

**MOTHER! MOVE
CHILD'S BOWELS WITH
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP**

Hurry, mother! Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow. If constipated, bilious, feverish, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good cleansing of the little bowels is often all that is necessary.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.—Advertisement.

The Right Is Not All.

The mayor of an Indiana city has ruled that a man has a right to chastise his wife. That doesn't alter the situation much, however. A man may have the right, but few have the nerve.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it. Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

A Future Star.

"Have you decided upon a name for the baby?"

"Not yet. It's so difficult to find one that will screen well."—Life.

**DYED HER DRAPERIES,
SKIRT AND A SWEATER**

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint faded, shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, sweaters, stockings, hangings, draperies, everything like new. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed, even if you have never dyed before. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade, or run. So easy to use.—Advertisement.

The First Case.

Adam and Eve were evicted. "We didn't think a whole apple a reasonable rent," they explained.

Stop the Pain.

"The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic is applied. It heals quickly without scars. See and see by all druggists or send 30c to The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Advertisement.

It's not poverty we mind. No, not at all. It's just plain old being poor.

**JOY BROUGHT
INTO HOME**

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Restoring Mrs. Benz to Health

Altoona, Pa.—"I am writing to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. We have had six children die almost at birth. From one hour to nineteen days is all they have lived. As I was going to have another, I took a dozen bottles of your Vegetable Compound and I can say that it is the greatest medicine on earth, for this baby is now four months old and a healthier baby you would not want. I am sending you a picture of her. Everybody says, 'That is some healthy looking baby.' You have my consent to show this letter."—Mrs. C. W. BENZ, 181 3rd Ave., Altoona, Pa.

No woman can realize the joy and happiness this healthy babe brought into the home of Mrs. Benz, unless they have had a like experience.

"Every woman who suffers from any ailments peculiar to her sex, as indicated by backaches, headaches, bearing-down pains, irregularities, nervousness and 'the blues' should not rest until they have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Restores Color and Brings it to Gray and Faded Hair—Sells at 25c at all Druggists, Grocers, Chemists, etc., Everywhere.

HINDERCORNS Remove Corns, Calluses, etc. from all parts of the feet, makes walking easy. Sold by mail or at Druggists. Hirsch Chemical Works, Philadelphia, N. Y.

ITCH!
Money back without question if HUNT'S GUARANTEED SKIN DISEASE REMEDIES (Hunt's Salve and Soap), fail in the treatment of Itch, Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter or other itching skin diseases. Try this treatment at your risk. Sold by all reliable druggists. A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Texas

KREMOLA A WONDERFUL FACE FLESHER. Removes the Grease, Scurf, and Blackheads. Sold by mail or at Druggists. Hirsch Chemical Works, Philadelphia, N. Y.

**HOW PURCHASING
POWER OF DOLLAR
HAS FALLEN OFF**

Addition to National and Individual Incomes of Little Real Benefit.

STATEMENT BY BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH.

Most of Amount Due to Rise in Prices—Actual Total of Commodities Produced Increased Little, If at All, and Few Were Benefited.

New York, Oct. 27.—The total national income of the United States in 1918 was 61 billion dollars, as compared with 34.4 billions in 1913; but this increase in dollars did not represent a like increase in production. Most of it was due to the rise in prices, for the dollar of 1918 and 1919 was a much less efficient dollar than that of 1913. The actual total of commodities produced increased very little, if at all, and a large part of those which were produced were war materials, not of a kind really benefiting consumers.

Consequently, individual incomes, estimated on a per capita basis, rising from \$340 in 1910 and \$354 in 1913, to \$586 in 1918, represent more dollars but little or no real increase, because the \$586 of 1918 is equivalent to only \$372 in terms of the purchasing power of 1913.

These are the most important findings of the National Bureau of Economic Research, made public today in advance of the formal publication of the results of a year's study of "Income in the United States." This study, the most exhaustive ever made of the income question in this country, has been conducted by Wesley Clair Mitchell, Willford I. King, Frederick R. Macaulay and Oswald W. Knauth, under the auspices and direction of a board of nineteen directors, including men prominent in many fields of business, education, labor, agriculture, economics and practical statistics, and representing many divergent points of view.

This table exhibits the main findings, including the equivalent value of per capita income in terms of the 1913 purchasing power:

Year	Total National Income (Billions)	Per Capita Income (Dollars)	Per Capita Income in 1913 Dollars
1909	28.8	\$319	\$333
1910	31.4	349	349
1911	31.2	333	338
1912	32.0	346	348
1913	34.4	354	354
1914	33.2	336	335
1915	36.0	358	359
1916	45.4	446	400
1917	53.9	523	396
1918	61.0	586	372

Distribution of Income.

