THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Daily and Sunday 600 600 80 00

Dally without Sunday 600 600 80 00

Evening and Sunday 600 6.00

Evening without Sunday 800 8.00

Sunday Bee only 800 8.00

Daily and Sunuay bee, three years in advance 10.00

Send notice of change of address or complaints of irregularity in delivery to Omaha Bee, Circulation

Department

Hemit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern ex-cesses, not accepted.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—2015 N street.
Council Blofts—14 North Main street.
Lincoln—525 Little Building.
Chicago—991 Hearst Building.
New York—Room 1106, 2% Fifth avenue.
St Louis—638 New Bank of Commerce.
Washington—725 Fourteenth street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

JANUARY CIRCULATION.

53,102

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, as:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the
average circulation for the month of January, 1916,
was 51,102.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager,
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before
me, this 3d day of February, 1916.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The country, too, will enjoy a showdown in congress.

The March lion wants it distinctly understood that he has not quit the job.

Well, Edgar Howard always was cast for the self-sacrifice role in the political drama.

Altogether too much smoke in that Norfolk insane asylum to let anyone bel'eve there has been no scandal fire there.

Consumers of gasoline find little merriment in the posted price, but old Dobbin must be excused for giving the horse laugh,

A reference to the back files will show that our democratic contemporary was as hot to elect is now to beat him.

The sign of a workhouse would be a better sign to keep hoboes out of Omaha than the Hipminated arch which now reads between the lines, "Welcome to our Rest Cure."

Off all the mean tricks, the insistence of President Wilson that our senator take one side or the other just at the time he is trying his best to "straddle," is the most embarrassing ever.

Forty unarmed ships have been sunk without warning, according to the British record. As a means of hastening a conclusion of the destruction is as useless as fishing in

The withholding of the patronage pie must be construed to mean that the president is still in doubt as to which element of the Nebraska democrats, so loudly proclaiming their loyalty, are his real friends.

At last our suffrage friends have a real issue, suggested by one of their number: Let them make the cardinal plank of their platform "Abolition of Alimony" and then watch the male recruits rally to the cause.

"Your real feminist does not need to be supported by men!" exclaims a thoroughgoing Chicago suffragist, spurning the suggestion of alimony. The transition from dependence to independence glorifies the march of progress.

The typewriter batteries of Colonel Maher fail to fit action to words. An experienced artilleriet should "get them a-coming and a-going." or at least pot the cans of water "carried on both shoulders." Get the range, colonel, or give up the gun.

People who flout the influence of Bryan policies are reminded that the Lusitania debate has absorbed nearly ten of the twelve months of conversation required by the colonel's famous peace treaties. Isn't that glory enough for a detached knocker?

Iowa ideas spring from a fruitful soil. The arrest of a citizen charged with attempting to steal a kiss reveals the perils of improper diversification of ideas. As the culprit was not caught with the goods, judgment may be suspended until his ideas are exhibited.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Compiled from Bee Piles. Mr. James T. Wilson and Mrs. Bella Cox were quietly married at the residence of Rev. Thomas C.

Hall last evening. Mr. W. O. Matthews served as best man, and Miss Nancy Tuthill, a sister, as brides-A joint committee representing the national league and the Ancient Order of Hibernians has under way

a grand celebration of St. Patrick's day. The meeting rill be presided over by the Hon. Patrick Egan of Lincoln, with addresses by Hon. W. O. Hines of Chicare and T. B. Minnahan of Omaha.

Plens for the new Goos hotel on the southeast corser of Fifteenth and Jackson are being drawn by Henry Voss.

The new opera crushed hats for ladies are advertised by Alma E. Keith, Omaha's popular militner. Rev. J. N. Boyd, late of Laramie, Wyo., arrived in Omaha to take the position as manager of the Chrisian Hour Publishing company. C. J. Brown, the newly appointed postoffice in-

spector, is expected to sivive from Washington this The school board has granted teachers' certificates to Georgia Valentine, Catherine Stilwell and Mertie

The Union Elevator company is now receiving about at present being more lively than at any other season. on her source of supply.

Which Way Looks Best!

A movement has been inaugurated to submit by initiative procedure at the coming election the question of ordering a constitutional convention called in Nebraska. The affirmative vote-if it be affirmative-will have to be followed by enactment by the legislature of a law making provision for the convention, and then later by an election of members of the convention, and still later by submission to popular vote of whatever new constitution or amendments to the present constitution may be agreed upon by the convention, and the whole thing, in the end, subject to rejection.

