

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary McAdoo declined to remove the office of collector of internal revenue for the Second district of Wisconsin from Washington to Wausau.

Charles M. Branson of Lincoln has been appointed to the position of internal revenue collector of the canal zone. The office carries with it a salary of \$2,500.

President Wilson has signed the urgent deficiency bill, carrying exemptions from the civil service of deputy United States marshals and deputy collectors of internal revenue.

Democrats, republicans and progressives of the house are going to present a wedding gift next month to Miss Jessie Wilson, the president's daughter.

Such loaded confections as rum balls, brandy balls and mint lozengers, which are hollowed candies filled with spirits, hereafter will be subject to special taxes applying to rectifiers of liquor and to retail dealers. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn announced his decision to impose the tax.

Proposed increases in freight rates on building, curbing and paving stone from points in Minnesota to Kansas City, Omaha and other Missouri river cities were held by the Interstate Commerce commission to be unreasonable. Existing rates were ordered continued.

Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan predicted that the Owen-Glass currency bill would pass the senate with a larger majority than the Underwood tariff measure in a speech at Camden, N. J., in the interest of the candidacy of Governor James F. Flieder. He told the audience that the national administration looked to New Jersey to give a vote of confidence in President Wilson.

A government controlled and operated central bank, to dominate the financial system of the country, has entered the legislative arena as a rival of the administration regional reserve currency plan. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank of New York, explained the new plan to the senate banking and currency committee. He had evolved the new scheme as a result of conferences with members of the committee whom he said had expressed approval of such a plan.

DOMESTIC.

The ministers of Montana, in conference organized the "law enforcement and public welfare of Montana" to combat vice in the state.

David Bartlett for six years lieutenant governor of North Dakota, died at Boston. Mr. Bartlett was stricken at his home, Cooperstown, N. D., several weeks ago with hemorrhages of the brain and went east for treatment, but recently suffered another attack.

The supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry of the southern jurisdiction, in session at Washington, elected the following officers: George F. Moore of Alabama, lieutenant grand commander; former Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado, grand prior; Charles E. Rosenbaum of Little Rock, Ark., grand chancellor, and Charles F. Buck of New Orleans, grand minister of state.

President Wilson's treatment of the Philippines problem was both approved and condemned at the conference of Friends of the Indians and Other Dependent Peoples at Lake Mohonk, N. J.

The "graceful abandonment" of the Monroe doctrine by the United States was advocated by Homer Clyde Stutz, resident bishop of Buenos Aires, Argentina, in the Methodist Episcopal church in an address before the city club at St. Louis.

The University of Wisconsin has undertaken a scientific investigation of the bedbug to determine whether the annoying insect is a factor in spreading disease, particularly typhoid fever.

Men who devote the best years of their lives to service among the Indians, the Filipinos, the Port Ricans, and the natives of Alaska, are gathered at Mohonk Lake to attend the thirty-first Lake Mohonk conference of Friend of the Indians and Other Dependent Peoples.

The New York senate has unanimously confirmed Governor Glynn's nomination of James M. Lynch of Syracuse, president of the International Typographical union, as state labor commissioner.

Reports to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Sells stated that 10,642 acres of oil lands offered for lease in the Osage Indian reservation in Oklahoma brought a bonus of \$505,315, being an average of \$48 per acre. This bonus is in addition to a royalty of one-sixth of the oil production.

The Missouri State superintendent of insurance ruled that it was unlawful for life insurance companies to date policies prior to the date of application. He held that such a practice was discriminatory.

Baltimore is rooting up cobblestone pavements and putting down asphalt.

Columbus, O., netted \$23,000 from garbage last year, while St. Louis paid \$400,000 to take it away.

Chicago leads the largest twenty-two cities in the United States in the percentage of increase in automobile accidents in the last five years.

Negotiations have been closed by an English syndicate for the purchase of extensive coal land and mining property in the New River district of West Virginia, at a price said to approximate \$50,000,000. About 5,000,000 acres of land and ninety-six counties are involved in the transaction.

Between 230 and 280 miners were entombed by an explosion in mine No. 2 on the Stag Canon Fuel company at Dawson, N. M. The entombed men included General Superintendent Frank McDermott of the mine and several other American miners. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Taking of depositions for use in the trial of the government's suit against the Bell Telephone companies of the Pacific states to force the defendant corporations to sell competing systems they have absorbed was begun at Seattle by Constantine J. Smyth, special assistant to the attorney general.

