BUSINESS PEACE IS COMING

President Makes Prediction in Message to Congress.

NEW LEGISLATION ADVOCATED

Executive Says Commercial and Industrial Interests Will Meet Government Half Way and the Problem Will Be Solved.

(Continued from Page One.)

laration for giving the Interstate Commerce commission power to regulate railroad finances.

Another round of applause greeted the statement as to railroad control with its declaration that the "business of production must be separated from the business of transportation."

The declaration for an interstate trade commission was received in silence, and applause greeted the statement that "penalties and punishment should fall not on business itself, but on the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to do those things which public policy and sound business practice condemn."

Loud applause greeted the conclusion of the president's address at 12:51 o'clock.

Points in His Plan.

The chief points which the president singled out as a basis for legislation were:

1. Effectual prohibition of the interlocking of directorates of great corporations—banks, railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies.

2. A law to confer upon the Interstate Commerce commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money they need for their proper development and improved transportation facilities. The president made it clear that "the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected" in this regard.

3. Definition of "the many hurtful restraints of trade" by explicit legislation supplementary to the Sherman law.

4. The creation of a commission to aid the courts and to act as a clearing house of information in helping business to conform with the law.

5. Provision of penalties and punishments to fall on individuals responsible for unlawful business practice.

6. Prohibition of holding companies and a suggestion that the voting power of individuals holding shares in numerous corporations might be restricted.

7. Giving to private individuals the right to found suits for redress on facts and judgments proven in government suits and providing that statute of limitations should run only from the date of conclusion of the government's action.

Text of the Address.

The president spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: In my report 'on the state of the union' which I had the privilege of reading to you on December 2 last, I ventured to reserve for discussion at a later date the subject of additional legislation regarding the very difficult and intricate matter of trusts and monopolies. The time now seems opportune to turn to that great question; not only because the currency legislation which absorbed your attention and the attention of the country in December is now disposed of, but also because opinion seems to be clearing about us with singular rapidity in this other great field of action. In the matter of the currency it cleared suddenly and very happily after the much-debated act was passed; in respect of the monopolies which have multiplied about us and in regard to the various means by which they have been organized and maintained, it seems to be almost clear and all but an universal agreement in anticipation of our action, if by way of preparation, making the way easier to see and easier to set out on with confidence and without confusion of counsel.

"Atmosphere" is Right.

"Legislation has its atmosphere like everything else, and the atmosphere of accommodation and mutual understanding which we now breathe with so much refreshment is a matter of sincere congratulation. It ought to make our task very much less difficult and embarrassing than it would have been had we been obliged to continue to act amidst the atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism which has so long made it impossible to approach such questions with dispassionate fairness. Constructive legislation, when successful, is always the embodiment of convincing experience and of the mature public opinion which finally springs out of that experience. Legislation is a business of interpretation, not of origination, and it is now plain what the opinion is to which we must give effect in this matter. It is not recent or hasty opinion. It springs out of the experience of a whole generation. It has clarified itself by long contest, and those who for a long time battled with it and sought to change it are now frankly and honorably yielding to it and seeking to conform their actions to it.

"The great business men who organized and financed monopoly and those who administered it in actual every-day transactions have year after year, until now, either denied its existence or justified it as necessary for the effective maintenance and development of the vast business processes of the country, in which modern circumstances of trade and manufacture and finance exist; but all the while opinion has made head against them. The average business man is convinced that the ways of liberty are also the ways of peace and ways of success as well, and at last the masters of business on the great scale have began to yield their purpose, perhaps their judgment also, in honorable surrender.

What is Going to Happen.

"What we are purposing to do, therefore, is happily, not to hamper or interfere with business as enlightened business men prefer to do it, or in any sense put it under the ban. The antagonism between business and government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best business judgment of America, to what we know to be the business conscience and honor of the land. The government and business men are ready to meet each other half way in a common effort to square business methods with both public opinion and the law. The best informed men of the business world condemn the methods and processes and consequences of monopoly as we condemn them; and the instinctive judgment of the vast majority of business men everywhere goes with them. We shall now be their spokesmen. That is the strength of our position and the sure prophecy of what will ensue when our reasonable work is done.

