senator Lenroot for the vice presidency had the backing of many of the men who had helped put Harding over. The name of Governor Coolidge stirred the delegates and galleries to repeated cheering and he was swept into the second place on the ticket before the first roll call had gone two-thirds of its length. Again it was Pennsylvania which furnished the winning votes.

Governor Coolidge got 674 votes to 146 for Senator Lenroot and 68 for Governor Allen of Kansas. Several others got scattering support without being formally in nomination. The result was greeted with another demonstration and there was renewed cheering a few minutes later when the tired delegates were told that their work was done. It was early evening by the time adjournment was reached, but before midnight hundreds had checked out and were on their way.

There was no official total of the final ballot. Near the close of the ballot there was a wholesale switching of votes to the Harding camp and then a motion to make it unanimous. This motion failed because of the opposition of the Wisconsin delegation.

Summary of Platform. Complete avoidance of any pledge to ratify the treaty of peace and the league of nations with or without reservations.

Hearty indorsement of the action of the republican senators in regard to the treaty, and a ringing reaffirmation of the foreign policies of Washington, Jefferson and Monroe.

Promise to work for the establishment of some kind of international arrangement for the peaceful adjustment of disputes between nations without the sacrifice of American sovereignty.

Vigorous condemnation of President Wilson for proposing the Armenian mandate and commendation for the senators who turned it down.

Sweeping denunciation of President Wilson's watchful waiting policy in Mexico and a pledge to adopt a firm and consistent policy for the protection of American lives and property everywhere.

A declaration in favor of the principle of arbitration laid down in the Cummins-Esch railroad bill for the settlement of strikes in public utilities.

Indorsement of the principle of collective bargaining as the best method of maintaining industrial peace.

A pledge to enforce all laws, without specifically mentioning the prohibition amendment.

Condemnation of the democratic administration for failure to enforce the laws against profiteering and refusal to suggest a "quack remedy" for the high cost of living.

Approval of the act of congress aiding soldiers and sailors but careful avoidance of the soldiers' bonus issue.

It Works Both Ways. Be happy and you will be good.—Albany Journal.

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

RUSSIA'S GRAVE MORAL ERROR

Forcible Seizure of Land Understandable, but to Be Regretted as Making a Precedent to Justify Dishonesty.

Article XIX.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

An examination of Russia, the patient, just before the treatment was started, reveals several findings which are necessary to complete the history and physical examination.

Russia was 78 per cent illiterate. This means that nearly four-fifths of the people in Russia could not read or write. It does not mean that they could not think. There is as great a difference between illiteracy and intelligence as there is between illiteracy and ignorance. I have met many Russian peasants who could not read or write, who had good native minds, genuine power of reasoning—homespun thinkers. The head of Russia had not been trained, but it was not empty.

There are many reasons for the illiteracy of the great majority of Russian people. The autocratic state was the principal conspirator against the Russian people getting an education. The autocrats knew that ignorance is the greatest insurance against uprisings, the greatest sedative to keep the slave from complaining. The Church in Russia, the Orthodox Church, was used to keep the light from the people. The czar was the "Little Father," the divine agent of God on earth, and the "Unholy Synod" of the Russian Church bowed, not before the Christ, but bent low before the czar. They betrayed Christ, even as they betrayed the sons and daughters of men, their own blood, the Russian peasants and toilers.

Religion Their Only Solace. The people of Russia held firmly to their faith in God. The rest and ease their faith gave them was the only comfort they had. In moments of intense religious communion they were lifted out of themselves and for seconds forgot their burdens. These seconds were long spaces of relief, green spots in the endless desert waste of life.

How Christ must have wept when he witnessed the "Holy Synod," the monkish rascals, with their sacrilegious icons, silencing the protests of souls, throttling the cry for freedom, by quoting in his name that those who suffered most here would be highest in heaven. A blasphemy, a corruption of the Lowly One, who used the word brotherhood to define equality, and the fatherhood of God to express the justice that man owed to man.

It was agreed by and between the Holy Synod and the czars that the Russian worshippers of God must not know how to read or write his name. So it was that the orthodox church of Russia used religion to insult God and hold his creatures in bondage. It was the only great church in the world that did not provide prayer books for its members. It was argued that if the people had prayer books they would learn to read, and if they read the Christ message on the Sabbath they might read other strange and dangerous books on Monday and Tuesday and the other days of the week. They might misuse their ability to read, and read things like the American Declaration of Independence. The churches of the Byzantine painted the story of religion on the side of its walls. They gave the people an education by the picture book method we use for children before they have reached the kindergarten age.

