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A NEW ENGLAND CONFLICT.

Sea and Sun Gain Victory Over Ice Masses.

Agas before the bitter struggle of the whites and Indians for the possession of New England, a fiercer struggle for dominion was waged there between the ice and the sea. Huge glaciers, thousands of feet deep and hundreds of miles wide, came down to New England from distant Labrador. For thousands of years a struggle raged between the sea and the ice. First the ice was victor; it pushed back the sea for scores of miles. Then the sun joined issue and the ice retreated before its power, not steadily but with halts and with spurts of new vigor and stronger advance. One of these halts, before the final wane of the power of the ice, is recorded in a peculiar ridge known as the Newington moraine, which runs through southern Maine and New Hampshire into Massachusetts.

This moraine is composed of gravel, sand and stones scoured by the ice from lands far and near and borne within it to its edges, where these fragments of rock were melted from its grasp and fell into the sea, to be pounded and shifted by waves and currents and strewn over the shores and the shallows.

Then the ice melted and withdrew, other great forces of nature entered the scene and the crust of the earth rose 100 feet or more. So the fragments of rocks that had been piled in front of the ice were lifted from the sea and now appear as a long ridge, the sand and gravel of the sea floor becoming sandy uplands. On the dry, smooth tops of these uplands farms were cleared and villages were built, the early settlers choosing to cultivate their sandy soil rather than to labor at clearing countless boulders from the rich hills on the west or at painfully tilling the ledgy ground on the east.

Health came to the dwellers on this dry and well-drained ridge, and now visitors by thousands go there in summer to gain fresh vigor. The most modern need of all, the need of fine material for making highways, is met by the gravels of these ancient deposits of the ice and the sea.

The Newington moraine is described in professional paper 108-B of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, a paper by F. J. Katz and Arthur Keith. This paper is of interest to the layman, whether resident or visiting in the region, because it explains the origin of a prominent geographic feature. It is of value to the highway engineer, because it outlines the distribution of valuable road materials. The student of geology may find this paper an interesting addition to his knowledge of Pleistocene deposits, as it describes a recessional moraine that was formed when the ice front stood in the sea and that consists of several segments stretching along a sinuous 60-mile course near the Atlantic coast between Saco, Me., and Newbury, Mass. The paper brings out an interesting relation between the glacial deposits and certain marine formations whose age has been somewhat in doubt but which have now been assigned to a late Wisconsin substage.

BRITISH SHIPPING FEELING NERVOUS

Report of Association Declares All Measures Taken by Government Against Submarines Are Inefficient.

Liverpool, March 12.—The annual report of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' association, which includes practically all the important shipowners in England, emphasizes the seriousness of the shipping situation, and declares squarely that all the measures thus far taken by the government are insufficient. The report insists that state management of shipping has failed and must fail, and expresses the opinion that only the most radical curtailment of imports and a similar radical limitation of the amount of tonnage used for military purposes can save the nation from the most serious shortages of food and vital raw materials.

Commenting on the appointment of a shipping minister as a member of the Lloyd-George cabinet, the report says: "The association welcomes the appointment of a minister charged with the duty of seeing that the mercantile marine is used to the best advantage of the nation, and it will render every assistance in its power to that minister. But the problem of providing the nation with its essential supplies of food and raw material is only a part of the shipping problem. The essential factors, the limitation of imports, the amount of tonnage to be devoted to purely military purposes, and the labor shortage, can be dealt with by no one department. They must be faced and dealt with by the whole war cabinet."

Direct state management of shipping is impossible, says the report. The state is so big a manager that state control of the nation's tonnage would mean quick extinction. The association views with grave concern the growing number of British ships placed under state management. The experience of two and a half years of war has shown that under state management there is constant and serious wastage. The conditions under which our overseas supplies are obtained, the voyages made, and cargoes loaded and discharged, are so varying that waste in carrying power can only be checked through the compelling power of commercial pressure—individual profit and loss acting directly on all those concerned, whether as traders, shipowners or transport workers.

"The inevitable results of state management have been waste of time, loss of ocean carrying power, and therefore the imports. If these be reduced under state management by only 10 per cent.—and judging by all past experience it might well be reduced by 25 per cent.—and upwards, the nation would be faced with immediate shortage of essential supplies, privation and panic prices. Weighed against such perils, the saving of freights, even if cargoes were carried for nothing, is a negligible factor.