A blanket indictment, charging Harry K. Thaw and four others with conspiracy in connection with his escape from Matteawan state hospital for the criminal insane in August, was returned by the grand jury at New York. It will be used as a weapon by William Travers Jerome in his effort to extradite Thaw from New Hampshire.

From thousands of chrysanthemums being grown in the white house conservatories and in the green houses at the department of agriculture for the approaching white house wedding, one aristocrat that plant family—an entirely new creation now being developed—is to be named after the bride, Miss Jessie Wilson.

Millions of dollars for the federal government depends on the outcome of the corporation tax cases up for argument before the supreme court. Stratton's Independence Mine, of Colorado, and the New York Street Railway receivership cases will be heard and the decision in each will be awaited with interest by the moneyed world.

FOREIGN.

Serious fighting has occurred at Talpoa, in Mindiano, between the tribesmen and the Philippines scouts. So far, it is reported, five scouts have been killed and eight wounded.

An "arson squad" of militant suffragettes set fire to and destroyed the sports pavilion of Bristol university. They left the usual tell-tale suffragette literature scattered about the grounds.

An interesting feature of Colonel Roosevelt's visit to Rio Janeiro was his inspection of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute of Pathology and Bacteriology. He was shown through the laboratories for which he expressed his admiration, and acquired some information on the use of quinine in connection with his expedition into the interior of Brazil.

The steamer Centennial, which left Muroran, Japan, six years ago for San Francisco with a cargo of sulphur and was never heard from again, is reported to be fast in the ice of Saghalian island, Okhotsk sea, Siberia. A Russian expedition bound through the Okhotsk sea discovered the missing vessel with lifeboats gone, the name partially obliterated and its iron work corroded. There was no sign of a human being on the ship.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George believes that a measure giving the parliamentary suffrage to women in the British Isles will become a law within a short time but not during the present parliament. He said this in reply to questions put to him by a deputation from a number of suffrage societies. "But I want to say," he added, "that the militant tactics adopted by a section of the women have converted many people's indifference into something like bitter hostility."

George E. Hacknet, president of the Braddock memorial park association, received a message from King George of England, thanking the association for its courteous treatment of the visiting English army officers at the Braddock monument unveiling.

The steamer Westkusten which left Vasa, in the Gulf of Bothnia, in a gale, ran on a reef and forty-four passengers were drowned. A single survivor was picked up by the steamer Carl von Linne.

Violent earthquakes in Nicaragua shook the cities of Managua, Masaya and Granada. The alarmed population deserted the homes for the public squares and open spaces. One building collapsed in Jalapa.

The German empress attended the formal opening of the International Tuberculosis conference at Berlin. Delegates from twenty-two nations were present. Her majesty in accepting designation as a patroness of the conference said she was "intensely interested."

Victoria Mary Sackville West, daughter of Lord and Lady Sackville, was married in London to Harold Stanley Nicholson, son of Sir Arthur Nicholson, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs.

Eight ringleaders of the cannibals who recently murdered John Henry Vernea, a German-American miner, were at the head of an expedition searching for radium in an unexplored region of New Guinea, have been arrested by a patrol, according to a dispatch from Papua.

HANDS OFF MEXICO

PRESIDENT WILSON WILL NOTIFY FOREIGN POWERS.

TO DEFINE COUNTRY'S POLICY

Will Regard All Interference in Mexican Affairs as Unfriendly to This Country.

Washington.—The United States government is preparing to notify the nations of the world generally that any interference in Mexican affairs will be regarded as unfriendly to this government.

President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and Counselor John Bassett Moore of the State department have exchanged ideas as to what the proclamation to the world should express. It will be communicated to foreign governments everywhere in line with the policy established earlier of keeping other nations informed of every step taken in its handling of the Mexican problem.

The proclamation or note also will serve, it is understood, as an explicit definition of the policy of the United States toward the de facto authorities in Mexico, reiterating the principle that recognition can only be given to governments on this hemisphere founded on law and order.

