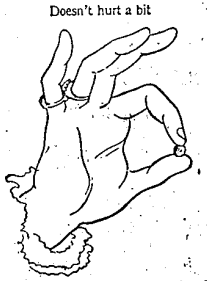
WITH FINGERS! CORNS LIFT OUT

Freezone is magic! Corns and calluses lift right off—

Doesn't hurt a bit



A few cents buys a tiny bottle of the magic Freezone at any drug store. Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a callus. Instantly that troublesome corn or callus stops hurting, then shortly you lift it out, root and all, without any pain, soreness or irritation. These little bottles of Freezone contain just enough to rid the feet of every hard corn, soft corn, corn between the toes and the calluses on bottom of feet. So easy! So simple. Why wait? No humbug!

Real Happiness.

After reading a poem about a little boy who was so happy because there were lovely flowers, beautiful birds, blue sky and running brooks, eight-year-old William remarked:

"Those things would never make me happy, Miss Jones."

"Why, William," replied his teacher, "what would it take to make you happy?"

"Saturdays!" was the prompt reply.—Harper's Magazine.

DON'T DRUG KIDNEYS RUB BACKACHE AWAY

Instant relief! Rub pain, soreness and stiffness from your back with "St. Jacobs Liniment."

Kidneys cause backache? No! They have no nerves, therefore can not cause pain. Listen! Your backache is caused by lumbago, sciatica or a strain, and the quickest relief is soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Liniment." Rub it right on the ache or tender spot, and instantly the pain, soreness, stiffness and lameness disappears. Don't stay crippled! Get a small trial bottle of "St. Jacobs Liniment" from your druggist and limber up. A moment after it is applied you'll wonder what became of the backache, sciatica or lumbago pain. "St. Jacobs Liniment" stops any pain at once. It is harmless and doesn't burn or discolor the skin.

It's the only application to rub on a weak, lame or painful back, or for lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, sprains or a strain.—Adv.

They're All Intrepid.

"Just a moment before you start to writing your interview with Flappers, the aviator," said the city editor.

"Yes, sir," replied the youthful reporter.

"See if you can't describe him without using 'intrepid.' The word has been a trifle overworked in connection with airmen."—Birmingham Age-Her ald.

A Feeling of Security

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

It is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything.

It is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best. On sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Not as Yet.

"Oh, what fun it is to ride in a one-hoss open shay."

"Yes!"

"But nobody has written a carol about the one-lung automobile."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

To the father of twins life seems but a span.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 60 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Kindergarten Helps for Parents

Articles Issued by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education and the National Kindergarten Association

THE STORY OF THE LOAF

By CARRIE S. NEWMAN.

Mary was standing by the kitchen table watching her mother deftly knead bread. "May I make a loaf all by myself some day?" she asked.

"Do you think you could make a loaf of bread all by yourself, darling?" was mother's reply.

"Why yes, mother!" said Mary. "I've watched you so often. I know just how to do it, and I am nearly nine years old, you know."

"Very well, daughter, some day you shall try to make a loaf all by yourself."

A few weeks later a letter from grandma called mother away from home for a day or two, and Mary became a proud housekeeper. "Now," said she to herself, as she hung up the tea-towel after wiping the cups, "I'll make a loaf of bread and surprise father."

But when she went to scoop some flour out of the flour barrel she found it completely empty. There was nothing to do but to go to the grocer's.

"Good evening, Mr. Smith. Did mother order flour?" Mary inquired as the grocer turned to wait on her.

Grocer Out of Flour.

"I'm very sorry," replied the grocer, "but I am just out of flour. I won't have any until the miller sends it."

Mary looked quite crestfallen as she walked up the street. She did so want to make a loaf of bread. But promptly a light sprang into her eyes and she quickened her steps, saying: "I'll go to the miller and get some flour from him."

She knew exactly where the tall mill stood on the outskirts of the village, for she had often watched the dusty millers throwing the bags of flour into the big drays, or loitered to listen to the noisy machinery inside. But today the wheels were still and the usually busy miller stood with arms folded in the big doorway. "Good evening, Mr. Miller," said Mary. "I've come to see if you will sell me a little flour. The grocer has none and I want to make a loaf of bread."

