

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
 VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:
 Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of November, 1915, was 53,716.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
 Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 2d day of December, 1915.
 ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Thought for the Day
 Selected by Anna S. McFarland
 He who intermits
 The appointed task and duties of the day,
 Untunes full oft the pleasures of the day;
 Checking the finer spirits that refuse
 To flow when purposes are tightly changed.
 —W. Wordsworth.

When charity and dancing can be harmoniously combined, they make a strong pulling team.

Britishers draw comfort from official assurances that Oscar II will not stop by their shores to crank up.

Plots and plotters thrive for awhile, but rarely escape the long reach and relentless grip of Uncle Sam.

The fact that all Nebraska members were on hand when congress convened looks like a bold stagger at earning the money.

For the sake of varying the monotony, city departments should put out a new excuse for boosting the cost. War is overworked.

A local contemporary reminds us again that "necessity knows no law." Yes, and there are others, and some of them profess to be lawyers.

Our Congressman Lobeck got there in the nick of time, which alone explains how congress was able to call the game to start as advertised.

The new teacher of sewing and needlework in the high school is to have \$1,000 a year, while the teacher of cooking and kitchen science gets only \$600 a year. What's the answer?

Salute Colonel William Hayward, temporary chairman of the New York Public Service commission. You just can't keep a Nebraska boy, once on the wagon, from climbing onto the driver's seat.

Colonel Bryan has re-enlisted Congressman Dan Stephens among his faithful followers. This ought to encourage some good Third district republican to give Dan a race next fall that will put him permanently out of the running.

The measly New Yorkers who stripped ambitious poets of money on promises of melodious fame have been placed beyond the range of mischief for three years. By diligent exercise the plucked sonnetiers may restore their pin feathers in that time.

The taxing powers of Cleveland persist in the effort to extract from John D. Rockefeller, sr., \$111,000 in alleged back taxes, and are going to the upper courts to get it. Mr. Rockefeller doesn't care for the money, but resents being branded as a tax-dodger by his former home folks.

An express company entrusted with the great responsibility of carrying the suffrage petition from Baltimore to Washington fell down on its speed schedule and failed to deliver the goods on time. Punishment to fit that shocking crime may safely be left to the inventive skill of the victims.

Thirty Years Ago
 This Day in Omaha

James B. Charlton, for ten years a resident of Omaha, died at his residence at Seventeenth and Davenport. He leaves five children, among them Mrs. Mary Edholm, Alex G. Charlton, with the McKees company, and London Charlton, with the First National bank.

Charlie Gorham, who has been representing the Rock Island road at the Union Stock yards, has been appointed traveling stock agent.

L. M. Bennett, local representative for the Pullman company, left for the east.

The beautiful snow has continued to fall since Monday night and at 4 o'clock this morning had reached a depth of about six inches. The festive cutter was out in great numbers and the tinkles of sleigh bells was heard on all sides.

George W. Best of Peoria Brothers is back from an extensive trip through the west.

Frank Stout, 238 North Eighteenth, offers a reward for the return of a lost black dog, part bull, with white spot on the breast.

The finder of a flexible gold bracelet lost at or near Boyd's opera house will be suitably rewarded by returning to its owner, Mrs. J. M. Thurston.

The string melodrama "Burr Oakie" is playing to good houses at People's theater.

Message of the President.
 Mr. Wilson has again delivered his message to congress in the form of an address, reading his carefully prepared announcement of his program to a joint session. Its reception was such as might have been expected, a respectful attention from all, and some enthusiasm from the close adherents to the president's policy. The several features of the program as disclosed are those that have been publicly debated for many weeks, on which the attitude of the president has been stated on many occasions, and which are certain to excite sharp controversy. For this reason his address contains none of the elements of surprise or novelty in any particular.

L.
 Greatest emphasis is put on the plans for improving the national defense, along the lines of a slightly increased standing army, to be supplemented by the "continental army," definitely outlined many weeks ago, and a considerable increase in the naval establishment, both in personnel and number of vessels in commission. Associated with this general defense plan is the president's idea of establishing a merchant marine. These suggestions will be received at par by the congress, and debate on the defense program is not likely to be along partisan lines. It will divide sharply the advocates of preparedness from the pacifists, with no regard for party affiliation, although consideration in detail may bring out some subdivisions of opinion among those who are sincerely committed to the establishment of adequate defense measures. That the house committee, which will have the handling of the matter, is dominated by the "big navy" men is a point in favor of the administration plan, while the provisions for the army will very likely fall among similarly friendly hands. The proposals for a merchant marine are not so happily situated. In effect, they comprehend a renewal of the ship purchase bill which was defeated by the Sixty-third congress, after a prolonged debate in the senate, and changes made in the personnel of that body do not preclude a more favorable attitude towards the measure.