No one contends that our state constitution is anywhere near perfection and yet it has stood the test of years and change tolerably well and with the door open all the time to amendment by popular initiative, it cannot possibly block the way to any reform the people really want, to say nothing of the invaluable rights guaranteed to us which we would not want jeopardized. Where this document most needs bringing up to date is in the unnecessary multiplication of elective officers and in the inadequate salaries provided for positions calling for ability and responsibility. Revision in the direction of a short ballot and a new salary achedule would give us a state government under the present constitution equal to all requirements. These few changes could be effected, practically without opposition, by one vote making them immediately operative; on the other hand, a constitutional convention subm'tting a long list of radical innovations, all at one time, would cost all kinds of money, consume a great deal of time and evoke contention, sure to throw the whole result in doubt.

Public Schools and Farm Life.

Superintendent Peterson of the Loomis public schools writes to The Bee a most illuminating contribution on the relations between farm life and the public schools. He touches immediately on the most vital factor in the problem of rural development. Social growth on the farm or in rural communities is in direct ratio to the school service. This is of first importance, because of the fundamental influence of the training gained at school in fixing the bent of the mind to the city or to the farm. Superintendent Peterson is right in his conclusion that the teacher is the pivot on which this determination turns.

This presents a condition that embraces practically the entire scope of the public school, and, therefore, is not to be immediately settled. It should be carefully studied, that responsibility for deficiency be located and the remedy applied. Elementary education should go a Brother Berge for governor a few years ago as it little beyond instillation of rudimentary knowledge, and should open up the child's mind that it may expand along ways now closed by barriers of text-book information that often are never surmounted, no matter how many years of experience may follow school days. Gradgrind's principle of "applied facts" still persists, and the imagination, instead of being developed is smothered under a mass of co-ordinated, but not easily assimilated, knowledge through which the way to wisdom is made the more difficult. Here is a reform that must come from above, for it will require much broadening of our educational methods before it is efficient.

In some measure the patrons of the public schools are responsible for the conditions that exist. Our talk of "free" schools has brought about a state of mind in which those who properly should support the schools look upon them as "free," and shirk a duty that is paramount. Better teachers can only be had for better pay. Reforms already under way in Nebraska should be supplemented by measures designed to bring still greater improvement to the public schools of the state.

President as a Politician.

The demand of the president for a vote of confidence in his foreign policy is a crafty move, one that reflects some credit on the acumen of the executive, whose single-track mind is now pointing to the St. Louis convention. It shows the professor is no longer a novice in the game. and that his discernment has broadened to where even the shrewdest of his party opponents will have to watch closely, else they may be laid by the heets. In all his dealings with congress, Mr. Wilson has moved with caution, insisting only when he had control, eracking the whip over the recalcitrant, and sparing not. If he makes demand for a vote now, it is because he knows it will be his way. This confirms the expressed view that all the uproar in congress last week was for political effect, and that the pretense of patriotic concern was sham. It is too bad that grave negotiations with foreign powers could not be carried on without mixing in cheap politics, but this seems to be the democratic way of doing things.

Anti-Navy Case Well Stated.

A correspondent, who hides his identity behind initials, has very completely summed up the case for the anti-navy forces. He says the big navy will be used to support a big merchant marine. In turn a big merchant marine will be used to export materials that might be used at home, and to import materials that might be produced at home. Also, it means a war within fifty or sixty years. The postulate is that we abandon all plans for naval expansion, and by degrees approach the state of "splendid isolation," in which we found Japan some sixty years ago. We might, by close application of this correspondent's notion, even attain to that sublime state of seclusion and exclusiveness in which Korea rejoiced, just before the Hermit Kingdom was made vassal of Japan. It is passing strange that in this day of action men of intelligence can entertain, let alone express the debilitating ideas advanced by this anonymous writer.

The occupation by Austrians of the port of Durageo in Albania marks the finish for the present of Montenegro and Serbia as national entities. Durageo was the "window of the Adriatic" of both Balkan states. With both houses taken the loss of the window completes the

The Department of Agriculture declares it will hold egg shipments grading less than 95 per cent good to be in violation of the pure food law. Then the housewife, who finds more than one had egg in a dozen, ought to have recourse

Both Sides of Preparedness

NE of the most effective ways of getting a clear "brief" it. The outline of the following debats | Unfairness of Migratory Came Law. has been propored by an expert: AFFIRMATIVE

Preparedness is Necessary.

(A) War is probable (I) We are now having serious trouble with Eng land over trade and ocean rights.

