# Farming Must Go on Basis With Industry---Howell

## Senator Gives Clear Analysis of Situation Facing the Middle West

### Nebraska Solon Declares Plea to Adjust Foreign Trade to Cure Agriculture's Ills Is Insult to Intelligence; Gives Clear-Cut Analysis of Issues in National Campaign.

### Urges Coolidge as Man Needed to Bring Prosperity

Editors Note—Senator R. B. Howell in his campaign addresses is attracting attention because he is presenting the most interesting, the clearest and the best thought-out arguments for the re-election of President Coolidge and the full republican ticket that have so far been brought to the attention of Nebraska.

The Omaha Bee presents herewith not the full text but the chief arguments. They are filled with the western viewpoint and they go to the heart of the questions raised. The principal points made by Senator Howell in his address are as follows:

The republican party last assumed control of the government more than two years after the close of the world war, or in 1921. At that time industry and commerce were marking time and agriculture was all but prostrate. The national debt exceeded $24,000,000,000, of which $7,000,000,000 were in short time securities demanding early refunding, and that in the face of the fact that government bonds were selling materially below par. The national expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amounted to $5,539,000,000, which together with the enormously increased state, county and minicipal requirements throughout the country resulted in a tax burden unequalled in the history of the nation.

The first aid demanded by the situation was economy—and more economy. Acting in consonance with this fact, congress promptly adopted what is known as the "budget and accounting act," a measure which in principle had been recommended by a commission on economy and efficiency appointed by President Taft toward the close of his administration.

In this connection it might be noted that such a measure was adopted by a republican congress,—after bitter opposition by democratic members—following the advent of the democratic administration in 1913—the measure being subsequently vetoed by President Wilson.

Prior to the adoption of the act, the heads of governmental departments, aided by their assistants and bureau chiefs, made independent estimates and recommendations to congress, as to the appropriations required by their respective departments for the ensuing years. Naturally these estimates were of liberal proportions because of the expectation that congress would do some paring.

Then, too, the official personnel of each department entertained a pardonable, though in many cases an exaggerated notion of the relative importance of their particular activities. This developed a competition for appropriations as between departments and consequent lobbying with congress by interested officials. Economy demanded a revolution in these practices, so long in effect. The director of the budget has not only been able to accomplish great direct economies but indirect savings also, by the co-ordination of certain governmental activities in connection with the purchases of supplies. The act has resulted also in co-operation. The appropriations committee both in the house and senate now handle all appropriations instead of as formerly, when the different appropriations were considered by various committees.

Though this innovation and other causes, such as the redneton of the interest on public debt; and the termination of the services of some 100,000 civil employes, the national expenditures decreased during the three years ending June 30, 1924, an average of $1,887,000,000 and this decrease has been progressive and the progression is still operative, as the expenditures for the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, were more than $2,000,000,000 less than for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. Moreover, during this three years the public debt has been reduced $2,750,000,000, meaning a reduction in interest charges thereon of about $125,000,000, auunally. This period has witnessed two marked reductions in the income tax rate, besides the elimination of a number of special taxes, and yet for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, there was a surplus above expenditures in the neighborhood of $500,000,000.

And when this is considered in conjunction with the fact that all government bonds are now above par, that unemployment is negligible, that all short-time securities have been retired or refunded on favorable terms, and that last year was the most prosperous in our history, as measured by our railroad traffic, why should it be seriously believed by any one that there is a sentiment throughout the country for supplanting the present republican administration?

However, the farmer is not enjoying his proportion of the average prosperity of the country. The income of all the industries and commercial activities of this country is a certain sum each year, varying of course from year to year. If for their effort and products half of the population—the agricultural portion, are receiving less than their share of this income, it is evident that the other half are receiving more than their share.

To correct this injustice, it is necessary of course, to put into effect a policy that will afford the agriculturists more than they are now receiving. Necessarily this increase cannot be gotten out of the blue; it must be taken from the other half.

Though such a policy might be popular with the agriculturists, of course, it would be far from popular with the other half of the people. As a consequence a candidate running at large through the country is, respecting this issue, between the devil and the deep blue sea and naturally wants to avoid it. But, as General Dawes says, this is a time for plain speaking, to come down to brass tacks, and hence, I am not going to dodge this question. In fact I propose to accord it the attention and time that its importance dictates.

