

THIS WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE

Brings a Ray of Hope to Childless Women

Lowell, Mass.—“I had anemia from the time I was sixteen years old and was very irregular. If I did any house-cleaning or washing I would faint and have to be put to bed, my husband thinking every minute was my last. After reading your text-book for women I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and have never felt better than I have the last two years. I can work, eat, sleep, and feel as strong as can be. Doctors told me I could never have children—I was too weak—but after taking Vegetable Compound it strengthened me so I gave birth to an eight pound boy. I was well all the time, did all my work up to the last day, and had a natural birth. Everybody who knew me was surprised, and when they ask me what made me strong I tell them with great pleasure, ‘I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and never felt better in my life.’ Use this testimonial at any time.”—Mrs. ELIZABETH SMART, 142 W. Sixth St., Lowell, Mass. This experience of Mrs. Smart is surely a strong recommendation for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is only one of a great many similar cases.

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Women Made Young

Bright eyes, a clear skin and a body full of youth and health may be yours if you will keep your system in order by regularly taking

GOLD MEDAL HARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles, the enemies of life and looks. In use since 1895. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the same Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

The Rural Cycle.

“Hiram,” said Mrs. Cornsossel, “the boarders will soon be along enjoyin' the fresh air and admirin' the scenery.”

“I suppose so. But my suspicion is that while they talk about air and scenery, what's on their minds is keepin' down the cost of livin'.”

A ring around the moon is a sign of rain and a plain ring around a woman's finger indicates more reign.

Find the Cause!

It isn't right to drag along feeling miserable—half sick. Find out what is making you feel so badly and try to correct it. Perhaps your kidneys are causing that throbbing backache or those sharp, stabbing pains. You may have morning lameness, too, headaches, dizzy spells and irregular kidney action. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands of ailing folks. Ask your neighbor!

A Wisconsin Case

Percy Mullins, 1099 Josephine St., Marquette, Wis., says: “Often when I stood over and then tried to raise up, a stitch caught me across the small of my back and I would have to get up by inches. The kidney secretions were irregular in passage and I was subject to headaches and dizzy spells. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they soon rid me of the backache and other symptoms of kidney complaint.”

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



GENUINE

“BULL” DURHAM

tobacco makes 50 good cigarettes for 10c

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Today's Geography



SOUTH AFRICA: COUNTRY OF DIAMONDS, SAVAGES, AND HARDY PIONEERS

The Union of South Africa recently attracted world attention by a negative vote on the proposal to secede from the British empire. It should not be a strange country to Americans.

With its vast areas taken over from aborigines; with thousands of its white settlers massacred by savages, but with others, undaunted, pressing on in their prairie schooners ever farther into the interior of an unknown continent; with a gold rush winning a new empire; and possessed today of a stubborn race problem, South Africa, half way around the world from us, has in its history, chapters which we knew by heart. New Yorkers can find an even closer if minor tie to the residents of Cape Town in the fact that the sites of both ports, now almost priceless, were bought from savage landlords for a few handfuls of gaudy trinkets.

In one respect, however, the carving out of what is now the Union of South Africa is without its parallel in the development of the United States. In South Africa the strife of two white peoples for control has been an all important factor. For about a century and a half the Dutch had possession of Cape Town and the small area surrounding it which harbored all the whites in South Africa. The Napoleonic wars transferred possession to England, and in 1806 the English assumed a final control which wavered. In 1836 many of the Dutch farmers or “boers” began trekking into the interior with the intention of settling beyond English influence. When Englishmen followed them they trekked farther. Finally, beyond the Orange river they founded the Orange free state, and beyond the Vaal river, the Transvaal republic.

First diamonds and then gold were discovered in the new states. They brought great prosperity to the Boer republics, but they brought many outsiders as well; and the presence of these finally led to the Boer war as a result of which the republics came into the possession of Great Britain.

Aside from the war-torn republics and monarchies of the last few years, the Union of South Africa is one of the youngest of the important countries of the world.

