'Allies Must Pay Britain'--Ex-Premier

Taxpayers Now Carry Two Loads

"We Hoped U. S. Would Not Be Harsher With England Than With Allies," Says Lloyd George.

Britain Only One to Pay

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, O. M., M. P. (Former British Premier.)

Copyright, 1923, by United Feature Syndicate.
Copyright in Great Britain by London Chronicle.
Copyright in Australasia by Australian Press Association.
Exclusive world rights held by United Feature Syndicate.
Reproduction in whole or in part prohibited.
All rights reserved.

London, Feb. 17.—A cold shiver ran down the back of England when it was announced officially that the British government had definitely agreed to pay over 30,000,000 pounds sterling a year for 60 years to the United States in respect of debts incurred by us on behalf of our allies without seeking a contribution from our debtors to protect the taxpayers of this country.

It is not that anyone dreamt the evil dream of repudiation. That was never woven into the texture even of the worst nightmare out of the many that have disturbed our repose since the greatest nightmare of all left the world a quivering, nervous wreck.

Nor did we expect remission of our debts. Whenever we were tempted to exaggerate the bounds of human charity paragraphs appeared that reminded us of the attitude of the "middle west." America was discovered by Europe centuries ago, but the "middle west" as a political entity is to untutored Euorpeans a discovery of the war.

We were then told by returning explorers it was the seat of the American conscience—inexorable, intractable, but irresistible when engaged in any enterprise. How potent this conscience was as a world force the war demonstrated. From the heights it hurled an avalanche of force against Germany that overwhelmed the last hope of resistance. Unfortunately for us, when it came to debts we struck against the hard side of the middle west conscience.

Not Only Debtors.

Our hope was therefore not in remission. There were, however, many other possibilities. We were not the only debtors of the American government. Other allies had borrowed, not merely indirectly through us, but directly from America. We had every confidence that the United States government would not mete out to Britain severer treatment than it was prepared o accord our allies. We had to contend, it is true, with legends of our inexhaustible wealth. Apart from our great coal desposits and climate, which leaves those who endure it no alternative but activity, we have no treasure except industry, resources and the inherited skill of our people. We have nothing like the rich plains and fertilizing and ripening sunshine of France, which maintain 60 per cet of its population. Our sources of wealth—apart from coal—are precarious, for they depend more largely than any other country on conditions outside our own. We are international providers, merchants and carriers. A 60-year contract to pay large sums across the seas is in many respects a more serious consideration for us than for countries whose riches are inherent in their soil and are therefore more self-contained.

Unemployment Poblem.

The demoralized conditions of the world markets has left us with a larger proportion of our industrial population unemployed than any other European country. I hear tales of unemployment in the United States, but reports that reach us here on American unemployment are so contradictory that I can build no argument upon them. But as to the gigantic dimensions of our unemployed problem there can be no doubt. We have 1,400,000 workmen on the unemployed register drawing unemployment pay in one form or another. The annual cost to the nation of feeding its workless population runs to over 100,000,000 pounds sterling—almost the figure of the annuity demanded from Germany as a war indemnity.

Although there are signs of improvement, omens point to a prolonged period of subnormal trade. Continuous depression for years will mean that Britain will suffer more from the devastation of its trade caused by the war than France from the devastation of its provinces. Our country, anxious about its means of livelihood, with 1,500,000 of its workmen walking the streets in vain search for work, has to bear the heaviest burden of taxation in the world. Why? Because it has not only to pay interest on its own heavy war debts, but also on 3,000,000,000 pounds which it either advanced to its allies or incurred on their behalf. That is why we felt confident the United States would not discriminate against a nation so situated.

Onerous Facts.

