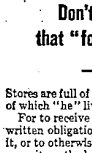
Confidential to the Ladies

Don't overdo that "for him" gift

Stores are full of "gift-things for him" of which "he" lives in mortal dread.

For to receive a gift involves an unwritten obligation to wear it, or carry it, or to otherwise use, display, or consume it, as the lawyers would say.

It is usually surprising, and often disappointing, to a woman to find out how few things the average matter-of-fact man really wants. But for some of those things he has a good deal of affection, and moreover, he can use a lot of them.



In casting about for an example, somehow pipes and pipe tobacco come first to our mind. If we were a woman and we wanted to get right near to a man's heart, we would simple a good pipe and some good pipe tobacco to him around December 25th.

Or, if he already has a pipe that he thinks was divinely intended for him, the tobacco alone makes a full-size gift.

Other advantages of good pipe tobacco as a Christmas present include the following:

You don't have to engage in any detective work to find out his size, favorite color, or other specifications. And it doesn't make any difference whether he "already has plenty" or not; nor need you be concerned lest your gift be duplicated.

A man can smoke up a lot of tobacco between this Christmas and next; while the humidor jar, in which we put up a pound of Edgeworth, keeps the tobacco in prime condition indefinitely. Edgeworth is a tobacco that practically every pipe-smoker likes; it's a safe choice.

The 16-ounce jar sells for $1.65 at any tobacco store.

If your regular dealer hasn't enough glass jars to supply the Christmas trade, let us play Santa Claus for you! Send us $1.65 for a jar, "his" name and address, and your personal greeting card. We'll do the rest.

We'll pack the glass jar in an appropriate Christmas box, enclose your card and send it in plenty of time to reach him for Christmas delivery.

Address Larus & Brother Company, 78 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

Result of the Interview.

"Did you tell the landlord we wanted the flat papered, painted and fixed up generally?" asked she.

"Yes," answered he.

"Did he take the matter under consideration?"

"He did. He, isn't going to make the improvements, but he doesn't see why people with such luxurious tastes shouldn't be able to pay more rent."

One Box Gave Relief

Why suffer from backache, kidney, bladder or urinary trouble, rheumatism, pain and ache? Get rid of them and enjoy good health. EARNEST WILLNOW, Bentley, N. D., writes: "Am still in good health. I used two boxes of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS six years ago, when I had backache. I found no relief until I used DODD'S. One box gave relief." ARTHUR BLOCH, 944 Park Ave., New York, writes: "We have been using DODD'S a number of years and would not be without them." Prompt relief, or money back. Large box 60c at your drug store, or direct by mail, but TRY THE DRUG STORE FIRST.

Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Needed the Space.

"Hey, Hiram!"

"What is it?" inquired the grizzled agriculturist as he lounged over to the fence.

"The postmaster up to the village says please call and git your mail."

"I'll drap around some time enduring the week."

"He wants you to drap around to once. There's a wagon tongue in your letter box and it sticks out so far he can't close the front door."

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

COOLIDGE TO FOLLOW VIEWS OF HARDING

President Outlines Policies in His First Message to the Lawmakers.

IS OPPOSED TO A BONUS

Against the League of Nations, but Favors the Establishment of a World's Court of Justice—Does Not Want Further Railroad Legislation.

Washington.—President Coolidge, in his first address to the congress, said, in part:

Since the close of the last congress the nation has lost President Harding. The world knew his ability and his humanity, his greatness and his character. He has left his mark upon history. He has made justice more certain and peace more secure. The surpassing tribute paid to his memory as he was borne across the continent to rest at last at home revealed the place he held in the hearts of the American people. But this is not the occasion for extended reference to the man or his work. In this presence, among those who knew and loved him, that is unnecessary. But we who were associated with him could not reframe together the functions of our office without pausing for a moment, and in his memory reconsecrating ourselves to the service of our country. He is gone. We remain. It is our duty, under the inspiration of his example, to take up the burdens which he was permitted to lay down, and to develop and support the wise principles of government which he represented.