"When serious contest ends, when men unite in opinion and purpose, those who are to change their ways of business joining with those who ask for the change, it is possible to effect it in the way in which prudent and thoughtful and patriotic men would wish to see it brought about, with as few, as slight, as easy and simple business readjustments as possible in the circumstances; nothing essential disturbed, nothing torn up by the roots, no parts rent asunder which can be left in wholesale combination. Fortunately no measure of sweeping or novel changes are necessary. It will be understood that our object is not to unsettle business or anywhere seriously to break its established courses athwart. On the contrary, we desire the laws we are now about to pass to be the bulwarks and safeguards of industry against the forces that have disturbed it. What we have to do can be done in a new spirit, in thoughtful moderation, without resolution of any untoward kind.

To End Monopoly.

"We are all agreed that private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable' and our program is founded on that conviction. It will be a comparative but not a radical or unacceptable program and these are its items, the changes which opinion deliberately sanctions and for which business waits.

"It waits with acquiescence, in the first place, for laws which will effectually prohibit and prevent such interlockings of the personnel of the directorate of great corporations—banks and railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies—as in effect result in making those who borrow and those who lend practically one and the same, those who sell and those who buy, but the same persons trading with one another under different names and in different combinations and those who affect to compete in fact partners and masters of some whole field of business. Sufficient time should be allowed, of course, in which to effect these changes of organization, without inconvenience or confusion.

"Such a prohibition will work much more than a mere negative good by correcting the serious evils which have arisen. For example, the men who have been the directing spirits of the great investment banks have usurped the place which belongs to independent industrial management working in its own behoof. It will bring new men, new energies, a new spirit of initiative, new blood into the management of our great business enterprises. It will open the field of industrial development and organization to scores of men who have been obliged to serve them when their abilities entitled them to direct. It will immensely hearten the young men coming on, and will greatly enrich the business activities of the whole country.

Harmful Railroad Finance.

"In the second place, business men as well as those who direct public affairs now recognize, and recognize with painful clearness, the great harm and injustice which has been done to many, if not all, of the great railroad systems of the country by the way in which they have been financed and their own distinctive interests subordinated to the interests of the men who financed them and of other business enterprises which those men wished to promote. The country is ready, therefore, to accept, and accept with relief, as well as approval, a law which will confer on the Interstate Commerce commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which the railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money the need for their proper development to meet the rapidly growing requirements of the country for increased and improved facilities of transportation. We cannot postpone action in this matter without leaving the railroad exposed to many serious handicaps and hazards; and the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected. Upon this question those who are chiefly responsible for actual management and operation of the railroads have spoken very plainly and very earnestly, with a purpose we ought to be quick to accept. It will be one step, and a very important one, toward the necessary separation of the business of production from the business of transportation.

Must End Uncertainty.

"The business of the country awaits and has long awaited and has suffered because it could not obtain further and more explicit legislative definition of the policy and meaning of the existing anti-trust law. Nothing hampers business like uncertainty. Nothing daunts or discourages it like the necessity to take chances, to run the risk of falling under the condemnation of the law before it can make sure just what the law is. Surely we are sufficiently familiar with the actual processes and methods of monopoly and of the many hurtful restraints of trade to make definition possible, at any rate up to the limits of what experience has disclosed. These practices, being now abundantly disclosed, can be explicitly and item by item forbidden by statute in such terms as will practically eliminate uncertainty, the law itself and the penalty being made equally plain.

"And the business men of the country desire something more than that the menace of legal process in these matters be made explicit and intelligible. They desire the advice, the definite guidance and information which can be supplied by an administrative body, an interstate trade commission.

"The opinion of the country would instantly approve of such a commission. It would not wish to see it empowered to make terms with monopoly or in any sort to assume control of business, as if the government made itself responsible. It demands such a commission only as an indispensable instrument of information and publicity, as a clearing house for the facts by which both the public mind and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided, and as an instrumentality for doing justice to business where the processes of the courts or the natural forces of correction outside the courts are inadequate to adjust the remedy to the wrong in a way that will meet all the equities and circumstances of the case.

"Unscrambling Eggs."

"Producing industries, for example, which have passed the point up to which combination may be consistent with the public interest and the freedom of trade, cannot always be dissected into their component units as readily as railroad companies or similar organizations can be. Their dissolution by ordinary legal proceeds may oftentimes involve financial consequences likely to overwhelm the security market and bring on it breakdown and confusion. There ought to be an administrative commission capable of directing and shaping such corrective processes, not only in aid of the courts, but also by independent suggestions, if necessary.

Make Penalties Personal.

