

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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E. E. BRODIE, Editor and Publisher.

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OUR PART IN THE WAR.

Next to the paramount question of whether or not we are going to be dragged into war the next query of national scope is: what action shall we take if war is actually declared?

There seems to be a good deal of opinion to the effect that the United States will never wage anything more than a passive warfare against Germany in case of such an eventuality; not because of any desire to let things slide, but because of the simple reason that we shall not be physically able to do anything more than give the allies financial support.

Some people say that the war has already dragged itself out to such length that it is bound to die of exhaustion before this country could possibly train and transport an army.

All this is valid reasoning, but it is undoubtedly beside the point. From the point of view of Washington, and of the nation for that matter, what sort of military condition should we be in? Prepared; that's the answer.

And where is there such an opportunity to achieve a state of preparedness as to be found in wartime?

The nation is not going to overlook this truth—that more can be done toward strengthening the military force of this country in a month of war than in a year of peace.

The result is that if war is declared the administration probably will immediately raise as large an army as possible and will throw every effort in the direction of developing the navy.

The navy, of course, will see active service—especially so because our warlike activity will naturally be directed against the very submarines which caused the trouble. Then too, it will be necessary to see that merchantmen are given safe conduct across the ocean.

But on land the direction affairs take seems to be that of raising and training as large an army as possible, not only for the purpose of throwing strength against Germany, but to have as big a trained reserve army after the war as it is possible to obtain.

Should the war continue until this army becomes sufficiently trained to take the field—and in the light of its present duration and the marvelous organization and determination behind it, it is impossible to prophesy how much longer it will endure—then we shall no doubt transport troops to the European trenches.

If war is declared the only hope of those who are too timid to fight is that Germany is now exhausted and sparring desperately against an inevitable knockout that is coming quick.

PATCHING STREETS.

The city council is right in its contention that patching streets with macadam or gravel is only temporary and a waste of good money, and that the only satisfactory and lasting street, whether for residential or business district, is hard surface. That time of year has come when the city must determine whether it will follow the old plan of eternal patching, or try to get something done that will be a permanent and creditable improvement.

The council wants to put down hard surface, a little each year until paving is laid throughout the town. A paving plant was found to be expensive and the street committee reported that Oregon City has too many hills for the use of sheet asphalt, asphaltic concrete or similar types of hard surface. The city is seeking a practical paving at a reasonable cost, and it seems no nearer a solution of the problem now than it was a year ago.

All of the residential streets surfaced since 1910 must be cared for by the city for a period of 10 years after their improvement. This period is known as the life of the street, and in no case has it expired. Other streets, improved before 1910, have not had their life declared, and an improvement is not possible until the council takes that action.

Arrangements should be possible to overcome these difficulties. The cost of the paving to the city could be materially reduced by assessing all or part of its actual cost to the property. There are many residence streets in Oregon City which should be improved, and if the mater was put before the property owners in the right way they would probably be glad to have the improvement made. On streets which have once been improved and the life declared, an agreement might be made between property owners, opening the way to permanent work. However, there are enough streets in Oregon City which have not been improved to keep the plant busy for years.

Gravel could be rolled into the surface of the street on the hills, preventing the paving from taking on its glass-like surface in rainy weather. Whatever is done, the city should not go back to its old plan of patching, patching, always patching. If the town buys a paving plant this year, it will at least have a paving plant 12 months from now, but if the old plan of patching is followed, the streets will be in the identical condition they are now and the city will have nothing for its money.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The most noticeable feature of the war situation is the coolness with which the nation is meeting the thing.

Resumes of press comment from all parts of the country show clearly that the people are facing without fear and without any cringing excitement the most difficult situation in the history of the nation.

There is a general opinion that this country has done the right thing—it has avoided a break so long as it could do so with entire honor, and after that it has doubled its mailed fist.

The nation is proud of its course. It is proud that it has often stretched a point in an effort to be undoubtedly fair to all the belligerent nations.

Now if there is to be a war the people of this country are going to be proud to fight!

It is pleasing to note that party and personal differences have been forgotten. The president is receiving solid support from all sides. And from no place has there been expressed more patriotic spirit than from those American people speaking a foreign language.

