

WOMEN'S PART IN THIS NEW WORLD

Every Worker Must Remember She is Valuable to Economic Life of the Nation.

ASSIST IN FOOD PRODUCTION

Should Utilize Household Experiences, Employ All Their Human Attractions and Exert Whole Capacity of Understanding.

By MISS JANE ADDAMS.

During these eventful days when the weakest minds and aroused consciences of the entire civilized world are turned towards measures of reconstruction, it is well for women to ask themselves what distinctive part they will bear in this tremendous undertaking which involves not only the welfare of all living women but the future of their children.

It is obvious that the women of America have a most advantageous position in this task. Women in this country have always had a unique freedom from traditional restrictions and unusual opportunities for higher education in schools. American women have become organized into social and educational clubs, into mutual benefit societies, into religious and nationalistic groups whose membership counts into the millions. Many of these organizations reflect the cosmopolitan composition of American society and all of them register the relatively high intelligence and independence of American women. The capacity of American women, as well as their cosmopolitan membership, have prepared thousands of women to take a disinterested, far-sighted view of public affairs.

It is also hoped that they will be able to hold fast to that good will so cooperatively shown for the bettering of the nation by remembering the valuable contributions to American life made by people who have emigrated here from every country in Europe. Already a desire to help nations that are fortunate than our own has expressed itself among women in many ways. While congress has been advocating a restriction of immigration for the next four years, I have heard American women urge that League of Nations conditions of various sorts might well offer to take care of war widows with little children who wished to emigrate to the United States, by guaranteeing to the government that such families would not become public charges. Women would undertake such a task in the spirit of charity, realizing that the United States has been subjected to the strain of war for a shorter time than do the other powers.

Women Have Had Much to Do. America's women, as a whole, have also enjoyed a higher standard of living than those of any other country, and through the invention of machinery and labor-saving devices have been relieved of much of the drudgery which women in other countries have borne in their households. They have been able to respond in overwhelming numbers to the service under the Red Cross for the preparation of food and supplies, and clothing for war refugees. Women of all sorts have met in groups under nation-wide auspices to respond to these demands, and have undertaken not only a highly practical task, but a new sense of comradeship in the mutual tasks. The results of much of this activity will remain in America itself, in the establishment of country nursing and of communities of women in the development of those war activities instituted by the children's bureau, which resulted in a more accurate knowledge of the status of the children in the nation, and in the provision for adequate care for its maternity cases, even when the mothers live in remote pioneer parts of the country.

The women responsible for 22,000,000 kitchens who were asked during the war to modify their accustomed habits, to make a technical study of resources, to conscientiously conserve food, will be obliged to continue such efforts in the world's immediate needs. Fortunately, however, these American women who so stretched their sympathy and sense of responsibility to include the care of children in Belgium and in Argentina, that they can never again become indifferent to them. These women have also realized that if at the end of the war, whole populations are left depleted by malnutrition and their national vitality thus permanently lowered, such women will be able to make true use of the great gifts of political freedom and self-determination which the suc-

LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

PUBLIC UTILITIES BILLS ARE COMING INTO THE LEGISLATURE IN UNLIMITED NUMBERS.

ROAD COMMISSIONER RESIGNS

Various Bills Before Legislature to Give Control of Utilities to State - Public Service Commission.

By William Leo Calnon

Lansing, Mich.

Public utilities bills galore have been coming into the legislature until every possible angle of the utility question has been brought out. It would seem from the effort on all sides to supplant the state railroad commission with a public utilities commission of some sort that the days of the railroad commission are numbered. In the evident belief that such is the case, Chairman Cassius L. Glasgow, of the railroad commission, sent his resignation to the governor, "to relieve the governor of embarrassment in connection with new legislation. The senate is holding up confirmation of the resignation of Commissioner Charles Cunningham and is demanding the resignation or removal of Commissioner Addison Kellogg. The senators are wrath over the commission in favor of increased telephone rates, a decision later overruled in the courts. Chairman Glasgow disagreed with the other two members on their phone rate findings, so was not in the bad graces of the senators.

The legislature has before it bills to give all rate and service control to the state, including control over city-owned utilities, to a state public service commission to give all rate and service control to cities, villages and townships, over utilities operating within their limits; to give state power to all utilities except those in Detroit; to give a new railroad commission power over railroads. Also, a constitutional amendment has been proposed to give definite power to the legislature to pass laws allowing cities and villages to fix rates of public utilities.

Out of this wide variety of choices the legislature is expected to pick the one method of controlling utilities. The cities, through the league of municipalities, are insisting on home rule being followed and the cities given the right to elect their own commissioners over their present control over some rates to be lost in the initiative. The utility companies are insisting that they do not care so much who controls and supervises so long as they are dealt with fairly and know where they are at. They say they fear a split control which would keep them busy obeying both city and state orders.