When I talk of debts the allies owe us I want to emphasize the fact that these debts are not paper myths or tricks of accountancy. They are onerous facts representing a real burden borne at this hour by the bent and panting taxpyare of Britain. If these loans had never been made the weight on his shoulders today would have been lighter by a shilling and sixpence to two shillings in the pound. He is every year paying to actual lenders—some British, some American—that proportion of his income. Its weight he undertook to carry for his allies during the war on the sacred pledge of those allies that they would take it over after the war. The American government borrowed from the American public to make advances to Great Britain and has called upon the British taxpayer to redeem his pledge. We make no complaint, for the demand is mitigation of the strict letter of the bond. But that amount is in substance part of the debt owing by the allies to Britain. And the British taxpayer naturally feels it is hard on him to have to bear not only his legitimate burdens, but that he should in addition have to carry the debts of his less heavily taxed brethren in continental countries. He naturally inferred that if equal pressure had been administered on all debtors alike it would have forced an all round consultation which would have terminated in an all round settlement.

Balfour Note.

That was the real purport of the Balfour note. The true significance of that great document has been entirely misunderstood—sometimes carelessly, sometimes purposely, sometimes insolently. It has suffered the same fate as the treaty of Versailles. Opinion is sharply divided as to both between those who read without reading and those who read without rending. Most men have received their impressions of the Balfour note from the denunciatory phrases penned by writers who received their ideas about it from men who gave instructions to condemn it without ever reading it. Men who really understood both the Versailles treaty and the Balfour note have been too busy to find time to inform, interpret and explain. But the time has come when public attention should be once more drawn to the remarkable and far reaching proposals of the Balfour note.

They constitute an offer on the part of Britain to measure claims against her allies by the extent of her obligations to the United States. The British government even offered to include the claim of the country against Germany in this generous concession. What does that mean in reference to present conditions? That if the allies and Germany between them found the 30,000,000 pounds a year which Britain has undertaken to pay America she would forego her claim to the 3,300,000,000 pounds due to her under contract and treaty. It was a great offer and if accepted would have produced results beneficient beyond computation. Britain, which would have been the heaviest direct loser, would have profited indirectly through the world recovery that would have ensued.

Project Shelved.

How was it received? Some criticized it because it asked too little—some because it demanded too much. Many criticized because they were determined to approve nothing that emanated from such a government, but most of its censors condemned it because they never took the trouble to understand it and the shrillest among the street cries happened to denounce it. The government that propounded it soon after left the seat of authority and the administration that succeeded put forward a new scheme which attragted even less acceptance. So this great project, which should have settled for ever the question which above all others is vexing peace and unsettling minds in Europe, was pigeon-holed where it was not put in the wastebasket.

But surely this is not the end of all endeavors to reach a settlement of the question of inter-allied debts. We cannot rest satisfied with an arrangement which effectively binds us to pay without prospect of the slightest contribution from our debtors. What America cannot indulge in we cannot afford. The gold of Europe now lies in its coffers. Who are we—plunged in the mire of debt up to our nostrils—to give ourselves airs of generosity superior to the only golden land left in this war-stripped earth?

If there's to be a general jubilee in which all alike participate in order to give the world a new start, then I feel sure Britain will play her part bravely and nobly. But a jerrymandered jubilee which frees France, Italy and Belgium from all their debts whilst leaving Britain sweating to pay off debts incurred for her allies on the strength of their bond—that we cannot tolerate.

Outlook Not Hopeful.

I trust the British government will insist on an arrangement with our allies which, even if it is not a replica of our contract with the American government, will at any rate ensure us a contribution that will safeguard us against loss under that contract. It is, I fear hopeless to expect that we should be recouped the shilling and 8 pence in the pound which interest on allied debts costs our taxpayers, but at any rate we might be guaranteed against the 6 pence in the pound which the American instalments involve.

I feel the effort is beset with difficulties and that the outlook is not hopeful. There have of late been a few discouraging symptoms. One is the reception accorded at the recent Paris conference to the British prime minister's liberal offer regarding interallied debts. It was a tactical error to open the conference with such a scheme, and the effect was singularly unfortunate.

Had I been disposed to press my criticisms on the conduct of the recent negotiations in Paris it would have been that they were so managed that for the first time since the war Britain has been completely isolated at a European conference. That is a misfortune, for it encouraged the French movement to rash action. Up to the last conference Britain and Italy had remained in substantial accord, even when France and Belgium took a different view, and Belgium had never before quitted any of the gatherings in complete disagreement with Great Britain. So France, always tempted as she was to occupy the Ruhr, hesitated to do so in the face of so formidable an allied resistance.