"Inasmuch as our object and the spirit of our action in these matters is to meet business half way in its processes of self-correction and disturb its legitimate course as little as possible, we ought to see to it, and the judgment of practical and sagacious men of affairs everywhere would applaud us if we did see to it, that penalties and punishments should fall, not on business itself, to its confusion and interruption, but on the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to do things which public policy and sound business practice condemn. Every act of business is done at the command or on the initiative of some ascertainable person or group or persons. These had been held individually responsible, and the punishment should fall on them, not on the business organization of which they made illegal use. It should be one of the main objects of our legislation to divest such persons of their corporate cloak and deal with them as with those who do not represent their corporations, but merely by deliberate intention of the law. Business men the country through would, I am sure, applaud us if we were to take effectual steps to see that the officers and directors of great business bodies were prevented from bringing them and the business of the country into disrepute and danger.

No More Holding Companies.

"Other questions remain which will need very thoughtful and practical treatment. Enterprises in these modern days of great individual fortunes are oftentimes interlocked, not by being under the control of the same directors, but by the fact that the greater part of their corporate stock is owned by a single person or group of persons who are in some way intimately related in interest. We are agreed, I take it, that holding companies should be prohibited, but what of the controlling private ownership of individuals or actually co-operative groups of individuals? Shall the private owners of capital stock be suffered to be themselves in effect holding circumstances? We don't wish, I suppose, to forbid the purchase of stocks by any person who pleases to buy them in such quantities as he can afford, or in any way arbitrarily to limit the sale of stocks to bona fide purchasers. Shall we require the owners of stock, when their voting power in several companies which ought to be independent of one another would constitute actual control, to make election in which of them they will exercise their right to vote? This question I venture for your consideration.

Protect the Little Fellow.

"There is another matter in which imperative considerations of justice and fair play suggest thoughtful remedial action. Not only do many of the combinations effected or sought to be effected in the industrial world work an injustice on the public in general; they also directly and seriously injure the individuals who are put out of business in one unfair way or another by the many dislodging and exterminating forces of combination. I hope that we shall agree in giving private individuals who claim to have been injured by these processes the right to found their suits for redress on the facts and judgments proved and entered in suits by the government where the government has on its own initiative sued the combinations complained of and won its suit, and that the statute of limitations shall be suffered to run against such litigants only from the date of the conclusion of the government's action. It is not fair that the private litigant should be obliged to set up and establish again the facts which the government has proved. He cannot afford, he has not the power to make use of such processes of inquiry as the government has command of. Thus shall individual justice be done while the processes of business are rectified and squared with the general conscience.

Up to Congress Now.

"I have laid the case before you, no doubt as it lies in your own mind, as it lies in the thought of the country. What must every candid man say of the suggestions I have laid before you, of the plain obligations of which I have reminded you? That these are new things for which the country is not prepared; but that they are old things, now familiar and must of course be undertaken if we are to square our laws with the thought and desire of the country. Until the things are done, conscientious men the country over will be unsatisfied. They are in these things our mentors and colleagues. We are now about to write the additional articles of our constitution of peace, the peace that is honor and freedom and prosperity."

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEET MAY BE A LIVELY SESSION

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—A contest looms up ahead of the members of the State Historical society, which will convene in annual session here tomorrow. A determined fight will be made to dispossess Secretary C. S. Paine from the position which he has held since he displaced J. A. Barrett, nearly a decade ago. John Lee Webster, who has been president for many terms, has aroused a controversy because he believes the society should not be run as an adjunct to the University of Nebraska and its positions used to reward persons connected with the institution.

Albert Watkins, one of the society's writers, also is said to have won position, all of which will be threshed out when the members vote on the organization's policy for the ensuing year.

An Ideal Woman's Laxative

No better laxative than Dr. King's New Life Pills. They help the liver and bowels to healthy action. 25c. For sale by all druggists.—Advertisement.

DOCTORED WITHOUT RELIEF PERUNA SAVED HER.

Mrs. Thomas Hover, R. F. D. No. 1, Montague, Mass., writes: "As I doctored over a year without any relief and kept getting worse, I gave up all hope of ever getting well again. I was all run down, could eat scarcely anything. I was nervous and had such terrible pains in my right side and shoulder.

"I cannot express how grateful I feel for Peruna."

Those who object to liquid medicines can now procure Peruna Tablets.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Lucky Day Almanac for 1914.