"To satisfy military demands since the outbreak of the war, about one-third of the British mercantile marine has been devoted to purely war purposes. One-third of the British mercantile marine has a carrying capacity in ocean trade, in the course of a year, of upwards of 55 million tons weight of imports and exports. It is manifest that if the remaining two-thirds had been utilized only in proportion to the one-third under military control, the nation must have long ago starved.

"It is no reflection on the officials of the state that they have been unable to build up an effective organization. Their task has been an impossible one. They have obtained and welcomed the advice and assistance of business men, but it is idle to imagine that departmental management, either with or without such help, can ever exercise over hundreds of ships the kind of control which the shipping companies, with their highly trained and specialized staffs, must exercise over tens of ships if the maximum of carrying power is to be obtained.

"Under average conditions, a ship spends half her time in port loading and discharging, and thus there is on every voyage the risk of heavy delay. The avoidance of undue waste in these operations is at the root of the effective use of all ship-carrying power. To secure this the energy and enterprise of the shipowners and their staffs at home and

abroad are taxed to the utmost. There is only one British steamship company that has under its control more than 100 vessels, and among the big British lines the average number of vessels under a single management is about 20. Among the 'tramps' there are few companies or firms having more than 12 vessels. With this form of management, the shipowner is kept in the closest possible touch with each vessel on every voyage, and also with the requirements of the shippers and receivers of the cargo.

"Touching on the subject of shipping under neutral flags, the report says: "The cardinal fact of the situation is that after satisfying war demands, the total shipping available in the world is not sufficient to carry the cargoes demanding to be transported. It must be realized that we are in great measure dependent on the carrying power of vessels under foreign flags. Under peace conditions, the employment of foreign vessels was a business convenience, but with the war demands, it is now an absolute necessity. The following table shows the extent to which our imports of food and raw materials have been, and are now being carried in vessels under our own and other flags:

Table with 3 columns: British Foreign Ships, Ships, Tot. Rows: First 6 mos. of war, Second 6 mos. of war, Third 6 mos. of war, Fourth 6 mos. of war, Fifth 6 mos. of war.

"The carrying power employed under peace conditions is taken as 100. "As the total shipping tonnage now available is insufficient to carry all that we are accustomed to import, the management we must have is that which will bring in the greatest volume of the supplies of which we are most in need. Under normal conditions, the overseas food supplies of the nation amounted to more than 16,000,000 tons a year, while overseas supplies of raw material amounted to about 25,000,000 tons. To bring in these supplies, British and foreign vessels made upwards of 40,000 voyages in the year. Notwithstanding the disorganization due to the war, the extent of which is almost impossible to exaggerate, our supplies of all essentials and of many conveniences and even luxuries have been maintained. The whole reduction in our foreign trade as regards imports may be shown by the following tonnage figures for six months prior to the war, as compared with the six current months: Total earnings, six months, 1914, 25,800,000; total tonnage, six months ending Jan. 31, 1917, 21,100,000.

"Discussing the state's efforts to exercise some control over neutral shipping, the report says: "The association views with grave concern the action of the state in regard to foreign shipping. Under normal conditions such shipping would be regarded as our competitor, but now it is essential to our existence as a nation that we should obtain the maximum of ocean-carrying power under both the British and foreign flags. It must be recognized that while on the one hand the enemy by his submarine campaign is doing his utmost to stop foreign ships carrying for the United Kingdom, on the other hand, neutrals all over the world are in most urgent need of foreign tonnage, as they have been deprived in very great measure of the carrying power of the British ships upon which they relied in time of peace.

"It is inevitable that foreign tonnage will accept the most advantageous employment offered; therefore, to meet the additional war risks, the United Kingdom must be prepared to pay for their services above, and not below, the rates offered by neutrals. Any attempts to keep the freights that can be earned by foreign tonnage in the United Kingdom trade below the rates that are being offered in the international freight market plays directly into our enemy's hands by lessening our essential overseas supplies."

PROTEST ALLIED BLOCKADE. Greek Labor Unions Ask Relief from United States.