What is relevant, however, to the subject of this article is the cause of our unwonted isolation on the occasion of the last conference. The British premier started negotiations by making proposals which promised forgiveness of most of the indebtedness of these countries to Britain, but which implied immediate arrangements for beginning repayment of the rest. This suggestion of repayment instantly consolidated opposition to the whole of the British plan. It became clear that existing governments on the continent had no intention, unless firmly pressed, of paying the smallest percentage of a debt they incurred on faith of a solemn engagement to repay a loan when that was possible and to pay interest meanwhile. If we point to the fact, as we did in the Balfour note, that we have undertaken to repay the United States the heavy debt incurred by us on behalf of the allies, they simply shrug their shoulders and say in effect: "That is your affair. We repay neither Britain nor America and there is an end of it."

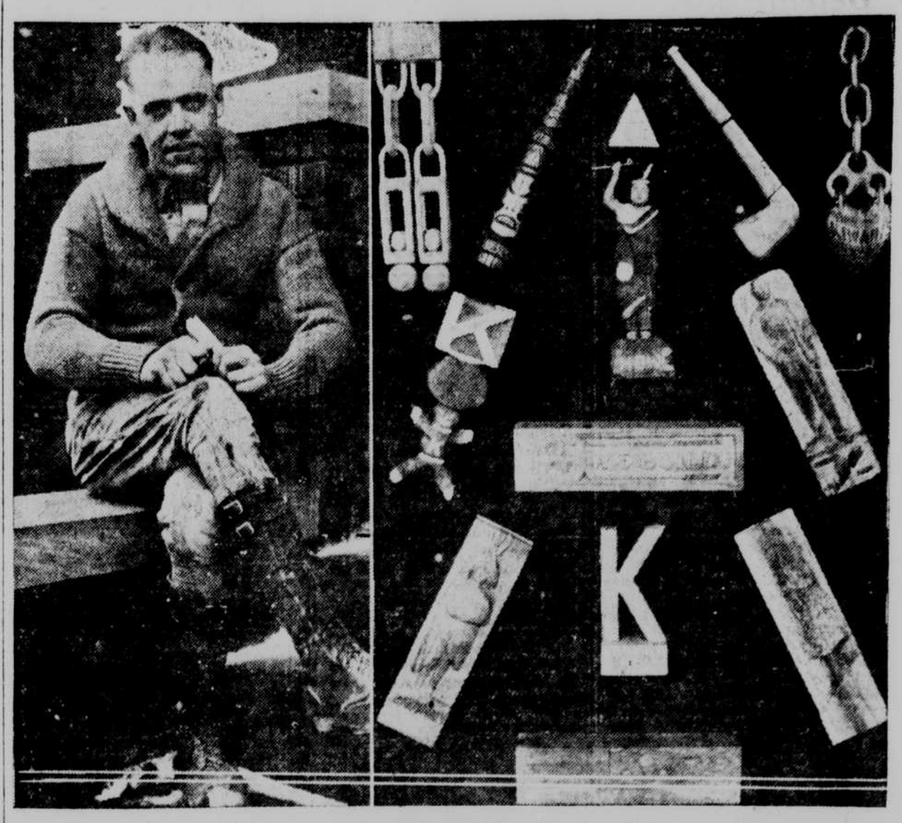
The other unpleasant incident is the speech delivered by M. Poincare in the French chamber, in the course of which he dealt casually with the subject of interallied indebtedness. The French prime minister then announced categorically that France had no intention of paying her debts until she has first received her share of reparations from Germany. What does that mean in effect? That the France represented by M. Poincare has no intention of ever paying her debts. When the colossal figure of German reparations is taken into account, 30 years is a moderate estimate of the period required for its liquidation. Is the French debt to lie dormant, carrying no interest meanwhile? If it is then the debt is practically wiped out, for the present value of a 1,500,000,000 debt payable 30 years hence is insignificant. The present government of France has therefore declared it does not mean to pay what France owes. Surely the time to dictate conditions of your payment of a loan—when you propose to pay, how much you propose to pay, or whether you mean to pay at all—is when you are borrowing and not after you have spent the money.

Urges Prompt Action.

