THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

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APRIL CIRCULATION.

57,808 Daily—Sunday 52,223

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of April, 1916, was 57,808 daily and 52,223 Sunday.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1916.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

In piling up debts at the rate of $90,000,000 a day, the warring nations build up unescapable jobs for present and future generations.

Another effort to save the coroner's office graft is projected in the courts. On the dead, it is exceedingly painful to let a good thing go.

As a source of news from allied countries Berlin has London beaten a mile. The German capital scores a distinct "scoop" on the revolt in Portugal.

Steady improvement in wireless telephony as a factor in naval affairs encourages the hope that Admiral Fiske's notes will soon reach the ears of Josephus Daniels.

Another American traveling abroad reports he is unable to find any real symptoms of peace. Similar impressions are available at home, without the risk and expense of an ocean voyage.

Spain and Brazil are ready to back up the United States in defending neutral rights on the seas. So long as the defense remains at the conversational stage assistance is superfluous.

The desire of progressive Methodists to remove the bann on cards and other worldly diversions probably arises from the belief that a "kitty" would dispose of the historic church mouse.

The inter-mountain earthquake will prove a distinct shock to California. Not because California loves tremors more, but it jars state pride to find neighbors appropriating native stage properties.

Recruiting in Canada during April fell to the lowest figures yet reached. "The Lady of the Snows" has been uncommonly generous toward mother, but there's a limit to artificial heat with the woodpile low.

Just as the government began looking into the promised advance in the price of coal, the advance was announced officially. The political department of the government is no match for the coal barons in speedy reach for money.

The universal demand for "cannon fodder" abroad cut the march total of immigrants to 33,000. Lower records have been made since the war began, but the difference merely emphasizes increased eagerness to prolong life.

"The Omaha Bee boasts," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "that 1,000,000 passengers pass through Omaha every year. And is there never one that stops off?" Sure, Mike! About as many as stop off in Cleveland to view an ancient passenger station.

According to Mr. Bryan's outgiving, the hope of democratic success rests on President Wilson intervening for peace in Europe. As neither side has shown much inclination toward peace, friendly intervention would prove abortive. Consequently, if Bryan's reasoning holds good, the democratic outlook is hopeless.

At this stage of the political game suffrage wisdom forbids playing party favorites. No woman knows what will happen in November. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw shrewdly urges supporters of the cause to keep in the middle of the road and smile on both sides. An extended political flirtation helps mightily in determining which way the November eat will jump.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Compiled From Bee Files.

The marriage of B. F. Nelson and Miss Amy Pickens was celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother, 101 Izard street, Rev. C. W. Savidge officiating.

The Nail Works company has nearly completed the setting of its new machinery for making steel nails, and will commence operation the first of next week. Boiler Inspector Jenkins has examined the boilers and found them all satisfactory.

Captain Marsh of the street railway company announces that the company proposes to extend a double track on Farnam street, west of Jefferson, as far as Twenty-eighth street as soon as the paving of the street is commenced.

Martin Meyer has bought and made a present to his wife of a handsome house and lot on Cuming street.

A pleasant surprise party was tendered Miss Mollie Bolsby at her home on South Eighteenth street on Thursday night.

Superintendent Kurtz of the Union Pacific telegraph service is recovering from his recent severe illness.

Lieutenant Hyer, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Steele, is in the city visiting his old time friend W. G. Hoe of the Omaha National bank.

Verdun a Turning Point.

Verdun may or may not be the turning point in the present great war in Europe, but it is known as one of the turning points in human history. Europe's geography, politics, industry, social life, all were affected and in some degree turned into their present course by a transaction at Verdun eleven hundred and two years ago. It was there the grandsons of Charlemagne met, in the year 814, after some three years of bootless battle, and divided the empire built up by their grandfather. That portion which is known as Italy fell to Lothaire, Charles took what is now France and Spain, and Louis the Germanic had for his portion the German empire. It is interesting in this connection, also to note that then Louis was engaged in combat against Charles and Lothaire for control of the empire, and the outcome was the division.