Matter in Abeyance. It was expected that it would only be a matter of a few hours when the proclamation would be made public, but later it was practically decided to hold the matter in abeyance for several days, at least until after the elections in Mexico. Two things, it is known, have contributed to the determination of the government to define its policy—the presentation by Sir Lionel Carden, the British minister to Mexico, of his credentials immediately after Huerta had proclaimed himself dictator and the dispatch of several war vessels to Mexican waters.

The British embassy here, at the direction of the foreign office, officially advised Secretary Bryan that the British government pronounced as unauthentic the now famous interview credited to Sir Lionel, expressing the view that the United States did not understand conditions in Mexico.

Strike Breakers Fired Upon. Calumet, Mich.—The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic evening passenger train, carrying strikebreakers for the Calumet and Hecla mining companies, was fired on, supposedly by strikers, about a mile from Hancock. Soldiers and deputies on the train returned the fire. No one on the train was hurt. It is not known whether any of the men who fired at the train were hit. The train ran through a scattering rifle fire for three-quarters of a mile. Those in the train tore up car seats and barricaded the windows. Several hundred shots were exchanged.

Confesses to Robbing Rockefeller. New York.—Mrs. Evelyn P. Rutherford, a bride of a month, was arrested on an indictment charging her with cashing 100 \$20 coupons on Southern Pacific 4 per cent bonds belonging to John D. Rockefeller. The young woman before her marriage was employed in the coupon department of the Southern Pacific railway. She is said to have confessed to having spent \$400 of the proceeds on her trousseau and to have returned the balance to the Southern Pacific company.

Steals to See World's Series. Boston.—Back from New York, after spending \$1,000 in viewing the world's baseball series, speeding between New York and Philadelphia in a high powered automobile and dining luxuriously, Edmund V. Lane of Roxbury pleaded guilty in the municipal court to the larceny of \$4,818. Lane is 20 years old. He was treasurer of a co-operative association in a store where he was employed as a clerk and is alleged to have been stealing from the funds of the association since last July.

Escaped Reindictment. August, Cal.—No re-indictment of Thomas E. Watson, the Georgia editor, and one-time presidential candidate was contained in the report of the federal grand jury.

To Study Labor Problems. Washington.—The new federal industrial commission empowered by congress to inquire into the economic conditions in the United States held its first meeting here and elected Frank Welsh of Kansas City permanent chairman.

Fighting at Montecny. Mexico City, Mex.—Fighting is reported to be in progress in the outskirts of Montecny. Rebels are said to have made a dash and taken some of the outlying positions.

Little Girl Bitten By a Hog. Iowa City, Ia.—Attacked by an infuriated hog, the mother of a disturbed child in a barnyard, little Vera Schlechter, age 9, was bitten from head to foot in a score of places and may die. The surgeons fear that blood poisoning will ensue.

Killed During Riot. Philadelphia.—In a battle between striking garment workers and operatives who declined to join their ranks, Abe Kalpan, 19 years old, was shot and killed.

Admits He is an Anarchist. Oakland, Cal.—First naturalization papers were denied to Cesar Prago, a cement worker, who came from Italy, when he admitted that he was an anarchist. He declared he would rather continue to be one than become a citizen of the United States.

Another Earthquake Shook in Panama. Panama.—After a lull of twelve days another severe earthquake shock occurred here. The populace rushed from their houses to the open but no damage was done.

BRIEF NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

S. Drake of Kearney lost \$13,000 in negotiable notes on Omaha streets.

Hastings has started in on a war against cigarets and the "makins."

Dr. T. E. Casterline, editor of the Edgar Sun, is dead, after a lingering illness.

Freemonters have organized a musical art society with a membership of over 100.

John Metz of Seward had both bones in his right arm broken by the kick of a horse.

The annual convention of the Nebraska Christian Endeavor union is in session at York.

Superior is about to come into possession of one of the finest parks in southern Nebraska.

Martin I. Aitkin, a leading citizen of Lincoln, is dead at that place, after an illness of over a year.

Gus Runke of Macon was thrown from a horse and dragged seventy-five yards, killing him almost instantly.

Henry Stroh was instantly killed in the Union Pacific yards at Grand Island when he was struck by a switch engine.

N. W. Bacon fell while descending the steps at the Congregational church at Hastings, breaking his left leg near the hip.

Benjamin Andrews, an Omaha man, dropped dead on the street a block from his home, stricken with heart-failure.