And yet, in the same speech in which M. Poincare serves up hot platitudes for senatorial palates about the sanctity of national obligations, he dismisses France's faithful ally with the cold comfort that France is too busy collecting accounts due to her to attend to debts she owes. I believe in my heart there is a France of which he is not the spokesman—a great France which will not treat shabbily a faithful friend who stood by her in the hour of despair and who is now staggering under unparalleled burdens incurred in the discharge of obligations of friendship.

All this makes it more necessary that the situation should be cleared up without undue delay. Having just completed negotiations for liquidating our own war indebtedness to America we are in a position to insist on a settlement with those on whose behalf we incurred that indebtedness. If nothing is done the conditions will harden against us. We shall be assumed to have accepted the Poincare repudiation. I do not know what conditions the British government has made with the United States government as to the marketability of the securities to be created in funding our debt. If they are to be placed on the market the chance of any future deal is destroyed. Ere that be done we must know where we are in reference to our claims. I trust the British government will act promptly. Delay was justifiable so long as we were in the same position in reference to what we owed as what we claimed. The Baldwin settlement has altered that. If we do not insist on an arrangement now the British taxpayer will have the fate of that poor beast between two burdens—his own and that of the allies.

Kiwanians Revive 'Lost Art' of Woodcarving



Kiwanis club carvings and Gus Lof, grand prize winner.

The jack knife forever!

The almost lost art of woodcarving has had a revival and whittling, the favored pastime of boyhood hours, has come into its own again.

It is the Kiwanis club which is responsible for the new indoor sport, for a woodcarving contest has just closed in which Gus Lof, 2701 North Forty-seventh avenue, won the grand prize, the medal, the glory and everything else. To be more concrete, he won a cedar chest donated by Frank D. Field.

Mr. Lof had a field of close competitors. Some 25 Kiwanians got out their knives and went to work on the six inch blocks of cedar which Mr. Fields distributed just before Xmas.

Lof's handiwork is the handsome and stoic Indian chief to be seen above. The chief's blanket is a war-like red, but his hand is raised in greeting and no fiercer word than the friendly "How" of the Kiwanians is crossing his lips. Lof says he deserved no credit for his ability.

"Just Born That Way."

"I was just born that way," he confessed. "My father was a cabinet maker and I used to make toys just for fun when I was a kid. I draw a little and that helps in getting the perspective right."

The first thing Lof ever made with his knife was a little wooden man to ride on a toy motorcycle he had. He rigged up a race track for them, inspired by the old cycle track at Carter Lake. He spent less than two hours on the Indian chief, and insists that it is simple if you know just what you want to make and know how to work with the grain of the wood.

E. D. White remembers when whittling chains and balls in cages and fans was the all absorbing passion of his life. He was 12 years old then.

"Boats? Oh, my yes, boats were easy, but a ball within a ball—now that took skill."

Proof of Skill.

And his hand apparently has lost none of its dexterity, witness the double chain with its carefully wrought links which he contributed in the recent contest.

"I haven't much time any more, but I spent most of Chrismas day on that job," Mr. White explained. "I got up and started in at 8 in the morning, and I worked till 8 that night, with an hour off for Chrismas dinner."

"It all comes from carving my initials on the old red barn," said Alex Stoker, carver of the neat bas relief of the "Walk Over" man, which was one of the best contributions. "I used to make whistles just like every other kid and I thought it would be fun to try my hand at it again."

An elaborate totem pole in colors was the work of Dr. Brown, who has a hobby for making and collecting etchings and such things.

M. H. Harris executed a spirited Hula girl and painted her blue, while Ben Marti contented himself with a perfectly shaped "K" for Kiwanis.

Spirit of Profession.

The spirit of his profession cropped out in J. W. Barnhardt, for he carved a workman-like wood cut suitable for printing, with the word, "Kiwanis," surrounded by numerous scrolls.

"It is the first whittling I've tried my hand at in 40 years," said Mr. Barnhardt. "I remember one masterpiece of my boyhood, which was a printers' devil with his stick. I made that back in Pennsylvania when I was an apprentice at my trade."