Including owners and tenants there are about 6,500,000 farm operators in the United States, with an average not encumbered investment per operator of $8,100. Crediting the income of each farm operated with the family living and $180 per annum for house rent, it appears, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, that the net reward for each of these operators for his labor, management, his family's labor and on account of capital invested, averaged $562 for the years 1921-22 and 1923. This means that for these three years our farmers made on an average from their farms but $562 as a total with which to house, feed, colthe and educate their families.

In the west, north central states a better showing was made.

**$1,114 Average 1922 Return**

On the same basis as before, 1,395 farms averaged 339 acres and an unencumbered net investment of $17,600 show a return for operator, family labor and on net capital invested that averaged $1,114 for 1922. In the case of these farms, however, if 5 per cent interest on the unencumbered capital is deducted there remains for the operator and family labor but $234.

The average family labor reported for the year was approximately $294 and therefore if the operators had to pay this out as an additional cash item of expenses there would have been nothing left for their year's work and management, though at that time in this section of the country a hired farm laborer, working without board, commanded about $566 per annum.

The trouble is not due to the lack of large farm crops. It is due wholly to small farm prices. Last year the cost of non-agricultural products, freight rates and industrial labor approached war prices, while the quotations on cattle, hogs and cereals more nearly coincided with prewar prices. For instance, certain agricultural implements that in 1913 could have been bought with one car of wheat, one car of cattle and one car of hogs, respectively, in 1923 cost one and one-half cars of wheat, two cars of cattle and more than two cars of hogs. There was an average margin against the corn and grain belt farmer last year of more than 30 per cent, a differential that no industry can sustain unless its workers and their families submit to a correspondingly lower standard of living. It is well recognized that society dictates the distribution of wealth through its customs, voluntary collective action and legal enactments. This fact is clearly stated by that recognized authority on economics, John Stuart Mill, in the following language:

"The laws and conditions of the production of wealth, partake of the character of physical truths. There is nothing optional or arbitrary in them. Whatever mankind produces must be produced in the modes, and under the conditions, imposed by the constitution of external things, and by the inherent properties of their own bodily and mental structures. . . . It is not so with the distribution of wealth. This is a matter of human institutions solely. . . . ..The distribution of wealth depends upon the laws and customs of society. The rules by which it is determined, are what the opinions and feelings of the ruling portion of the community make them and are very different in different ages and countries, and might be still more different, if mankind so choose."

In this country we have greatly influenced the distribution of wealth through labor unions, organizations among the industries known as "gentlemen's agreements," the authorization and toleration of monopolies, and through the enactment of such measures as tariffs, the Adamson act, and the Esch-Cummins law. There is no such thing as the free uninterrupted play of natural laws, for us, in industry, trade and commerce. Ours is an artificial system under which one-half of our people raised are up on economic stilts while the agricultural population, or the other half, are close to the ground. There must be stilts for the farmer, so far as within the power of the president and congress, if the present artificial system is to be continued—or stilts for no one. As it is now, the farmer not merely receives world prices for what he sells abroad but also for what is consumed at home, and the consequences is the present condition of agriculture.

**Labor Index High.**

Last year the index number of union labor rates of wages, using 1913 rates as 100, was 211, 6 points higher than any previous year, and the index for railway wages stood at 202. At the same time the index for wholesale non-agricultural products had advanced to 171 while that of the products of the corn and wheat belt farmer had dropped to 120, resulting in differential against him of 30 per cent, compared with non-agricultural products—the greatest in recent times.

Suggestion from those who would relegate this issue to the background, is that the solution of the farmer's problem is to re-establish foreign markets for our agricultural products through the rehabilitation of Europe.

This suggestion is little less than an insult to agrarian intelligence. An examination of export statistics shows that under normal pre-war conditions Europe was better able to supply her needs in agricultural products than she is today. As a matter of fact, for a long time before the war there was a gradual decrease in our exports of cereals, animals, animal products, and dairy products. From 1903 to 1913 all agricultural products except cotton, on a quantity basis, had decreased about 22 per cent and had there been no war it is probable that such exports would have been less last year than they were in 1913. As a matter of fact they were in quantity 53 per cent greater, and in dollars and cents 74 per cent greater.

This clearly indicates that the farmer's plight is not due to the lack of an European demand for his products. This is further indicated by the fact that for the four and a half years that have elapsed following the close of the war, and coincident with our agricultural depression; 12 per cent more agricultural products, excepting cotton, have been sold abroad than were exported during the last four and a half years of the war.