LIVE STOCK EXPERTS DIFFER

Jastro Says Free Trade Will Not Affect Industry.

POOLE TAKES OTHER VIEW

Chicago Editor Says It Has Frightened Timid Growers Into Selling Breeding Stock and that Prices Will Advance.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 20.—The failure of the removal of the tariff to reduce the price of meats to the consumer was dwelt upon today at the opening session of the seventh annual convention of the American National Live Stock association. Delegates from all stock growing states attended.

The annual address of H. A. Jastro, president of the association, was an exhaustive review of the live stock industry in the United States and other countries. Mr. Jastro expressed the belief that the removal of the tariff on live stock and meat would not injure appreciably the live stock industry and that prices will not long remain below the present level.

I. T. Pryor of San Antonio, Tex., discussed Mexico and Canada as competitive live stock countries and the effect of the abolition of the tariff on the industry in the United States.

Exaggeration of meat importations since the removal of the tariff was pointed out by J. E. Poole of Chicago, who declared that these had not affected the market as much as the precipitate unloading of live stock by American growers.

President Jastro's Address.

That the meat producing industry of the United States has been permanently placed on a free trade basis without benefit of cheaper prices to the consumer, and that the removal of the tariff will not appreciably injure the live stock industry were the principal conclusions drawn by President H. A. Jastro. He said that perhaps in the distant future there might be a realignment of parties and one similar to the agrarian parties of Europe might favor a different treatment of this industry, but this is a remote possibility and the live stock growers "may as well adjust themselves to a free trade basis on their products."

The high cost of meat in the last few years, Mr. Jastro said, was the most important factor in producing the present result, coupled with the consumers' failure to take into account the advanced cost of production and increased land values. Another cause, he said, was the widespread, but erroneous belief that the so-called beef trust was solely responsible for the high cost of meats. According to the best obtainable information the speaker placed the live stock slaughtered by the Armour, Swift and Morris interests at 40 per cent of all the cattle, 30 per cent of all the hogs and 55 per cent of all the sheep and lambs killed in this country.

He expressed the belief that the price of live stock and meats never again will be as low as in former years.

He declared that the beef scarcity was not confined to the United States, but affects every civilized country—the population growing faster than the meat supply. He expressed the opinion that the removal of the tariff ought not to injure appreciably the live stock industry.

Severe Blow to Industry.

Placing of meat on the free list has not only failed to reduce the cost to the consumer, but has administered to the domestic meat producing industry the severest blow it has received in many years said J. E. Poole, editor of the Chicago Live Stock World.

Mr. Poole said ignorance of congressmen and of eastern editorial writers as to actual conditions of stock growing and handling in the west had been responsible for the cheap meat agitation that had put every product of the industry on the free list.

"Barely had the session of congress begun," said the speaker, "when popular clamor for lower living cost arose. Foremost in this clamor were representatives of the retailers' organization, who presented glib arguments for free meats.

"The agitation proved effective and in October, the bars were thrown down to the live stock growers and meat vendors of the world. Prior to that the advance of the era of cheap meats was proclaimed noisily.

"A veritable carnival of misstatement ensued. Small consignments of beef from Argentina by way of London were magnified into cargoes. One boat load direct from the River Platte was announced at New York three times and the editors struggled to outdo one another in prophesying meat plentitude.

"Washington endeavored to delude itself that its nostrum was actually effecting reduction of living cost.

"The Navy department announced it had saved half a cent a pound by purchasing Australian beef. That stuff cost Uncle Sam $11.80 per hundred pounds while a big packer's sales in New York that same week averaged but $11.50 per hundred.

Timid Growers Unload.

"Alarmed at the prospect of an inundation of Argentine and Australian beef and mutton and Canadian cattle, timid growers unloaded precipitiously, if unwisely. All through the summer Chicago and other markets were glutted with stock. At a moment when confidence was asserting itself and growers, detecting a profit in raising cattle and sheep, were stocking up, faith was routed by fear and demoralization ensued. Breeding enterprises by the hundred were abandoned and orders for cows cancelled, and thousands of other cows purchased previously in confidence that calf raising was on a paying basis were sent to the shambles.

"Thus the very measure designed by Washington theorists to relieve the consumer defeated the object for which it was intended. Had the confidence engendered by the high fat cattle market of 1912 and the consequent advance in stockers not been destroyed by the menace of free trade beef, and also mutton, production in the United States would by this time have made a long stride along the path of recuperation, whereas actual depletion has resulted.