"Yes, I still whittle in my spare minutes," admitted Jim Muldoon, carver of the chain and locket bearing the symbolic "K." "I just make trinkets to amuse myself, and sometimes when I start in I don't even know what I'm going to make."

Congress' Decks Cleared for Farm Bills Debate

Capper and Lenroot-Anderson Rural Credits Measures and Filled Milk Bill to Be Considered—White House Wrestling With Appointments' Problem.

By George F. Authier.

Washington Correspondent The Omaha Bee

Washington, Feb. 17.—Now that the senate has approved the British debt funding agreement, by a vote of 79 to 13, the way is opened for consideration of agricultural measures of the greatest importance in the closing days of the session. The house will undertake consideration of the Capper and of the Lenroot-Anderson rural credits measures, probably confining action to the Lenroot-Anderson bill, writing its own conception of the measure into it.

This will have to go back to conference for approval. The house committee on banking will consider proposals made by Representative Strong of Kansas to amend the federal farm land bank law.

Advocates of farm legislation secured a promise to have the filled milk bill come before the senate at an early date. This is the measure which proposes to bar the use of coconut and other oils from milk in place of natural butterfats. It already passed the house, and its proponents believe they can get it through the senate.

Fabric Bill Dooms.

Ship subsidy has the right of way, beginning Monday, but Senator Capper's truth in fabrics bill, is looming in the background and when it is seen the subsidy bill cannot get through, this measure will be put to the fore. All efforts to secure stabilization of wheat prices have been abandoned in the rush of the closing days and there will be no attempt to put railway legislation through.

Senator Norris' resolution, proposing a contitutional amendment advancing the date of induction into office of members of congress and president and vice president in January following the election, will be pressed in the house. There is sentiment in favor of this measure in the lower body. Representatives Johnson of South Dakota and Woodruff of Michigan being among those who favor it. Possibly interfering with the Norris resolution will be the bill introduced by Representative Andrews of Nebraska, proposing that members of congress take their seats the first Monday after the fourth of March, following their election. This would avoid the necessity of a constitutional amendment.

Opposition withdrawn.

Previously expressed opposition to the Norris constitutional amendment was withdrawn at the White House. The executive, it was explained, has an old fashioned notion that framers of the constitution had inserted a wise provision when they made it necessary for newly elected members to wait a considerable period before assuming their duties. The purpose of this provision, it was explained, was to enable sober judgment to override popular decisions which the executive frankly acknowledges may sometimes be wrong. However, so far as the present occupant of the White House is concerned, it was explained the president would just as soon be inaugurated on a blustery day in January as on a blustery day in March. The fourth of March in Washington is usually noted for its inclement character.

The White House acknowledges there may be some justice to the claim that "lame ducks" sometime exercise too strong an influence in congress, but the executive is prepared to let the proposed Norris resolution get through the house without objection.

Fall Out of Race.

While congress is girding itself for the final jam at the finish, the executive branch of the government is wrestling with its own difficulties. These deal mostly, just now, with the appointment of a successor to Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall. Representative Mondel of Wyoming, who has been the most widely supported man for the place, is believed to have been eliminated from consideration and is understood to have been offered the governorship of Porto Rico. Governor E. Mount Reilley of Kansas City, the "original Harding man," finally has submitted his resignation. It follows a severe fall which Governor Reilley says has incapacitated him for work.

In any event, it is assumed the administration breathes a sigh of relief over the fact Governor Reilley's indisposition no worse, and that it was just bad enough. The Porto Rican situation has been a thorn in the side of the White House ever since Governor Reilley began his tempestuous career in that idyllic portion of our island possessions. It is not known whether Mr. Mondell will take kindly to the Porto Rican governorship which pays only $7,000 a year and exiles its holder, although there is the gratifying feature that the governor lives in a splendid palace.

Warren Slated for Bench.

Up to this time there has been no change in the administration intention of naming Postmaster General Work as a secretary of the interior and selecting Senator Harry New for the post of postmaster general. However, almost anything may happen in the twilight zone which precedes by a few days any important appointment.

