SIMPLE LIFE PARTY GOES TO SOUTH SEA

Britons Tired of Modern Complex Civilization.

EX-BUSINESS MAN LEADER

Party of 13 Men, Women and Children Headed for Marquesas Stop Off at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Thirteen people who are determined to escape from the vexations of our highly-organized modern civilization were passengers on the Canadian-Australian liner Tahiti, which touched at Honolulu two days ago. They are bound for the Marquesas islands, made famous by Frederick O'Brien with his "White Shadows in the South Seas," and there propose to obtain land and found a colony.

They are all from England, and represent the first unit of a "back to nature" movement which has received world-wide notice in recent months. There are men, women and children in the party on the Tahiti, their ages ranging from 2½ to 55 years.

They had proposed to reach the goal of their desires on a yacht purchased by the promoter of the enterprise, but found this plan impracticable for the time being and will bring the yacht out later in the year. They will leave the Tahiti at Papeete, capital city of the Society islands, and proceed to the Marquesas by another vessel.

Heading the movement is T. F. Rhodes Disher, who came ashore in Honolulu with other members of the party. Mr. Disher started the exodus to the South Seas by inserting a notice in the London Times, saying that "those interested in the formation of a simple life colony on a tropical island" should write to him.

Notice Brings Response.

"I received answers from all over the world," he said, "including one from Honolulu."

He added that he expected the Honolulan to become a colonist, together with many more who propose to follow the pioneers of the Tahiti party, none of whose members has ever visited the Marquesas. Disher, however, said he had a fairly accurate idea of conditions there, as he had visited other tropical islands.

Disher, who is 33 years old, and who is accompanied by Mrs. Disher and their two children, a boy and girl aged 3 and 5, has just retired from business in London. He was a manufacturer, one of his principal lines being pickles, and said that he built up a fortune in 10 years. He proposes to buy land for the colony in the Marquesas, and expressed belief that there would be plenty of land to be had suitable for colonization. He has established in advance banking connections with the Banque de l'Indo Chine at Papeete, which is the capital of the Society islands. There seems to be no element of financial speculation in his plan. He simply proposes to obtain land for all who care to join his "simpl life" community.

Free, Natural Life Aim.

Disher's reason for retiring from business at such an early age and seeking a home in the remote Pacific islands is that he wishes to live a free and natural life. That, and the fact that taxation brought on by the world war has become so oppressive to the business men of Great Britain that, as he puts it, there is no use to try to expand a business beyond a certain point, because all that is made beyond that point is taken by excess profits taxes.

In his own person Disher is an example of simple living. As he appeared on the street of Honolulu he wore a collarless negligee shirt, open at the throat, white flannel trousers and tennis shoes, although he said he preferred sandals. He wears no hat, underwear or hose. His appearance would not have been different from that of many bareheaded young men in Honolulu, except that he wore a dark red knitted belt or sash, with tassels at the left side. He is rather handsome of countenance with fresh rosy color, clean-cut hawk-like features, large gray eyes, waving hair brushed back from a high forehead and fine white teeth. He is of slight but athletic build and but for his eccentricities of dress might be termed a typical young Englishman.

Disher does not smoke or drink. He says he has no objection to anyone else doing so, if they do not make themselves objectionable to others.

Fumigation Held Overdone.

And here he told the newspaper men they could say he considered the amount of smoking done on Canadian Pacific trains, which brought him and his friends from the Atlantic seaboard to Vancouver, B. C., was a disgrace.

"Women and children on the trains actually had sore and swollen throats from the quantities of tobacco smoke they were compelled to inhale," he said.

Disher is not a vegetarian, nor has he any particular fads or notions about living. A middle-aged man who was with him was smoking a stubby briar pipe, and was cited by Disher as an example of the toleration which will obtain in the proposed colony.

"I do not smoke or drink," Disher said. "This man does, and I have no objection. I simply do not care to. All that anyone will be expected to do will be to obey the law of the land, which is French. We have all manner of people coming—people from all walks of life—chemists, physicians, dentists, mechanics, merchants, army officers."

Pension Not Attractive.

Disher's companion of the briar pipe is 44 years old, and is taking his 15-year-old son with him, while his wife remains in England with a younger child until a home is established in the far-away Marquesas. This man was a soldier in the world war, and explains that when he returned to his work he found that if he remained at it until the age of 65 he would be retired on a pension amounting to a little less than his current wages. He also found that the average life of employes in the same service—he was a railway employe—was 66, and he could not see, unless he should outlive the average, that the pension would do him much good. So he answered Disher's want ad. in the Times and joined the movement for "simple life on a tropical island."