It was at Verdun that Charlemagne's dream of restoring the Roman empire came definitely to an end. Many and various reasons are given by historians and political philosophers for the event and the results that followed. Guizot mentions them all, but declines to give to any determining influence, rather ascribing to the combination of all, and to some lesser and even neglected considerations the fixing of European destiny. It is certain, though, that from that meeting at Verdun, the second held by the brothers at the place for the same purpose, proceeded most of Europe's history for the last thousand years.

How Custom Changes Creed.

Certain changes in the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal church are recommended by a committee, mainly because the penalty prescribed for certain enumerated offenses has become a dead letter. At the time the church was organized the rules and regulations for the guidance of its members were formulated, specified actions were looked upon as venal if not mortal sins, and were inhibited under pain of expulsion. Slowly but surely the disposition of the membership of the church has risen to a point, where these stringent rules are no longer applicable. This is not to be taken as proof that the foundations of the church are being undermined, nor that the moral fiber of its membership is deteriorating. If anything, it shows a better conception of the "whole duty of man," and that reverential worship of God does not require absolute and rigid abstention from all forms of pleasure on earth.

Macauley describes the change in manners that came to the English people with the Restoration as a revulsion against the enforced ascerticism under the rule of Cromwell. This brought with it such extent of license that today we marvel that such a state of public mind could have existed. Good sense ultimately prevailed, and England was purged of the licentiousness that disgusted even its devotees, and public and private morals were established on a reasonable basis. The Puritans persisted in clinging to their stern code, and brought it intact to this country, where, as has wittily been said of them, "they sought liberty to worship God in their own fashion and make everybody else do the same." The point is that custom changes creed, and time changes custom.

The great sectarian divisions of the common church are slowly working to eliminate some of the inconsequentials of their several creeds, holding fast to the essentials, and without surrendering any part of their high claims and definite purpose, are bringing their dogma more and more into line with rational development resulting from increased experience and steadily advancing wisdom.

Japan Pressing Its Point.

While the United States has been busy with Germany and Mexico, Japan has taken occasion to reopen an embarrassing dispute, and is pressing its point determinedly. At the time when the German crisis was most acute, Baron Chinda, Japanese ambassador, demanded audience with President Wilson, and formally protested against the language of the immigration bill, just passed by the house and now before the senate. Primarily, the baron objects to having the Japanese classified with the Hindus in the enumeration of those who cannot be admitted as immigrants. To group his countrymen with the Hindu, he protests, is an insult against which Nipponese pride revolts. what Baron Chinda really objects to is the enactment into law of the Hay-Takahira "gentleman's agreement," by which the dispute arising during Roosevelt's time in office was quieted, and which is yet in effect, although liable to abrogation at any time. Baron Chinda resolutely holds to his purpose that the Japanese shall not be included with the proscribed classes to whom entry is forbidden. The immigration bill is being held up in the senate, awaiting word from the president, who is said to be slowly yielding to the pressure from Japan.

The situation is interesting for many reasons, not the least being the president's choice as to whom he prefers to offend—the people of Japan or those of the Pacific coast and their friends in all parts of the United States.

Where Lies the Responsibility?

An honest, fearless attempt to enforce the Albert law would free the business and residential districts of four-fifths of the flaunting wickedness that now disgraces the city. The situation calls for drastic action on the part of the officials charged with the enforcement of the law in Omaha and Douglas county.—World-Herald.

We say so, too, but unfortunately all that the police can do is to make raids and put the victims, who may be caught, behind the bars until the police magistrate sentences them or turns them loose. The Albert law, however, is directed against the owners of property used for disorderly resorts, rather than against the occupants, and by its terms devolves it upon the county attorney to maintain an action in equity to perpetually enjoin its use for immoral purposes as a nuisance. If the Albert law is to be more strictly enforced, the process must be instituted by the county attorney and must not stop with half-way measures.