The recommendation made by the committee on reorganization that the War and Navy departments be combined into one organization has revived the rumor that Secretary of the Navy Edward Denby may be named as ambassador to Japan in place of Ambassador Warren, just resigned. While Attorney General Daugherty is reported improving, it is acknowledged he is still a sick man and there remains the possibility he may resign, in which event it is confidently expected Michigan may still keep a place in the cabinet through the appointment of Ambassador Warren to head the Department of Justice.

Senator Norris and Senator Hitchcock were found on the same side Friday when Senator Norris supported the Hitchcock amendment in the debate of the British debt agreement, providing that the interest to be charged the British shall be an average of the interest paid by this government on Liberty bonds. It was voted down.

Senator Norbeck of South Dakota has been made the western representative on the republican senatorial committee which will seek to bring about the election of republicans to the next senate.

Women Pan Alleged Bribe Offered National President

Local Voters' League Lauds Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minnesota for Reported Action in Refusing Quarter Million to Throw Support to Bill in Congress.

The quarter of a million dollar bribe alleged to have been offered Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minnesota if she would set the General Federation of Women's Clubs of which she is president, back of a certain national bill, was one of topics informally discussed Saturday at the luncheon given by the League of Women Voters at the Y. W. C. A.

"I hope to see congress go to the bottom of this matter," said Mrs. Draper Smith, former state president of the Nebraska federation.

"Mrs. Winter would never make an assertion that she could not substantiate," said Mrs. H. C. Sumney.

"I am glad it was a woman who turned them down," commented Miss Eda D. Bullock, director of the legislative reference bureau at Lincoln. "There are men who would not have done so."

Calls It Shocking.

"It is shocking," Mrs. C. G. Ryan of Grand Island, president of the League of Women Voters, declared. "Men are probably more accustomed to such irregularities," she continued, relating a conversation she had recently with a man who said his company made allowances for "inducements" he had to make in order to sell to his trade.

"I am surprised that anyone would have had the temerity to approach Mrs. Winter with such an offer," Mrs. R. E. McKelvy, candidate for the legislature at the last election. "To put it in writing seems to me a stupid act."

That this incident alone justifies woman's place in politics is the opinion of Mrs. LeRoy Davis, state press chairman for the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs.

Speculates on Bills.

Mrs. Max Mayer of Des Moines, chief speaker at the League of Women Voters meeting has been prominent in club work for many years. Speculating on what bill it might be, she mentioned Indian affairs, ship subsidy, conservation measures and the milk bill. She blieves the bill referred to cannot be one of interest to a private corporation. The sum offered was too large for that. "It may have been a part of the Fall machinery," she said.

"It is magnificent that this statement has come from Mrs. Winter," said Mrs. Mayer, "for she has back of her 2,000,000 women who believe in her. She is a superb woman, a marvelous leader. The offer made her proves the tremendous recognition or the tremendous fear in which men hold our strong woman leaders.

Might Be Prohibition.

Mrs. E. M. Syfert, past president of the Omaha Woman's club, queried if prohibition might have been the interest at stake.

Mrs. F. H. Cole commented that Mrs. Winter may always be expected to stand for principle. "That is why she was appointed on the advisory committee to the disarmament conference in Washington," said Mrs. Cole.

German Racing Men Mourn Death of Famous Trainer

Berlin, Feb. 17.—German racing men are mourning the death of G. Johnson, dean of German trainers, who in a fit of despondency, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

Johnson, who was 73 years old, celebrated his 50th anniversary as a trainer last year. For years before the war he had been the dean of German trainers. Impulse, trained by him, won the German Derby in 1895; Trollhetta, in 1886, and Tuki, in 1901. He had managed the stables of Prince von Fuerstenberg, Countess Thiele-Winkler, Count Henckel and Baron von Falkenhausen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. R. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., C-585, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

SAVE 25 to 50%

on Any Kind of Typewriter

We sell all kinds, guarantee them to give 100% service and back up our words with action.

All-Makes Typewriter Co.

205 South 18th Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

"FLU"

Prevent Epidemic of 1918

If you have a slight cold, sneezing, achy, all tired out, beware, as this may be a forerunner of the "Flu." Ask your druggist for a 25c box of Zerbst's Grip Capsules and break it up quickly—quick relief. Nothing better. Be sure you get Zerbst's Grip Capsules—Not Tablets. Zerbst's Chloro-PINE for coughs. Zerbst Pharmacal Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

When in Need of Help Try Omaha Bee Want Ads.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Banish Pimples By This Method

Stuart's Calcium Wafers Have Remarkable Action in the Skin Texture to Aid Beauty.