II.
 Of much more immediate importance is the treatment of the fiscal affairs of the government. Nothing whatever is said of the vanished surplus and the steadily mounting deficit, but attention is rather gingerly called to the diminishing treasury balance, and the need of greater revenue. With a budget calling for a billion of dollars, exclusive of the appropriation for the postal service, and estimated revenue from present sources far below this figure, the president finds himself confronted with a very serious problem. His method for meeting the emergency is not such as will meet approval or secure support from either political party. He abandons the democratic dogma of free trade, and hesitates to advocate the republican principle of protection. Expedients suggested include an increase in the surtax on incomes, a lowering of the minimum amount so as to include the salaries of a large number of workers who are as yet exempt from this special impost, special levies on gasoline, pig iron, steel and bank checks, retaining the duty on sugar and the present "war" tax on proprietary articles and messages sent by wire. These taxes will fall directly on the workers, the farmers and the business men, as well as operating to check enterprise in manufacturing and building, while they provide no form of protection for the home market against cheap goods from abroad. The inherent weakness of the democratic administrative program is exhibited in the president's plan for providing revenue. He merely proposes the addition of further makeshifts to a system that has admittedly failed.

III.
 Very plain is the language of the address in dealing with those citizens whose sympathy or interest has led them to espouse the side of one or the other of the belligerents engaged in the European war, to the extent of open disloyalty to the United States. For these the president has only the sternest of disapproval, and he asks from congress laws that will cover the offenses not now included in the list of crimes against the government. This section of the message will be warmly approved by good citizens, no matter what their personal or political predilections.

IV.
 The Mexican situation is hurriedly passed over in connection with platitudinous reference to the general relations of the United States to other American governments. No intimation is given as to what, if any, steps will be taken to secure reparation from Mexico for the innumerable outrages against Americans and their property in the years when "watchful waiting" has permitted the disorder across the border to run its destructive course. Another interesting point on which the address is significantly silent is the Colombian treaty, sought to be hurried through the senate by Mr. Bryan. It has been intimated in an unofficial way that a renewed effort to secure the ratification of this apology and bonus to the Colombian government will be included in the administration program. It would be in keeping with the foreign policy of the administration, which has not hesitated to sacrifice American interests. The incidental reference to the Philippines and Porto Rico is far from definite as to purpose. Porto Ricans must have relief, conditions in the island being now intolerable; the Philippine muddle will probably be thoroughly ventilated before the session has progressed very far.

V.
 The only suggestion in the message not already before the public is that some legislation be had to relieve the transportation industry of the country from the confusion into which it has been thrown by reason of the conflict of federal and state authority. No plan is offered whereby this is to be accomplished.

As a whole, the document is decidedly perfunctory, not up to Mr. Wilson's usual style, and even lacking in some of the pedagogical dogmatism that has characterized his former utterances. His promise of future discussion of other matters of public interest may hold something of interest, but his present pronouncement is distinctively lacking in elements of decision.

The value of good roads to the commercial interests of the people alone justify the cost. As a source of pleasure they are of the highest importance, and are unsurpassed as a means of publicity. The main consideration is a dollar's worth of labor and material for every dollar invested in permanent roads.

What of the Philippines?

Daniel B. Williams in *Russell Magazine*.
 Formerly Secretary Philippine Commission.
 TO MOST Americans the Philippines have been and still are terra incognita. Despite this fact, however, few of our people hesitate to declare the islands a burden to us, and that we would be well rid of them. Much breath has been wasted as to whether or not we should have acquired the islands originally. We did acquire them, and by destroying Spanish sovereignty assumed the responsibility of establishing and maintaining a government of law and order until such time, at least, as we could honorably withdraw. While our occupation was not coupled with any promise to grant the Philippines independence, then or later, we did undertake to make their interest our first thought and to give them such participation in public affairs as was consistent with good government. Having solemnly pledged ourselves to this, all talk of selling the islands to some foreign power is idle, while none but renegades would countenance their being taken from us, through war or otherwise, without a struggle. Justice and decency require either that such islands remain an integral part of our country or that we eventually turn them over to the Filipino people. No other solution is possible.