(a) American-owned vassels have been setzed by Great Britain.

(2) We are on the verge of a diplomatic break with Germany and Austria. (a) The countries will not abandon their subma-

rine warfare. (b) We have aroused their enmity by exporting war munitions to the allies. (3) We have set ourselves up as guardians of inter-

national law. (a) Ancons, Lusitania and Persia cases,

(4) We are usurping the trade of nations that are now engaged in a world world-war over the quea-

(5) We must be prepared to defend the Monroe doctrine against (a) European nations.

(t) Germany and other countries have large trade interests in South America. (b) Japan.

(f) The Magdalena Bay incident. (II) The enormous settlements in California and South America.

(6) We are having serious trouble with Mexico, which may lead to intervention. (7) The guardianship of the Panama canal may

(B) We are at present not properly protected. (1) Our navy is inadequate. (a) It is not large enough to protect our enormous

prove a source of danger.

const line. (i) Report of Naval board, 1908.

(ii) Admiral Fletcher's report, 1916. (iii) Testimony of naval experts before naval

committee, printed in Representative Gardner's manual. (b) The guardianship of the Panama canal neces-

sitates an increased navy. (c) Our ships are not equipped with sufficient men. (i) Testimony of Admiral Badger before naval committee, printed in Representative Gardner's manual.

(2) Our coast defenses are inadequate. (a) Our fort guns are smaller than those on for-

cign warships. (i) Our biggest guns are but twelve-inch guns, while modern dreadnoughts carry 16-inch guns. (b) Our fortifications are not provided with suf-

ficient ammunition. (i) Testimony of General Weaver, printed in Representative Gardner's manual. (a) We have insufficient number of coast forts.

(i) Report of Admiral Fletcher, 1916, (3) Our army is inadequate. (a) Our army is too small for the territory it has to protect.

(i) Report of War department, 1916. (b) We have no efficient army reserve force.

(i) Report of War college, December, 1915. (c) Our army is not properly equipped. (i) Reports of Generals Wood and Wetherspoon,

printed in Representative Gardner's manual, II. Preparedness is Practicable. (A) The country is almost a unit in its demands for increased armaments.

(l) Both democrats and republicans in favor. (B) Our resources are unlimited.

(C) Any plan that congress may adopt can be put into successful operation. (1) Six plans have already been proposed:

(a) The Wilson plan.

(b) The War college plan, (c) The plan of Senator Chamberlain.

(d) The Roosevelt plan.

(e) The Regular Army plan. (f) The National Guard plan.

Preparedness is Desirable. (A) It will insure peace. (1) Our strength will be a warning to our enemies

(B) It will promote prosperity. (1) Our commerce will be pre (C) It will cause peace proposals of the United States

to meet with the respect of European nations. (1) These nations will realise that we make peace proposals because we are sincere and not because we are inefficient.

NEGATIVE

Preparedness is Unnecessary. (A) War is improbable.

(1) There is no reason for war.

(a) All our differences can be settled by diplo-(i) Hocking case.

(b) Pan-Americantsm will insure a universal re spect for the Monroe doctrine. (2) We have no entangling alliances. (2) The strongest nations of the world are bank-

(a) The foremost nations of the world are compelled to borrow from the United States. (4) Attack is improbable.

(a) The United States is geographically isolated from the rest of the world (b) An enemy's ships would find it impossible to secure supplies so far from their base.

(B) Our present armaments suffice for our needs. (1) We have a navy strong enough to meet the best fleet an enemy could send to our shores, (a) Testimony of Admiral Blue before naval committee, February 8, 1916;

(I) Our army is adequate for our needs. (a) Mexico, Philippine Islands, (3) Our coast defenses are adequate.

(a) We are at present fortifying points that hitherto were unfortified. (I) Rockaway. (b) We are building sixteen-inch guns for use in

our forts. (c) The present war has shown the impossibility of capturing coast forts.

(1) The Dardanelles. (d) Testimony of General Miles before senate committee, February 8, 1916.

(4) We are able to manufacture more war munitions than any great enemy could transport. (a) We are exporting a fremendous supply to the allies.

II. Preparedness is Impracticable. (A) The cost would be enormous and would impose a needless burden of taxation upon the people of the United States

(a) We already spend more for defense than any other country. (I) Comparison of budgets.

