WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y.—"For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try it.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation."—Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Thousands Take

this mild, family remedy to avoid illness, and to improve and protect their health. They keep their blood pure, their livers active, their bowels regular and digestion sound and strong with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

Surprisingly Ungracious.

"Germany's reception of President Wilson's last note was ungracious."

The speaker was Joseph H. Choate, diplomat and lawyer.

"Germany, in this instance," he continued, "reminds me of the chap whose office a beggar entered.

"'I ain't had nothing to eat for two days, boss,' said the beggar. 'Can't you help me out?'

"'I'd like to, my man,' was the reply, 'but I sprained my foot on a bill collector yesterday.'"

HEAL YOUR SKIN TROUBLES

With Cuticura, the Quick, Sure and Easy Way. Trial Free

Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment. They stop itching instantly, clear away pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, remove dandruff and scalp irritation, heal red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby skin troubles.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Some people avoid grand opera because of their fondness for music.

One liar never attempts to correct another; he tries to outlie him.

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. J. D. KELLOGG'S REMEDY

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. at druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

FOR ACUTE ACHES OF THE FEET

Sprinkle one or two Allen's Foot-Ease powders in the Foot Bath and soak and rub the feet. Takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions and smarting, aching feet. Then for lasting comfort, shake Allen's Foot-Ease into your shoes. All dealers sell it, 25c. Sample package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

For Piles Use Abell's Formula Balm. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. For sale by all Druggists, or sent upon receipt of 25c postpaid. Send for free sample. HOME REMEDY CO. South Haven, Mich.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

DAIRY

ESTIMATING VALUE OF CALF

Young Animal Is Worth Practically Nothing Until Labor and Capital Have Been Invested.

In estimating the gross product of a cow it is customary to credit her with one calf a year valued at $5 to $10. A little clear thinking will reveal the fact that no such amount can properly be allowed the cow as a producer of wealth. The cow should be credited only with the value of her calf three days after birth. After that the calf is not longer the creation of the dam's internal economy, but the product of feed that has a market value. After that time the cow's milk can be sold for cash in some form of dairy product. The average cost of production of milk in the United States is close to five cents a quart. A husky calf will consume at least two gallons of

Foundation of Dairy Herd.

milk a day to grow into a $10 veal at one month.

That it costs more to veal a calf than it will ordinarily bring is bad enough in itself and deserves deliberation on the part of the farmer who may not have given the matter of cost systems much thought, says a writer in an exchange. The point is that the calf is worth practically nothing until labor and capital have been put into him.

If anyone doubts this statement let him try to sell an ordinary calf when it is three days old and see what it will bring. It takes time and effort and money to bring a calf to the point where it is productive. Its value at birth is potential rather than actual. It would be as reasonable to credit the cow with a yearling worth $10 as a month-old calf worth $10.

A wellbred, registered calf is worth a goodly sum at birth because the purchaser can feed it expensive milk, grain and hay and still make a profit on its ultimate value. An ordinary calf would eat so much before it became productive that only a thoughtless person would pay anything for it at the beginning of its career.

Hence a cow may properly be credited with the actual selling value of her calf before any money is invested in its development.

METHOD FOR DRYING UP COW

No Specific Rule for Such Work—Judgment and Experience of Attendant Is Required.

A cow should be dried off for six weeks before calving. It may take two weeks to dry her off, that depending upon the persistency of milk flow.

To dry off a cow the rich feed has to be removed and the cow allowed to pasture short grass or eat hay. Some milk is left in the quarters at each milking at first; then a milking is omitted; then the milking is done every other day, and afterward only a little milk is taken, as seen to be necessary. There is no specific rule for such work, and it requires the best judgment and experience of the attendant.

GRAIN RATION IS DESIRABLE

Corn-and-Cob Meal, Oats and Cottonseed Meal Mixture Is Recommended for Dairy Cows.

A desirable grain ration for cows, when corn and oats are used as a base, is one made up of 300 pounds of corn-and-cob meal, 200 pounds of oats and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal. Feed this at the rate of one pound for every three pounds of 4 per cent milk produced. In addition feed as much legume hay and corn stover as the cows will consume.

HAND STRIPPING IS FAVORED

Some Failures With Machines Due to Leaving Strippings in Udder—Last Milk Is Richest.