Piraeus, March 12.—The presidents of the 300 labor unions of the Piraeus and Athens have presented American Minister Droppers a protest for transmission to the president of the United States against the allied blockade of Greek ports.

"What is most painful," says the protest, "is that the blockade is being continued even after the government has accepted and executed the onerous conditions of the last ultimatum of the powers, who have formulated no new demands whose acceptance could bring about the lifting of the blockade.

"This last measure touches the harmless population of men, old folks and children whose lives are respected even in time of war. "Under the protection of the blockade a revolutionary movement conducted by a small number of traitors is spread in the Aegean islands by brandishing the spectre of hunger. The foodstuffs consigned to the commission charged with supplying food to the country are seized by the very powers maintaining the blockade and turned over in violation of all justice to those who have fomented and directed the Saloniki movement. This arrangement makes it evident that even when the blockade is raised, the country will be menaced by famine. This situation has greatly upset the commercial relations with all neutral countries and especially with the United States.

"All the unions and syndicates of working men, through the signatories of those present address the liveliest protest to all the neutral lands against this violation of every human and divine right, and particularly approach the government of the United States in the hope that it will be willing to use its voice to bring about a cessation of these unheard of measures against a neutral state."

Most Mysterious. "Oh, dear!" sighed the wife as she was dressing for a dinner party, "I can't find a pin anywhere. I wonder where all the pins go to, anyway?" "That's a difficult question to answer," replied her husband, "because they are always pointed in one direction and headed in another."—Ladies' Home Journal.

GERMANY FACES BANKRUPTCY

Finances Staggering, Which, With Shortage of Food, May End the War

SAY ADVICES TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Kiting Her Checks, It Is Reported—Short Ratios Rule Everywhere

Washington, March 12.—Germany's financial system is staggering to the breaking point. This, coupled with a growing shortage of food that pinches more and more, is gradually squeezing out the endurance of the German nation and bringing the end of the war nearer. These facts are revealed by information in possession of this government to-day.

This information tending to verify the meagre news of approaching starvation coming out of Germany stresses, however, refers to the financial side more than the food situation. As to the latter, there are conflicting evidences, though all show that starvation may come as only a matter of months, provided the war continues.

But on the financial side there is evidence that Germany is practically "kiting" her checks. She is draining the gold of the whole nation, and having no access to her ordinary outside credit agencies, she must virtually "rob Peter to pay Paul"—make one loan stand as payment for another.

Information to the United Press Saturday indicated that a state approaching national bankruptcy will result if the war goes on much longer. Hence, while the American armament of merchantmen presages war or a state of war, peace probably is really just beyond the horizon.

The food situation is pictured as extremely depressing. Short ratios are the portion everywhere. One of the striking evidences of how short of food Germany really is lies in the complaint of American Yarrowdale prisoners that their fare was scanty and poor. The real story is that they were put on rations that barely kept them alive.

Germany cannot adequately feed her own folk—much less give prisoners ample supplies.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS. France Will Save Her Weakened Soldiers After the War.

Paris, March 12.—France is already organizing to combat the spread of tuberculosis after the war among men who have been weakened by the hardships of campaigning. There are at present 100,000 men in the army attacked by this disease, of whom about 80,000 have been sent back to their homes. At least another 100,000 will come back from German prison camps with the same ill, and a great chain of national sanatoriums is proposed to deal with the plague. Two and a half million francs have already been subscribed, and a program of work has been drawn up which will involve the expenditure of many millions more.

In 1915 a yearly credit was opened by the government which assures tuberculosis soldiers a certain amount of assistance during the war, and at present the administration has in hand four million francs for this purpose. There is also an arrangement which allows a tuberculosis soldier to have three months' treatment in a civil sanatorium at the expense of the state before he is discharged from the army.

Before the war tuberculosis caused ten per cent of the deaths in France, and was the cause of half the deaths of persons who died between the ages of 20 and 40.

JOHNSON NOT TO RESIGN. California Governor Denies Report He Will Give Up Senatorship.

Sacramento, Cal., March 12.—Gov. Hiram W. Johnson will announce to-day how long he will continue in the governorship, in view of his position as United States senator-elect, it was said at the governor's office Saturday. Reports that he would resign the senatorship were pronounced untrue.