The territory of the Union occupies the whole southern and southeastern tip of Africa in a wide strip extending about 250 miles inland from the Indian ocean. Its area lacks only 25,000 square miles of reaching the half million mark.

Toward the inner edge of the territory of the Union are the world's greatest diamond mines, where earth sufficient to fill thousands of cars is screened yearly for the sake of a peck or two of diamonds. But the few handfuls of diamonds exported in 1913, the last year before the World war, were worth more than fifty million dollars and exceeded in value the combined value of the many shiploads of wool, ostrich feathers, hides and coal that sailed away from South Africa the same year.

Some 200 miles to the northeast of the diamond country are the gold fields. In their midst is the gold-belt, wonder city of Johannesburg, metropolis of South Africa. After the discovery of gold in the eighties the city sprang up almost overnight. Though at first it was the usual unlovely mining camp, soon substantial structures were erected, and it now ranks, with its well paved streets, fine buildings, and beautiful parks, with the leading cities of Europe, America and Australia. It has about the same population as Denver, Colorado, and Providence, R. I.

COMMON CARRIERS—AND A FEW NOT SO COMMON

Tractors are crawling over the snow-covered fields of northern Greenland carrying the supplies of the Lane Koch expedition. This novel use of a new-born vehicle recalls that some of the oldest transportation methods still are employed in regions whose civilization is older and higher than that of the Greenland Eskimo.

The ox cart still serves the Southern “darky” in North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, as well as in other portions of the South, as his coach and four for the Sunday “go-to-meeting.” During the week the stolid beast plows tobacco and cotton fields. In India bullocks hitched to a wagon with an ornate bee-hive shaped or elongated covering, not unlike the picturesque tobacco schooner, convey the Burmese man and his family along the road to Mandalay. Nor does this animal cease being a means of transportation upon his death. The natives blow up his skin and use it as a float or raft on which they cross the rivers.

In arctic regions and in Alaska particularly the dog has rendered mankind inestimable assistance. Today he is the means by which letters, parcels and provisions reach the snow-bound inhabitants of the interior. The reindeer also plays an important part

in the transportation system of Alaska. The dog is the Belgian peasants' close friend, drawing the truck and milk-wagons in many towns.

One of the quaintest wagons of the schooner type now in use is drawn by camels through the streets of certain towns in India. That country affords a variety of conveyances and conveyors among which even the most blasé of novelty seekers might find something to interest him—the humped ox, the horse, the dokey, the camel, the elephant and the human being carrying a long pole across his shoulder to which his burden is slung.

The back of man bears the burden in China. And so the chain of burden-bearers goes around the world, with the elephant of Siam that piles the native teak, the carabao that threshes the rice of the Philippines, the man who propels the palanquin, the jirikisha, and lately, the “jinkrikomobile” of Japan, the trotting ox of Ceylon, the splendid horses of Arabia, the saddle ox of Central Africa, and the



The West China Jitney.

camel of the Sahara and Central Asia, to the llama of the high Andes, the ubiquitous automobile, and the homely but utilitarian little burro of Mexico, Central and South America. Thousands of these last named little animals daily tread the trail leading from the lowlands to the city of La Paz, delivering in the capital of Bolivia practically everything the city gets from the outside world. Patiently, too, the burro has trailed its way through history, from a period in the Holy Land older than that in which Joseph and Mary fled from Herod's slaughter of the innocents, thence to Northern Spain and across to America with the Spanish explorers and colonizers.

THE LONG, LONG TRAIL OF THE GYPSY

Now that the weather is becoming mild again, some fine day you will discover a camp of gypsies near your door-step, and wonder where in the world they came from. The world has been wondering for many a century whence the original gypsies came.

George Borrow relates that the first gypsies made their appearance in Moldavia in 1417, and no one seems to be very certain in regard to their place of origin. The original 3,000 increased to formidable proportions in a century or two, and Maria Theresa and Joseph II tried to civilize them, with no success.