**World Prices Blamed.**

The farmer's troubles are chargeable to the world prices he has been compelled to accept, not merely for such of the products as have been sold abroad but for those consumed at home. On the other hand, instead of being able to purchase his needs at world prices, he has been compelled to buy at United States prices—prices dictated by our artificial economic structure. More than 90 per cent of the farmer's production, excluding cotton, is consumed at home, about 10 per cent is sold abroad. He could easily stand the relatively low price levels of the world's markets for this 10 per cent—what hurts is that such prices attach to the 90 per cent sold at home. There is no hope for the relief of agriculture through such increased exports to Europe.

Therefore, respecting such farm products consumed at home, necessary measures should be promptly adopted such as shall afford the farmer United States prices for what he sells, inasmuch as he must pay United States prices for what he buys."

**Other Industries Protected.**

This principle has been operative in this country for decades in connection with the manufacturing industries enjoying the benefits of the tariff. Some months since, our steel producers laid down in France certain steel products at $28 per ton, while consumers in the United States were paying $42 per ton. Because of the tariff, the United States Steel corporation is able to sell at higher prices at home than it could secure abroad. For distinction, the prices it receives here may be called United States prices; those abroad, world prices. As this principle has been rendered operative for the benefit of the steel industry, why not for the agricultural industry?

Under the circumstances, agriculture is at least entitled to equal treatment with the steel industry, and the only question is as to how to put into effect the principle of "United States prices for the farmer." For decades congress has intermittently provided for price-fixing through tariff enactments. It is true that specific prices of industrial products have not been decreed by statute.

Nevertheless, such definite action has been left to the discretion of the protected industries, and has been and is now being exercised by them. Again, by the adoption of the Adamson law, congress made another excursion into the realm of price-fixing and recently it was equally generous with the railroads through the enactment of the Esch-Cummins law. Under the Esch-Cummins law, the Interstate Commerce commission is authorized definitely to fix the charges for railroad transportation, and any variation from such prices subjects the offending corporation to pains and penalties. Thus, it is evident that there is ample precedent for the application of indirect, or direct, price-fixing by congress to the solution of the farmers' problem.

**Wheat As Example.**

As an illustration of how this principle would operate, let us consider wheat only, though, of course, the plan is likewise applicable to other agricultural products. Approximately 800,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country last year. Of this amount, 600,000,000 bushels, or 75 per cent, went into domestic consumption, leaving 200,000,000 bushels for export. Using these statistics as a basis, let us assume the world price of wheat to be $1 per bushel, and that $1.50 per hushel should be the United States price in order that the return for wheat should be on a parity with the return enjoyed by other industries for their commodities.

The farmer would sell his wheat as usual at the world price, $1 per bushel, and hence in order to afford him $1.50 for that portion of his product required for domestic consumption it would be necessary to levy such a tax on wheat products as would produce 50 cents per bushel on the home consumption of 600,000,000 bushels, or $300,000,000. This tax would bt distributed among the wheat growers—not however upon the basis of the total crop—but upon 75 per cent of the crop, which is the home consumption, assumed in this case.

However, if the farmers of the country should insist on unduly increasing their production of this cereal, so that, for instance, the surplus should equal the home consumption, then they would get the United States price for only half of the wheat produced, the other half going at world prices. Thus this plan involves a very essential feature, namely, an automatic check upon indiscriminate production.

Therefore, as outside of additional borrowing facilities and co-operative farm marketing there seems to be no other positive remedy proposed for the farmer's plight than price fixing, I am willing to try the experiment—say in connection with one product, such as wheat. If the experiment should succeed it would mean the dawning of a new day for agriculture.

If the opposition succeeds in preventing such an experiment, or if such an experiment should fail, there seems to be but one alternative, if the farmer is to be accorded permanent relief. Our artificial economic system must be terminated, through the gradual abandonment of our tariff policy.

**Objections to Plan.**

However, there are serious objections to this plan. It means a revolution in our economic system, and every revolution of this character spells incidental deflation, not a pleasant prospect to contemplate from the standpoint of the agriculturist in view of his recent experience.

Furthermore, if the resultant change in our tariff policy should mean the importation of but one-third of the manufactured articles that are now made here, because of our tariff, there is one certain consequence—marked unemployment and bread lines throughout the country.

All this would not be due to the fact of the lowering in the tariff wall; but to the readjustment that must take place after every such economic change. However, if we should gird up our loins, set our teeth and go through the period of readjustment without flinching, the ultimate result undoubtedly would be greatly to the farmer's advantage. But such a situation would be fraught with danger.