"So far foreign beef has failed to reduce cost to consumers and much of the stuff reaching Atlantic ports has not been suited for shop trade. The beef is aged and despite bureaucratic assurance of excellence is decidedly deficient in that quality However, it must be recognized as a competition and every ton of it entering the portals of the United States displaces so much domestic product, if prices are maintained, and that appears to be the disposition, if not determination, of the distributors. Prediction is made that completion of the Panama canal will give Australia access to the Atlantic seaboard market, but all Australian advices tell of enhancing cost and are anything but suggestive of that cheapness the free trade propagandists have exploited."

Mother! If Child's Tongue Is Coated

If cross, feverish, constipated, bilious, stomach sour, give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist 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 printed on the bottle. Look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Don't be fooled!—Advertisement.

See them in our west window.

A different kind of sale—
A Laundry Allowance
SHIRT SALE

Soiled and mussed shirts offered for about Half with an additional allowance for Laundry.

We have quite a number of our very fine shirts—which have become soiled or mussed. They sold from $1.50 to $2.00 and come in all sizes and a nice variety of patterns and colors. We thought to have them laundered and invoice them at 85c each—but, we changed our mind. We are going to offer them to you at 85c a piece and allow you an extra 15c for laundry—making 70c the net price for you to pay us and you to send them to the laundry you choose.

$1.50 to $2.00 Shirts for—
70c

OMAHA'S FASTEST GROWING STORE
BENSON & THORNE CO.
1516-18-20 FARNAM STREET

ROBBER BANDIT AT ST. JOE ADMITS PART IN HOLDUP

(Continued from Page One.)

St. Joseph, where Fleming and Murphy followed them.

It was Williams who visited the McVey place during Ak-Sar-Ben with an employe of the Novelty company after he had bought a suit and overcoat there. He talked with Vera Ehoff, an inmate, and asked her to go to the wild west show then at the auditorium.

Suspicions that Williams was a former cowboy have been verified, according to reports from St. Joseph. It is said that he was employed on the O. K. ranch near Madrid before he came to Omaha. He had been living in South Omaha with Mary E. Parrish, who was also arrested with him.

FOLLOW CLUE TO SOUTH OMAHA

Postal Found in McVey Resort Leads to Arrest at St. Joseph.

The chief clue which led to the arrest of Carter and the Parrish woman at St. Joseph came from a postal card which was found in the McVey resort after the tragedy last week. The postal, though torn and soiled, was finally pieced together and the name of Mary Parrish deciphered by the police. The postal was taken to South Omaha, where Captain Zaloudek at once connected the girl's name with a woman who had worked in a cafe owned by Irving Proud at Twenty-sixth and O streets.

A short time ago Captain Zaloudek was selling tickets for the policemen's ball. Among other purchasers was a horse dealer whose name is said to be Scott. Scott bought a ticket for the ball and paid for it, but requested Captain Zaloudek to give the ticket to Mary Parrish, who worked in Proud's cafe. Captain Zaloudek delivered the ticket, and at the time noted that the girl, though she was employed in a restaurant, wore diamonds and other expensive jewelry.

Talked of Crime.

When the girl's name was connected through the postal card with the tragedy at the McVey resort, officers of the South Omaha police force, accompanied by Omaha detectives went to Proud's restaurant. There they found that a man named Carter had worked there for a week. Carter had been attentive to the Parrish girl and was a fair flunkey, but he talked about crime and gunmen and the like too much to suit Mr. Proud. At the end of his first week there, Carter was discharged. Nevertheless he continued to go out with Mary Parrish, and as a result of this relation Mr. Proud likewise dismissed the girl from his employ. This occurred on the Saturday prior to the shooting.

A search by the officers finally succeeded in their obtaining from him the information that on Friday night, the night after the robbery, he had an engagement with Mary Parrish to meet her at the Union station. The man known as Scott went to fill the date, but the girl was not there. He waited a while then decided she had ditched him, and left the station. Scott gave the further information that the girl would likely be found either at her home in Skidmore, Mo., or at a boarding house in St. Joseph. Following this clue, Detective Fleming and Murphy went to Skidmore, and following the tip given by the man known as Scott, arrested both Williams, alias Carter, and the girl Mary Parrish in St. Joseph.