In the early days each little band had a captain whom they honored with the title of count. To secure the coveted position this leader had to be valiant and courageous in the pillaging expeditions for food and sagacious and crafty enough to settle their disputes. For this he was allowed a third of anything that the band stole.

Despite their marauding tendencies, and their more or less contemptuous attitude toward people not “of the blood,” they have a code of morals, which contains many excellent requirements. A true gypsy must not have a quarrelsome disposition, and he never reveals the secrets of the brotherhood. Though they make the rest of mankind their lawful prey, they are capable of great sacrifices for each other. They pledge themselves never to marry out of their own sect, nor will they teach their language to anyone not a gypsy by blood or adoption.

Their daredevil spirit perhaps has had a passing influence on most of the countries in which these wanderers have lived. At least England is accredited with having contracted her love of horse racing from them, and they are nearly always to be found among her jockeys and in attendance upon her Derbys.

Pretending a knowledge of the metaphysical and dabbling in fortune telling have always been within the province of the gypsy women. They have claimed that they could witch away troublesome ailments of the heart and have compounded queer love philters which instead of imbuing the unfortunate taker with a steadiness of aim with his love arrows, have poisoned his digestive tract.

But they realize the monetary value of the myth concerning their ability to divine the future, and have since the beginning of their history capitalized it. In Spain where a large proportion of the race now lives, travelers say that they find neatly whitewashed caves lighted by electricity, and that even gypsy royalty will caper and career around in fantastic dances for the coins of a casual visitor.

HOW AN ISLAND WAS DESTROYED BY A NATURAL INFERNAL MACHINE

Recent volcanic activity in Hawaii serves to emphasize the fact that the Pacific, one of the great “safety-valve regions” of the earth, is seldom free from an outpouring of molten materials. Many of the islands of this largest ocean are of volcanic origin. Great streams of lava went up first in

one part of the Pacific then in another.

One of the greatest regions of volcanic disturbance has been in and near the island of Java. In the southwestern corner of the Pacific, where that body of water meets the Indian ocean.

Volcanic-made in the first place, and constantly being remade by them, Java has more volcanoes than any area of its size in the world. Estimates of the active and extinct craters range from 100 to 150. Everywhere in Java, in the huge crater lakes, in fissures that now are river beds, even in ancient temples, half finished when interrupted by some fiery convulsion, are evidences of cataclysmic forces—such turbulent forces as now are in continuous hysteria in the Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes in Alaska, and break their crusted surface cage intermittently in Java.

The “treacherous Klot,” as the natives call it, all but wiped out the town of Britar, but even its devastation, as reported to the state department, was mild compared to the violent upheaval of Krakatoa in 1883. Then mother nature turned anarchist and planted a gargantuan infernal machine on the doorstep of Java.

Krakatoa is a little island in the Sunda strait, between Sumatra and Java. Australians, as far from the explosion as New York is from El Paso, heard the terrific detonation; more than half the island was blotted out, parts of it were flung aloft four times as high as the world's highest mountain, and to touch bottom below the water's surface where most of the island had been, henceforth required a plumb line twice as long as the height of the Washington monument. Skyscraper waves flooded adjacent islands and rolled half-way around the earth. Every human eardrum heard, though it may not have registered, the air waves as they vibrated three or four times around the earth.

Krakatoa levied a smaller toll in human life than Klot, because of its isolation, and many of the 35,000 deaths from Krakatoa's eruption were at far-distant points by drowning.

An eruption anywhere on the island means disaster, for Java, about equal in area to New York state, supports a population greater than the combined populations of the Empire state and the four other most populous states in the Union—Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Texas.

In the native folklore are innumerable stories of the earth opening up to swallow a dancing girl. Such tales betoken another physical feature of the island fraught with human tragedy. Not only has it steaming vents, spouting geysers, sulphur lakes, but great chasms open and close, and they have been known to swallow villages.

TEMPLE STONES THAT MAY BECOME HEARTH STONES

Cable reports recently stated that Harborough Rocks, one of the best-known of the so-called “Druid Circles” of England, would be broken up and used by a company for building homes.