Among the many bills offered for a new state utility commission is one which is said to have the backing of the governor's office. It has been introduced in the senate by Senator DeLoand and in the house by Rep. Brewer. It provides for a commission of three members to be selected by the governor to succeed the existing public utility companies and with authority over all rates of utility companies. A special proviso leaves to cities of more than 2500 population control of street, railway and gas companies.

The legislature had the pleasure of entertaining former President Taft and listening to an hour and a half of his talk on the league of nations plan, which he explained in detail. Mr. Taft said this country need not fear bolshevism unless it should ever spread all Europe, a contingency which he did not think it at all likely. His speech came shortly after the house had adopted the Fitzgerald bill defining criminal syndicalism and providing ten years imprisonment for any one who advocates terrorism or libelous reform.

The report of the Jackson prison investigating committee, which took several weeks to prepare, was read in the house. It accused the lack of discipline at the prison and the prevalence there of gambling among convicts, as well as the allowing of practical liberty to trustees and to convicts on the farm camps. It also accused the Michigan State Prison and Jonia prisons have been violating the law against contract labor. As a sequel to the report a bill has been introduced in each house for the abolition of the present board of corrections and the creation of a single board of control for all of them. The board would have four members who would be paid \$4,000 a year each and be required to devote their entire time to looking after the prisons.

Appropriation bills have become the chief feature of the lawmaking sessions here. When the legislators close the end of the measures providing for the maintenance of state institutions and departments they will be able to get a tip for the 1919 appropriation to adjourn. Everything that can not get through by the time the last appropriation bill is passed will be allowed to go into the discard.

Some lively battles over appropriation measures followed the consideration. The actual amounts allotted do not the cause of the battling, but the new budget commission method is. A number of senators object to the change in the budget bills which says that all acts and parts of acts conflicting with budget bills be repealed. They assert that this repeals, by implication, the graded salary law.

So they have taken a stand against repeal immediately after the consideration of appropriation bills and thereby are making things uncomfortable for the food and drug department, the first big state board whose appropriation was encountered. They demand the funds bill run out July 1 when a new fiscal year starts, and unless the new appropriation is available at once the department will have to wait until nearly days after the close of this session.

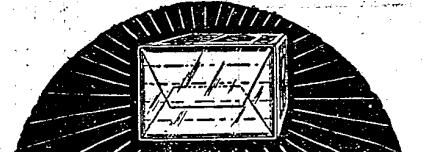
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The house has adopted finally the Budget bill, passed several weeks ago by the senate. The house made a number of amendments none of them making vital changes. One of the changes, however, concerning the Michigan Mining bill, signed to protect sheep, also has passed the house after long delay. Detroit is excluded from the scope of the bill, as it has an efficient dog licensing system under which the residents are to find the police penitentiary, and also has no sheep industry in or near it.

The senate has killed the Baker bill to adopt the so-called Oregon plan for Michigan primary and election campaigns. This includes the publication by the state of a campaign book in which all candidates may advertise their candidacies. They would not be permitted to do any other advertising. The bill was the cause of many debates, but nothing was said when it came up for final passage. It only obtained 13 votes.

The Hopkins bill to establish a state milk commission has been adopted by the house. It provides that the commission consist of the state food commissioner, the professor of dairying at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station and two others to be appointed by the governor. The commission shall study milk production and output and in case of public disagreement may recommend a fair price.

Gov. Sleeper has signed the Lewis prohibition bill, which allows for the possession of liquor in a felony and no property rights in liquor remain. He also has signed the bill for the issuance by the secretary of state of monthly crop and livestock reports, the statute for which are to be gathered by township clerks throughout the state.

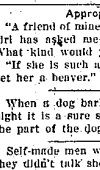


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Starving in the Midst of Plenty

Acid-Stomach Steals Strength and Good Feelings From Millions

One of the worst features of acid-stomach is the real cause of the trouble. It literally starves its victims in the midst of plenty. And the strange thing about it is that the people with acid-stomachs seldom know what their trouble really is. No matter how good or wholesome the food may be, or how much they eat, they do not gain in strength. This is clearly explained by the fact that acid-stomach cannot properly digest food. Instead of healthy, normal digestion, the excess acid causes the food to sour and ferment. Then when this mass of sour, fermented food, charged with excess acid, passes into the intestines, it becomes the breeding place for all kinds of germs and toxic poisons, which in turn are absorbed into the blood and in this way distributed throughout the entire body. And that is exactly why it is that so many thousands of people eat and eat and keep on eating and yet are literally starving in the midst of plenty. Their acid-stomachs make it absolutely impossible for them to get the full measure of nourishment out of their food. And it does not stop long for this poor nourishment to show its effects in a weakened, emaciated body.

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