Foreign Affairs.

For us peace reigns everywhere. We desire to perpetuate it always by giving full justice to others and requiring of others full justice to ourselves.

Our country has one cardinal principle to maintain in its foreign policy. It is an American principle. It must be an American policy. We attend to our own affairs, conserve our own strength, and protect the interests of our own citizens; but we recognize thoroughly our obligations to help others, reserving to the decision of our own judgment the time, the place, and the method. We realize the common bond of humanity. We know the inescapable law of service.

Our country has definitely refused to adopt and ratify the covenant of the League of Nations. We have not felt warranted in assuming the responsibilities which its members have assumed. I am not proposing any change in this policy; neither is the record made the incident, so far as we are concerned, is closed.

World Court.

Our foreign policy has always been guided by two principles. The one is the avoidance of permanent political alliances which would sacrifice our proper independence. The other is the peaceful settlement of controversies between nations. By example and by treaty we have advocated arbitration For nearly 125 years we have been a member of The Hague tribunal, and we have long sought the creation of a permanent World Court of Justice. I am in full accord with both of these policies. I favor the establishment of such a court intended to include the whole world. That is, and has long been, an American policy.

Russia.

Our diplomatic relations, lately so largely interrupted, are now being resumed, but Russia presents notable difficulties. We have every desire to see that great people, who are our traditional friends, restored to their position among the nations of the earth. We have relieved their pitiable destitution with an enormous charity. Our government offers no objection to the carrying on of commerce by our citizens with the people of Russia. Our government does not propose, however, to enter into relations with another regime which refuses to recognize the sanctity of international obligations. I do not propose to barter away for the privilege of trade any of the cherished rights of humanity. I do not propose to make merchandise of any American principles. These rights and principles must go wherever the sanctions of our government go. But while the favor of America is not for sale, I am willing to make very large concessions for the purpose of rescuing the people of Russia. Already encouraging evidences of returning to the ancient ways of society can be discerned. But more are needed.

Debts.

The current debt and interest due from foreign governments, exclusive of the British debt of $4,600,000,000, is about $3,500,000,000. I do not favor the cancellation of this debt, but I see no objection to adjusting in accordance with the principle adopted for the British debt. Our country would not wish to assume the role of an oppressive creditor, but would maintain the principle that financial obligations between nations are likewise moral obligations which international faith and honor require should be discharged.

Fiscal Condition.

Our main problems are domestic problems. Financial stability is the first requisite of sound government. We cannot escape the effect of world conditions. We cannot avoid the inevitable results of the economic disorders which have reached all nations. But we shall diminish their harm to us in proportion as we continue to place our government finances to a secure and endurable position. This we can and must do. Upon that firm foundation rests the only hope of progress and prosperity. From that source must come relief for the people.

This being accomplished by a drastic but orderly retrenchment, which is bringing our expenses within our means. The origin of this has been the determination of the American people, the main support has been the counsel of those in authority, and the effective method has been the budget system. The result has involved real sacrifice by department heads, but it has been made without flinching. This system is a law of the congress. It represents your will. It must be maintained, and ought to be strengthened by the example of your observance. Without a budget system there can be no fixed responsibility and no constructive scientific economy.

Tariff Law.

The present tariff law has accomplished its two main objects. It has secured an abundant revenue and been productive of an abounding prosperity. Under it the country has had a very large export and import trade. A constant revision of the tariff by the congress is disturbing and harmful. The present law contains an elastic provision authorizing the President to increase or decrease present schedules not in excess of 50 per centum to meet the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. This does not, to my mind, warrant a rewriting of the whole law, but does mean, and will be so administered, that whenever the required investigation shows that inequalities of sufficient importance exist in any schedule, the power to change them should and will be applied.

Shipping.

The entire well-being of our country is dependent upon transportation by sea and land. Our government during the war acquired a large merchant fleet which should be transferred, as soon as possible, to private ownership and operation under conditions which would secure two results. First, and of prime importance, adequate means for national defense; second, adequate service to American commerce. Until shipping conditions are such that our fleet can be disposed of advantageously under these conditions, it will be operated as economically as possible under such plans as may be devised from time to time by the shipping board. We must have a merchant marine which meets these requirements, and we shall have to pay the cost of its service.