We acquired the islands by conquest and purchase from Spain. No native government was destroyed, for none in fact ever existed. Had we originally declared the islands a permanent possession of the United States, as we had an undoubted right to do and as was done with Porto Rico, much of the subsequent unrest and agitation would have been avoided and the economic situation of the country would be far in advance of what it is today. For some reason no such declaration was made, thus creating a natural impression on the native mind that sooner or later we would withdraw in their favor. As a consequence, certain elements of the population have indulged in a constant and unreasoning clamor for independence instantaneously, with its inevitable harvest of antagonism and criticism of everything American and its discouragement of any considerable investment in island enterprises. Energy and effort which might have been applied to advantage in the material regeneration of the country and to the creating of a feeling of confidence on the part of capital have been dissipated in endless talk and writings about "political ideals" and the tyranny of American rule.

There is no question but that permanent occupation, in some form, would be the sensible, logical course and to the best interests of all concerned. The United States would thus acquire unprecedented trade opportunities and a source of unhampered domestic supply for the hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of tropical products now imported annually from foreign countries, while the Filipinos would be assured the continued blessings of good government and that protection from themselves and from outside interference which they can never hope to achieve unaided.

It may be argued that to retain the islands would be a breach of faith toward the Filipino people, and that they do not consider it to be in their interest that our sovereignty continue. There could be no breach of faith, for nobody with authority to speak has ever promised independence to the islands, nor is it certain that the responsible, property-owning element there would not gladly welcome our permanent occupation.

While it is altogether probable that the present day group of native politicians, encouraged by an unthinking element among our own people, will continue to cry for immediate and absolute independence without thought or care of consequences, signs are not wanting that the rising generation, educated to a broader conception of their opportunities and limitations, will seriously hesitate before asking us to cast them adrift upon the piratical sea of international politics. It would be well for our congress, before committing itself to the independence program, to verify, first, whether those who now so vociferously demand such action really represent the intelligent, responsible thought of the community, and, second, whether a yielding to such clamor would not prejudice the welfare of the voiceless masses of the people, who have everything to lose and nothing to gain through a precipitous self-government. When independence is secured at the expense of good government it is the common people who always pay the freight.

Turning now to the other alternative—complete withdrawal from the islands and a surrender of control to the Filipino-American sentiment is practically unanimous that this should only be done, if at all, when the natives have qualified themselves through education and training to establish and maintain an efficient popular government. There are indeed certain Americans (some of them in the halls of congress) so lacking in honor that they would have us, for selfish ends, repudiate every obligation assumed upon acquiring the islands and immediately abandon the Philippines to whatever fate might befall. Fortunately for our self-respect as a nation the number of these is negligible.

Assuming then that the Filipinos are to be granted independence when qualified therefor, there remains the altogether debatable question of when this condition is likely to arise. Mr. Taft was of the opinion that this would require considerably longer than a generation. That the Philippines have not yet reached the status outlined, and are not yet ready for independence is axiomatic to every unprejudiced observer. They lack unity of language; at least ten per cent of the population is uncivilized, and a much larger proportion illiterate; the masses have had no political training, are subservient, emotional and easily influenced, and have little or no conception of a government based upon a respect for the will of a majority.

While astonishing progress toward a general uplift has been made since our occupation it is impossible to expect any people in the circumstances of the Philippines to be fitted in fifteen years (or a much longer period) for that highest expression of individual freedom and governmental capacity, a self-governing democracy. Moreover, political independence should follow and not precede economic independence. With unbounded natural resources, the Philippines are today practically undeveloped and their people in no position financially to maintain themselves as a separate entity. While I sympathize with those Filipinos who sincerely aspire to be a "nation among nations," I believe they are mistaken in thinking their people now ready to assume such a burden, or that it would be to their interest to do so. It is an unpopular view to express at this time in native political circles, but it now follows that those who so believe and so express themselves are not better friends of the Filipino people than those others who, for various ends, proclaim otherwise.

It would certainly be an astute person who could tell why a democrat should feel one way about our responsibilities in the islands and a republican another. Yet when the democratic party came into power it felt impelled to get busy and do something to justify its stand, in one form or another, for the immediate or early independence of the Filipino people. Whereupon partisan politics were injected for the first time into a situation where broad statesmanship and ability to deliver the goods had formerly been the criterion governing appointments. As a result the expert corps of so fine a body of civil servants as was ever built up in any country has been completely shattered. Native sources of information have been relied upon almost exclusively and promises given and expectations fostered in the matter of independence which succeeding officials may have to swallow. Party politics can have only a baneful influence upon the Philippine question. It is a matter which concerns us not as republicans or democrats but as American citizens, interested in the prestige of our common country. The very best administrators possible should be obtained and kept on the job just so long as they could be persuaded to remain. This is the only satisfactory way.