Ten sons and two daughters were present at a recent reunion of the late William Kaiser family in Saunders county.

M. Shartzer, Thomas Dunne, Martin Swanson and George Vondal were injured in an automobile accident near Greeley Center.

There is a fight on amongst the milk dealers in Lincoln, and consumers stand for a chance to reap some of the benefits of the row.

Channel cat and croppies to the amount of ten thousand have been placed by the state fisheries in the waters around Wahoo.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Work of Hastings celebrated their golden wedding last week. Many friends and relatives were present.

An alleged practical joker with an exaggerated sense of humor has been victimizing Lincoln undertakers by sending in "fake" calls from suburban districts.

Mrs. J. C. Messick of Hastings, who suffered ptomaine poisoning from ice cream last summer, is dead at her home, following a third stroke of paralysis.

Winter wheat in Adams county is said to have the rankest growth for this season of the year in history, and many farmers are pasturing stock in the fields.

Thirty-five steers in the herd of Kent & Burt at Genoa were poisoned to death by feeding on pig weed, in which it is thought prussic acid had developed.

The fourth annual German day celebration at Lincoln came to a close Thursday afternoon with the ending of the combined historical pageant and flower parade.

The Broken Bow chief is advertising for the owner of a quilt which the recent cyclone left at the home of a subscriber eight miles from the nearest point in its path.

Apple trees in the orchard of A. S. Chapman at Surprise have borne two crops of fruit this season—the last one, however, being prematurely cut short by the frost.

Nebraska university gathers its students from over the entire world. The latest to arrive from the other side of the globe is Indu Prakash Banerji, a Hindu from the University of Calcutta.

A \$7,000 fire developed when the handle of a lantern broke as George Hauptmann was about to enter his shop near Plymouth. The burning oil, spattered over some alfalfa, 200 tons of which were burned, together with the barn and other buildings.

Mrs. H. A. Thompson of Kearney fell down a flight of steps to the cellar and received a number of cuts and bruises which rendered her unconscious for some time.

"Billy," for five years firehorse at engine house No. 1 at Lincoln, made his last run to a fire Sunday afternoon when he was instantly killed in a collision with a street car.

Victoria Kemmer, a 7-year-old Hastings girl, was rendered totally blind for several hours as a result of temporary paralysis of the optic nerve when she fell on a walk in the school yard at that place.

Norfolk will get the next meeting of the Nebraska Blacksmiths, Horse-shoers and Wheelwrights' association.

Charles Gellespie, an insane patient from Nemaha, who was being taken to the Lincoln asylum by Deputy Sheriff Broady, jumped or fell from a Missouri Pacific train near Nebraska City and was killed.

Impersonating a judge and sheriff of Lancaster county, two men buncoed Charles and Theodore Strelow, brothers and aged bachelor farmers, near Lincoln, out of \$230 on the pretext that they were taking a cash bond for their appearance in court.

The German-American alliance has decided to make German day at Lincoln a permanent annual affair.

STATE'S RESOURCES

LIVE STOCK AND LAND VALUES OF NEBRASKA.

GOSSIP FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources and Presented in Condensed Form to Our Readers.

Hon. Charles W. Pool, deputy commissioner of labor, has just issued "Bulletin No. 27 of the Nebraska State Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics." It is a concise and comprehensive volume containing information in a condensed form regarding the state's various industries, its manufacturing interests, live stock and crop production. Population and land values, and a thorough epitome of county statistics, together with a well-written history of Nebraska as a territory and a state. Information regarding every item has been gathered from thoroughly reliable sources, and can be relied upon as being authentic.

Amongst other important matter found within its covers, the bulletin contains the following data regarding the state's live stock assessment and its gain in acreage and land values:

There are 920,081 horses in the state valued at \$73.30 on the average, 96,590 mules that are worth \$90.90 apiece, 1,940,192 cattle with an average value of \$29.40, and 1,762,602 hogs valued at \$9.75, according to the figures just totaled by the state assessment board, with the grand assessment roll for the present year as a basis. All of the values are higher than last year. There are 4,000 less horses in the state, however, than there were in 1912 and 5,000 more mules. There are about 60,000 less cattle than when the 1912 figures were garnered in by assessors over the state.