What's the use of an ornamental water board? If the general manager is the only one possessed of the required technical knowledge, and is going to run it anyway why not let him do it, on condition, however, that he will attend strictly to that business and keep out of side lines, political or otherwise?

More Political Straws

Hughes Stock Going Steadily Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—(Special to the Chicago Tribune by a Staff Correspondent.)—Associate Justice Hughes of the supreme court is now clearly the favorite in the reckoning of the chances of the various contestants for the republican nomination for president.

The trend to Hughes has been pronounced in the last week and republican leaders now concede he represents the best betting proposition in the entire field of presidential possibilities.

Even friends of Colonel Roosevelt here are beginning to admit that Hughes now stands a somewhat better chance of winning the nomination than does the colonel. They attribute this to the fact that the "old guard" has won control of the convention and will dictate the nomination and that the old guard, while harboring little love for Hughes, will gladly throw him its support in order to freeze out Roosevelt.

Hughes' stock has been boomed tremendously by George W. Perkins' statement that the progressive party is for "peace, but not peace at any price," to which it was strongly intimated that the progressive convention is not irrevocably bent upon the nomination of Roosevelt, but will accept any candidate who stands for progressive principles.

Republican leaders of all shades of opinion regard this as tantamount to a declaration that the progressives would accept Hughes but would not accept Root.

It now is taken for granted that Hughes will not prevent his name from being presented to the convention and balloted upon. He has refused to be put in the position of seeking the honor, but has carefully refrained from saying that he would not accept it if proffered to him.

College Holds Presidential Election.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 11.—(Special to the New York Times.)—Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes was elected president of the United States by a majority of 183 over Woodrow Wilson in the college balloting by Williams undergraduates here today. Hughes received 304 votes out of a total 425 cast. Wilson polling but 121.

The voting came as a result of the recent conventions in the college at which Hughes was nominated by the republicans over Roosevelt by a majority of eight, while Wilson received the unanimous indorsement of the democratic supporters.

Significant Poll of Lawmakers.

Literary Digest: Presidential polls are of all kinds, "many of them signifying nothing," remarks the New York Evening Post (Ind.), but the poll of republican lawmakers compiled by the Literary Digest has "more than the usual meaning." The reference is to the issue of April 29, in which we presented the first and major portion of the results of our inquiry among republican and progressive state legislators throughout the country as to their choice of presidential candidates. Now we give the complete and final returns of almost two thousand replies, and this additional information confirms rather than modifies the results previously shown. As the Evening Post notes, if we eliminate a lot of local favorites, "the clear tendency is to concentrate upon three candidates of national fame," who are, in the order of the votes cast, Hughes, Roosevelt and Root. The supreme court justice receives 894 votes, the ex-president 352 and the ex-senator from New York 181. This journal thinks that the poll is particularly interesting as being "one sign more of the country-wide strength of the unavowed candidacy of Justice Hughes," and to the New York Sun (Ind.) it recalls the fact that Col. George Harvey of the North American Review vouches for Justice Hughes as the candidate whom "only the people" want. To the Waterbury Republican (Rep.) the poll is suggestive as showing that 'the best thing the national convention can do is to nominate Hughes unless some inconceivable crisis, arising out of the submarine controversy, shall bring about the overwhelming demand for Roosevelt which so many have expected but which as not yet materialized." In the view of the Richmond Times-Dispatch (Dem.) the poll may have proved that the grand old party does not want the colonel, but this by no means indicates that the party will not get him, and it confesses that if "he does not succeed in bludgeoning the Chicago convention into nominating him the colonel and the Times-Dispatch will be surprised—and pained."

Incidentally it is to be noted that favorite sons are still supported in their home states and to some degree elsewhere, as may be discerned in the vote of 96 for Mr. Cummins of Iowa, 52 for Mr. Burton of Ohio, 33 for former Vice President Fairbanks of Indiana, 57 for Mr. Sherman of Illinois, 36 for Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, 47 for Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, 16 for Senator Borah of Idaho and 7 for Governor Johnson of California.

COMPLETE FINAL VOTE OF LAWMAKERS.