Neither Disher nor his companion indulged in any extravagant predictions as to the outcome of their venture, although they seemed certain it would not fail. Disher simply said it appeared possible for a number of white people, who would work, to apply themselves to the cultivation of the fertile soil of a tropical island, and, with their own vessel, market their products at ports where they would find a ready demand. He did not specify, however, the names of these ports. He said that the idea that white people cannot endure tropical climates is erroneous, and cited instances of his own observation where white men have lived in good health all their lives in the tropics.

Disher proposes, in his phrase, to "run back" to London next spring or summer to look after business affairs.

The party on the Tahiti carries no supplies or implements. They have only their personal effects, and expect to secure whatever supplies and equipment they need at Papeete.

Disher said he had been told of "White Shadows in the South Seas," but that he had not read the book, preferring first to see the Marquesas for himself.

CHAMBERLAIN MAY FIGHT

(Continued From First Page.)

tive Kahn joined with Senator Chamberlain and won the non-partisan victory in a fight for an adequate army. It is understood that Senator Chamberlain sees in the bill as reported out by Mr. Anthony the revival of the old bill, and if he is physically able he will expose the plot of the old little army crowd in congress to reduce the strength of the establishment to a dangerous point.

When the subcommittee of the senate and house which investigated proposed Pacific coast naval bases met today Senator Poindexter created a genuine sensation by kicking over all plans for the immediate recommendation of a naval base at Alameda in San Francisco bay.

Although a member of the joint committee, Senator Poindexter did not go with his colleagues to San Francisco last November to investigate the sites at Mare Island, Alameda and Hunters point. Until today he had been taking the word of other members of the committee, the majority of whom favored Alameda as against Mare Island and Hunters point.

The formal report recommending Alameda was to have been drafted today and made public as the result of the committee's deliberations. It appears that Senator Poindexter arrived at the committee rooms with a great mass of information with regard to the technical advantages of Mare Island, where, he pointed out, the government already has an investment of more than $40,000,000.

More Time Is Asked.

Reports coming from the executive meeting of the committee say that the Washington senator talked for two hours and completely upset the previous plans of the committee, awaying the verdict of the sub-committee over in favor of Mare Island. Partisans of the lower bay site then asked for more time and an opportunity to bring in the general board of the navy to answer the data submitted by the Washington senator.

HOUSE STORM WARNINGS UP

Proposal to Cut Army Down to 150,000 Men Protested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. — Storm warnings were up in the house today over the proposal of the appropriations committee to cut the regular army down to 150,000 men.

The appropriation bill making provision for that number was reported by Chairman Anthony of an appropriations sub-committee, but it was indicated that republican members of the military committee planned to fight it out on the floor.

Several members asserted their unwillingness to accept reduction below the 175,000 figure fixed by the house and senate recently in a resolution which reached the White House today for consideration of the president.

Under the resolution, which directs that recruiting be stopped until the present enlisted strength of more than 200,000 gets down to 175,000, the army would not reach the lower strength before next September. The proposed cut to 150,000, however, would presumably leave the war department without funds or authority to maintain a force in excess of that number after June 30.

There was speculation among army officials today as to what action President Wilson would take on the 175,000 resolution. No indication had been seen as to the attitude of Mr. Wilson. Chairman Kahn of the military committee said he believed it would be a mistake to cut the army below 175,000 at this time.

In reference to Representative Anthony's statement yesterday that President-elect Harding favors the 150,000 figure, Representative Kahn said that in his conference at Marion he got the impression that Mr. Harding regarded that step as advisable "ultimately," but not at once.

Framed to provide for a force of 150,000 regulars, the army appropriation bill reported to the house today carried a total of $328,861,123, a reduction of $63,697,242 from current appropriations. The war department had asked for $692,811,070.

The Philippine Scouts, numbering about 6500 men, 2500 flying cadets and 14,000 commissioned officers are not included in the 150,000 total.

Reduction in the army, the committee report said, was proposed with a view to early withdrawal of Americans in Germany. Chairman Anthony of the military subcommittee of the appropriations committee told the house that the present plan of the war department to maintain nine divisions in camps erected during the war was unnecessary waste and expense.