Gov. Johnson wired Saturday a statement that a report he would resign "is wholly and absolutely false."

BLOOD AS A NERVE TONIC

"If people would only attend to their blood, instead of worrying themselves ill," said an eminent nerve specialist, "we doctors should not see our consulting rooms crowded with nervous wrecks. More people suffer from worry than from anything else."

The sort of thing which the specialist spoke of is the nervous run-down condition caused by overwork and the many anxieties of today. Sufferers find themselves tired, morose, low-spirited, unable to keep their mind on anything. Any sudden noise hurts like a blow. They are full of groundless fears and cannot sleep at night.

"Doctors using the nerves with poisonous sedatives is a terrible mistake. The only real nerve tonic is a good supply of blood. Therefore the treatment for neurasthenia, nervousness, and run-down health is the new rich blood which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are able to make. The revived appetite, improved spirits and new strength which come after a few days' use of the pills will delight every sufferer.

ITALY WILL REDEEM ALL HER WAR BONDS

Country Is Far Richer Than Strangers Give Her Credit For, According to Minister of States Luzzatti.

Rome, March 12.—Italy will be able to redeem her war bonds to the last lire through the earnings of the new industrial enterprises developed by the war, according to Minister of State Luigi Luzzatti, Italy's best known financier. To a correspondent of the Associated Press he said:

"Italy is far richer than strangers give her credit for. It is a striking fact that we have surprised ourselves during the struggles of this war. In time of danger we have discovered capacities which have astonished us, particularly in our industries. We have now operating more than 2,000 factories for war materials, employing about a half million workers. Americans know how saving are the Italians who go to them. Therefore it may not astonish them to know that in war times our savings banks are actually increasing their deposits, despite the heavy popular subscriptions to our war loan.

"Among all the nations, this I wish to declare: Italy in the past has always been the best payer of her debts, punctually; no one more than we have a stricter idea of the day of payment, the keeping of which constitutes the financial honor of a people, an honor which should be as unshaken as that of its military or political honor.

All the foreign governments that expect us to pay our debts when we were United Italy, have been satisfied. We sold them our bonds far below par, thereby giving high rates of interest and other profits; afterwards, we were naively able to take up our loans at face value and when our bank bills were equal of gold money values in every country, even that of the American dollar. We had no difficulty in converting the national bonds to the value of \$1,000,000,000, or 8,000,000,000 lire.

"In July, 1914, Italian money was quoted at par in New York. The sorrows and hazards of the war came, and to-day our money has depreciated thereby more than thirty per cent.

"Already there are nations seeking to occupy the place in Italy held before the war by Germany. Among these are the United States. We wish to see some commercial relations with the United States. We are already a large buyer of her goods. But if the United States wishes to trade with us, would it not be better to show her interest substantially?"

"Undoubtedly we are suffering from the old time-worn system of international exchange which permits of fortunes being made through speculation. What we need and what the world needs is an international chamber of compensation which I have proposed many times. The latest time being Paris last year, the operation of which would be a great peaceful bond statement by honest, reciprocal interests.

"Europe just now has much paper money while the United States has too much gold. The United States not only should, but will have to restore the gold to the countries which suffer from the lack of it, and the sooner she restores it the sooner will she ameliorate the crisis which always comes to a country too rich in gold."

CLEANING FEATHER BOAS.

White feather boas may be cleaned either by the wet or dry process, according to the Boston Traveler: "If you wish to clean your feather boa by wet process, use a large basin of the suds of white soap; immerse the boa and after soaking for a few minutes work it gently with the fingers; rinse in several lukewarm waters and shake out; hang in the air to dry.

By dry process, heat equal quantities of flour and bran; rub the boa thoroughly in the mixture, or put all in a clean bag and rub the whole. Shake out and if necessary brush with a clean soft brush. You can curl your boa by steaming over quickly boiling water; then dry over a fire or dry heat.

ABOUT WOMEN.

Three women are now included among the members of the Pittsburg police force. Mrs. Russell Sage, the philanthropist, will enter upon her 90th year next September.

A bill fixing eight hours as the legal day's work for women is before the Illinois legislature. The 26th Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to be held in Washington in April.