Bound in the past by many ties to another than their own nation these people have declared that they are behind the administration to the limit, just as all other American people are. Universally they have asked that the President continue his efforts to keep the United States out of war, and in this regard it must be admitted that were the president himself of foreign extraction he could hardly do more than he has done and what he is doing.

For the greatest feature of the news which has come out of Washington during this crisis is the fact that in the face of seemingly certain war the president has continued his efforts to bring about peace.

War, if it comes, will be forced upon this nation. Even the German government has been frank to admit that. It has admitted that it has sacrificed the friendship of America in order to play its last card on a bloody table. Utterances of German diplomats already absolve this country of blame for war.

The result is that the nation is a unit behind the president. It wears a smile on its face and a gun on its hip.

ILLUSTRATED ONCE AGAIN.

A local telephone company was established in Portland several years ago by enterprising citizens who believed there should be competition in this field.

As a result Portland became a "two phone" town and a double burden was placed upon business for it was found necessary to have both phones to reach some people.

While times were good and business booming telephone users could stand

the extra burden, but when things began to decline and the newness of two bells ringing at the same time wore off, and it was necessary to cut expense, one phone had to go.

As the local company gave only a limited service it was the unlucky one, and the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. giving a national service stayed.

The people of Portland paid the bill for the double service, had the competition which they desired and incidentally learned this valuable lesson.

That competition in a public utility field where the rates of service are regulated by a public service commission and not left to the will of the operating company, is entirely useless, renders no added service to the public and adds a double burden on the people.

It is the old story of industrial warfare enriching no one but the lesson learned may be worth the price.—Pacific Coast Manufacturer.

THE VOTER AND THE MACHINE.

In one of the numerous "statements" which fall from him as humorously as the leaves in Valdemora George W. Perkins says: "Our fight is not against the rank and file of the Republican party, but against the machine of the party, which for years has refused to allow the voters to have a voice in party affairs."

Party affairs are managed by the party committees—municipal, county, congressional and national. These committees are chosen in various manners. Some are elected in the party primaries; others are elected by conventions representative of their jurisdiction. In each case the voters have a voice in the selection.

The trouble with Perkins is that he never chooses to submit his case to the voters in a primary where a direct election decides the personnel of a party committee, or to a convention where representative delegates—chosen by the voters—make the decision. He immerses himself at his splendid estate on the Hudson or in one or the other of his several business offices, and expects the voters to seek him out there to announce to him that he has been made the object of a great honor, namely, an election to a governing committee in the party to which at the moment he deigns to lend his favor. Failing to receive this call, he tries to get the committee which was elected to take his judgment instead of its own or he tries to get it to add to its membership by taking in men who were never elected—either by the voters or by a representative convention. If they refuse, he threatens to defeat the whole party.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were filed in the office of County Recorder Boyles Thursday:

Caroline V. Jackson to Edward Jackson, 40 acres of D. L. C. of George Jackson, township 5 south, range 1 east; \$1.

Caroline V. Jackson to George W. Jackson, 20 acres of George Jackson, D. L. C. township 5 south, range 1 east; \$1.

Caroline V. Jackson to Sarah E. Copeland, 11 acres of D. L. C. of George Jackson, township 5 south, range 1 east; \$1.

Caroline V. Jackson to Eva Bengil, 20 acres of D. L. C. of George Jackson, township 5 south, range 1 east; \$1.

C. V. Jackson to Benjamin F. and Nancy S. Jackson, 11 acres of section 24, township 5 south, range 1 east; \$1.

The following are the real estate transfers that have been filed in the office of County Recorder Boyles today:

Elgiva McJoy to Christian Rathkey, lots 5 and 6, block 6, Gladstone; \$1.

George F. Fall to C. E. Ball, land in section 19, township 5 south, range 3 east; \$10.

M. Jones to Grace E. Loder, lots 7, 8, 13, block 5, West Gladstone; \$1.

Sarah H. Stockton and Charles Stockton to Arthur Webster, land in Clackamas county; \$19.

Thomas D. Phelps to Arthur and Ross Bowman, land in section 4, township 2 south, range 5 east; \$10.

C. A. Eva B. Cass to William H. Phelps, land in section 4, township 2 south, range 5 east; \$1.

Wm. H. Phelps to Thomas D. Phelps, land in township 2 south, range 5 east; \$10.