"While the committee has greatly reduced those appropriations which support some of the more expensive branches of the national guard," the report said, "it believes that if the war department will follow a policy of permitting the growth of the national guard along the most economical and useful lines, which are infantry organizations, and will minimize the organization of those branches of the guard which require the issue and maintenance of animals and motors and special technical equipment, material economies can be effected which not only will increase the efficiency of the guard but will aid in its growth and expansion."

For West Point an appropriation of $2,361,488 was recommended, an increase of $219,277. The amount requested was $6,464,432.

NO VERDICT IS GIVEN

(Continued From First Page.)

Evans last night. The proposed change already has been drafted and Evans has the promise of legislators that it will be introduced.

It would amend Section 1521 of Olsen's Oregon laws, providing one of the circumstances in which a juror might be challenged for cause. The law reads at present: "If the offense be punishable with death, the entertaining of such conscientious opinion as would preclude a person from finding the defendant guilty would be ground for neither permitting him nor compelling him to serve as a juror." Under the new Oregon statute, the punishment for murder in the first degree is optional with the jury and may be either hanging or life imprisonment.

Evans contends that a juror might legally assert that he had no conscientious scruples against finding a man guilty of murder in the first degree, with the mental reservation that he would recommend life imprisonment, being opposed to capital punishment.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co. Main 353. 560-21.—Adv.

BENSON TO RESUME BRITISH PACT PROBE

Sir Joseph Maclay's Letter Considered Important.

SALE OF SHIPS IS VETOED

English Minister's Message Said to Explain Failure to Buy John Bull's Tonnage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Consideration by the shipping board of the records of yesterday's investigation of the agreement between the International Mercantile Marine and the British government will be begun on the return of Chairman Benson from New York, board officials said tonight.

Decision is also said to be reached soon as to whether P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantil Marine, will be recalled for further testimony.

Members of the board, in studying the question of the International Marine's ability to operate its British tonnage without detriment to American shipping, were understood to be attaching considerable importance to a communication from Sir Joseph Maclay, British minister of shipping, to Ambassador Davis, read into the record by Commissioner Thompson.

Written at the time of the negotiations between the United States government and the International Mercantile Marine regarding the sale of the company's British tonnage to the shipping board, the communication declared that the British government could not contemplate the possibility of the control of this tonnage passing out of its hands, and would feel bound to exercise the rights reserved by them under the agreement of 1903.

Board members are understood to consider this communication as the explanation of the failure of this government to purchase the British ships and to regard this evidence of control of the tonnage, regardless of stock ownership, as important in deciding the relation of the agreement to American shipping interests.

LUMBER TO BE EXPLOITED

Nation-Wide Advertising Campaign Plans Are Adopted.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 28.—Lumber as the cheapest building material will be exploited in a nation-wide advertising campaign, under plans adopted today at the annual meeting of the West Coast Lumbermen's association here.

A national fund of $300,000 will be provided for the expenses of the campaign, it was announced.

R. W. Vinnedge of Seattle was reelected president of the association at the closing session.

Other officers elected were:

C. H. Watzek, Wauna, Or., vice-president for Oregon; F. B. Hubbard, Centralia, Wash., vice-president for Washington; F. H. Jackson, Clear Lake, Wash., treasurer; Robert B. Allen, Seattle, secretary-manager; trustees, E. C. Knight, Vancouver, B. C.; H. W. Stutchell, Everett, Wash.; F. H. Jackson, R. W. Vinnedge, Ernest Dolge, Tacoma; F. B. Hubbard, Thorp Babcock, Aberdeen, Wash.; W. S. Crain, Willapa Harbor, Wash.; O. M. Clark, Portland, Or.; C. H. Watzek, A. C. Dixon, Willamette valley, Oregon; R. A. Wernick, Coos Bay, Or.

FRIENDS WILL TAKE BOY

Mother of Youngster Stranded in City Not Yet Found.

Delbert Gumaer, 10-year-old boy, stranded in Portland Tuesday, after losing the address of his mother, Mrs. Grace Grady, will be called for tomorrow, according to word received from Seattle yesterday by officials of the travelers' aid of the Y. W. C. A. Delbert has been cared for by the association since his arrival from Seattle.

All efforts of local officials have failed to locate the lad's mother. The message from the Seattle office of the travelers' aid indicated that Mrs. Grady was in Portland, but her address is not known here. Delbert was being sent from the home of his stepfather in Seattle to his mother in Portland. A purse containing the address of his mother was stolen from him in Tacoma. Delbert told representatives of the travelers' aid, who found him wandering about the Union station.