Suffragists in Philadelphia are making a concerted effort to have municipal equal suffrage included in the new city charter now being framed.

The campfire girls, a national organization whose scope and activities correspond in many ways with those of the boy scouts, is fast approaching the 100,000 mark in its membership. Sixty thousand Missouri women have signed a petition to the legislature of that state protesting against a bill providing for the abolition of trading stamps and similar forms of trade inducements.

Jennie Lee, whose portrayal of motherly characters is familiar to thousands of patrons of moving pictures, is 67 years old and has been in the theatrical profession 60 years of that time. Dr. A. Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri, has found it necessary to take some of the young women students to task for spending the week end in the college hospital resting up when they were not sick.

There has just died in the English village of Tooting a Mrs. Owen, who was present at the funeral of Napoleon in the historic prison island of St. Helena in 1821. Later in 1840, when the body was exhumed and sent to Paris, she helped to work the embroidered silk flag that floated in the stern of the coffin boat.

BOTH MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

Relieved From Pain and Suffering by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—"For three or four years I suffered a great deal of pain periodically, so I would have to lie down. My back would ache and I would feel very weak and miserable. I remembered how my mother had found relief from pain by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I decided to try it, and thanks to the Compound it helped me just as it did my mother, and I am free from pain, headache and that general weakness that was so hard to bear. I am able to do my work during such times and am recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to my friends who suffer as I did."—Miss META TIEDEMANN, 1622 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



To know whether Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, just try it. For advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham, Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

TOPICS OF THE HOME AND HOUSEHOLD.

Miss Florence Shepherd of Marysville, Cal., announced her engagement to Harry Lewis by flashing it on a movie screen.

Nothing is better for purifying the air in a room than a few drops of oil of lavender in a cup of hot water. This will also keep away flies.

Dorothy Gray, a New York beauty sculptor, has her hands insured for \$50,000. Miss Gray by advice and treatment removes the wrinkles, double chins, etc., from New York's "400" and says any injury to her hands would take away the instruments by which she earns her livelihood.

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For more than half a century Miss Emma S. Brown has been in the continuous employment of the bureau of printing and engraving at Washington. She entered the service as a girl of 11 years (there were no child labor laws in those days) and rose to the position of superintendent of one of the departments of the bureau.

Mrs. Bessie Barth Richardson of Rock Island, Ill., is believed to be the only woman flagbearer of the Grand Army of the Republic. When her grandfather, for many years standard bearer of John Buford post, No. 23, died recently, Mrs. Richardson was unanimously elected "daughter of the post and flag bearer," and proudly accepted the honor.

A SOPRANO-TENOR

By NORMAN THORNDYKE

After a number of ventures in a musical-theatrical way I organized a couple opera company, which I took "on the road." My singers were not such as one expects to hear at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, but were good enough for the audiences they were intended for. When I was examining candidates for my first lady's part a young woman came to me who desired the position. I tried her voice, but could not quite place it. It was not exactly a soprano nor was it exactly an alto, being between the two. Sometimes it sounded a little like a man's tenor. I did not exactly fancy it, but no other woman presented herself for the position except one who wanted too large a salary, and I engaged the applicant. Miss Winifred Richie she gave as her real name and told me that I was at liberty to use it on the bills.

Miss Richie was a very good looking young woman. She was attractive in all respects excepting that in ordinary conversation her voice was pitched rather low for a woman and seemed a trifle harsh. But she did not prevent her turning the heads of several of the male singers. Marionelli, my tenor, whose real name was O'Grady, became desperately smitten with her, and his attentions being not to her liking I was in constant dread of losing one or both of them in the middle of the season and out on the road, where I could not repair the deficiency.

The trouble with O'Grady was that he was not a man of any refinement, and no rebuff could stand him off. One day my leading lady came to me and said that if I did not find a way to relieve her of his attentions she would take the matter into her own hands.

"What course will you take?" I asked. "No; I'll stick nothing into him, but he'll get an eye that will keep him off the boards for a week."

I smiled at the idea of a woman repelling a lover in such fashion. Then I asked her in what way O'Grady offended her. She replied that in love scenes on the stage which they were compelled to act together he was much more demonstrative than was necessary in a stage embrace.