Bolshevism Officially Launched. The birth certificate of bolshevism was issued on November 10, 1917.

"The All-Russian Congress of the Councils of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies decrees the form of the administration of the country, PENDING THE MEETING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. The provisional workers' and peasants' government is to be called the Council of People's Commissioners. The administration of the individual branches of state life is to be entrusted to boards, the composition of which is to secure the carrying out of the program proclaimed by the congress in close contact with the organizations of workers, sailors, soldiers, peasants and employes. The government authority belongs to the board and chairmen of these commissioners, that is, to the people's commissioners, and the right of systematizing them belongs to the All-Russian Congress of the Councils of Workmen's and Peasants' and Soldiers' Delegates and its Central Executive Committee."

The government of the czar was autocratic, not because it was a bad government and misgoverned the people. It was autocratic because the people did not have a voice in it. A good government that denied the people a voice would be equally as autocratic. With the fall of the Kerensky regime Lenin and Trotsky, and their bolshevik followers, did not have time and it was not expedient or possible to

canvass the wish and will of the people at once, so they issued the promise I have quoted above. The words of promise are printed in capital letters.

It was their moral obligation to keep this promise made to the people. It was necessary to keep it, if there was to be a genuinely free Russia. Who could anticipate and who would dare write out and put into operation the plan of government without giving all of the people of Russia a chance to pass upon the plan and help formulate it through their own chosen representatives?

This was the first promise the bolshevik leaders made to the Russians. They broke it. It has never been fulfilled. In the constitution and decrees of the soviet government they have tried to explain, excuse and condone this breach of promise. Fairly interpreted, all they have said in defense of this abuse of power, this violation of trust, is in substance: "It was necessary to dissolve the Constituent Assembly; it might have interfered with our plans; it might have legalized soviet government." What right did they have to think, act, and decide for the people any more than the czar had?

In speeches and writings Lenin and Trotsky have since in a veiled way suggested that the peasants elected members of the middle class to represent them instead of peasants. What of it? If the peasants make mistakes they will learn and profit by their mistakes. They cannot become independent until they get a chance to exercise independence. No man can get muscle by letting another fellow use the dumbbells. The Russian peasants, workers and bourgeoisie—are all human beings, and a government, to be democratic, must be, as Lincoln put it, "of the people, for the people and by the people." A government that is afraid of the influence and power of three or four per cent of the people isn't able to live, and it doesn't deserve to.

Glady Obeyed Lenin. Lenin issued his famous order, "Peasants, seize the land." This command was obeyed with great enthusiasm. They forgot all about freedom and the constitutional convention. They understood what land meant, they had been taught that by being denied it. They knew little about political phrases and framework. The order to seize the land tore from the serfs their heaviest chains. Lenin became their liberator—his was the voice that said "seize the land." Probably the peasants would have done it in any way. Disorder and unrest had destroyed all respect for property rights. Property rights had a different meaning in Russia than elsewhere; property rights meant the right to beat human beings, to buy and sell serfs. Yet the fact that Lenin had uttered the words made them reverence and respect him, even as a man will be thankful to one who has told him to be careful of a hole in the sidewalk, notwithstanding the fact he has already seen it. Bolshevism started with great popularity. This was the secret of it.

Of course the order to seize the land, all land, was based on the idea that the owners of land held title by and through their own wrongful conduct. God had made the ground and sunshine, and those who had taken title to it had only moved on and forced others off. This is the way the bolsheviks reasoned, and from this point of view they were consistent. From the world's point of view it was confiscation. It was dishonest. Many people believe that acquiring property is frequently the result of industry and thrift; in some cases the title to property is based upon cunning, scheming and force. All of us know that there are some who are without any private property because they prefer to squander their time, dissipate their energy and live shiftless lives. After all, it is a matter of opinion, and from the point of view of the bolsheviks the order "Peasants, seize the land" may have been justified.