"I'm very sorry," said the miller, gazing curiously into the eager little face, "I have no flour, and I can't make any until the farmer brings me some wheat to grind."

After thinking the matter over for a few seconds Mary looked up brightly and asked: "If I get some wheat from the farmer and bring it to you, will you grind it into flour for me?"

"Indeed I will," said the miller.

But the farmer had to refuse her also. "It's too bad," he said, "I have no wheat ready to be ground. And pointing to a field near by, he added: "That wheat will be ready in a few days, but it must drink in more sunshine and rain before it will be ripe enough to cut and thresh ready for the miller."

Mary turned toward home, a very disappointed little girl. "What a lot of people have to work together, and how long it takes just to make a loaf of bread!" she thought.

As she was passing the miller's cottage, which stood in a pretty garden just opposite the mill, to her surprise the miller's wife appeared in the door and called out: "Are you the little girl who came to the mill to buy some flour?"

"Yes," said Mary, "I wanted some to make a loaf of bread to surprise my father."

Finds Enough for a Loaf.

"Well," said the kind woman, "I have a little flour left in my barrel and will give you enough to make a loaf."

"Oh, will you!" cried Mary. "I'll return it when we get ours." And her feet fairly danced along the road as she carried home the coveted package.

At luncheon next day when father helped himself to a slice of fresh bread, he exclaimed: "Fresh bread, and mother away! Where did it come from?" Mary's face was a picture. "Guess, father," she said. After mentioning several of the neighbors: "Surely you didn't make it!" he cried.

"Yes, I did," replied a joyous little voice.

"All by yourself?" questioned father.

"No-o," said Mary. "I used to think I could do it all alone, but so many more people, as well as the sunshine and the rain and the wind, have to help."

"Yes," agreed father, "and God, also, who is the greatest helper and giver of all."

A happy light radiated Mary's little face as she thought of all she had to tell mother about making bread, when she came back from grandma's. She did hope that would be soon!

HOW TO TEACH REVERENCE

By FELIX ADLER.

One of the defects of American life, which is becoming more and more noticeable, is the lack of reverence evinced by children and young people. How can this fault be overcome?

One of the first points to remember is that the parent himself or herself must show reverence in order to teach it. No word of mouth, no precept is as forceful as example.

Let me illustrate. There is striking opportunity for teaching reverence in the home in the case of the grandparents. The parent must show respect for them. Then every chance should be taken to teach the children how to serve them, by saving them steps, by paying them little attentions. The child when taking a walk can bring home a flower for grandmother or shells from the seashore. He can see that grandfather has the newspaper in the morning. The child should learn to rise in their presence.

There is an old tale in the Norse legends which ages ago gave an example in grim fashion. In a primitive hut a little boy is carving a rude bowl. His father asks him: "For what dost thou fashion this bowl?" He answers: "This is like the bowl thou last set before grandsire, who may not sit at the board with us, but is put in a corner and must eat his food all from the same dish. So I am carving this bowl for thee, father, to use when thou shalt be old and sit in the corner like grandsire."

Not only the grandparents, but all aged and helpless people should be treated with reverence by adults. The children can thus be taught to look upon those who need help with special interest, and with respect for those who, though feeble in body, are superior in age and dignity. How proudly happy a small boy or girl is apt to be when, allowed to help a blind man across the street! How delighted when permitted to help grandfather or grandmother as they are beginning to walk after an illness! Let us encourage in the child this feeling of pride combined with reverence, and expand it until it takes in all those who are helpless, aged, or in need.

The following story may serve as further illustration. On a certain occasion the theater at Athens was crowded to overflowing and not a seat was left vacant in the vast amphitheater, when behold down the sloping rows of seats there came an old man, looking here and there and then here, but looking in vain for a place. At last he came near the seats reserved for the most distinguished guests. Here sat ambassadors from Sparta, where old age was treated with the very greatest respect. As soon as they saw the old man they rose in a body to give him a seat. The spectators cheered and cheered again to the echo. Then said the Spartans: "The Athenians too seem to know how to treat the aged, but they do not seem to practice what they know." Is there not here a lesson that we may take to heart?