The report says that only one out of a hundred (1 per cent) income receivers in the United States in 1918 had incomes of \$8,000 or more, and that this one per cent had 14 per cent of the national income. Five per cent, representing incomes above \$3,200, had 26 per cent of the total. Ten per cent, including income above \$2,300, had nearly 35 per cent of the total; the most prosperous 20 per cent, including income above \$1,750, had about 47 per cent. Eighty per cent of the income receivers had incomes below \$1,750, receiving about 53 per cent of the total income.

Shares of Labor and Capital.

In most of the years since 1912, the bureau finds that in the principal organized industries, wages and salaries were about 70 per cent of the total income; while capital (including management) received about 30 per cent, out of which were paid rent, interest and profits; but these proportions varied materially with relative prosperity and depression. In 1916, for example, the share of capital increased to about 35 per cent, with 65 per cent to labor, while in 1919 capital's share fell to about 22 per cent, while labor got about 78. Of the total payments to employees in the highly organized industries, about 92 per cent goes to the manual workers and clerical staffs, while 8 per cent goes to officials.

Share of the Farmer.

The farmers, who during the past decade have made up about 16 per cent of the total of gainfully employed, had from 12 to 13 per cent of the national income in the years between 1910 and 1918 inclusive; since 1917 they have been receiving 16 to 17 per cent, or a somewhat higher proportion, as the following figures from the report show:

Year	Per Cent
1910	12.9
1911	11.9
1912	12.2
1913	12.6
1914	12.9
1915	13.1
1916	12.8
1917	16.3
1918	17.0
1919	16.5

Sources of Production.

As for the sources of national income, the bureau finds, taking a general average since 1910, that agricul-

ture contributes about 17 per cent of the total, manufacturing about 30 per cent, transportation about 9 per cent, government about 5 per cent, mining a little more than 3 per cent, banking a little over 1 per cent. The many miscellaneous employments, professional men, retailers, jobbers, merchants, domestics, etc., too numerous to list specifically, contribute 33 per cent. In other words, our highly organized industries, even if we include all manufacturing, mining, transportation, banking, and government activities such as education and road-building, produce only about half of the national income. The rest is due to the efforts of small independent workers.

Income Tax Discrepancies.

The report estimates that the number of persons in 1918 having incomes over \$2,000, was 5,300,000, and that their total income was over 23 billion dollars. Income tax returns, however, showed only 2,908,000 persons having over \$2,000, and their total reported income was less than 14 billion dollars. This discrepancy is due in part to technical evasions and straight illegal withholdings, but also in part to the existence of tax-exempt income. What this means in terms of the income tax is that the government received in 1918 about half a billion dollars less than it would have, if all persons receiving \$2,000 had paid their full amount.

Contribution of Housewives.

The contribution of the 20,000,000 American housewives is not included by the bureau in the national income because they are not paid in money. But the report points out that if they were paid at the lowest possible figure (the average recompense of personal and domestic service) their addition to the total national income would be about one-third, or 18 billions. On that basis, the bureau gives the following conjectural figure as to the fluctuation of the housewife's contribution to the national income since 1909:

Year	Individual Contribution (in Dollars)	Total Contribution (in Billions)
1909	\$50	\$8.85
1910	50	8.60
1911	50	8.20
1912	55	8.82
1913	55	9.96
1914	55	10.19
1915	55	10.84
1916	60	11.94
1917	60	14.30
1918	75	15.30
1919	90	18.45

Income in Other Countries.

Both the total national income and the per capita income are larger in the United States than in any other country. The report estimates this as the relative standing of the four countries named at the outbreak of the war:

Country	Nat'l Income (Billions)	Per Capita (Dollars)
United States	43.5	338
United Kingdom	19.9	242
Germany	16.5	146
Austria	1.3	263

The report is in press, and will be published early in November.

How the Bureau is Constituted.