Although there was no real estate valuation for the present year, values of this class of property show an upward climb. Improved lands that averaged \$37.50 an acre in value last year have leaped ahead to \$46.70. The average in the entire state increased in the year from 21,201,835 to 21,326,665 acres. Unimproved lands fell off from an average acre valuation of \$9.15 to \$8.30. The total value of all lands, both improved and unimproved, increased from \$1,246,345,228 to \$1,256,221,730, a gain of more than \$10,000,000 in the twelve months.

Studied Single Tax System. Details of the operation of the modified single tax system adopted by several Canadian provinces were presented to the state tax commission by Director A. E. Sheldon of the legislative reference bureau. Mr. Sheldon made a six weeks' investigation of the system during the past summer and familiarized himself with points which he was requested to detail to the tax body upon his return. According to his statements to the commission about three-fourths of the present population of the four western provinces has migrated there in the last ten years. "Never before in the history of the civilized world has so large a population, with so many of the tools for development and so large a credit in the borrowing centers of the world taken up such a large area of fertile land in so brief a time. The product of these factors has been an extraordinary development of land speculation," he said.

The Oats Crop. For 1912 the acreage devoted to oats in Nebraska aggregates 2,019,096, according to the estimates of the state board of agriculture. The production is 52,222,066 bushels and the cash value of the crop for the year amounts to \$17,233,281.78. The estimated payroll of the Nebraska manufacturers last year was \$15,622,204. Thus the Nebraska oat crop for this year would meet a year's payroll with almost two million dollars to spare.

The university Y. M. C. A. has started its annual campaign for funds. Three thousand five hundred dollars is the amount of money needed. It is hoped to raise \$1,500 of this amount from the student body, \$500 from the faculty, \$1,000 from the citizens of Lincoln, and \$500 from alumni.

Government Serum Station. The government serum station, located at the state university farm, will turn out a million cubic centimeters of hog cholera serum this month and will to some extent catch up with the demand which has been very heavy in Nebraska this summer and fall. The government keeps a drove of hogs at the station for the manufacture of serum and for bleeding purposes. This serum is sold to the farmers at the cost of 1 cent per cubic centimeter, which is just what costs the government to make it.

Many Hotels Are Inspected. Nine hundred and fifteen hotels, restaurants, rooming houses and apartments have been inspected by the state hotel commission since that body came into new powers. Total collections for the first six months of the department's existence were \$2,974, according to a report handed out by Commissioner Ackerman. Salary of the commissioner in that time has amounted to \$752, and his traveling expenses totaled \$106. Deputy inspectors drew \$611 in salary and \$502 in traveling expenses.

Rural Credits Will Get Attention. Rural credits and a more efficient system of farm marketing will receive the special attention of the federal agricultural experts during the coming year. Advice concerning this decision has reached the state board of agriculture. T. A. Hunter, secretary of the National Economic Research society, announces that a careful study of these subjects is now in progress. It is announced that they are considered two of the most important rural questions of the present time.

Highway Improvement

TREES GO WITH GOOD ROADS

Washington School Teacher Contributes Striking Appeal in Federal Bulletin—Of Much Aid.

Good roads and their relation to the welfare of humanity, and the relation of trees to good roads, are the subjects with which Miss Susan B. Sipe, a teacher in the James Ormond Wilson Normal school and at the head of the school garden work, deals in a pamphlet just issued by the United States bureau of education. The bulletin is entitled "Good Road Arbor Day" and advocates the planting of trees in connection with good roads.

Miss Sipe points out that often trees are disliked along the sides of bad roads because they prevent the mud from drying quickly after a rain. This forms no objection when the roads are good, however, it is pointed out.

Reasons for planting trees by the roadside are given by Miss Sipe: "One has only to pass from the glare of the dust and heat of the long stretch of unshaded road on a hot summer day to the relief afforded by trees to know the value of roadside planting. This same physical comfort comes to horses as well as to man.

"The effect of trees on the road itself is seldom thought of, except to the disadvantage of the trees. They keep the roads from drying out after 'wet weather.' is the usual charge. On a poorly built road this is true. They are an aid on a well built one, if not planted too close. Roots constantly taking in water assist in drainage. That which is a protection from the sun is also a shelter from rain. The tree tops break the force of driving rains, thus preventing washes in the road. This more than counterbalances the occasional drip marks that are seen.