(B) The sentiment of the people is against any plan of enforced preparedness. (C) We would be unable to procure men to give up their occupations for military training where there

is no clearly defined need. (D) No proper mode of providing the money necessary for preparedness has yet been proposed. (E) All the plans for military and naval increase are

faulty. III. Preparedness is Undesirable. (A) It would cause us to lose an excellent oppor-

tunity for securing universal peace,

(1) If the United States should increase its armaments and then make proposals to other nations to disarm, it would cause these nations to suspect our motives.

(B) It would antagonize other nations and start on rmous building contest. (i) Other nations would be compelled to increase their armaments to preserve a balance of power.

(C) The money necessary to provide further preparedness could be used in better projects. (1) It could be used to establish a permanent world

(l) Other nations would fear that this sudden increase in our military and naval strength would prove detrimental to them, and they would attack us before we got too strong.

(E) Industrial progress is better than military preparedness.

(F) It would result in militarism.

(D) It would provoke war.



HAY SPRINGS, Neb., March 1 -- To the Editor of The Bee: The supporters of the migratory game law are doing a great deal in the line of publishing artides in the daily papers, trying to force the idea in the true sportsman's head that he will be greatly punished if he happens to kill a few ducks and geese this spring during their migration to the far north, which in Nebruska only lasts from one to three weeks. We read accounts of the supporters of this special privilege law (the millionaire game hogs) slaughtering the wild game by the thousands in the gulf states, their winter quarters, which is allowed by this law until February 15, and as soon as the game starts north, which is about the time the law closes in the south, these same game destroyers begin to howl their heads off, if the sportsmen of the middle states think of doing a little spring shoot-We venture to say that all the game

killed in Nebraska in one spring's shooting by the real Nebraska sportsmen does not amount to a drop in the bucket, as the saying is, to what is slaughtered by these millionaire game hogs in the south during the winter months. The true Nebraska sportsmen are wondering what we have our federal district judges for. We read of several of these able jurists declared this law unconstitutional, and over all this we allow ourselves to be dictated to by a set of selfish game mongrels, purporting to be for the protection of our wild game. If the so-called society for the protection of our wild fowl bird life is made up of such fellows God help the birds. Perhaps some of the sportsmen remember reading an article in the Sunday World-Herald of January 23 giving a detailed account of several of the millionaire class of sportsmen of Omaha, of their trip to the gulf the fore part of January, and how easy it was to get the bag limit every day, and the Lord only knows how many more. The picture of a \$300 shotgun made to order appears in a Sunday paper belonging to one of these gentlemen. The sportsmen of this part of the state sincerely hope that the publishers of the daily papers will give the true sportsmen of Nebraska an equal share of space in their columns, and we will give the true facts in regard to the unfairness of the federal migratory game law. We contend that it is no more than a special privilege law and should be repealed. W. R. BOWMAN.

High Holders. HEARTWELL, Neb., Feb. 28.-To the Editor of The Bee: Recently in a little town near Hastings a couple of Wilson enthusiasts, who evidently regarded themselves to be of considerable importance, advanced arguments that were equivalent to the assertion that Wilson is the only man in the United States the people can consistently choose at the coming election for president; that it is impossible to tell what a man's real ability is until he has served for a time in the presidential chair. 'They further contended that governors and postmester. are unnecessary officials; that they perform no real service, have no responsibility and do not exercise judgment in a way to give an indication of fitness.

In the light of such reasoning, if it can be called reasoning, strange it is that the democratic party discovered Wilson's sterling qualities while he was serving as governor of New Jersey, and that, as progressive as the democratic party would have us believe it is, postoffice officialdom has not been abolished, and no start made to abolish governorships. Assuming that the democratic party

has the government fully in its own hands, if Wilson will accept, we may expect him to be president the rest of his life; and when he expires, that Bryan, who probably will still be hale and hearty, will be given a tryout. Now, we have a dream of the past. within the memory of living men, when

the full definition of democracy was government by all the people. But the people wandered into the wilderness, threw away their spears and were sung to sleep by the silvery, tingling strains of ninetysix, Suddenly we are awakened to be charmed into submission by the sanctimonious song of High Holders. Oh! ye gods of incumbency, if we would

follow thy trend, we should soon bow down to receive the ultimate decrees of new-made crown, worn by one robed and regaled by a nation's denial, given to reign on a golden throne. W. B., A VOTER.