Tips on Home Topics

Detroit Free Press: Bryan says that if he were to live for 200 years he would still be for peace. But it must be remembered that once Bryan was heart and soul for free silver.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: If those 60,000 peace telegrams to the president cost 40 cents each, which is a fair average, the whole thing cost \$24,000. Who got up this idea—the Western Union?

Brooklyn Eagle: New Jersey courts are to decide if a woman of 30, who wants a husband, is necessarily to be considered insane. But come to look at it, what woman on earth needs a protector more?

Louisville Courier-Journal: When a fellow takes his best girl motoring and tells her she's the dearest thing in the world, she is to be congratulated upon having so inspired him that he has forgotten the 20-cent gasoline he's burning.

Boston Transcript: Milwaukee surgeons performed a surgical operation the other day using music on the patient instead of ether, thus showing that, after all, there is only a slight difference between Orpheus and Morpheus.

Indianapolis News: The Pennsylvania system's total operating revenue for last month increased \$2,362,181, and its total operating expenses increased only \$1,064,327, which looks as if railroad efficiency were getting more and more on the job.

Springfield Republican: The fact that the government is sending an special commission of geologists and engineers to study the canal slides at the Isthmus of Panama need not be considered disquieting. But, if the worst is not yet known, it would be well for the government to know it as soon as possible. The commission may add something to the stock of information already accumulated about this slide, it is certain that during the months when the canal is blocked, the military value of the canal is destroyed.

Springfield Republican: It seems like an echo from far off days to read that Colonel C. Webb Hayes, son of Rutherford B. Hayes, has been in Washington to invite President Wilson to attend the dedication of a monument to the former president of the United States at Fremont, O., next spring. Time has availed to show that President Hayes is entitled to larger recognition for important public service than he received during his life. He entered the presidency under exceptionally difficult conditions, but James Ford Rhodes and other careful historians show that he dealt with them with such courage and ability as was of great value to the country. President Wilson is to be among those who will honor General Hayes next spring if circumstances permit.

Editorial Snapshots

Washington Post: The rumor that the colonel has quietly collected an army of 22,000 falls of its own weight through the insertion of the word, "quietly."

Boston Transcript: When it comes to a question of the Philippines the American people have no trouble in deciding between the theoretical Garrison and the practical Taft.

Washington Star: The progressives are arranging to pull off a regular national convention next year, presumably on the theory that Mr. Perkins' fountain pen is once more loaded to the muzzle.

Detroit Free Press: After looking over the list of various people who are going on Henry Ford's peace ship our one hope is that the passengers will manage to keep the peace until the journey is over.

Chicago Herald: Baron Shibusawa's proposal of a peace to be compelled and maintained by six great powers indicates that the Japanese have fully grasped the idea that more force and less wind is needed to make nations keep the peace.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The war seems to be taking on a society aspect. The kaiser enjoyed a week-end in Vienna, the guest of the Hapsburgs, and Lord Kitchener, who recently called on the king of Greece, is visiting old friends in Faeta.

Brooklyn Eagle: Turks call the kaiser the Muhih of Islam. "Muhih" means "layer." If, on the other side of the Styr, Luther and Mohammed are contesting for the devotion of the German emperor, they might as well destitute Wilhelm loves them both, but in different places.

Chicago Tribune: The McAdoo plan taxes the wage earner's table and the man of small means. It leaves great wealth still bearing no proportionate share of the government's maintenance. It increases the burden of labor and taxes the man who is extracting the huge profits from our system may smile and vote for Wilson. The man who is earning his bread daily, the man who is building up his small business or developing his farm or raising a family and making a home and working to send his children to school or college, these will contribute the new revenue.

Women's Activities

Mrs. Cella Steves, aged 33, and Miss Buelah Currie, aged 30, sisters of Skowhegan have left for Chateaufort, Mont., where they intend to take up a claim and become ranchers.

Mrs. Lydia Botkin of Urbana, Ill., is 91 years old, and she has such a remarkable memory that she can tell with the utmost accuracy events that happened sixty-seven years ago.

Miss Warren of Otis, Me., has raised in a small area, among a lot of medium-size squashes, ten which tipped the scales from twenty-eight and a half to thirty-one pounds, the ten aggregating in weight 300 pounds.

Mrs. George C. Hitt has been president of a department club in Indianapolis since it was first formed, and recently the club decided to honor her by permitting each member to bring a new member into the club. The result was an accession of 25 members, to be known as the Hitt members, in honor of the president.

Miss Carolyn Brynogle, dean of women at the Ohio State university, has instituted a system of self-government among the girls. One of the rules they have made is that men callers are only welcome on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evening. This will permit the girls to give their evenings to study during the week.