Oliver and Mary Robbins to Austin T. Buxton, 6 acres of land in section 15, township 5 south, range 2 east; \$10.

W. H. Blair to Grace M. P. Saylor and Grace E. Saylor, lots 9 and 10, block 4, Canby; \$10.

Ernest J. Rickson to Georges S. and Eva Manning, 10 acres of section 10, township 4 south, range 1 east; \$10.

E. M. and Anna Howell to Grace E. Loder, land in Oregon City; \$1.

John W. and Grace E. Loder to Mable Middlestedt, land in Oregon City; \$10.

James Shaw and Eliza J. Shaw to F. R. Sizer, all of lot "A" in tract 21, Willamette tracts; \$10.

Almina D. and Christian Slobken to P. A. Zimmerman, land in Willamette tracts; \$50.

The following are the real estate transfers that were filed in the office of County Recorder Boyles Tuesday:

Susi Ann Cooper to John and Margaret Krieger, 33-1/3 acres of section 4, township 3 south, range 5 east; \$10
J. C. and Lillian M. Oeler to J. P. Parker, land in Clackamas county; \$19
C. D. Latourette and Sedonia Latourette to M. D. and Edna M. Latourette, land in section 36, township 2 south, range 2 east; \$10.

Claude Howard to S. B. Reese, land in section 9, township 4 south, range 2 east; \$10.

Rhys Guyon to Samuel and Jennie Moser, 80 acres of section 18, to own ship 6, range 2 east; \$10.

The following are the real estate transfers that have been filed in the office of County Recorder Boyles Wednesday:

Joseph Diamante and L. Belle Diamante and L. S. and Belle Koellmeier, 3/4 acres, Willamette and Tualatin tracts; \$1000.

Klamath Falls—Box factory company with capital of \$10,000 will employ 50 hands and have 50,000 capacity, to be new industry here.

Baker—\$50,000 paid for 6500 Walowa county sheep.

Cut This Out—It is Worth Money. DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c and mail it to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for bronchial and la grippe coughs; Foley Kidney Pills, for lame back, weak kidneys, rheumatism, bladder troubles, and Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic, for constipation, biliousness, headache and sluggish bowels.

49 YEARS AGO

From the Enterprise of February 2, 1889.

Captain Kellogg yesterday marshaled a host of our Portland friends in upon us. They were Captain Flanders, Messrs. C. Biles, J. D. Biles, W. K. Withersell and P. W. Delfino, all hale and hearty. Captain Flanders and Mr. Biles, who are less familiar with the rapid progress of Oregon City than the other gentlemen named, express themselves highly gratified by their visit to the embryo Lowell. A day can now be well spent in looking through our various manufacturing establishments at the wonderful falls, and the extensive works of the transportation company.

Now with the Cliff House and the Barlow House none need be, as in time past, afraid to drop in and stay overnight with us. Give the Cliff House a trial. The popular host of the Barlow House is as proud of the Cliff House as we are, and all will like Messrs. White and Rhoades.

We were shown the plat of Oswego a few days since—by the proprietor, J. C. Trullinger. The plat looks well on paper—streets, lots, blocks, etc., are well arranged—and long before the Enterprise is of the age to which the Spectator would have now attained if living, those streets of Oswego will resound with the clatter and clatter of industry. Look at Pittsburg for an example; Oswego has just as many resources.

Captain John Apperson, first commander of the steamer Active is now on deck of the Union plying between this city and Lafayette. His old friends, many of them, from the ships on the upper river will be pleased to meet him again occasionally. On Tuesday he reported high water in the Yamhill.

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LANDS IN COUNTY ARE TIED UP BY NEW ORDER IN COMPLICATED CASE

Mother dies and leaves children \$15,000 worth of property; father made guardian under \$2000 bonds; sells children's property; keeps money; marries again; has six more children; dies.

Briefly, this is the complication of affairs alleged to be back of a suit filed in the state court by Edward Burke and Lucy Basche against M. A. Doston, administrator, and the heirs and assigns of Mike McCormack, deceased, formerly of Baker.