States—	Hughes.	Roosevelt.	Root
Maine	37	8	6
New Hampshire	61	27	16
Vermont	75	35	8
Massachusetts	47	17	4
Rhode Island	14	4	7
Connecticut	65	12	24
New York	41	3	8
New Jersey	18	8	5
Pennsylvania	22	7	2
Delaware	4	1	.
Maryland	26	4	1
Virginia	9	3	.
West Virginia	22	15	2
Kentucky	15	5	.
Tennessee	22	4	1
Ohio	14	1	1
Indiana	4	1	1
Illinois	75	10	4
Michigan	54	12	1
Wisconsin	10	2	1
Minnesota	20	36	8
North Dakota	28	12	6
South Dakota	35	14	5
Iowa	16	4	1
Nebraska	28	2	1
Missouri	31	3	5
Kansas	29	14	5
Oklahoma	7	5	5
New Mexico	9	5	5
Colorado	5	7	4
Wyoming	6	12	5
Montana	14	9	5
Idaho	6	8	1
Utah	8	5	5
Nevada	3	1	.
Washington	28	16	16
Oregon	42	4	.
California	15	17	2
Total	954	352	181

Twice Told Tales

Sorry She Spoke.

Two girl friends met in the street and stopped to shake hands.

"So glad to see you, Grace," said the tailormade Alice. "Was just on my way to ask you, as my oldest friend, to be one of my bridesmaids."

"Bridesmaids! How lovely! I did not know you were engaged," replied Grace.

"It's sudden—very sudden, but he's awfully in love, and is just too lovely to live. Will you act?"

"Act? Of course. I'll be charmed. But," moving forward and speaking in an undertone, "do come around the corner and tell me all about it. Here comes that idiotic, irrepressible donkey, Jim Barton. He's grinning as though he meant to stop, and I don't care to be seen talking to him."

"Jim Barton! He's the man I'm going to marry!"—Baltimore American.

Couldn't Lose It.

Dr. Simon P. Harrington, the chemical and food expert, said in a lecture in Chicago:

"Hanging or ripening is good for certain food. Pheasant is dry and tough without a little hanging. Pork is the better for being hung. Even beef must hang a little.

"But not too much. I don't believe in any such overhanging any such ripening as the Grogansia had.

"A grocer found that two of his Gorgonzola cheeses were ripe to pottiness, so he put them outside the shop one night in the hope that somebody would steal them.

"In the morning one was gone, and the grocer was glad. That night he put the other one out again. Then, the next morning his wife heard him cursing and swearing as he opened up the shop.

"'What's the matter, Jim?' she asked. 'Isn't it gone?'

"'Not only it ain't gone, but the other one has walked back.'—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Bee's Letter Box

What National Guard Needs Most.

OMAHA, May 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: After a careful study of the status of the local companies of the Nebraska National Guard, I am firmly convinced that the main thing they lack is a lot of co-operation on the part of the citizens of Omaha.

I was very much surprised when I noted the attenance, one organization had three officers and two men, none of them had even a fair attendance. The drill floor is inadequate, is scarcely large enough for a Woodmen team let alone a military organization. The men who were present were earnest and eager young men, able and willing to learn. The officers seem to be above the average in intelligence and are striving to build up a real means of defense in case we need them.

When we consider that this is our main dependence in case of war, and in view of all the preparedness talk, it seems to me that the citizens of Omaha should be vitally interested in the guard.

The last two Sundays I have been out to East Omaha, where the new rifle range is being constructed. Of the twenty-five or twenty-six members of the guard present more than half were officers, not directing the work (as some would have us believe), but actually doing it—men who, in civil life are attorneys, business men and executives, were shoveling dirt, dumping slips and doing the labor making the best of the little we give them and striving to make the most of it. And after the range is finished they will teach as many men as they can interest to shoot straight.

It seems to me, that if these men, whose Sundays and evenings are just as valuable to them as yours or mine, give their time and thought to building a first class military organization, teaching our young men the rudiments of military training and how to take care of themselves in the field, the least we can do is to help them all we can.