EASY TO MAKE OIL SOLID

Processes That Simplify Problem of Transportation Without Injuring Its Value as Fuel.

Oil can be made permanently solid with comparative ease. There are numerous processes—some patented, others supposed to be secret—for accomplishing this result; and the reason they are not employed is that as a rule it is more convenient to have oil in its liquid state. Especially is this so today, when oil is many times more valuable than it was some years ago, when most of these processes were talked of, says the Mexican Review.

By the heating of the oil and the admixture of a substitute well known and very common, as well as cheap, the oil was quickly converted into a substance which, when cold, took on a solid form. In order that this form should be permanent it was necessary to add during the latter part of the mixing a small quantity of another well-known and cheap article, known as "binder." If this was properly done, the oil, on cooling, assumed the form of a permanent solid; it could be cut into bricks, blocks or slices, and when burned in a furnace did not melt, but retained its solid form until consumed.

All varieties of crude oil, and most products, could be so treated. Lump oil that had undergone this process, and had been solidified, could be cut up afterward into small slices that were exceedingly handy for lighting fires, boiling a kettle and other operations for which only a limited amount of flame and heat was required. The large blocks of solid crude oil could be used with advantage as locomotive or other furnace fuel; and a test made on a British express train was entirely satisfactory, the journey being accomplished on this fuel to schedule time with the greatest ease.

WHALING INDUSTRY OF TODAY

Norwegians Have Wrested Supremacy From the British, Who Had Held It for Many Years.

The most expert whalers today are the Norwegians. Many years ago British whalers were supreme, but owing to the meanness and shortsightedness of the government, which withdrew the bounties which had been paid for the encouragement of the industry, the number of British whalers fell off, and we lost millions of pounds in consequence.

The most successful whaling ground just now is the South Atlantic, in the neighborhood of South Georgia, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys. The use of steam whalers has produced an enormous increase, for whereas in 1906 only 183 whales were caught in the Antarctic islands, last year 7,516 were caught, the total value of the products being £1,512,000.

No fewer than 268,000 barrels of oil, valued at £1,010,000, were got from the whales; the bone fetched £1,750 and the guano £2,001. In addition there were 2,041 sea elephants and 77 sea leopards killed, valued at £26,000.—London Tit-Bits.

DOINGS AT THE STATE CAPITOL

PRESENT LEGISLATIVE SESSION PLANNING TO WIND UP LAST OF APRIL.

BATTLES ENLIVEN SESSIONS

Lewis Bill "to Put Teeth in the Prohibition Laws" Was Passed the House After Many Debates.

(Staff Correspondent.)

Lansing, Mich.

The bill establishing the state constabulary and the bill amending the workmen's compensation law, two of the biggest matters before the present legislature, practically have finished their course through the lawmaking mill and will go to the governor, as soon as the house agrees to some slight amendments made by the senate.

The constabulary bill passed the latter body on a vote of 26 to 4, only Senators Brennan, Rowe, Wood and Baker voting against it. Efforts of the opposition to delay the bill and to attach a referendum on it calling for a vote in November, 1920, met with failure. The only changes the senate made in the house bill were to reduce the salaries of captains to $2,000 a year and of lieutenants to $1,800 a year.

The McDonald-Young compensation bill was adopted by a unanimous senate vote. One slight change made by the senate makes it mandatory for a compensation claim to be filed within two years from date of injury.

The senate has killed off finally the Brennan bill to allow moving picture shows and baseball games on Sundays in all communities that do not specifically vote not to have them. The Jerome bill to establish a uniform system of accounting for state institutions was adopted by the senate with one amendment, calling for a chief accountant and nine assistants to do the work.