The police believe that following the robbery the party of men and the woman went to South Omaha and there left on the Missouri Pacific.

South Omaha police have also found that Williams was with the woman in San Francisco and Portland, and that the two were often visited at South Omaha by an ex-convict named Collins, with whom Williams often held whispered conversations.

After the pair had been discharged from the restaurant they made a trip together to Skidmore, Mo., and returned to South Omaha before the murder.

UNION PACIFIC LENDS ITS AID

Holds Fast Train Until Suspects Are Taken Off at Kimball.

Chief of Detectives Maloney wishes to publicly thank the Union Pacific railroad for its efforts in assisting in the apprehension of the bandits. He says that the road gave him free use of its wires and held one of its fastest trains at Kimball until two suspects were taken off.

Vollmer Nominated.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Democrats of the Second Iowa district today nominated Henry Vollmer of Davenport for congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of L. S. ePpper. Vollmer was named on the first ballot.

Key to the Situation—Bee Advertising.

CONVICTS TRANSFERRED TO HASTINGS ASYLUM

(From a Staff Correspondent.

LINCOLN, Jan. 20.—(Special.)—Morris C. Bressler, sent to the penitentiary from Boone county for incest and received at that institution October 9, 1913, to serve a term of eight years, has been adjudged a fit subject for the insane asylum, and has been taken to the Hasting's institution.

Louis J. Hronish, sent from Boyd county for assault, and given fifteen years, has also been sent to the same asylum. He was received June 9, 1913.

GENEVA BANKER OFFERS TO START BANK AT SUPERIOR

SUPERIOR, Neb., Jan. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—A mass meeting of depositors of the First National bank was held in the opera house this afternoon to consider the proposition of Banker Geiselman of Geneva, who offers to start a state bank and buy the building of the wrecked bank. The meeting adjourned to consider again his proposition on Thursday afternoon.

Six Stores Burned at Geddes.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 20.—(Special elegram.)—Fire at Geddes last night destroyed six stories. The loss is about $35,000, with insurance of $18,000.

Pape's Diapepsin Will Digest Food When Your Stomach Can't—It's Great

Stops Indigestion, Sourness, Nausea, Gas, Dyspepsia in five minutes—Fine for Stomach.

If you feel bloated after eating, and you believe it is the food which fills you; if what little you eat lies like a lump of lead on your stomach; if there is difficulty breathing after eating, eructations of sour, undigested food and acid, heartburn, brash or a belching of gas, you need Pape's Diapepsin to stop food fermentation and Indigestion.

It neutralizes excessive acid, stomach poison; absorbs that misery-making gas and stops fermentation which sours your entire meal and causes Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Billiousness, Constipation, Griping, etc. Your real and only trouble is that what you eat does not digest, but quickly ferments and sours, producing almost any unhealthy condition.

A case of Pape's Diapepsin will cost fifty cents at any pharmacy here, and will convince any stomach sufferer in five minutes that Fermentation and Sour Stomach is causing the misery of Indigestion.

No matter if you call your trouble Catarrh of the Stomach, Nervousness or Gastritis, or by any other name—always remember that relief is waiting at any drug store the moment you decide to begin its use.

Pape's Diapepsin will regulate any out-of order Stomach within five minutes, and digest promptly, without any fuss or discomfort, all of any kind of food you eat.—Advertisement.

This $1.00 GAME only 25c

Boys! The Winter Base Ball League Is in Season

All the thrills—all the excitement—all the fun of our great national game are reproduced in

The CHAMPION BASE BALL GAME

You, yourself, are responsible for every hit, out, sacrifice, base on balls or stolen bases.

There is nothing mechanical about this wonderful Champion Base Ball Game.

So simple that even if you are not a "fan" you can play it and enjoy it from the start.

It's the greatest bargain you ever saw.

A $1 game for 25c with attached coupon.

Add 6c for postage if wanted by mail.

This Coupon and 25c exchanged for the $1.00 CHAMPION Base Ball Game at The Bee Office, 103 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb. If wanted by mail send 6c for postage.

PILES $500 REWARD For any case of PILES that DR. MAXWELL cannot cure. NO PAIN, NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. Pay When Cured. Hundreds of the most prominent people in Omaha, and from all parts of the United States have been cured by DR. MAXWELL during his 28 years in Omaha.

408-10 OMAHA NATIONAL BANK

Phone Red 4390. 17TH AND FARNAM STREETS, OMAHA.