In 1902 Burke and the late husband of Mrs. Basche, went on McCormack's bond when Mrs. McCormack died and McCormack became guardian of his children's property. After affairs had tied themselves up in a hard knot, Burke and Mrs. Basche

were sued by Mrs. McCormack's four children in an effort to get the \$2000 which they assert was due them because of their father's alleged divestment of their estate.

Action brought today was to prevent the administrator of the Mike McCormack estate from selling any of the property which the mother's heirs claim was bought with their money in this county. Such an order of court would protect the slippers of McCormack's bond until other litigation over the estate is settled.

Judge Campbell issued a temporary restraining order against Doston and the other defendants so the Clackamas county property is tied up until further order of the court.

Benefit of Farm Loan Act

By reason of the facilities created by the federal farm loan act, which was passed last summer, it will be easier in the future for a farmer to secure money to make needed improvements of the purchase of live stock, and it will be easier also for the landless man to purchase a farm, according to a recent publication of the department of agriculture (Farmers' Bulletin 792) entitled "How the Federal Farm Loan Act Benefits the Farmer."

The federal land banks established under this act will stand ready at all times, it is expected, to lend money to farmers on farm-mortgage security. The interest charges will be not more than 6 per cent, nor more than 1 per cent above the rate paid on the bonds sold by the banks. If 4 1/2 per cent bonds should be issued, therefore, the rate charged on loans would be 5 1/2 per cent or less. There will be no commissions or bonuses. The loans will be made for periods of time ranging from 5 to 40 years, thus doing away with the trouble and expense of frequent renewals.

The payment of a certain part of the principal annually or semi-annually, with the interest, will be required. The total payment, including the interest, will be the same for each year, and will be just large enough so that the entire principal will be paid off at the end of the period. The annual payment thus required to pay off a loan of \$1000, with interest at 5 per cent, in 20 years, is \$80.24.

After a loan has run 5 years the borrower will be permitted to pay off the whole amount, if he desires, on any interest date, or to make partial payments in addition to the regular installment.

The requirement of installment payments on the amortization plan, as outlined above, will serve, first, to cultivate habits of thrift in the borrower, and second, to make possible the placing of loans at a lower rate of interest since the gradual reduction of the principal constantly improves the security for the unpaid balance. The privileges of optional payments after the first 5 years leaves the borrower free to discharge his indebtedness before the end of the loan-period, if he finds it convenient to do so.

The federal land banks will perform three important services: (1) They will convert the security which farm mortgages afford into a negotiable form, known as farm-loan bonds. (2) They will furnish additional security for the protection of these bonds, through their capital and surplus, and make the bonds more attractive to investors. (3) They will sell the land-bank bonds in the open investment market, which, for obvious reasons, the small farmer could not reach to advantage.

Bend—Strahorn railroads will develop 28,000 square mile area having 50,000,000,000 feet of western pine, 10,000 acres dry farming land, 50,000 acres reclaimable land, salts, sodas, nitrates and potash, cattle and sheep ranges, and vast waterpowers.

SMASH THE COUNTRY PAPER!

In a series of spasms of righteousness, the Portland Daily Journal, first friend of the people of Oregon, orders the state legislature to repeal the law requiring the publication of delinquent tax lists and substituting postal cards therefor. In its campaign of vilification and misrepresentation, extending over a period of years, but recently aroused to a high pitch of frenzy by the failure of the legislature to do its bidding, the Journal is not only seeking to pose as a real reformer, but is attempting to blacklist and discredit practically every country newspaper in Oregon. With its corps of paid representatives, taking its orders and writing its unsavory stories, the Journal is attempting to boost its own stock at the expense of more than 200 papers that are making a living for their owners while the Journal is building up a fortune for Sam Jackson.

If it was "craft" to publish the delinquent tax list in four newspapers in Portland, why did the Journal demand the graft?

If the Journal feels it has dirty hands because of its insistence that the tax list be published in that paper, why does it not case its conscience by returning its ill-gotten thousands to the treasury of Multnomah county?

Why does the Journal rail at the country press for maintaining a lobby at Salem, when that paper has a half dozen men there to do its bidding, and why is it making covert threats against representatives of organizations that decline to submit to its dictation?

The post card notice is no notice at all. It is not a notice to the public and in many cases it will never reach the taxpayer to whom it was directed. No student of taxation, not awayed by prejudice, nor controlled by the Journal, would advise such a course.