If your face and shoulders are troubled with pimples that become rashy at certain periods, get a box today of Stuart's Calcium Wafers and in a few hours you won't

question why they are the best known, most widely used and most successful complexion beautifier ever found. They clear your blood, they remove the sluggish impurities that gather to make pimples, boils, rash, blackheads, blotches, muddiness and such blemishes. The calcium itself is the greatest skin influence known. It causes the skin to wake up, it begins its work at once, you observe the results and in a few days there is absolutely no question as to the wonderful action of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. Get a 60-cent box today at any drug store. They are truly a complexion marvel and never again will you be in despair to find something to make your complexion beautiful and keep it lovely.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GLANDS MADE ACTIVE BY A NEW DISCOVERY

Chemists Find a Substance Which Renews Vigor by Effect on Nerves and Secretions.

A discovery made recently by medical chemists will be hailed with delight by millions. It is a substance which quickly renews youthful vigor by increasing the activity of the nerves and glands on which vital force depends. Its effect is so prompt that a few grains of it produce a visible improvement. Thousands who have tried it tell of delightful results in 24 to 48 hours, many reporting a full restoration of physical powers within a week.

The discovery has what scientists call a "selective" effect, concentrated directly on important nerve centers, glands and blood vessels. Thus the circulation improves, a new sense of warmth is felt and the increased glandular activity soon brings a restoration of youthful power and animation, manifested in sparkling eyes, buoyant step and an eagerness and increased capacity for the duties of life. The effects are virtually the same in both old and young. Men past 60 say the discovery has given them the vigor of the prime of life.

In the research department of the Melton laboratories, the substance has been made available for home treatment by combining it, in tablet form, with other invigorating ingredients. The result, known as korex compound, is a double-strength product, containing no harmful drugs, which users pronounce the most powerful and delightful vitalizer known. In fact, its success has been so great that the distributors invite any person needing it to take a double-strength treatment with the understanding that it costs nothing if it fails.

If you wish to try this amazing invigorator, write confidentially to the Melton Laboratories, 305 Massachusetts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the treatment will be mailed to you in a plain, sealed package. You may enclose $2, or simply send your name, without money, and pay $2 and postage on delivery. In either case, if you report "no results" after one week, the laboratories will refund your money. These laboratories are thoroughly reliable, so nobody need hesitate to accept their guaranteed offer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TRY SULPHUR ON AN ECZEMA SKIN

Costs Little and Overcomes Trouble Almost Over Night.

Any breaking out of the skin, even fiery, itching eczema, can be quickly overcome by applying Mentho-Sulphur, declares a noted skin specialist. Because of its germ destroying properties, this sulphur preparation instantly brings ease from skin irritation, soothes and heals the eczema right up and leaves the skin clear and smooth.

It seldom fails to relieve the torment without delay. Sufferers from skin trouble should obtain a small jar of Rowles Mentho-Sulphur from any good druggist and use it like cold cream.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS PURE CREAM ENDS HEAD COLDS

Apply in Nostrils—It Opens Air Passages Instantly.

Colds and catarrh yield like magic to soothing, healing antiseptic cream that penetrates through every air passage and relieves swollen, inflamed membranes of nose and throat. Your clogged nostrils open right up and you can breathe freely. Hawking and snuffing stop. Don't stay stuffed up and miserable.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist. Apply a little in the nostrils and get instant relief. Millions endorse this remedy known for more than fifty years.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 Per Cent in One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Philadelphia, Pa. Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

NOTE: Another prominent physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." It is sold in this city by all good druggists, including the Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WOMEN! DYE IT YOURSELF FOR 15c

Dresses, Skirts, Coats, Waists, Kimonas, Sweaters, Curtains, Coverings, Draperies, Ginghams, Stockings, Everything

Diamond Dyes

Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—and follow the simple directions in every package. Don't wonder whether you can dye or tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes even if you have never dyed before. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or any mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade, or run.