Public Improvements.

The time has come to resume in a moderate way the opening of our intracoastal waterways, the control of flood waters of the Mississippi and of the Colorado rivers, the improvement of the waterways from the Great Lakes toward the Gulf of Mexico, and the development of the great power and navigation project of the St. Lawrence river, for which efforts are now being made to secure the necessary help with Canada. These projects cannot all be undertaken at once, but all should have the immediate consideration of the congress and be adopted as fast as plans can be matured and the necessary funds become available.

Railroads.

Criticism of the railroad law has been directed, first, to the section laying down the rule by which rates are fixed, and providing for payment to the government and use of excess earnings; second, to the method for the adjustment of wage scales; and third, to the authority permitting consolidations.

It has been erroneously assumed that the act undertakes to guarantee railroad earnings. The law requires that rates should be just and reasonable. That has always been the rule under which rates have been fixed. To make a rate that does not yield a fair return results in confiscation, and confiscatory rates are of course unconstitutional. Unless the government adheres to the rule of making a rate that will yield a fair return, it must abandon rate making altogether. The new and important feature of that part of the law is the recapture and redistribution of excess rates. The constitutionality of this method is now before the Supreme court for adjudication. The decision should be awaited before attempting further legislation on this subject. Furthermore, the importance of this feature will not be great if consolidation goes into effect.

The section of railroad labor disputes is a matter of grave public concern. The railroad labor board was established to protect the public in the enjoyment of continuous service by attempting to insure justice between the companies and their employees. It has been a great help, but is not altogether satisfactory in assuming the responsibilities which its members have assumed. I am not proposing any change in this policy; neither is the record made the incident, so far as we are concerned, is closed.

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Department of Justice.

As no revision of the laws of the United States has been made since 1874, a commission or committee should be created to undertake this work. The judicial council reports that two more district judges are needed in the southern district of New York, one in the northern district of Illinois, and three more circuit judges in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth circuit. Legislation should be considered for this purpose.

The national government has never given adequate attention to its prison problems. It ought to provide employment in such forms of production as can be used by the government, though not so as to be a public competition with private business, for all prisoners who can be placed at work, and for which work should receive a reasonable compensation, available for their dependents.

Prohibition.

The prohibition amendment to the Constitution requires the congress and the President to provide adequate laws to prevent its violation. It is my duty to enforce such laws. For that purpose I am bound to maintain relations with Great Britain with respect to the right of search of hovering vessels. To prevent smuggling the land forces should be greatly strengthened, and a supply of swift power boats should be provided. The volume of illicit production should be rigidly regulated, and every effort should be made to suppress interstate traffic. With this action on the part of the national government, and the co-operation which is usually rendered by municipal and state authorities, prohibition should be made effective. Free government has no greater menace than disrespect for authority and continual violation of law. It is the duty of a citizen not only to observe the law but to let it be known that he is opposed to its violation.

The Negro.

Numbered among our population are some 12,000,000 colored people. Under our Constitution their rights are just as sacred as those of any other citizen. It is both public and a private duty to protect those rights. The congress ought to exercise all its power of prevention and punishment against the hideous crime of lynching, of which the negro is not by no means the sole sufferer, but for which they furnish a majority of the victims.

Regulatory Legislation.

Co-operation with other maritime powers is necessary for complete protection of our coasts against pollution. Plans for this are under way, but await certain experiments for refuse disposal. Meantime laws prohibiting spreading oil and oil refuse from vessels in our own territorial waters would be most helpful against this menace and should be speedily enacted.

Laws should be passed regulating aviation.

Legislation is needed of the laws regulating radio interference.

Army and Navy.