Who pays the cost of publishing the delinquent tax list? Is it paid by the taxpayers of the county as a whole? No.

Would the taxpayers of any county effect a saving if the law were repealed? No.

Does the cost of publication in the country districts add a material sum to the heavy principal and interest charges placed against the property by the laws of the state? No.

Then why all this noise? Why all this slander? Why all this misrepresentation?

Is the country press an obstacle to the political machine that the Journal is trying to build up in Oregon? Very likely.

Is the Oregon legislature going to allow one big city newspaper to tell it what to do and when and how to do it? We don't think so.

Does the country press do more for the upbuilding of the many communities of Oregon than the fat-pocketed Journal?

We leave it to you.

BRIDGES BEATEN IN ACTION OVER SEAT IN COUNCIL

JUDGE CAMPBELL HOLDS OFFICIAL LOST LEGAL RESIDENCE BEFORE ELECTION.

WILL APPEAL CASE TO SUPREME COURT AND ASK SPEEDY TRIAL

In Meantime Bridges Will Continue to Hold His Office Until Legal Tangle is Finally Settled in Highest Tribunal.

I. C. Bridges, local councilman, was declared ineligible to hold the office he received from the voters at the last election, by Circuit Judge Campbell here today, on the grounds that he had not maintained his legal residence in Oregon City for one year prior to the election.

Bridges immediately gave notice that he would appeal the case to the state supreme court. Attorneys C. D. Latourette and G. M. Dimick, who are representing him, stated at the same time that they would make every effort to have the case advanced on the calendar at Salem in order to effect an immediate settlement of the action as possible.

Andrews Lays Claim to Office. The case came up when E. B. Andrews, who ran second to Bridges at the polls, laid claim to the office of councilman under the contention that Bridges had been absent from the city for approximately two years at a time less than one year before the election.

The counter contention was raised by Bridges that he had lived in Oregon City for more than 14 years, and that he had retained his legal residence here for a continuous period of more than a decade prior to the election. He admitted that his work as a millwright had called him away for considerable periods of time, but asserted that his home had always been here.

Bridges Keeps Seat. Through the action of the court Andrews hopes to obtain Bridges' seat in the council. This will be automatic in case Bridges is ultimately disqualified by the higher court, because Andrews will be the eligible candidate receiving the greatest number of votes.

In the meantime Bridges will continue to hold office. This term has almost three years to run before its expiration.

BRIDGES FILES APPEAL TO STATE SUPREME COURT IN COUNCIL OUSTER SUIT

Appeal of the case of City Councilman I. C. Bridges was made here today. Attorney Grant Dimick filed the papers which will send the action to the supreme court.

Circuit Judge Campbell Tuesday handed down a decision which, if sustained by the higher tribunal, will oust Bridges from his seat in the law-making body of this city.

E. B. Andrews is the contestant for Bridges' position. In his suit to remove Bridges he has the state as a party. The contention on which Judge Campbell based his decision is that Bridges lost his residence here by an absence of two years, ending less than one year prior to his election.

TEACHER TO GO EAST.

Miss Lillian Holsworth, a grade teacher, was given a leave of absence at a meeting of school board Thursday night for the rest of this school year or until she returns from the east, if she is back in Oregon City before the end of the semester. She is called east by illness of a relative and will leave in a few days.

A Well Known Woman Speaks.

In Every Town in Oregon Neighbors Say the Same.

Portland, Oregon.—"I have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for my nerves and a general break-down and after using only three bottles I was completely cured. I also used Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the blood and it proved very beneficial."

"I can heartily recommend Doctor Pierce's medicines."—Mrs. J. B. HADEN, 643 Deacum Ave. The mighty restorative power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription speedily cures all womanly troubles by properly performing their natural functions, corrects displacements, overcomes irregularities, removes pain and misery at certain times and brings back health and strength to nervous, irritable and exhausted women.

It is a wonderful prescription, prepared only from nature's roots and herbs, with no alcohol to falsely stimulate and no narcotics to wreck the nerves. It banishes pain, headache, dragging-down sensation, worry and sleeplessness surely and without loss of time.

Why should any woman continue to worry, to lead a miserable existence, when certain help