A milking machine user says that some failures with the machines are due to leaving the strippings in the udder. He believes in saving the last milk, which is the richest, and hand stripping enables him to know the exact condition of the cow's udder every day.

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völkerkrieges.

Mit Mühe und Not sind die letzten Petrograder Siegesberichte zusammengeflickert worden, und nur ein kurzer Blick auf die Karte genügt, um feststellen zu können, daß sämtliche Petrograder Berichte außer denen, die von den ersten Erfolgen zu Beginn der großen Offensive meldeten, voll und ganz erfunden sind. Daran ändert auch die Glückwunsch-Depesche nichts, die der italienische König an seinen Waffenbruder in Petrograd schickte. Auch andere gekrönte Häupter haben sich schon durch ähnliche Glückwunschdepeschen, die auch an die Russen adressiert waren, lächerlich gemacht. Es sei nur an die Kämpfe bei Lodz, Russisch-Polen, im September 1914 erinnert, als die Russen frohlockend meldeten, sie hätten zwei deutsche Divisionen abgefangen. König Georg von England gratulierte sofort, und Lord Kitchener machte die Siegesbotschaft im Hause der Gemeinen bekannt. Drei Tage später gaben die Russen, nachdem sie alle Ehren eingeheimst, kleinlaut zu, daß die beiden deutschen Divisionen im letzten Augenblicke ausgereiht seien. Die „Ausreißer" hießen bekanntlich 12,000 russische Gefangene mitgehen.

Nicht unähnlich ist jetzt die Lage und die Russen geben es in ihren letzten Berichten selbst zu, indem sie Kämpfe bei Orten melden, die nach vorhergehenden Berichten längst hinter ihrer Front lagen. Die Russen sind eben ungeschickte Lügner, und bis heute haben sie den voreiligen Briten noch nicht den Gefallen tuen können, die Meldung von der Einnahme von Czernowitz zu bestätigen. In dieser Beziehung ist folgende in London veröffentlichte „halbamtliche" Petrograder Meldung von Interesse: „Bis jetzt ist keine amtliche Bestätigung der Einnahme von Czernowitz eingetroffen. Aber es ist der Brauch der Russen, solche Ereignisse zu verschweigen."

Was der Brauch der Russen inbezug auf die Meldung von Siegen ist, weiß jeder, der in den letzten zwei Jahren nur drei russische Berichte gelesen hat, und ein Kommentar ist überflüssig. In demselben Bericht heißt es dann weiter: „Es ist sehr leicht möglich, daß der Lauf der Ereignisse an der russischen Front in den nächsten Tagen etwas dunkel sein wird."

Die Dunkelheit liegt ohne Zweifel in der Ahnung, daß man beschwindelt worden ist.

Die Tatsachen an der russischen Offensive sind in Kürze die folgenden:

1. Im ersten Ansturm wurden die österreichisch-ungarischen Stellungen am wolynischen Fejnungsdreieck über den Haufen geworfen, und die Offensive kam dort zum Stehen, nachdem die Oesterreicher neue Stellungen westlich von der Ikwa bezogen.

2. Westlich von Kremenez wurden die vorgeschobenen Stellungen zurückgedrängt.

3. Am Strype schlug der Angriff der Russen, außer an einer Stelle, wo die Oesterreicher vom östlichen auf das westliche Ufer verdrängt wurden, völlig fehl.

4. Südlich vom Dniester drangen die Russen in der Richtung auf Kolomea vor, um Czernowitz vom Norden zu umfassen.

5. Nordöstlich von Czernowitz wurden die Stellungen der Pflanzerarmee gleichfalls eingedrückt, aber vor dem Vorstädten der Stadt wurde die russische Offensive zum Halten gebracht. Seitdem schweigt Petrograd.

Das Schweigen Petrograds erstreckt sich auch auf die Front am Styr und Stochod, nördlich vom wolynischen Fejnungsdreieck, wo General von Linsingen die Russen angegriffen hat. Dort wird die Entscheidung fallen, und auf deutscher Seite hat man alle Veranlassung dieser mit dem gewohnten und noch nie enttäuschten Vertrauen entgegenzusehen.