But when the order was given, the peasants seized it not for the community but to own it privately. On this point there can be no difference of opinion among honest, impartial, fair-minded men, and when the peasants seized the land to hold, use and own it as their private property they were guilty of taking title by the very means others had taken the land, and against whom they had complained and cried "Theft!"

The Russian people have the power to think. They realize that they have acquired property by the very methods they have always condemned in others. Their natural selfishness may constrain them to keep this property. The sufferings they have gone through may mitigate the offense, but one effect was inevitable, and that effect the most serious that could happen to a people on the threshold of a free future. I refer to the weakening of their moral nature, the making of a precedent justifying dishonesty. I have found the ill effects of this act on the patient, Russia, in every subsequent symptom.

To Do Away With "Slackers." Eliminating the "work slacker" is the new job which the American legion has taken upon itself, acting in conjunction with the war department's chain of employment bureaus throughout the country. This type of ex-service man, while not numerous, is occasionally a serious detriment to the work of placing ex-soldiers and sailors in satisfactory jobs. Their attitude of shiftlessness after getting the place causes dissatisfaction among employers who are really trying to help and gives a black eye to other service men who still need work.

Birds and Shellfish

The English thrush brings its snails to a certain convenient stone, on which it will crack their shells by beating them upon it. Some sea birds carry shellfish to a height and drop them on the rock to break their shells, but this brings only the anvil into use, not the hammer. The case of the wasp is the only one which records the seemingly intelligent use of a tool to accomplish a given purpose.

Egg Laying Mammals

In Tasmania there is a species of mammals, the females of which lay eggs, from which the young are hatched like the young of birds. This is perhaps the lowest order of mammals. They are about the size of a baby porcupine, are covered with strong spines set thickly all over their skins, and by way of a nose they have a slender and narrow beak of white horn.

Sure Relief



WATCH THE BIG 4

Stomach-Kidneys-Heart-Liver. Keep the vital organs healthy by regularly taking the world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—

GOLD MEDAL HARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The National Remedy of Holland for centuries and endorsed by Queen Wilhelmina. At all drug stores, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

For Grip, Colds and MALARIA

7-11 CHILLIFUGE

Kills the Malaria germ and regulates the liver. 25 CENTS

NEURALGIA



Cuticura Soap Complexions Are Healthy

Seep 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c. He that endureth is not overcome.

THOUSANDS AGREE AS TO THIS

That Black-Draught is Excellent for Stomach and Liver Disorders, Hence its Great Popularity.—Mississippi Planter's Indorsement.

Houston, Miss.—Mr. J. A. Trenor, a well-known planter of this place, recently related his experience in using Theford's Black-Draught. I don't believe there is a better liver medicine made," said Mr. Trenor. "I use it for headache, stomach disorders and torpid liver."

"It is not bad to take, does not leave a constipated condition, as so many of the liver pills and medicines do. It does its work and leaves you feeling like a new person."

Thousands of others have found Black-Draught as helpful as Mr. Trenor describes, and a valuable remedy for derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. It is purely vegetable, having an active effect upon the bowels, gently stimulating the liver, and helping to increase the flow of bile.

Black-Draught has been found to assist in the digestion of food, and relieves constipation in a prompt and normal way.

On account of Black-Draught's long-proved merit and immense popularity, many imitations are being offered for sale. For your own satisfaction it will pay you to insist upon the genuine, and be sure the package bears the name "Theford's Black-Draught."

At your drugstore—ready for instant use—full directions in package.—Adv.

It is easier to dodge responsibility than it is to dodge the result.

GIRLS! LEMONS BLEACH SKIN WHITE

Make Lemon Lotion to Double Beauty of Your Skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White which can be had at any drug store, shake well and you have a quarter pint of harmless and delightful lemon bleach for few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day, then shortly note the beauty of your skin.

Famous stage beauties use lemon juice to bleach and bring that soft, clear, rosy-white complexion. Lemons have always been used as a freckle, sunburn and tan remover. Make this up and try it.—Adv.

Too many advanced ideas are advanced in the wrong direction.

A torpid liver prevents proper food assimilation. Tone up your liver with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. They act gently.—Adv.

Lots of men are suspicious because they know themselves.



MURINE Night and Morning. Have Strong, Healthy Eyes. If they Titch, Itch, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Swollen, use Murine. Your Eyes. Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At All Drug Stores. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago. W. N. U., HOUSTON, NO. 25-1920.