The National Bureau of Economic Research was organized after the war by a group of persons who had come to realize the need for accurate and scientific collation of statistical information as a basis for intelligent solution of national problems. The directors of the bureau are T. S. Adams, advisor to the Treasury department; John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin; John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal; Edwin F. Gay, president of the New York Evening Post; Harry W. Laidler, secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist society; Elwood Mead, professor of rural institutions, University of California; Wesley Clair Mitchell, New School for Social Research; J. E. Sterrett, of the firm of Price, Waterhouse and company, accountants; N. I. Stone, labor manager, Hickey-Freeman company; Allyn A. Young, professor of economics, Harvard university; also, the following appointed by the organizations named: F. P. Fish, of the National Industrial Conference board; Hugh Frayne, American Federation of Labor; David Friday, American Economic association; W. R. Ingalls, Engineering council; J. M. Larkin, Industrial Relations Association of America; George E. Roberts, American Bankers' association; Malcolm C. Rorty, American Statistical Association; A. W. Shaw, Periodical Publishers' association; and Gray Silver, American Federation of Farm Bureau.

It is a rule of the bureau that each director must approve the findings of the research staff, or state his specific objections as part of the report. In this way, bias is eliminated, for methods and results are under constant supervision from men whose points of view are dissimilar.

Williams Press Congress President.

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.—Walter Williams, University of Missouri School of Journalism was re-elected president of the Press Congress of the World by acclamation. The congress passed a resolution petitioning President Harding to admit representatives of the press to the disarmament conference deliberations.

TO DISCUSS PROPOSED LAWS

Argentine Branch of International Law Association Draws Up Program for Meeting.

Buenos Aires.—The Argentine branch of the International Law association has prepared, at the request of the executive committee in London, a program for discussion at the conference of the association which is scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires in 1922.

MARKET REVIEW

Compiled by the Nebraska State Bureau.

GRAIN PRICES ARE LOWER

Most of the Classes of Cattle Are Down. Hogs 20 to 50 Cents Lower. Lambs Decline Around 75 Cents to One Dollar.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle—Last week's run of cattle at Omaha was one of the heaviest of the season.

For the week, good and choice fed steers were strong to 25¢ higher; others mostly 15 to 25¢ lower. Cows and heifers were generally 25 to 75¢ lower, the bulk going at \$3.50 to \$4.50. Choice veal calves were steady, reaching at top of \$10.00.

Hogs—Supplies of hogs were liberal on all markets. Offerings of bacon weights becoming more plentiful, this class began to show declines. For the week, medium and light butcher grades were 25 to 50¢ lower. Stronger weight butcher and packing sows were 10 to 25¢ lower. The bulk of medium and light butchers sold at \$7 to \$7.50. Bulk packing grades \$6.15 to \$6.50.

Sheep—While receipts of sheep at Omaha were approximately 12,000 head below the previous week, a weakness at other markets and lack of outside trade resulted in lower prices. Best western lambs sold at \$8 with fed-clipped lambs at \$7.75 and best natives at \$7.50. The supply of feeder lambs was not large; demand was not so broad, yet the market remained fairly steady. Choice western lambs sold at \$7.50. For the week lambs and yearlings were from 75¢ to 1¢ lower. Sheep 50 to 75¢ lower.

GRAIN.

Wheat—Since the recent drastic declines in wheat prices, decrease in country offerings and farm deliveries have been reported. The visible supply increased nearly one million bushels. For the week, Chicago December wheat was down 83¢; Kansas City No. 2 and Winnipeg No. 2 on the Omaha market, No. 2 hard was selling around \$1 a bushel. The average prices paid to farmers in central Kansas for No. 2 hard winter wheat was 95¢. Average price to farmers in central North Dakota for No. 1 dark northern wheat \$1.02 1/4.

Corn—The visible supply of corn increased 2,141,000 bushels for the week. Prices declined with wheat.

POTATOES.

The heavy seasonal movement of potatoes continued thruout last week, averaging approximately 2,000 cars a day. Markets were slow and dull at shipping points with general range of prices lower. On the Omaha market, Nebraska early Ohio, grade No. 1, were quoted at \$1.90 to \$2.00; grade No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.50. Minnesota Red River Ohio, \$2.25 to \$2.35. Prices to growers in central districts of Nebraska were: wagon loads, cash to growers, grade No. 1, \$1.17 to \$1.33, mostly \$1.25. No. 2, \$1.08 to \$1.17. Seed stock, No. 1, Bliss Triumph bulk \$1.33 to \$1.42; sacked \$1.67. North district; wagon loads, cash to growers No. 1, early Ohio, bulk \$1.15; sacked \$1.20. Irrigated district; carloads, cash to growers, grade No. 1, \$1.25 to \$1.45.

DAIRY.