Auf der italienischen Front ist eine Verlangsammung in der österreichisch-ungarischen Offensive eingetreten. Dieser Umstand ist in erster Linie dem verzweifelten Widerstand der Italiener und in zweiter Linie wahrscheinlich auch die Ereignissen an der Ostfront zuzuschreiben, da es kaum einem Zweifel unterliegt, daß die russische Offensive Truppen von der Südfront abgezogen hat. Zudem kämpften die Italiener bekanntlich um die letzten Hindernisse, die die Feinde von Venetien trennen. Ihr verzweifelter Widerstand ist also erklärlich, da alles von dem Erfolg oder Mißerfolg der österreichisch-ungarischen Offensive abhängt.

An der griechischen Grenze ist die Lage dieselbe geblieben. Zwar finden fast auf der ganzen Front Geschützkämpfe statt, die aber bisher noch nicht zu Infanterieangriffen geführt haben.

An der westlichen Front stehen die Kämpfe bei Verdun natürlich noch im Mittelpunkt der Ereignisse. Nach der Zerschmetterung des Forts von Vaux und der Nebenstellungen, haben die Deutschen ihre schwere Batterien auf dem eroberten Terrain aufgepflanzt und mit Beschießung des Innengürtels der Verdun-Forts begonnen. Der Hauptangriff zeigt mit der Spitze in südöstlicher Richtung auf Verdun selbst, wo zwischen Vaux und der Maas schon eine Breche geschlagen worden ist. Die Franzosen wehren sich mit dem Mute der Verzweiflung, werden aber trotzdem langsam auf die Kertsfestung zurückgeworfen.

Auch im Kaukasus hat sich die Lage nach den Erfolgen der letzten Türkischen Offensive nicht geändert, obgegen im südlichen Teile von Armenien, zwischen dem Van-See und Urmiasee heiße Kämpfe stattgefunden haben, bei denen die Russen entschieden den Kürzeren gezogen. Aehnlich ergeng es ihnen an der persischen Grenze, von wo sie auf Bagdad vorstoßen wollten, um der türkischen Vierts-Armee in den Rücken zu fallen. Die ganze Bagdad-Kampagne der Russen ist gescheitert, wie auch die britische Kampagne mit dem Fall von Kut-el-Amara in die Brüche ging.

Südlich von Kut-el-Amara hielt sich die britische Armee in ihren Stellungen, bis die Türken vor einigen Tagen auf dem inzwischen trockengewordenen Terrain ihre Geschütze vorschoben und die Engländer zum Rückzug von Felahieh zwangen.

Zur Erdrosselung des deutschen Handels.

Paris. Nachfolgend der Wortlaut der Begrüßungsansprache Premier Briand's an die Delegaten, die zur Wirtschaftskonferenz, welche die Erdrosselung der Mittelmächte als Ziel hat, sich hier versammelten:

„Es ist nicht genug, durch eine militärische Union zu besiegen," sagte Briand. „Es muß auch eine diplomatische und wirtschaftliche Union sein, welche eine kräftige Entwickelung der materiellen Hilfsquellen, einen Austausch ihrer Erzeugnisse und ihre Verteilung auf die Weltmärkte zuwege bringen wird. Wir haben die wirtschaftliche Freiheit der Welt zu sichern, gesunde kommerzielle Methoden sowie unsere kommerzielle Unabhängigkeit wiederherzustellen."

Die Verhandlungen, welche mehrere Tage andauerten, wurden geheim geführt. Der Hauptzweck ist, einen allgemeinen Plan zu entwerfen, um nach dem Kriege gemeinschaftliche Handelsbeziehungen unter den Alliierten herzustellen und eine erneute Handelsausdehnung Deutschlands in den Märkten der Alliierten zu verhindern.

Nahrungsmittelnot auch in Holland.

London. Hunderte von holländischen Frauen sprachen bei dem Premierminister vor, um ihn zu ersuchen, geeignete Maßnahmen zu ergreifen, die der Teuerung der Lebensmittel ein Ende bereiten sollen. Wie die Reuterdepesche, welche die Nachricht übermittelt hat, hinzufügt, versprach der Premierminister, daß er später eine Abordnung von Frauen empfangen wolle.

Daraufhin begaben sich die Frauen zum Bürgermeister, um ihm ihre Beschwerden vorzutragen.