Both houses are speeding up their work these days and the appropriation bills are rapidly coming up for action. It has been noticed that the budget bills all call for the raising by taxation of the money allowed each institution and department. This would mean that all of the state's expenses would have to be paid with money raised directly by taxation. As the state gets about $3,000,000 a year from fees and in other ways and has this available for expenses it is not necessary to raise that amount by direct taxation. Some war is being sought to make allowance for this $3,000,000 and prevent the necessity of levying it on the taxpayers of the state.

Work has progressed so far, however, that it is expected the end of another week will find the legislators in a position to set a definite date for the ending of the session. Some time in late April now is expected to see the finish.

Battles over proposed laws have become a daily occurrence in the house, several in one day frequently enlivening the sessions. One of the fights was over the Ross bill to abolish the state fish commission and transfer its duties to the public domain commission. The house finally refused to pass the bill, 70 members voting against it and only 16 for it. The sponsors of the bill accused the commission of being a do-nothing body and of not having built a fish hatchery in 15 years. The defenders of the commission retorted that it was the legislature's fault the commission didn't do more, as the money was not given to it.

Another long drawn out argument in the house was caused by the Moore bill to replace the state board of health with a state health commissioner, backed by an advisory council of five members. The original bill called for the naming of the health commissioner by the council of five, after it had been named by the governor. An indefinite term of office was given the commissioner. This aroused so much opposition that Rep. Moore amended the measure to make the commissioner's term one of four years and to have him appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Wide powers are given the commissioner by the bill, as he would have supreme control in times of epidemics and could, with the consent of the council of five, close all public places, quarantine towns and direct the energies of all local health authorities. In its amended shape the bill passed the house by a vote of 68 to 40.

After the various reports to the house this session as to the glaring faults of various state institutions it was refreshing to have the committee on the Lansing school for boys report that the institution is being conducted now in first-class style by Supt. Frost. Rep. Toepel, of the committee, makes a public appeal for the donation of books to the library of the school, said library having but few volumes at present.

The expected battle over public utilities legislation still is being awaited, but a definite lineup has been had and it is thought the house will thresh out matters as between the two sides. One stands for laws that will give all cities the right to regulate public utilities within the cities, including power over rates and service, while the other side stands for a new and larger centralized state control. A public utilities commission to replace the present state railroad commission is sought by this faction.

Traffic laws are getting some of the attention of the lawmakers. The senate killed the Hicks bill which wanted every vehicle on any road after dark to carry a light. The senators tried to estimate how many lanterns such a law would compel Michigan farmers to buy and gave it up. In the house the Howe bill to prohibit a motor vehicle hauling more than one trailer on the public roads was adopted.

The Read bill to make it a misdemeanor for any one to use deception in advertising the merits of agricultural seeds was passed by an almost unanimous vote. So was the Davis bill making the appropriations for the Agricultural Fair commission for the next two years.

The Lewis bill "to put teeth in the prohibition laws" has passed the house and many debates and many delays. Its central idea is removing property rights to liquor. This subjects it to seizure wherever found. The bill was adopted in the house by a vote of 82 to 6, the nay votes being cast by Reps. Brown, Copley, Toepel and White, of Detroit; Holland, of Gogebic; and Daprato, of Dickinson.

Lively tilts occurred in the house over bills authorizing the Detroit school board to take over and operate the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery. The charge was made that the school board had acted illegally in taking over the property. The answer was that the school board had saved the institution from ruin during the war when most of its faculty and its financial backers joined hospital units and went to France. The house finally passed the bills, attaching a referendum clause to the one allowing the school board to operate the college. The senate passed the bills without amendments and it will be necessary for conference committees to arrange whether the senate will agree to the house idea of a referendum or the house recede from its attitude. The only objection made by the bill's backers to a referendum is that it cannot be had for a year and a half and the college will remain suspended for that period.

Though the session is growing late new bills keep coming in at the rate they did early in the year. Rep. John W. Smith, of Port Huron, introduced House Bill No. 500, and bought the cigars for the house under an old established custom. The senate has had nearly 300 bills introduced to date.