Pinchot on Conservation. MILFORD, Pa., Feb. 28.-To the Editor of The Bee: I write to ask your help to defeat a most serious attack on our publie resources. Since the fight over the Alaska resources was won there has not been so pressing a threat against the conservation policy as the present effort in congress to give our public water

powers for nothing into monopolistic

The Shields bill, now before the senate, gives to the power interests without compensation the use of water power on navigable streams. The amount of water power these streams will supply is larger by far than all the power of every kind now in use in the United States. It pretends to, but does not, enable the people to take back their own property at the end of fifty years, for in order to do so under the bill the government would have to pay the unearned increment, and to take over whole lighting systems of cities and whole manufacturing plants. Private corporations are authorized to seize upon any land, private or public, they choose to condemn.

Bills which gave away public water powers without due compensation were vetoed by President Roosevelt and President Taft. The Shields bill would do precisely the same thing today.

Another water power bill, the Ferris bill, relating to the public lands and national forests, was in the main a good hill-as it passed the house. As reported to the senate it encourages monopoly by permitting a corporation to take as many public water power sites as it may please. Under it the corporations could not even be kept from fastening upon the Grand canyon, the greatest natural wonder on this continent. This bill takes the care of water powers on national forests from the experienced and competent forest service and gives it to the Interior department, thus entailing duplication and needless expense. In my opinion there is undue careless-

ness as to the disposal of public resources at present in Washington. The water power legislation now before the senate is too favorable to the men who, as Secretary Houston's admirable recent report shows, control through eighteen corporations more than one-half of the total water power used in public service throughout the United States. The water

power men charge that conservation yet seen what is de price o' cotton diss hampers development. The Houston re- mawnin', sub. -New York Times. hampers development. The Houston report shows, on the contrary, that the most rapid development is in the national forests, where conservation is best enforced. On the other hand, 120 public service corporations own and are holding undeveloped and out of use an amount of water power equal to four-fifths of all there is developed and in use by all the public service corporations in the whole

United States. A concerted movement is on foot to The men have some hing more to do that break down the conservation policy. Feeble resistance, or none at all, is being made by official Washington. Unless the press and the people come to the rescue the power interests are likely to win. This is a public matter wholly removed from political partisanship. Your help is needed, and that of your paper. For nearly ten years this fight for the public nearly ten years this fight for the public water powers has gone on. We ought

section of The Bee under even date I section of The Bee under even date I note under the caption, "Interesting Facts About Wheat, Its Growth, Nature and Uses," the fact that the flour required to make a one pound loaf of bread can be recovered from the wheat grown on be recovered from the wheat grown on two square feet of ground. Further, that 84 per cent of a kernel of wheat is composed of flour cells, of which 75 per TANLAC MADE HER is interesting, especially when one tackles with pencil and paper as my curiosity led me to do. I find that according to above, one acre of ground will produce enough flour to make 21,780 one pound loaves of bread, which at 5 cents per Mrs. Kernan, for Ten Years Ill, loaf would amount to \$1,009. I have taken a strong average, twenty bushels of wheat per more or 1,200 pounds, and can recover, according to above figures, and pounds of flour, which at present price, \$1.40 per sack of forty-eight pounds, amounts to \$22.65, which if above stands true shows a difference between raw and finished product of \$1,066.95, or over 4,500 per centbusiness. Taken from the angle of farm Kernan to the Taniac man yesterday. to baker it's somewhat different, Farmer Mrs. Kernan lives at 4306 Lake street, to local elevator, to commission man, Omaha. through exchange inspectors and tallymen to miller, to baker, we find that the one acre of ground raising twenty bushels recently," she informed the Tanlac manof wheat or 766 pounds recovered flour, "I was very nervous and I would have with flour at \$1.40 per sack of fortyeight pounds, including shorts and bran stand the pains and it was hard to get at \$25 per ton and wheat at \$1.25, has rid of the gas that formed in my stompassed through all hands from farm to baker at a margin of only \$2.60. It may ate it would sour on my stomach within H. H. B.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"Beauty is only skin deep."
"I consider that a wise provision of

nature."
"Why so?"
"With that limitation the girls are kept busy enough."—Kansas City Journal.

"I wouldn't marry the best man on earth." said the exacting young woman.
"Neither would I," replied Miss Cayenne. "I should be afraid of the responsibility. I might spoil his disposition."—Washington Star.

"Look here, doc, that bill you sent me

was a corker."
"But think what I saved you by telling your wife she shouldn't go south this winter."—Life. DEAR MR.KABIBBLE, SHOULD I MARRY A MAN FOR HIS MONEY?

NO - BUT DON'T LET HIM GIVE IT AWAY! 2000

"There is only one way that people can live happily—that's together."
"Yes, and there is only one way that people can live at peace—and that's apart."—Judge.