It is easily conceivable that at the next presidential election, before the period of readjustment had ended, there might be a revulsion, and after all our pains we would find the tariff more secure than ever. However, I am constrained to believe that if economic equality is not afforded the farmer by giving him stilts also, we will have to try the plan of at least shortening the stilts under the other fellow.

**Candidates Contrasted.**

Presidential candidates have been nominated from time to time for various and dissimilar reasons, but seldom has personality been so influential in determining nominees as in the case of President Coolidge and Mr. Davis. Moreover, in the coming election the same factor is destined probably, to determine largely the result. In view of this fact, it is important to analyze the characters of the two men.

Mr. Davis was born in a town in West Virginia. President Coolidge came from a Vermont farm. Mr. Davis is from Virginia stock. He is able, brilliant, high social, expansive, of the cavalier type. President Coolidge is a Yankee—silent, the typification of reliability, hard sense, and frugality. His heritage is that of the pilgrim. While Mr. Davis is a man of influence with those about him, he is, naturally, a good fellow, and hence from temperament peculiarly subject to the influence of his associates.

President Coolidge, true to his heritage, is a man of positive ideas—of the puritan type that influences, as it has influenced and shaped the destinies of this nation. To understand the role that these two candidates would play as president, let us consider our political phenomena.

Our political parties may each be compared to a ship. If a party is chosen to conduct the administration of the nation it becomes, in a way for the time being, the "ship of state." However, the comparison does not end here. A vessel has its captain, senior officers, junior officers, petty officers and crew. Also the ship has its passengers. So does a political party have its senior officers—national political leaders and its passengers. Where do President Coolidge and Mr. Davis fit in to their respective ships?

In answering this question, let us consider what took place, prior to and in the recent meetings of the board of directors, in each case, that is, the republican national convention at Cleveland and the democratic national convention in New York.

**Coolidge Unanimous Choice.**

In the republican party there was a fair, open contest for delegates throughout the nation, in which all stockholders took part. As to the result, no one will question that President Coolidge was the choice by large majorities, and furthermore, that the board of directors freely ratified that choice. On the other hand, no one will urge that Mr. Davis was the choice of the stockholders of the democratic party. Unquestionably, Mr. McAdoo was, as compared with any other candidate.

As the democratic convention proceeded it became evident to no less a personage than William J. Bryan that Mr. Davis was the real choice of the big stockholders of the democratic party, and that it was their intention, by strategy or otherwise, to put him over, if possible. Mr. Bryan did not think Mr. Davis was the proper man to be elected president and therefore he made the following statements respecting him:

"He is a man of charming personality and admitted intellectual capacity, but there are two arguments against him, either one of which would prove fatal in this campaign.

"One of these arguments is his professional relationship with the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan. . . .

"Nothing but an invulnerable reform record could save such a candidate from defeat and Mr. Davis' record is not such as to protect him from the suspicion aroused by his business connections."

President Coolidge is not like Mr. Davis merely one of the passengers on the ship. He is also one of the ship's officers who has come up through the ranks from his precinct, and if I am a judge of men, there is no big stockholder that controls him. He was not promoted because he would serve in accord with the behests of others, but has risen because of Calvin Coolidge's reliability, his unflinching performance of duty, as he saw it.

He is where he is for the same reason that you often find a silent, big-browed man, lacking personality, at the head of some big institution, and when you investigate as to why he is there, you find it is because he earned it.

Such a man may not make audacious strokes, but he is the kind of officer on a ship that, when left in charge, will keep the old craft off the rocks. If there is anything we want now in this country, it is to be assured that the ship of state is to be kept out of danger and in as smooth water as possible until we have time to readjust the cargo and thoroughly get our bearings.

It has been my experience with public officials that a common sense, open-minded conservative who is his own master, such as President Coolidge, is preferable to an upright, professedly progressive of the purely passenger type. You can go to the conservative and you may convince him. If you do, he will act. But the official who is the political beneficiary of associates, you may convince him, but to no avail—and sometimes he will be frank enough to say to you, "I know you are right, but I cannot do it. The boys wouldn't stand for it." As between President Coolidge and Mr. Davis, there is no question in my mind as to who should be the next president of the United States, if the interests of the people are to govern.

## Mother of Two and Youthful Sweetheart Face Death as Trial Opens for Slaying Husband and Employer

### Real Victims of Tragedy Are Son, 11, and Daughter, 7.

By VIN D. SWEENEY,
International News Service Staff Correspondent.