Der Minister des Innern hat später eine Abordnung der Frauen empfangen, informierte sie über die Maßnahmen der Regierung und drückte die Hoffnung aus, daß die Preise für Kartoffeln, Schweinefleisch und Gemüse bald fallen würden. Er gab zu, daß zuviel Kartoffeln ausgeführt worden seien, gab aber der Hoffnung Ausdruck, daß das neue Ausfuhrverbot und die Beschlagnahme der Vorräte Abhilfe bringen werde.

Graf Moltke gestorben.

Amsterdam. Generallieutnant Graf Helmuth von Moltke, ehemaliger Chef des großen und zuletzt Chef des stellvertretenden Generalstabes, starb plötzlich am Herzschlage. Der Tod ereilte den Grafen im Reichstage, wo er einem Trauergottesdienste für den verstorbenen Feldmarschall von der Golz beiwohnte.

Seit 1902 war von Moltke der Chef des großen Generalstabes, und ihm ist die vorzügliche Organisation des deutschen Heeres zu verdanken, welche sich in ernster Zeit so glänzend bewährte. Im Dezember 1914 trat von Moltke von der Leitung des großen Generalstabs wegen Krankheit zurück, um später nach seiner Genesung die Leitung des stellvertretenden Generalstabes zu übernehmen.

Der verstorbene Generallieutnant war ein Neffe des Feldmarschalls von Moltke, des großen Schlachtendenkers und Organisators im deutsch-französischen Kriege 1870—71.

Merike hat in 59 Jahren 55 verschiedene Herrscher, Kaiser, Präsidenten, Diktatoren u. s. w. gehabt.

WORKING FOR THE FARMER

The State College Showing How to Do Business Properly and Succeed.

East Lansing—That a group of farmers can organize to sell their products without violating the Sherman-Anti-trust Law, was asserted by Prof. Cance of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in his lectures on agricultural co-operation at the M. A. C. "This is made possible," said Professor Cance, "by passing of the Clayton bill which was drawn up especially for this purpose. The law provides that if the co-operative organization does not issue stock then it cannot be said to exist in restraint of trade."

Prof. Cance's lectures are part of a series to be given during the entire summer school on agricultural business. In ten lectures Prof. Cance will cover the subject of co-operative organizations. In his early lectures he pointed out that farming is a small industry, taking an individual farm as a unit, and therefore a very efficient productive unit but, because of its smallness, it is a very inefficient bargaining unit. Hence farmers must pool their bargaining power or, in other words, co-operate. "In a survey of the farming of the entire world," says Prof. Cance, "you will find very few organizations of farmers for producing, but very many for bargaining purposes."

The co-operation expert took a rap at the capitalistic way of looking at dividends by saying that the use of money should be paid for at market rates, that dividends or profits above the market rate meant that somebody was being cheated out of his just earnings.

"Specialization and co-operation are the two watchwords of scientific agriculture," declared Prof. Cance. "Some of the essentials in successful farmers' co-operative organizations are (1) the membership must be limited to those interested in the business; (2) the organization must start with but one purpose—a larger field may be taken up later; (3) must organize where there is sufficient business and in a limited area; (4) organize where there is a geographic specialization of products; (5) organization must do a cash business or an intelligent credit business." In explanation of this last point Prof. Cance declared that a month's time to pay is not a cash way of doing business. "You charge a man for the use of your money for a month and he'll begin to prick up his ears and listen about cash. This same thing will apply in the local grocery and meat business today. Those who carry accounts should be expected to pay interest."

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR

"Road Bee Day" June 29-30—The Great Work of 1914-15 Recounted.

Lansing—Governor Ferris has issued a proclamation naming June 29 and 30 as "Road Bee Day" and gives some very interesting figures on the work and expenditures of the past two years for good roads:

"On June 4th and 5th, 1914, and June 10th and 11th, 1915, Road Bee Days were observed in Michigan. During the past year road building sentiment in Michigan has grown rapidly. The Legislature of 1915 passed some of the most progressive highway laws ever enacted in Michigan. These were followed by the largest cash appropriations ever made for state road purposes,—the appropriations for two years, including the State's portion of the automobile taxes, aggregating three millions of dollars. Already under the Assessment District Road Act, petitions have been filed with the various County Road Commissioners and the State Highway Commissioner, for more than one thousand miles of road which will cost more than five millions of dollars to build.