Mrs. Mary Borden Turner of Chicago conducts a field hospital in Belgium that is in portable sections and lighted from a plant in motor-lorry. When the hospital was visited recently by Chicago newspaper men she said there were 16 in the hospital. The soldiers are treated and then moved on and more brought in from the trenches.

SMILING LINES.

"I have found out that our doctor is a poet. Rather at variance with his profession, isn't it?"
 "Not at all. On the contrary, quite consistent. Isn't poetry a drug in the market?"—Baltimore American.

"I am thoroughly disgusted with this war," said the low brow.
 "Well."
 "It's such a bomb scrap."—St. Louis Republic.

"What do you think we ought to call our peace ship?" inquired the skipper.
 "Let's follow the system by which submarines are named," replied the mate.
 "Let's call it the B-A."—Washington Star.

"This is a free country."
 "Yes, in theory."
 "Why, what do you mean?"
 "Isn't it composed mainly of married men?"—Baltimore American.

"I hear Mamma trowed you down."
 "Aw, she needn't brag. I been trowed down by better girls dan Mamma."—Lafe.

They were talking about various things at the club, when a member not especially noted for his cleanliness remarked: "Would you call a bath a luxury or a necessity?"
 "In your case," replied the man addressed, "it would be both—a necessity because you need it so badly, and a luxury because you take it so rarely."—New York Times.

"Is it true, madam," said I, meeting History upon the street, "that you repeat yourself?"
 "Surely," she replied, smiling sweetly, "I find that if I repeat myself persistently, by sheer force of reiteration, I sooner or later come to believe myself."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. Gramercy—"What do we need for dinner?"
 Bridget—Shure, mum. Oi tripped over the rug and we need a new set of dishes—Houcton Post.

"Say, you advertised for a strong boy."
 "Well, ain't I a strong boy?"
 "You don't show it. Why, you make a four-pound contest out of licking a stamp."—Pittsburgh Post.

"There's one consolation about being in jail, fum."
 "What is it, my poor man?"
 "After I once go to bed nobody here makes me get up and go down to be sure that the back door's locked."—Detroit Free Press.

MOTHER'S MINE PIE.

H. S. Koller in New York Sun.
 Oh, pitiful! that's no comfort
 To put within a stomach yearning
 For mine pie such as mother sent
 To table. Ah! my heart is burning
 With the delight of long ago
 For just one helping of her mincing,
 Chopped fine—some brandy and—so, so!
 Eggs! 'twas tasty and convincing.

The great big yellow crock, it stood
 In a dark corner in the cellar
 Crammed to the brim with mince meat
 Good
 For prince or pauper—any "feller"
 Arise, when Cindy's steady came
 For over Sunday how I wobbled
 Upon my seat; his eating fame,
 Was something no one ever gobbled.

But when to school I toted eager
 My dinner packed into a pail,
 My appetite I found too manager
 For pie—Sue got it without fail,
 I ate her cakes and thought them
 sweeter
 Than honey; Sue, she made the tart
 Zest never knew exchange of hearts.

Heigho! The yellow crock is broken
 That mother filled up to the brim
 With rich, rare mince meat;
 Of boy's delight when life was vim;
 When life was vim and full of pleasure—
 Before the sadness and heartaches
 Came in to dim the olden treasure
 Of trading pie for sweet Sue's cakes.

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 VERY few foods can compare with Faust Spaghetti from the standpoint of nutrition and "lightness." Weight for weight, Faust Spaghetti is more nutritious than meat. If we cut down a deal on the latter and eat Faust Spaghetti oftener, we will live better and cheaper. Large package, 10c. Write for free recipe book.
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Compounded from vegetable products, Beecham's Pills are free from harmful minerals and dangerous drugs. They do not promote the physic habit—do not irritate the bowels. Should be taken by every member of the family at the first sign of illness—so mild and effective that they are good for the aged, and for the ill of childhood, are

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Don't burn the life out of your hair with that instrument of torture, the curling iron. There is nothing that will so surely dry out and break off the hair, giving it that ragged, unkempt appearance.

You will be glad to learn that you can keep your hair beautifully wavy and curly by using a perfectly harmless liquid known to druggists as "silmerine." You need only apply a little with a clean tooth brush before retiring and in the morning you will be most agreeably surprised with the effect. And this effect lasts for a considerable time, so a small bottle goes a long way and is quite economical to use. Pure silmerine is really beneficial to the hair and there is no greasiness, stickiness or anything unpleasant about it. It is a good idea to divide the hair into strands and moisten these one at a time, drawing the brush down the full length.—Advertisement.

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