"Pa, what is strategy?"
"Well, my son, suppose you see a man
coming towards you with a borrowing
look in his eys, it is strategy to hurry and
ask him for a loan before he can ask him for a loan -Boston Transcript.

"Well, major," said the reporter ad-dressing the southern militarist, "how are your sympathles in the war this morning —pro-ally or pro-German?"

"Ah kain't tell yuh, suh—not aigsactly, suh," returned the major. "I have not

SMALL PIMPLES ON BABY'S HANDS

And Feet. Grew Larger and Spread Rapidly to Limbs. Itched and Burned. Caused Disfigurement.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"When my baby was about one year old, small pimples appeared on her hands and feet. They grew larger and spread rapidly to her limbs until it seemed that her whole body would be covered. The pimples were hard and red, and **国本** 年 seemed to have clear watery heads which cozed out water that hardened, and

formed scales. They itched and burned and were very much aggravated by her clothing. Wherever the eruptions appeared, it caused great "We began using Cutieurs Bosp and

Ointmens. In a week she was entirely healed." (Signed) Mrs. W. G. Carpenter. Amelia, Neb., July 14, 1915. Sample Each Free by Mail With 33-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cutiours, Dept. T, Bos-

ten." Sold throughout the world.

There is one thing which ought to, but does not, go with the unwritten law." "Payless Iswyers."-Baltimore Ameri-

THE CANNON MUST BE FED.

Philander Johnson in Washington Star We're going to economize," resounds the distant call. Perhaps we may get where we'll try to

water powers has gone on. We ought not to lose it now.

GIPFORD PINCHOT.

Puszled.

BELLEVUE. Neb., Feb. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the grain exchange section of The Bee under even date i

"FEEL LIKE NEW"

Tells of Relief Obtained From the Tonic.

'A Different Person Now'

"About two weeks ago today I bought my first bottle of Tanlac and I feel like fairly safe margin on which to do a different person," declared Mrs. J. E.

"I have had indigestion for the last ten years, and have been much worse pains in my stomach. I could hardly ach. No matter what kind of food I be-a fact, but I don't believe it. Kindly an hour. I have tried other medicines, but nothing has done me as much good as Tanlac.

> "I read in the papers of people being helped so much with Tanlac, so that is the way I happened to take it. After taking only one bottle I am esting anything I want without any trouble. had gotten very much worse lately. am glad now that I saw Tanlac advertised in the paper and tried it.

"Tanlac is the greatest thing I ever

tried for indigestion," declared Mrs. Kernan. "I certainly feel like a different person and I recommend Tanlac to anyone bothered with indigestion." Tanlac is being specially introduced and explained by the Tanlac expert at the drug store of Sherman & McConnell, Sixteenth and Dodge streets. Here the expert from the Tanlac laboratories explains

its uses and makes known the benefits that may be expected. Tanlac may be obtained in the following cities: Ashland, Cone's Pharmacy: Blue Springs, B. N. Wonder; Benson, Schiller-Beattle Pharmacy; Central City. Schiller Drug Store; Grand Island, Clayton's Pharmacy; Weeping Water, Meyer Drug Store.-Advertisement,

Edwards' Olive Tablets Get at the Cause and Remove it.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, act gently on the bowels and positively do the work. People afflicted with bad breath find quick relief through Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The pleasant, sugar-coated tablets are taken for bad breath by all who

know them. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act gently but firmly on the bowels and liver, stimulating them to natural action, clearing the blood and gently purifying the entire system.

They do that which dangerous calomel does without any of the bad after effects. All the benefits of nasty, sickening, griping cathartics are derived from Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets without griping, pain or disagreeable effects of any kind. Dr. F. M. Edwards discovered the formula after seventeen years of practice among patients afflicted with bowel and liver complaint with the attendant bad ' breath.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are purely a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive Take one or two every night for a

week and note the effect. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists. The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus,

To Overcome Eczema

Never mind how often you have tried and failed, you can stop burning, itching eczema quickly by applying a little semo furnished by any druggist for 25c. Extra large bottle, \$1.00. Healing begins the moment semo is applied. In a short time isually every trace of pimples, black heads, rash, eczema, tetter and similar skin diseases will be removed.

For clearing the skin and making it vigorously healthy, zemo is an exceptional remedy. It is not greasy, sticky or watery and it does not stain. When others fail it is the one dependable treatment for all skin troubles. Zemo, Cleveland.

Persistence is the cardinal virtue in advertising; no matter how good advertising may be in other respects, it must be run frequently and constantly to be really successful.