WAR BUDDY IS ACCUSED

Befriended ex-Soldier Said to Have Taken Samaritan's Jewelry.

When M. L. Stark came to Portland three weeks ago, broke and without a job, S. Thibodeaux and his sister, Mrs. I. B. Vessel, 151 North Twelfth street, welcomed him into their home. He and Thibodeaux had been "buddies" in France for ten months. The two veterans enjoyed the exchange of reminiscences until yesterday, when Stark was alleged to have disappeared.

According to Thibodeaux' story to City Detective Collins, a suit of clothes and jewelry valued at $450 vanished coincidently with Stark, who is now being sought by the detectives.

CODE AIMS AT FAT JOBS

(Continued From First Page.)

show of economy be made under the new system.

Some to Get More Pay.

But it is a fair gamble that the present incumbent of a job as commissioner, if he has made good, will be appointed as a director or an assistant director or supervisor at more pay than he is now getting. The rank and file also figure that those who have been efficient will likely be retained at more money.

Nobody will admit that he has not been efficient so there is hope for everybody in the code. Even the constitutional state officers whose positions are not disturbed find implication in the bill that they are eligible to the better paid post of director.

So there is no state officers' or state employes' lobby working against the code. The public remembers the praise of Governor Lowden's achievements when the Illinois executive was a possibility as a presidential nominee. It is also pretty sick of the business of paying more taxes every year to maintain an ever-growing and ever-expanding state government. How extensively the state of Washington has, in the last 20 years, gone into regulatory and inspection activities is a subject worth an article in itself, but for the present purpose reiteration of the complaint "we are regulated to death" is sufficient.

The people want a change, just as the nation wanted a change last November. Hence reorganization of state government gets through the legislature with less actual time given to its consideration than might be expected as regards some comparatively simple amendment of the direct primary law or of the prohibition act.

A complete review of the administrative code would be uninteresting except to close students of government and understandable only to the few who have kept in touch with the intricate details of present-day state machinery.

Briefly, however, ten departments are created, each headed by a director appointed by the governor. The governor and the ten department heads constitute an administrative board, which systematizes and assigns duties to departments, correlates their work, classifies employes, fixes employes' salaries and prescribes their surety bonds and has authority to make emergency expenditures in excess of legislative appropriations.

Nine administrative committees are also created but they are unimportant to an understanding of the main purpose of the code. They are composed in each instance of existing state officers and to them is assigned work that was formerly done by boards consisting of the same or other elective officers, or work that has been done by non-paid commissions.

One Example Is Given.

As an example, the present board of finance is changed only in name. It is to be called the finance committee and will be composed, as now, of the treasurer, auditor and governor. The important code changes are abolishment of present elaborately conducted commissions and the distribution of their duties among ten departments, each under an appointed director.

The ten departments will receive the following titles:

Public works.
Business control.
Efficiency.
Taxation and examination.
Health.
Conservation and development.
Labor and industries.
Agriculture.
Licenses.
Fisheries and game.

A partial understanding of the general scope and purpose of the measure may be had from a study of the department of public works. Here there is to be the usual director appointed by the governor at a salary not exceeding $7500. The director will name a supervisor of transportation, a supervisor of public utilities and a supervisor of highways. Virtually there are here combined under one direction the powers and duties of the present public service commission, the state highway board and the state highway commissioner.

Joint Sitting Provided.

Questions affecting the rates of common carriers go before the supervisor of transportation; questions affecting the rates of public utilities, other than common carriers, go before the supervisor of utilities. Provision is made, however, for the director and these two supervisors to sit jointly and hear and decide questions arising in either division. The present public service commission has certain duties relating to inspection of grain and other agricultural products and of fertilizers, which duties are transferred to the department of agriculture. The present public service commission has powers and duties relating to safety of employes of public utilities and is charged with certain inspections which are transferred to the department of labor and industries.

But the most extraordinary phase of the code is that pertaining to fisheries. It converts all existing laws which affect time and place of fishing and use of gear and appliances, into mere regulations which may be changed from time to time by a fisheries board of three, appointed by the governor.

Commission Is Provided.

The legislature here delegates to a commission its own law-making powers as regards regulation of commercial fisheries. The director of the fisheries department does not share in the legislative powers of the fisheries board or have control over the board. He administers the rules adopted, manages hatcheries and has charge of game law enforcement.

Looked at in one way, the administrative code does not seem so wonderfully important. Only 20 years ago such a code would have been meaningless. Then, with a very few exceptions, the commissions now to be abolished and the activities now to be transferred and consolidated under ten directors did not exist. That which Washington is consolidating today represents the advance the state has made toward paternalism.