Middleburg, Pa., Oct. 4.—With the supreme penalty demanded for both, Mrs. Harvey Willow, 38, mother of two children, and Ralph Shadle, 17, her lover, will face trial here on October 8 for the murder of Harvey Willow, the woman's husband, whose body was found in the forest with the head blown off. The murder indictment will be asked on Monday.

Willow's body was found last December 9 by his dog and young Shadle, the farmhand. Shadle told a coherent story of having gone hunting with Willow, and police at first believed Willow had accidentally killed himself with his own shotgun.

**Betrayed Selves.**

Willow's relatives, suspecting foul play, asked state police to investigate further. Through the bitter cold of a mountain winter and for three months during the spring, officers worked on the case. Finally they learned that Shadle and the dead man's wife were living together.

Late in July Shadle was arrested on the order of Trooper Arthur Fox, who had been assigned to investigate the affair. For 10 days Shadle stuck to his original story, but finally confessed when urged by a fellow prisoner to "make a clean breast of it."

"She made me do it," the young farmhand sobbed. "We loved each other, and she said she didn't care for Harvey any more, so I killed him!"

Shadle said that after he shot Willow deliberately, the latter warned him to be careful of his shooting, believing he was shot accidentally. The farmhand said he then walked to the wounded man, placed the gun against his head and pulled the trigger.

MR. & MRS. HARVEY WILLOW.

RALPH SHADLE.

GLENN & IVY WILLOW.

After Shadle's confession, Mrs. Willow was arrested. For three days she remained obstinate, accusing Shadle of lying deliberately. Then she confessed, police said, but later repudiated her confession.

District Attorney William K. Miller expects the defendants to plead not guilty and demand separate trials. Should Mrs. Willow be convicted and sentenced to death she will be the second woman in Pennsylvania to die in the electric chair. Louise Thomas of Philadelphia, slayer of a policeman, is now awaiting execution.

This quiet little hamlet is greatly aroused by the brutal slaying and is particularly antagonistic to the woman. She is held responsible for it all in the belief that she egged the lad on until he finally committed the deed.

And in the meantime, the real victims of the tragedy—Glenn, 11, and Ivy, 7—are crying for their mother and "Ralfy," whom they learned to love perhaps more than they did their father.

### Elks to Stage Jamboree.

Beatrice, Neb., Oct. 4.—The local lodge of Elks has arranged to hold a jamboree in its club rooms on North Fifth street, October 29, 30 and 31. Committees have been appointed to stage the affair.

## The BEE BOOK SHELF

### Donn Byrne Adds Another Fine Tale to His List

"BLIND RAFTERY," by Donn Byrne; The Century company, New York, publishers.

Don Byrne won his place long ago. As a teller of Irish tales, he has no equal. In "Blind Raftery" he has just endeared himself the more to those who love pure romance. As attractive as "Messer Marco Polo," not so discursive as "The Wind Bloweth," it has elements of both, and a quality that is wholly its own.

A blind poet, wandering up and down and back and forth through the land of poets, welcome for himself and his song as well, meets the great adventure. It involves Hilaria, the Spanish woman, and Dafydd Evans, the Welshman. Donn Byrne does not waste words in unraveling his yarn. It starts definitely and runs as swiftly and directly to its end. The reader who already has learned to love Byrne's stories will hasten to get this. Those who do not know him well can find no better medium for introduction than "Blind Raftery." Its charm is potent, and it may open the door to further delights.

### Sees the Great Commoner Vindicated in Paramounts

"WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN: A STUDY IN POLITICAL VINDICATION," by Wayne C. Williams; Fleming H. Revel company, New York, publishers.

Wayne C. Williams of Denver admires William Jennings Bryan as the greatest political leader and statesman of his time. One of the greatest of all times. With this conclusion firmly fixed in his mind, he easily adjusts himself to the task of proving his postulate. This is accomplished by the equally facile process of crediting Mr. Bryan with having brought about every really worth while thing accomplished in the United States within the last three decades. These include the income tax, the control of railroads by the Interstate Commerce commission, the Federal Reserve bank, election of senators by direct vote of the people, the discomfiture of monopoly, and a few other progressive movements. Theodore Roosevelt comes in for a little notice, but only as he was second fiddle to the great commoner. Other republicans, such as McKinley, Hanna, Hughes, Taft and Harding are made to look cheap for their futile opposition to the majestic march of Bryan ideas. Mr. Williams admits he is a democrat, trained by his father to be one. His work will add but slightly to the luster of the halo prepared for Mr. Bryan by other and earlier admirers, but it deserves perusal as indicating to what extent one may be led through innocent but controlling admiration for a great man.