Legislation affecting public utilities has come to the fore again among the state's lawmakers. Half a dozen bills and a couple of proposed amendments to the constitution are hanging in the balance and it would be an excellent guesser who could tell at this stage what is apt to be done.

The utilities companies appear to be a unit against laws that will give control over their rates and service into the hands of the various cities and counties. They declare that they will be satisfied with a centralized control, exercised through the state railroad commission or any other similar body.

Thus the issue is drawn between the bill proposing that the legislature established a new state body to replace the railroad commission and to be known as the Michigan public utilities commission, and the various bills giving cities and counties control over rates and service. It is expected that a fight will continue to the final days of the session on the measure designed to supplant the railroad commission with the new utilities body. The cities have taken up the cudgels against the new commission idea on the ground that it proposed powers will be so broad that all home rule principles will go into the discard.

Oddly enough, the first utilities bill to get into the open meetings of the senate or house is one which cuts in between the bick of those over which the general argument is being waged. It is the Aldrich bill to give the railroad commission the same control over gas companies that it possesses over electric lighting companies. When this bill came out in the house the gas companies began to clamor for a public hearing on it before it progressed any further, but the probabilities are they will have to wait until it goes to the senate before a hearing can be had, for the house passed it in a committee of the whole session, sending it along to third reading and final passage.

The house has also sent on to the order of final passage the senate bill which would permit any one absent from home because of business on election day to vote an absent voter's ballot. Another measure of widespread effect that the house has acted upon favorably is designed to prevent supervisors from receiving any official appointment that lies in the gift of a board of supervisors.

Echoes of the defeat of the 8-hour day bill continue to be heard in the senate and house. Two proposed amendments to the constitution have been introduced, both designed to pave the way for 8-hour day legislation, now held to be unconstitutional. The proposals would change the constitution so that instead of saying that the legislature may pass laws governing the hours of labor of women and children they may pass laws to govern the hours of labor of "all persons."

NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my foot to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me.

"I saw the Compound advertised in our paper, and tried it. It has restored my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. Alters, R. R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

Only women who have suffered the tortures of such troubles and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Alters.

Women everywhere in Mrs. Alters' condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

Farm Opportunities in United States

If YOU are interested, write to the Homeseekers' Bureau, U. S. Railroad Administration, Washington, for free information, naming the state the advantages of which you desire to investigate, and giving full particulars about your requirements.

The Homeseekers' Bureau is NOT selling real estate. Its mission is to furnish dependable data by states regarding land values, production, markets, climate, schools, churches, roads, etc., to those who wish to engage in farming, stock raising, dairying, gardening and kindred pursuits. A letter will bring a free booklet which may help in solving your problems of living.

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AUTOISTS

Marvel Wax prevents rain or snow spattering and fogging on windshields. One rub on wet shield does the trick. Weathers any storm; lasts a year. MARVEL WAX CO., 79 N. 7th Street, Sheboygan, Wis.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 13—1919.

APT DESCRIPTION OF PASTOR

Child's Characterization Well Drawn, Though Possibly Not Flattering to the Good Man.

Little Caroline and her grandmother went to church one Sunday morning recently. It had been some time since the small lady had attended and things and faces were new and strange.

After returning home she sat in a quiet study.

"What are you thinking of, dear?" grandma asked.

"Who was that fluffy man?" was the reply.

"What man, pet? I do not know which one you mean."

"That man, I mean," Caroline said with an indignant frown.

"I can't tell, dear, which one that is."

"Well," said little Caroline, evidently fully disgusted, "I mean the fluffy man that talks while we keep still."

The pastor happened to be a rather short, stout man with a good supply of hair and this was her unusual way of describing him.

Mean of Her.

Percy—I have one in this watch case that I think the most of in this world.

Peggy—Gracious! When did you have your picture taken, Percy?

Some Recommendation.

"Is he honest?"

"To the minutest item of his income tax statement."

A Delicious Mixture of Wheat & Barley

For health value, sound nourishment and a sweet nut-like flavor impossible in a product made of wheat alone, eat

Grape-Nuts