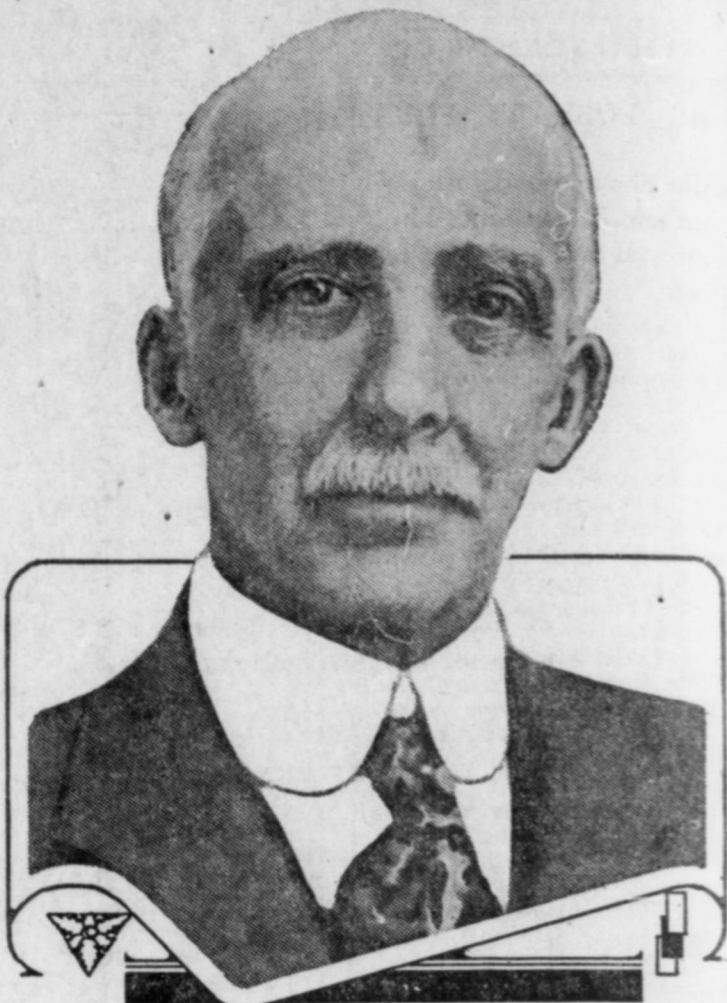
The reports bring to mind what might be termed the “fight for survival” of the monuments and works of art of past ages against the activities of later generations.

During the dark ages priceless marble statues by Praxiteles and other Greek masters of sculpture were burned to make lime. In northern Africa and Asia Minor, in numerous places where classical ruins are found, beautifully chiseled stones—physical symbols of “the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome”—have been built into the uncouth huts of the natives. The smaller stones from “Druid Circles” and “avenues,” lying on the surface of the ground, ready quarried, have long fallen prey to near-by peasants in all the countries in which they occur. Even the Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, England, famous as the greatest of the supposed Druid temples and one of the most striking of the uninscribed monuments of the world, has not entirely escaped the hand of the vandal. The larger monoliths are too massive for easy removal, but some of the smaller stones have disappeared and are reported to have been built into bridges and mill dams of the adjacent countryside.

Relatively small stone circles and parallel rows of monoliths known as “avenues,” are numerous in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. They also are found in numbers in western Europe, especially in France, and to a lesser degree in northern Africa, and in southern Asia as far east as India. Among them, however, the comparatively few great groups stand out prominently. Stonehenge differs from most of the other circles in the great size of the upright stones, and in the fact that massive lintels are placed from upright to upright, forming trilithons. The placing of the concentric circles and outlying marker stones of Stonehenge in such a way that its axis points practically to the rising sun on the longest day of the year—the summer solstice—has led to general acceptance of the theory that this was a temple for sun worship.

