

# Mothers -- Wives -- Daughters

1. If you buy the cheapest soap you apparently save three dollars a year.
2. But because cheap soap will rot your clothing and damage your hands.
3. You will really not save a dollar, on the contrary, you will lose money.

Cheap impure soap will ruin your blouses, waists, collars, stockings, underwear, blankets, etc., and by using cheap or impure soap to save, apparently three dollars a year—you will possibly lose, if your family is large, a hundred dollars worth of clothing.

## Read the Sunlight Soap Guarantee of Purity

HERE IT IS—"One thousand pounds (about five thousand dollars) will be given any person who can prove that Sunlight Soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever or contains any injurious chemicals.

This one thousand pound guarantee of purity must mean that Sunlight Soap is purest, best and most economical of laundry soaps

# EVERY INTELLIGENT WOMAN USES SUNLIGHT SOAP

### Mayor's Call League Over-Rated

Solution of World Problems Will Be by Community of Workers.

Mayor Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, France, arrived in New York on the ship France of the French Line.

He was the first Frenchman to visit the United States since the war. He was met at the airport by a large number of people.

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He was asked if he would see Dr. Cuno while here and replied with a short negative. In reply to a question concerning relations between France and Germany, he said:

"In France we want peace with Germany, but we want a peace which is just to France."

Is Free Trade Advocate.

"Have you heard of the reported billion dollar loan to be made to Germany?" he was asked. "This is the very first I have heard of any such plan," he replied, and then interrogated his interviewers for several months in an effort to learn more about the report. Here he was interrupted by several of the delegation from the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, whose guests he will be while in this country.

He will be here three weeks. He will visit the principal cities of the country. He is a free trade advocate and urges that the restrictive tariffs of the different countries be lifted.

"He said France is prosperous, due to a large extent to the excellent crops, and the lack of any great unemployment. He favors the municipal ownership of utilities," he said. He denied the report that France might import large numbers of colored colonials to work throughout the country to replace men power lost during the war.

He concluded his interview with a panacea for world peace, an international fair to build up trade relations. With this accomplished, he held, the political side would then take care of itself.

Significant opinions on the international situation abroad were voiced by Frederic R. Coudert, attorney, who had conferred with Premier Stanley Baldwin and various other important figures.

See Situation about Clearing. He gave out a prepared diagnosis of the situation as he saw it. This reads:

Living in New Era. Those institutions like the League of Nations are old fashioned and obsolete tactics," he continued, "things like those are not to be continued to-day when dealing with the essential problems of life. Not only are they old fashioned, but they are of their own ineffectiveness."

He said we are living in an entirely new era to-day, and should adapt ourselves to that fact and live and think in the creature of that new era. "Not of the past, which is dead," he said. "I shall now only speak economically, as the small political matters are purely dependent upon economic conditions."

Some one asked about the possibility of France recognizing Russia. He stated:

We should have at least commercial relations with Russia, but no diplomatic connections whatsoever. Yet the European system of the future will eventually surround the present system in vogue in Russia. I feel the present blockade system is bad. However, Russia will use all right political as economic trade relations are established, and France looks toward Russia as an important foreign market. It will work out right soon."

"The moment seems to be rapidly approaching for a settlement of the reparation problem. The Ruhr controversy has led to realization of the necessity of maintaining the Entente if Europe is not to fall into economic and political chaos. The original purpose of the occupation was not immediate financial return but to force upon Germany for the first time full realization of defeat and the consequent need of sincere effort to make reparation."

"A very earnest desire has developed on both sides of the channel for a mutually satisfactory settlement of the reparation problem and this has been greatly aided by the new Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, whose ability and high character are respected on both sides of the channel."

"England, on the other hand, has had to contend with economic and industrial difficulties, rendering cash payments subordinate to full resumption of commerce. This difference in the nature of their domestic situations explains to a large degree the difference as to method with respect to existing reparations which became apparent in the recent controversy, for the ultimate purpose of France and England has always been the same, that is to say, the payment of reparations to the fullest possible extent."

"I am convinced the desire for peace in Western Europe is such that the Ruhr and Italian difficulties will be disposed of and normal commercial business gradually resumed."

Walker D. Hines, Director-General of the United States Administration of the railroads during the war, also arrived on the France. He spent nine weeks in Southern France, accompanied by Mrs. Hines, and while there completed his work as arbitrator of the settlement growing out of the reparations' allocation of German and Austrian mining boats, the value of which approximately totalled 18,000,000 gold marks; and other river boats, including Elba and Oder vessels, valued at 30,000,000 gold marks. He declined to comment upon the international political situation.

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Sleeplessness  
Indigestion  
Hysteria

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### Westminster Hall

In connection with the reopening of Westminster Hall a short time ago by the King, after it had been closed for about eight years while repairs in its magnificent roof were being made, many incidents of an historic character have been recalled.

This hall was the only part of the old Parliament Buildings that escaped the destructive fire of 1834, and when the new buildings were constructed it was brought into use as a vestibule for the House of Commons and the House of Lords. It was erected by King William, surnamed Rufus, who reigned from 1086 to 1100, and was altered by Richard II. (1367-1400).

High revel was held in the newly built hall in Westminster in the last half of the eleventh century in the last year of the life of William Rufus, the second of the Norman Kings. Royalty was lusty in its prime, and the King told his guests that this new hall was "but a bedchamber to the palace that it will ere long raise up," yet it was a building such as London had scarcely ever seen, and the King himself was to live but a short time. Further eastward along the Thames River was the Conqueror's Tower, but except for that grim keep there was little in London to challenge comparison with Westminster Hall.

Since then, through eight centuries Westminster Hall has been one of the principal theatres in which the more coloured and pageant-like episodes in the national drama have been staged. When it had reached only 10 years a prince was crowned, it was during his father's lifetime, and it invariably was the scene of coronation banquets. Here Pepys, the man of the diary, observed the quaint old custom of the King's Champion, a knight riding, fully armed, into the Hall with spear and target carried before him, while a herald proclaimed that if anyone dare deny Charles Stewart to be the lawful King of England here was a champion that would fling down a gauntlet and fight him.

Such amiable junkettings were often seen at the Hall up and down the centuries. As late as the reign of George IV, it is stated, 100 dozen bottles of champagne and 100 gallons of food, punch appeared on one occasion under Westminster Hall's venerable roof.

The Hall, however, has seen sterner and more dramatic things than the most costly dinner parties. Here was the stage upon which the most important state trials took place. Early in his reign Henry VIII sat in judgment upon 450 men and 11 women with ropes about their necks for being implicated in a pretence uprising. Three queens, that of England (it was still Catherine of Aragon then), of France, and of Scotland, and also Cardinal Wolsey pleaded for the 492 prisoners. The prisoners were forgiven and they

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