"In the aggregate the road taxes assessed last Fall by the State, Counties and Townships, amounted to $9,164,609. Many personal donations were made which would make a grand total expended on the highways of the State last year, approximately $10,000,000.

"The mileage of State reward roads completed was the greatest on record. It connected they would make more than three continuous lines across the State from the Ohio line to the Straits of Mackinaw.

"But notwithstanding this apparently satisfactory progress in substantial road building there are thousands of miles of neighborhood roads which need attention, not alone annually but almost constantly throughout the season. Good churches and good rural schools are impossible without good roads, and all call for a live community interest and a well organized system of maintenance."

Mexican troops move dangerously near American expedition; anti-American outbursts reported; tension in Mexico high.

New York—"New York to Lozdon in 30 hours," will be the slogan of the American Air Craft Co., which has been incorporated in Wilmington, Del., with a capitalization of $5,000,000, to operate a trans-Atlantic air and water passenger and mail service, beginning this fall. The hydro-aeroplane to be used will develop a maximum speed of 150 miles an hour.

THE HIGH QUALITY SEWING MACHINE

NEW HOME

NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME

Write for free booklet "Points to be considered before purchasing a Sewing Machine." Learn the facts.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

Kill All Flies! They Spread Disease

Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over and will not injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Ask for

Daisy Fly Killer

Sold by dealers, or 5 sent by express, prepaid, $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Suburban Stock and Dairy Farm 192 acres just out of the capital city. Write. J. L. White, Tallahassee, Fla.

A wedding tour abroad will sometimes cure a man from wanting to travel with his wife again.

IF YOU OR ANY FRIEND

Suffer with Rheumatism or Neuritis, acute or chronic, write for my FREE BOOK on Rheumatism—Its Cause and Cure. Most wonderful book ever written; it's absolutely FREE. Jesse A. Crane, Dept. C. W., Brockton, Mass.—Adv.

Oh, Mar!

"Have you read the Rubaiyat?"

"Not yet."

Druggists Know Best Medicine for Kidney Troubles

During the twenty-five years that I have been selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I have never heard a complaint, as my customers always speak favorably regarding it. Three parties have informed me that they have been restored to health by the use of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root after suffering from Rheumatism, Liver trouble and Gravel. It is a pleasure to me to sell Swamp-Root as I believe it is the best medicine on the market for kidney, liver and bladder complaints.

Very truly yours,
ED. ROETHLEIN, Druggist,
1104 12th St., Cor. Monroe,
Lynchburg, Va.

Personally appeared before me this 1st day of November, 1915, Ed. Roethlein, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

W. E. HAWKS,
Notary Public.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Confidence.

Why does this country tend always to belittle its wealth, its works, its men and its power to meet calamity? It does, and yet we are thought to be a people unembarrassed by modesty. Yankee boastfulness is a proverb in the world, but no Yankee ever told quite all the truth. He never dared, and, besides, he could not make himself believe the whole length and depth and breadth of it. Distrusting their own judgment, the American people lack confidence in their great estate. Their temperament is rich in daring faith and optimism, but poor in confidence, which is a quality that comes with time. A young people perhaps should not have it. It is not good to have everything.—New York Times.

New Woods for Print Paper.

Exhaustive tests show that 11 new woods—that is, woods not hitherto used for this purpose—give promise of being suitable for the production of newsprint paper in this country. White and red fir are the most promising species in the national forests in California, although lodgepole and western yellow pine and Douglas fir may sometimes be used, declare the government scientists.

'Twas Better Thus.

From his couch a deaf mute arose 'tis quite true, and stepped on a tack in the dark; and perhaps it is well the world never knew, of his silent but awful remark.

In this Matter of Health

one is either with the winners or with the losers.

It's largely a question of right eating—right food. For sound health one must cut out rich, indigestible foods and choose those that are known to contain the elements that build sturdy bodies and keen brains.

Grape-Nuts

is a wonderfully balanced food, made from whole wheat and barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral phosphates, indispensable in Nature's plan for body and brain rebuilding.

Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food, easy to digest. It is economical, has delicious flavor, comes ready to eat, and has helped thousands in the winning class.

"There's a Reason"