Because of an astronomical change which slowly shifts the apparent point of sunrise at successive summer solstices, it has been possible to compute the date of the building of Stonehenge as approximately 1680 B. C. It is believed that the smaller circles and the avenues and other monuments of great stones belong to approximately the same period, which is the late Neolithic age. While the larger circles like the Stonehenge and Harborough Rocks doubtless are temples for sun worship and human sacrifice, it is believed that the smaller groups of stones mark burial places.

Gives Tanlac Credit For Splendid Health



T. J. PARKER
4246 Juneau Street, Seattle, Wash.

“I used to think all the Tanlac testimonials were exaggerated, but I have felt thankful a thousand times I ever believed in it strong enough to give the medicine a trial,” said T. J. Parker, well-known salesman for Gately's Clothing Store, residing at 4246 Juneau St., Seattle, Wash.

“Several years ago I commenced having periodic spells of sickness and a few months ago I had an attack that I thought would finish me. When I did finally get up, I was scarcely able to go. I had no appetite and what little I forced myself to eat caused so much gas on my stomach I could hardly get my breath.

“At night I was often so bloated I couldn't breathe while lying down and just had to sit up and struggle for air. At times I had cramps so bad I could hardly endure it.

“My liver was sluggish and sometimes I got so dizzy I would nearly fall. I felt tired and miserable all the time, couldn't even sleep and for days at a time I wasn't able to go to work.

“Well, a friend of mine finally got me to try Tanlac, and it certainly has done a good job for me. My appetite is fine now and although I am eating just anything I want and as much as I please, my stomach never gives me the least trouble. I have picked up in weight, my strength has come back to me, and I am now enjoying the best of health.

“All the men at the store know Tanlac put me back on my feet, and I am glad to give this statement for what it may be worth to others.”

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.—Adv.



Spohn's Distemper Compound

to break it up and get them back in condition. Twenty-seven years' use has made “SPOHN'S” indispensable in treating Coughs and Colds, Influenza and Distemper with their resultant complications, and all diseases of the throat, nose and lungs. Acts marvelously as preventive; acts equally well as cure. 60 cents and \$1.15 per bottle. At all drug stores. SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, GOSHEN, IND.

Improved Airplane.

The newest idea for airplane wheels is to mount upon the periphery of each wheel a number of little wheels. This arrangement, says the Popular Science Monthly, helps to retard the forward motion of the flying machine on making a landing. The little wheels, brought successively into position by the force of impact, tend to check the plane and bring it to a quick and smooth stop.

Right Thinking.

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight. O Lord, my strength, and my Redeemer.—Psalm, XIV, 14.

HORSES COUGHING? USE

Yesterday I met an old schoolmate of mine who used to rank high in her studies but was rather untidy. I was surprised to learn that she was married (though I concealed it) and still more surprised that she was the happy mother of six boys.

“I should think you would be dead, so much work,” said I.

“Oh, no,” she smiled. “Come and see me some time. You'll find a house just like you'd expect me to have.”

“O, no, not that bad,” I protested, and nearly died of mortification a second later.

She only laughed merrily and renewed the invitation.—Exchange.

Absence of Disease Isn't Health; You Need Vitality, Energy

You may have no particular disease, and yet fall far short of enjoying real health. To be actually healthy you must be sturdy, alert, vigorous, a-sparkle with enthusiasm and the joy of living—fairly bubbling over with vitality and energy. Are you thus?

If you are well, yet listless and unambitious, it is because you lack some quality that would fill you with vim and drive, and nine times out of ten the sole cause of this lack is found to be disordered, weak blood.

Wholesome blood is the very fountain source of that energy which puts spring into your muscles, snap into your step and spar-

kle into your eyes. If you want all this, begin right now to enrich your blood stream.

You will find, as thousands of others have found in the last fifty years, that S.S.S. is an excellent remedy to do this for you, one that removes the poisonous impurities and helps build your blood into a rich, nourishing supply. S.S.S. is an herb compound, discovered by the Indians, and still made as they made it.

Get S.S.S. from your druggist today. Start taking, and then if you want expert medical advice free, write in detail about your condition to Chief Medical Advisor, 862 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia.

FOR THE BLOOD

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