For several years we have been decreasing the personnel of the army and navy, and reducing their power to the danger point. Further reductions should not be made. The army is a guarantee of the security of our citizens at home; the navy is a guarantee of the security of our citizens abroad. Both of these services should be strengthened rather than weakened. Additional planes are needed for the army, and additional submarines for the navy.

Education and Welfare.

Our national government is not doing as much as it legitimately can do to promote the welfare of the people. Our enormous material wealth, our institutions, our whole form of society, cannot be considered fully successful until their benefits reach the merit of every individual. This is not a suggestion that the government should, or could, assume for the people the inevitable burdens of existence. This is no method by which we can either be relieved of the results of our own folly or be guaranteed a successful life. There is an inescapable personal responsibility for the development of character, of industry, of thrift, and of self-control. These do not come from the government, but from the people themselves. But the government can and should always be expressive of steadfast determination, always efficient, to maintain conditions under which these virtues must most likely to develop and secure recognition and reward. This is the American policy.

It is in accordance with this principle that we have enacted laws for the protection of the public health and have adopted regulations for narcotic and intoxicating liquors. For purposes of national uniformity, we ought to provide, by constitutional amendment and appropriate legislation, for a limitation of child labor and in all cases within the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government a minimum wage law for women, which would undoubtedly find sufficient power of enforcement in the influence of public opinion.

Immigration.

American institutions rest solely on good citizenship. They were created by people who had a background of self-government. New arrivals should be limited to our capacity to absorb them into the ranks of good citizenship. America must be kept American. For this purpose it is necessary to continue a policy of restricted immigration. It would be well to make such immigration of a selective nature with some inspection at the source, and based either on a prior census or upon the record of naturalization.

Veterans.

No more important duty falls on the government of the United States than the adequate care of its veterans. Those suffering disabilities incurred in the service must have sufficient hospital relief and compensation. Their dependents must be supported. Rehabilitation and vocational training must be completed. All of this service must be clean, must be prompt and effective. Relief must be administered in a spirit of the broadest and most generous humanity. But the information reveals any present defects of administration or need of legislation, orders should be given to remove the defects of administration, and recommendations for legislation should be given the highest consideration. I do not favor the granting of a bonus.

Coal.

The cost of coal has become unbearably high. It places a great burden on our industrial and domestic life. The public welfare requires a reduction in the price of fuel. With the enormous deposits in existence, failure of supply ought not to be tolerated. Those responsible for the conditions in this industry should undertake its reform and free it from any charge of profiteering.

The report of the coal commission will be before the congress. It comprises all the facts. It represents the mature deliberations and the combination of the best talent and experience that ever made a national survey of the production and distribution of fuel. I do not favor government ownership or operation of the mines. The way of relief for action under private ownership that will secure greater continuity of production and better public protection.

Reorganization.

A special joint committee has been appointed to work out a plan for a reorganization of the different departments and bureaus of the government more scientific and economical than the present system. With the exception of the consolidation of the War and Navy departments and some minor details, the plan has the general sanction of the President and the cabinet. It is important that reorganization be enacted into law at the present session.

Agriculture.

Aided by the sound principles adopted by the government, the business of the country has had an extraordinary revival. Looked at as a whole, the nation is in the enjoyment of remarkable prosperity. Industry and commerce are booming. The most backward agriculture is successful, several crops have risen in value from about 15,000,000,000 two years ago to about 17,000,000,000 for the current year. But range cattle are still low in price, and some sections of the wheat area, notably Minnesota, North Dakota, and on west, have suffered from a lack of social distress. With his products not selling on a parity with the products of industry, every sound remedy that can be devised should be applied for the relief of the farmer. It represents a character, a type of citizenship, and a public necessity that must be preserved and strengthened by every facility for regaining prosperity.

The distress is most acute among those who produced more than one crop. Wheat acreage was greatly expanded and has not yet fully adjusted to reduced. A large amount is raised for export, which has to meet the competition in the world market of large amounts raised on land much cheaper and much more productive.

No complete relief, no relief, no plan for government fixing of prices, no remedy for the public ills can be of any permanent value in establishing agriculture. Simple and direct methods put into operation by the farmer himself are the only real sources for restoration.