Old Payroll Skeleton One.

The list of state officers of 20 years ago appears but a mere skeleton list beside that of today. The state was thought to be fairly enterprising by the benighted people of that period. The old skeleton remains. Most of it was created by the constitution and cannot be changed except by the vote of the people. On that skeleton during 20 years, the fat of paternalism grew and grew until Washington government became gross by comparison and expensive to feed. It is the fat and the fat alone that is attacked by what is now about to be attempted. It is a sort of plastic surgery. None of the paternalism is to surrendered.

All regulations and inspections—except possibly a few so inconsequential as to be unnoticeable—are to go right ahead. The idea seems to be to reduce the old boy's size without sacrificing any of his weight, in hope that he will then move around more quickly and not eat so much.

In other words, all the activities, newly engaged in in the last 20 years, are to be continued, but it is expected that they will be done under the new system with less waste of effort and at lower cost. In the opinion of your unprejudiced observer, some of the activties could be dispensed with without attracting the unfavorable notice of anybody except the persons who are drawing the public salaries which such activities make necessary.

SCIENCE BILL IS FAVORED

Nebraska Senate Passes Measure for Third Reading.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 28.—The Nebraska senate today by a vote of 22 to 7 recommended for third reading and passage the bill legalizing the practice of Christian science.

It exempts Christian science practitioners from being classed as violators of the medical law if they accept fees for administering to the sick.

Best grades coal. Prompt delivery. Diamond Coal Co. Bdwy 3037.—Adv.

Clothes Shop on Sixth St. Giving Unexcelled Values in Men's Suits at $40

—Never in the past two years have we been able to offer such values in men's suits and overcoats as are now being shown at prices from one-fourth to one-third less than last season. Rankin says "to appreciate these clothes you must see them." The J. H. Rankin Co., 112 Sixth street.—Adv.

Rue de la Paix Chocolates

Twenty or more unique varieties in a box, $2.00.

Lipman Wolfe & Co.
"Merchandise of Merit Only"

Today's Charge Purchases

will appear on statements rendered March 1.

Our Entire Stock of Children's and Girls'
Wash Dresses at Half Price
$1.98 to $6.75

Sizes 6 to 14 Years

Quantity	At
58	$1.98
27	$2.25
29	$2.49
46	$2.75
24	$2.98

Sizes 6 to 14 Years

Quantity	At
19	$3.48
10	$3.75
25	$3.98
10	$4.48
8	$5.25
5	$6.75

The Materials: Gingham, Chambray, Devonshire and Beach Cloths

Crepe and Linen Dresses Sizes 6 to 14 At Half Price $4.88 to $7.50 Broken Sizes

—The Tub Dresses come in checks, plaids and solid colors. Made in high-waist or straight-line effects with short and long sleeves, round or square neck, pockets, string belts or dainty organdy sashes. Many are worked in lovely contrasting colors.

Our Entire Stock of Jack Tar Wash Dresses For Girls 6 to 14 Years Half Price
$2.25 to $5.48

—Serviceable dresses, made of white and unbleached middy Jean materials. One and two-piece models, with sailor collars of navy or Copenhagen, trimmed with white linen tape, emblems on sleeves. Belts.

Our Entire Stock of Colored Organdy, Gingham, Chambray, Crepe and Beach Cloth Dresses for Girls 15, 16 and 17 Years, Reduced
$3.95 to $12.50

—Dainty as well as practical Tub Dresses in two-piece styles, made with long and short sleeves, round and square necks. Many have pert sashes. The skirts are variously trimmed—some with lace; others tucked, and many in panel effects.

Fourth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Important Notice! *Just Arrived!*

100 Women's New Coats to Be Sold at LESS Than Manufacturer's Cost
$20.00 to $40.00

—Our New York buyer has just forwarded us a recent purchase of beautiful Coats, which he obtained at a great concession.

Fur-Trimmed and Plain Coats—All-Silk Lined
At $20.00, $25.00, $27.50, $32.50, $40.00

Third Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

FLAX PROTECTION ASKED

MRS. W. P. LORD SEES WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Samples of State's Linen Shown Representatives in Argument Regarding Tariff.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 28.—The room of the ways and means committee took on an appearance of a dry goods sample room today when Representative Hawley of Oregon introduced Mrs. W. P. Lord, widow of the ex-governor of Oregon and once chief justice of the state, to the committee.