"The most important use of trees by the roadside is the prevention of dust. Dust is the cementing material in macadam roads, and if it is loosened and blown away, the road suffers. Properly planted, they form wind-breaks and prevent snowdrifts. They make the road cooler by day and warmer by night and serve at night to mark the road."

Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, has the following to say by way of introduction to the book in his letter of transmittal:

"One of the greatest needs of our country is good public roads. The reason we do not have them wherever needed is not primarily because of the cost of building them, for in the last quarter of a century we have spent more money for other things than would be required to pay for the building of good roads to and through every place having any considerable population. Our annual mud tax is greater than would be the tax necessary to pay the interest on bonds to build good roads.

"The roads are not built because the people do not understand their value nor comprehend how much beauty they would contribute to the country and how much pleasure to life. It is largely a matter of sentiment and ideals. These are most easily created in childhood. What one would have in the state of tomorrow must be put into the schools of today. Not only should we build good roads, we should also make them attractive and comfortable to travel over. In many European countries this is done by planting the roadside with rows of trees.

"On some of the broader and more important public highways there are double rows of trees on either side. The eye follows the road across country not as a broad white band, with heat shimmering above it or dust hovering over it, but by rows of stately trees covered with foliage in the summer, their bare branches silhouetted against the sky in winter. On many of the roads fruit trees are planted. These add to the fruit supply of the people and to the resources of the state for the upkeep of the roads. This tree planting by the roadside has not yet become common in this country, as it should."

EARTH ROADS MOST POPULAR

Doubtless Will Be Commonly Used in Rural Districts Because of Their First Low Cost.

(By H. R. FLINN, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

The earth road will doubtless be commonly used in rural communities for many years because of its low first cost. The ever-recurring problem of upkeep on such a road can be solved very largely by the use of the so-called split-log drag.

Anyone who can use tools reasonably well can build one of these drags at a cost of four to five dollars for labor and material. Very few tools are required in making the drag, and its use is as simple and cheap as its construction. If desired, metal drags can be purchased at a somewhat greater cost from manufacturers of road machinery.

Careful use of the drag on a road that is already in reasonably good condition will almost entirely prevent trouble from ruts, mud holes or dust, and give good service at a reasonably low cost.

Improving Dairy Cow. Regular, careful, quiet milking will permanently improve an animal as a milk producer and will increase her flow.

Money Out of Pork. The great secret in making money out of pork is to raise the pigs rapidly, and keep them growing.

Lessen Ugly Horses. If there were fewer whips in the world there would be fewer ugly horses.

CHILDREN LOVE SYRUP OF FIGS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

Nothing to Retail. De Garry—Won't you give me a kiss—just one? Mudge—Or, paw! I like a man who makes love on a large scale!—Judge.

INDIGESTION, GAS OR BAD STOMACH

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin ends All Stomach Misery in five minutes.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, jot this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food. Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or bad stomach. Adv.

An Advantage. "The aviator has one advantage over the chauffeur."

DOCTORS DID NOT HELP HER

But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Mrs. LeClear's Health—Her Own Statement.

Detroit, Mich.—"I am glad to discover a remedy that relieves me from my suffering and pains. For two years I suffered bearing down pains and got all run down. I was under a nervous strain and could not sleep at night. I went to doctors here in the city but they did not do me any good."

"Seeing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised, I tried it. My health improved wonderfully and I am now quite well again. No woman suffering from female ills will regret it if she takes this medicine."—Mrs. JAMES G. LECLEAR, 336 Hunt St., Detroit, Mich.

Another Case. Philadelphia, Pa.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is all you claim it to be. About two or three days before my periods I would get bad backaches, then pains in right and left sides, and my head would ache. I called the doctor and he said I had organic inflammation. I went to him for a while but did not get well so I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking two bottles I was relieved and finally my troubles left me. I married and have two little girls. I have had no return of the old troubles."—Mrs. CHAS. BOELL, 2650 S. Chadwick St., Phila., Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is all you claim it to be. About two or three days before my periods I would get bad backaches, then pains in right and left sides, and my head would ache. I called the doctor and he said I had organic inflammation. I went to him for a while but did not get well so I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking two bottles I was relieved and finally my troubles left me. I married and have two little girls. I have had no return of the old troubles."—Mrs. CHAS. BOELL, 2650 S. Chadwick St., Phila., Pa.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.