Muscle Shoals.

The government is undertaking to develop a great water power project known as Muscle Shoals, on which it has expended many million dollars. The work is still going forward, subject to the right to retake in time of war. I recommend that the property, with the right for auxiliary steam plant and rights of way be sold. This would end the present burdensome expenditure, would return to the treasury the largest price possible to secure.

Highways and Forests.

Highway and reforestation should continue to have the interest and support of the government. Everyone is anxious for good highways. I have made a liberal proposal in the budget for the continuing payment to the states by the federal government of its share for this necessary public improvement. No expenditure of public money contributes more to the national wealth as for building good roads.

Reforestation has an importance far above the attention it usually secures. A special commission is at work on a plan for investigating this need, and I shall welcome a constructive policy based on their report.

Monroe Doctrine.

It is 100 years since our country announced the Monroe doctrine. This principle has been ever since, and is now, one of the main foundations of our foreign relations. It must be maintained. But in maintaining it we must not forget that a great change has taken place. We are no longer a weak nation, thinking mainly of defense, dreading foreign imposition. We are great and powerful. Our powers bring new responsibilities. Our duty then was to protect ourselves. Added to that, our duty now is to help to protect others. We must be realists. We must be practical; they must not be ineffective. America has taken her place in the world as a realistic and practical, powerful, and helpful nation. Our ideals are those that can be rendered to humanity in the assurance that this place will be maintained.

SQUIBS

Camels sometimes live to the age of 100 years.

Of short-sighted people more are to be found in the cities than in the country.

The manufacture of wooden heels in Chile is an industry of increasing importance.

The quality of the product is being improved by Madagascar graphite producers in preference to increasing the quantity.

Better Measure of His Own.

Tommy—"Mother, can't the cook put up my lunch instead of you doing it?" Mother—"It's no trouble, my dear." Tommy—"I know. But cook's got a better appetite than you got."—Boston Transcript.

Point of Cure.

In the history of man it has been very generally the case, that when evils have grown insufferable they have touched the point of cure.—E. H. Chapin.

When He Hit His Thumb.

Stiffkins (a neighbor)—Hello, Jones! What are you doing? Laying a carpet? Jones (who has just struck his thumb)—No, you idiot! The carpet was here when we moved in. I'm just putting the floor under it.

Sounds Reasonable.

A critic of our churches says that they are "dominated by a lot of old hens." Does he refer to the lay members?—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Aspirin Marked With "Bayer Cross" Has Been Proved Safe by Millions.

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 23 years.

Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

Proof of Right.

The proof of a thing's being right is that it has power over the heart; that it excites us, wins us, or helps us.—Ruskin.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio.

Having cleared your skin keep it clear by making Cuticura your everyday toilet preparations. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. No toilet table is complete without them.—Advertisement.

Harmonious Wedlock.

Tennis Enthusiast—Yes, sir, I'm telling you I'd rather play than eat the sweetest dinner.

His Friend—But what does your wife say to that?

Tennis Enthusiast—Nothing at all. She'd rather read novels any day than cook dinner.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS—10c A BOX

Cures Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache, Indigestion. Drug stores. Adv.

Proof Enough.

"Mary, are you a good cook?"

"Yes, ma'am. I go to church every Sunday."

"DANDELION BUTTER COLOR"

A harmless vegetable butter color used by millions for 50 years. Drug stores and general stores sell bottles of "Dandelion" for 35 cents.—Adv.

Faulty.

"I see you have bought a typewriter. Is it a good one?"

"Yes. But it spells badly!"

Nothing Better for Constipation

than one or two Brandreth Pills at bed time. They cleanse the system, purify the blood and keep you well.—Adv.

Is It Funny?

It is funny about some "realistic" novelists that they never write about any likable people, yet there are lots of them.

GIRLS! A GLEAMY MASS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

35-Cent "Danderine" So Improves Lifeless, Neglected Hair.

An abundance of luxuriant hair full of gloss, gleams and life shortly follows a genuine toning up of neglected scalps with dependable "Danderine."