Mrs. Lord, who made an appeal for a tariff on flax, was armed with samples of Oregon linen, with which she proceeded to demonstrate that the Oregon product was superior to any that is produced in the world.

One of the most interesting exhibits which Mrs. Lord made to the committee, was a sheet of Connecticut valley linen which has been in service since 1770. It is an heirloom of Mrs. Lord's family and has been handed down from generation to generation. To the astonishment of the committee, it is in a remarkable state of preservation, although it is now 151 years old.

Throughout her discussion of the development of the industry in Oregon, the members of the committee listened with close attention. At the close of the hearing, Chairman Fordney headed an impromptu reception line of the members of the committee, who congratulated Mrs. Lord, and expressed themselves as having been highly interested in her presentation of the subject.

Shipping Board Needs Money.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The shipping board has informed the senate commerce committee that funds for operation of its fleet soon would be exhausted. Chairman Jones said committee members were of the opinion that the board should seek emergency relief in the house and had been culpable in not doing so. The house voted recently against appropriations.

Beer to Go Into Sewer.

OLEAN, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Four hundred barrels of 4 per cent beer were dumped in the sewers today by a federal official who had taken over the liquor from the Olean Brewing company.

Musical Instruments Sacrificed
Free Lessons Given
Removal Sale
McDougall Music Co.
325 Alder Street,
Between Sixth and Broadway.

San Francisco, California.

Dear Folks:

Today we visited old Mission Dolores, built by Indian converts of the Spanish missionaries. Its thick adobe walls, tile roof and rough rafters fastened together with rawhide, if they could speak, would tell wonderful tales of early California life. Mission Dolores served in those days as an inn. Now travelers get the same kindly hospitality at Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco's newest large hotel, with the added comfort and convenience that modern appointments give. Times change!

Betty Lou

Rates at Hotel Whitcomb From $2.50. 400 Outside Rooms. Write for Folder Containing Map of City. J. H. Van Horne, Mgr.

at HOTEL WHITCOMB
Civic Center
SAN FRANCISCO

QUICK RELIEF FROM CONSTIPATION

Get Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

That is the joyful cry of thousands since Dr. Edwards produced Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel

Dr. Edwards, a practicing physician for 17 years and calomel's old-time enemy, discovered the formula for Olive Tablets while treating patients for chronic constipation and torpid livers.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do not contain calomel, but a healing, soothing vegetable laxative

No griping is the "keynote" of these little sugar-coated, olive-colored tablets. They cause the bowels and liver to act normally. They never force them to unnatural action.

If you have a "dark brown mouth"—bad breath—a dull, tired feeling—sick headache—torpid liver—constipation, you'll find quick, sure and pleasant results from one or two of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets at bedtime.

Thousands take them every night just to keep right. Try them. 15c and 30c.

FOR LUMBAGO

Try Musterole. See How Quickly It Relieves

You just rub Musterole in briskly, and usually the pain is gone—a delicious, soothing comfort comes to take its place.

Musterole is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Use it instead of mustard plaster. Will not blister.

Many doctors and nurses use Musterole and recommend it to their patients.

They will gladly tell you what relief it gives from sore throat, bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest. Always dependable.

35c and 65c jars; hospital size $3.00.

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER

TWO SISTERS GET HELP

Praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for what it did for Them

Hagerstown, Md.—"I was weak, overworked, and my periods stopped. My body was swollen and I often had pains so I had to lie down. I was treated by a physician, but he did not seem to help me at all. My sister had taken your medicine with great results so I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I am able to work and feel like working. I have been recommending your medicine to my friends, and you are welcome to use my testimonial for I can never praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me."—RHODA E. CARBAUGH, R. R. 1, Hagerstown, Md.

Women will tax their powers of endurance to the limit before giving up, and it is then some womanly ailment develops and they have to give up entirely. When a woman suffers from such symptoms as irregularities, headaches, backache, bearing-down pains, inflammation, nervousness and "the blues," it is well for her to profit by Mrs. Carbaugh's experience and try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For Constipation

Indigestion, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Bloating, Sour Stomach, Gas on the Stomach, Bad Breath or other conditions caused by clogged or irregular bowels, take

FOLEY CATHARTIC TABLETS

A wholesome and thoroughly cleansing physic—mild and gentle in action.

B. B. Haward, Unadilla, Ga.: "I find Foley Cathartic Tablets give me quicker relief from constipation than anything I ever tried."