I had a talk with O'Grady, in which I told him that Miss Richie would no longer accept his attentions, and unless he would let her alone I would send him off as soon as I could replace him. In the very next performance he offended again. Nothing occurred until the curtain was lowered at the end of the act, when Miss Richie landed a blow on O'Grady's eye that turned it a sickly green.

I was much put out with Miss Richie for incalculating my tenor and rated her soundly.

"Miss Turnlee, my understudy," she said, "is quite capable of taking my part, and I will take O'Grady's part."

"What!" "I'll take O'Grady's part. I can sing tenor."

After she had convinced me that she was serious I tried her voice and found that it was a far better tenor than soprano.

"What does this mean?" I asked her. "It means that I can sing in two different voices."

The next performance was given as she had suggested, Miss Richie being dressed as a man, and she produced a far better impression than O'Grady. Indeed, as a man singer she was of far more value to me than O'Grady or than she was in a soprano's part.

His love for Miss Richie had not been enhanced by the blow he had received from her, and now that he had been discharged on account of it he was in a fury with her. He rushed into the wings and began to abuse her. When she had given him the black eye she had taken him unawares. Now he confronted her as an enemy. But she had the advantage of being untrammelled by skirts and stepped toward him with clinched fists. Naturally averse to such an altercation with a woman he had so recently loved, he retreated. But she followed him up and by a quick stroke landed her fist under his jaw, lifted him off his feet and sent him sprawling on the boards.

Hearing something drop, I ran to the scene of action and prevented any more fighting. I put O'Grady out and told him not to show himself to me or any of my company again.

The next day I made a new contract with Miss Richie, doubling her salary, to sing tenor parts and put her understudy permanently in her place. My tenor was soon recognized by a few persons who had seen him in a woman's part, and it began to be whispered that he was Miss Richie and not Signor Marascherio, as he was advertised. The fact that I had a woman singing a man's parts drew the curiosity, and my attendance increased. In time they became so large that I gave my tenor another raise, and finally he was receiving as much in a month as before he had received in a year.

I brought my company back to my starting point when the warm weather came on and disbanded it. I asked Miss Richie if she would sign a contract for the next year, and she agreed to do so on condition that her true sex should be known. Then a secret came out.

Tom Thurston, a good tenor singer who could sing marvelously like a woman in falsetto, hearing that I wanted a soprano, had appeared to me in woman's garb and applied for the place as Miss Richie.

Wanted to Go Back. He was not very sober and had ridden for an hour or two in the taxicab when the chauffeur stopped. "How much do I owe you, driver?" asked the passenger. "Ten dollars and eighty cents, sir." "Well, say, driver," was the reply, "just back up and keep going backward until you come to—ladies' home, you'll see. It's all I've got."—Ladies' Home Journal.



He Smiles— when he sees a cup of delicious INSTANT POSTUM

This wholesome food-drink cheers without demanding the after-price of nervous reaction, because it contains none of the harmful elements of tea and coffee.

"There's a Reason" Sold by Grocers.



London, March 12.—Officials of the ministry of munitions have discovered that a good deal of the "drunkenness" attributed to women and comparatively young girls is due to another and hitherto unsuspected cause—the chewing of cordite, the smokeless explosive used in the shell of cannon and the ammunition of small arms. The explosive is being used as a sort of "pick-me-up" by the tired munition workers but its effect on their health is very injurious and remedial measures are being taken by the authorities.

Cordite, when chewed, has all the exhilarating effects of a highly stimulating drug and cannot be tampered with except at great risk. Its effects on the nervous system are immediate and ultimately deadly. Besides, like all such drugs, it has to be taken in increasing quantities if the exhilaration is to be maintained.

The effect of cordite as an "intoxicant" was first discovered during the South African war. Some British soldiers found to their surprise that by eating cordite they could get all the excitement of the most powerful narcotic—and all the terrible effects, too. Cordite consists roughly of about 58 parts of nitro-glycerine, 37 parts gun-cotton and five parts of mineral jelly. Each cartridge contains 60 cylindrical strands of cordite.

DRUNK ON CORDITE. Women Munitions Workers Find New Cause of Exhilaration.

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