Falling hair, itching scalp and the dandruff is corrected immediately. Thin, dry, wispy or fading hair is quickly invigorated, taking on new strength, color and youthful beauty. "Danderine" is delightful on the hair; a refreshing, stimulating tonic—not sticky or greasy! Any drug store.—Advertisement.

When an heiress marries a title she probably thinks she may be able to live happily ever after she is divorced.

Many a true word is spoken by mistake.

Best for Colds

OVER 68 YEARS OF SUCCESS

BANISH YOUR GOITER

Cure Your Goiter Comfortably at Home

Thousands of cases of goiter have been cured with tiny tablets. It is safe to take the iodine iodine without great care as it has very powerful drug action some forms is poison. THYODINE EYE SALVE for speedy relief. Absolutely safe. THYODINE CHEMICAL COMPANY 851 Colombian Building, Washington, D. C.

Relief for coughs

Use PISO'S—this prescription quickly relieves children and adults. A pleasant syrup. No opiates. 35c and 60c sizes sold everywhere.

INFLAMED EYES DISFIGURE YOUR LOOKS

Don't experiment on your eyes. Use Murine. Relief in 25¢ at all druggists. HALL & RUCKEL, New York City

OWN YOUR OWN FARM

in the State of Georgia. No land agents in this one; non-speculative; a bona-fide offer by the Georgia & Florida Ry. Project No. 1 contains 12,000 acres. Now offered in 60 and 120-acre unbroken farms, $25 down and $10 per month, time on balance; better than renting. High, dry land, personally selected and guaranteed good; for general farming, hog, cattle and poultry country; no snow; cool summer nights; healthy year round; good fruit country. This ad will not appear again. Act quick. 200 farms make a fine colony. Write W. F. French, Gen. Industrial Agent, Georgia & Florida Ry., Dept. WN, Valdosta, Ga.

Safety Razor Business

—All There Is To Any Razor is the BLADES.

Some Companies alloy most price cheap their Razor in order to sell Blades

We sell our Razor and give real, honest-to-goodness Blades that last Your Lifetime—

We Make a Real Shaving Blade that not to throw away.

Complete Lifetime Outfit $5.00.

Money back if not satisfied. Send for illustrated booklet.

MADDEN SAFETY RAZOR CORPORATION 1819 Broadway, (Dept. B) New York, N. Y.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 50—1923.

Uneasy lies the lad who skips from school.

MONARCH COFFEE

NONE BETTER OBTAINABLE AT ANY PRICE

Mother's Christmas Dinner

The only real competitor of the Monarch line is the mother who painstakingly puts up her own reserve table supplies. When she is unable to procure the right quality of raw materials, she turns to Monarch with full confidence that she will serve her family with the trademarked brand that truly compares in quality with her own home products.

Here are some you'll want to try Monarch Coffee, Monarch Ma, Monarch Cocoa, Monarch Sweet Pickles, Monarch Catsup, Monarch Chili Sauce, Monarch Mince Meat, Monarch Thousand Island Salad Dressing, Monarch Plum Pudding, Monarch Olive Oil, Monarch Golden Bantam Corn, Monarch Sweet Peas, Monarch Grape Fruit Hearts, Monarch Asparagus, Monarch Sliced Peaches, Monarch Sliced Pineapple, Monarch Pears, Monarch Loganberries, Monarch Apricots, Monarch Preserves. Order now for the holidays. None better obtainable at any price—costs you less.

SWEET PICKLES & SALAD DRESSING & CATSUP and other FOOD PRODUCTS

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CHRISTMAS

TO GROCERS: If Reid, Murdoch & Co's salesmen do not reach you, write us for copy of "Independent Grocer" and details of Special Holiday Prices on Monarch Coffee. You can order three cases or more by mail and set every connection received by car load lower. There is only one quality—the highest; one price—the lowest. See full page ads Saturday Evening Post, December 8 and 22; full pages color, Ladies' Home Journal, January, February and March, 1924.