### Service Spins Yarn of Regular Fighting He-Man

"THE ROUGH-NECK," by Robert W. Service; Barse & Hopkins, New York, publishers.

"Let me die fighting!" Thus exclaims the man who has made his last supreme effort to defy fate. A strange and colorful career is this of the hero of Robert W. Service's latest book. It is a tale of action, adventure, and romance, with the world as its stage, and the soul of a man cast into the crucible of adversity as its theme.

Thrown into prison while still a mere boy, on a trumped-up charge, he is set free a few years later, an embittered man. He turns prize-fighter and fights cleanly, but fate again throws him without the pale of the law, and like many another bit of human wreckage, he becomes a wanderer on the face of the earch, finally taking up his abode in the South Sea Islands. He is a beach-comber—one of a semi-savage band, who would just as soon fight as eat.

How this outcast from civilization finds himself through his acquaintance with a woman who sees the possible man beneath the rough exterior—and how through one thrilling adventure after another he proves his claim to manhood, is the dominant theme of a gripping story that is intense in its realism.

### Sam Hellman Offers Laughs of His Sort

"LOW BRIDGE AND PUNK PUNGS," by Sam Hellman; Little, Brown & Co., Boston, publishers.

People who like the kind of humor that Sam Hellman writes, and there appear to be many such, will get laughs a plenty out of this book. It deals with bridge and mah jong and all the troubles, financial and marital,, incident thereto, and in Hellman's breeziest style. As an intellectual treat it is nil; as a laugh producer it is all right if you are inclined to laugh at such things.

### Doctor Gives Some Advice on the Soul

"EVERLASTING LIFE," by William W. Keen, M. D.; J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and London, publishers.

man's breeziest style. As an intelli-

Dr. King discusses the arguments for and against the virgin birth and the natural birth. Without reservation he accepts the divinity of Christ and the Atonement. He argues that everlasting life is a logical necessity for man. The last part of this little book is a speculation—"How shall we spend our time in heaven?" Those who doubt and are troubled will find therein comfort and consolation for the soul.

### Omaha Kiddies to Appear in Comedy at Columbus

Columbus, Neb., Oct. 4.—The state Woman's Benefit association of the Maccabees will present for a two-night stand here next winter a junior musical comedy under the direction of Mrs. Della M. Hall-Millard of Omaha, president of the state organization, and Miss Dorothy DeVere of Omaha. Omaha and Columbus kiddies are included in the cast of the play-comedy which was staged last summer at the state camp at Shady lake.


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Eczema

OH! The joy of a peaceful, restful night. What a wonderful "up and going" feeling follows such a night of undisturbed slumber.

Oh! What tortures—what agony—what despair—goes with the nights where eczema and other skin diseases hold power and drive away rest and peaceful slumber. For under the cover of darkness like crafty beings of the underworld these eruptions work their most serious havoc.

S.S.S. is the established conqueror of these annoying skin diseases. S.S.S. drives these ever disturbing elements from your system—elements that carry in their wake—lack of energy—undermining health! You may try in vain to get rid of them by using salves, lotions, washes, all to no purpose. You can't do it that way—the seat of the trouble lies deeper—impure blood trying to throw off poisons through the tender skin.

S.S.S. purifies the blood. It aids Nature in creating new red-blood-cells by the million! Blood-cells that send new rich blood coursing through your system. Red blood that drives away eczema—drives away pimples, blackheads, boils and rheumatism, too. An increase in red-blood-cells means added strength, added vitality and renewed vigor. Because the medicinal ingredients of S.S.S. are purely vegetable, it may be taken with perfect safety. Start taking S.S.S. today and watch it rout that annoying, skin destroying, health undermining army that holds your system in its grasp! Learn again what it means to enjoy peaceful, restful nights of slumber.

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For Constipated Bowels, Sick Headache, Colds, Sour Stomach, Biliousness

To clean your bowels without cramping or overacting, take Cascarets!

You want to feel fine; to be quickly free from sick headache, dizziness, biliousness, colds, bad breath, a sour, acid, gassy stomach.

One or two Cascarets, anytime, will start the bowels acting. When taken at night, the bowels work wonderfully in morning.

Cascarets never sicken or inconvenience you next day like pills, calomel, salts or oil.

Children love Cascarets too. 10 cent boxes, also 25 and 50 cent sizes. Any drug store.