The October 1st report of storage holdings of butter shows a decrease of 2,345,000 pounds since September 1st and a total of 24,905,000 pounds less than the holdings of October 1st a year ago. For the week, the decrease in holdings at the four principal markets was 1,234,437 pounds. Receipts at the principal markets were approximately 6% higher last week than the week before and decrease in receipts of butter fat at local points was also reported. Prices fluctuated somewhat during the week, but no material changes were reported. Closing prices 92 score: New York, 47 1/2¢; Chicago, 44 1/2¢. Local prices: best country butter 30-33¢; common 23-25¢. Station price for butter fat 37¢.

POULTRY.

Egg receipts at the four principal markets last week were more than 30,000 cases less than the previous week. Very few eggs are going into storage now and storage holdings are showing a market decrease. New York quotations on white extras remained unchanged. Local prices: select 38-42¢; No. 1, 34-36¢; No. 2, 24-28¢.

About the usual volume of dressed poultry moved last week. Chicago receipts were considerably less, but receipts at eastern markets were increased. With good demand the markets remained steady. Local prices: springs, 15-18¢; broilers, 17¢; hens, light, 15¢, heavy, 18¢.

The Other Way Around.

A commencement speaker warns against the "conceit of learning." Conceit proceeds from ignorance rather than the opposite. The more one knows, the more one appreciates the vast fields of knowledge he cannot reach.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Dog Had Many Friends.

Six thousand persons signed a petition to save the life of a dog which a London (England) magistrate had ordered to be killed on account of its alleged ferocity.



WET FEET BRING COUGHS AND COLDS

Until entirely rid of a cough or cold, look out. They are a source of danger.

Just a few doses of Pe-ru-na taken soon after exposure or first manifestation of trouble will usually break a cold or dissipate in a hurry the most persistent cough.

PE-RU-NA
The Well Known Emergency Remedy
TABLETS OR LIQUID

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE

Keep the Children Well!

During these days many children are complaining of headache, feverishness, stomach troubles, and irregular bowels. If mothers only knew what

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS for CHILDREN

Will do for children no family would ever be without them. These powders are so easy and pleasant to take and so effective in their action that for over 30 years mothers have used them and told others about them. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Do Not Accept Any Substitute for MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS.

ANYTHING TO KEEP THE HELP GOT UNCLE ON TENDER SPOT

Evidently Farmer, These Days, Must Expect to Make Them Some Slight Concessions.

"I see you are keeping your hired man all right now, Ezra."

"Yep, keeping him all right."

"He seems satisfied, too. How'd you do it?"

"Did everything he asked me to. Let him work only eight hours and eat with the family. He got to complaining of dull evenings, so every night I give him the use of a car of his own, and the money to spend, to go to the movies in town."

"That ought to satisfy him."

"It didn't, though. He complained of his room, and so I coaxed my son to trade rooms with him. Then he seemed more settled like."

"I notice you've cut off your whiskers, Ezra."

"Yeah. Some more of that hired man's notions."

"How's that?"

"He complained they tickled him every time I kissed him good night."

A Native.

"He hit me on de koko, yer honor."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Me knob, me top-piece."

"Your head?"

"Yes, yer honor."

"Why don't you speak the English language?"

"I do, yer honor. I never wuz out of dis country in me life."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Wrong Batch.

"I never tasted such queer batter cakes."

"Hey, you've fried my home brew."

Christian Name.

In a certain primary class the teacher had been at great pains to explain the distinction between surnames and Christian names. Then she called upon the children to give examples of each kind from their own names and those of other members of their families.

When Charles was asked to tell in one statement the surname and the Christian name of his father, he responded, after some hesitation: "My father's surname is Tompkins, and his Christian name is a Methodist."

Agnes Slipped.

Katie—Poor Agnes slipped on her veranda last night.

Doris—Well, well. Did it fit her?

You remember the story of the Pitcher—

It made a good many trips to the well and it came back in good order.

"I can take care of myself," it said—"they don't need to talk about risks to me."

But it went once too often.

After that it was only part of a pitcher, and they didn't need to talk to it about risks—it knew.

A lot of people won't believe coffee can harm them until it does harm them.

"Nonsense!" they say, "it never disturbs me."

When it does disturb them, then they know.

Often the disturbance which they then recognize is the result of irritations to nerves and digestion which have been going on for a long time.

If you have to lie awake at night and count the clock ticks, after an evening cup of coffee, then you know that it's better to be safe than sorry.

The risk of coffee's harm is gone when the meal-time drink is Postum.

Here's a delightful and satisfying table beverage, with charm for the taste and without harm for nerves or digestion. You know you're on the right road with Postum; there's never the possibility that you'll go once too often.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.