AN OBSERVER.

Mohammed on Preparedness.

OMAHA, May 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: I notice in your great paper that in the big parade in favor of preparedness in New York Saturday there will be 20,000 women in the 135,000. Now let me tell you what Mohammed said on that subject thousands of years ago when he was head of Turkey's army.

"The sword is the key to heaven and hell. A drop of blood shed for God's cause, a night spent in arms, is of more avail than two months in fasting and prayer."

J. G. W., A VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Wants a Constitutional Convention.

OMAHA, May 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the midst of more compelling and dramatic issues at home and abroad, the attention of the voters of Nebraska is in danger of being diverted from the need of a constitutional convention to revise its fundamental laws. The reasons why such a step is imperatively necessary are, chiefly:

Reform in judicial procedure and in the constitution of the courts. For more than twenty-five years the lawyers of Nebraska, aided somewhat loosely and inefficiently by public opinion, have endeavored to bring about the necessary changes. Much, apparently, has been accomplished, yet the results are few. It is still a common experience to meet with a delay of two or three years in the disposition of a lawsuit, where six months for the proceedings in the lower court and the hearing and determination of the appeal should be sufficient, and instances are not rare where delays of five or six years have occurred in the more intricate and complicated cases, in which not more than a year and a half should have been found necessary. It is remarkable how people should continue to submit to the law's delay, as if it was one of the necessary evils of mundane existence, just as our ancestors submitted to typhus, smallpox and yellow fever, until modern science demonstrated that they were not necessary evils. And delays are not the only defects in our system of administering justice, which could be removed by a more enlightened system. It will be impossible to bring forward, discuss and put into effect successful reforms, except through the medium of a constitutional convention.

The short ballot. It is becoming more and more evident that the reforms in the election laws, put into effect in the last ten years, have not accomplished the purpose intended. The people of Nebraska, like the people of other states in the union, becoming exasperated at the manner in which political conventions and the old system of nominating officers were frequently manipulated by selfish interests, turned instinctively to a more direct and popular control over nominations. The experiment of the primary for all offices has been tried, and, as applied to the present political system, it has been found wanting, and a mere change in the primary laws or a reversion to some modified convention system would neither remove the defects nor meet the difficulties. In a constitutional convention, in which the whole matter could be fully discussed, the result would undoubtedly be a great reduction in the number of elective minor offices, and thereby an increased control by the people over the nominations and election of officers and over the functions of government. The changes necessary to bring about a short ballot, and such direct control by the people over their own affairs, can be formulated only in a constitutional convention.

Many other things require correction and betterment. Some measures of a minor nature will doubtless be proposed and will work great benefit. Many other schemes will be brought forward, which, upon being analyzed in the light of public opinion, will be found defective and will be rejected. But the main thing is that an opportunity will be afforded to put through those important and necessary changes which by common consent have long been desirable, but have not yet been accomplished.

It has been said that all necessary changes can be secured by submitting separate amendments, under the initiative or under resolutions of the legislature. It is rather remarkable, again, that those suggestions should emanate from extremes in both cases. The answer is that, except in certain concrete issues, such as woman suffrage and prohibition, which can, indeed, be sufficiently dealt with by separate amendments, as one is authorized to choose the form in which more comprehensive changes should be submitted to the people. Moreover, in all compromising issues, requiring the settlement of many details, there is an opportunity for those salutary results which flow from open and free discussion and the proposal and adoption of amendments and changes as the result thereof.

If the constitutional convention is ordered this year, its members will be elected in November, 1916, and will sit during the year 1919. If, as we have every reason to hope, the great European war is ended before that time, there will be a period of reconstruction and readjustment going on throughout the entire civilized world. We have every reason to think that wisdom and common sense, as well as a high regard for social justice and betterment, would prevail in a constitutional convention sitting at that time.

FRANCIS A. BROGAN.

LAUGHING GAS.

"Get a spoon, Freddie. Mother has something for you."

"A big spoon or a little spoon?"

"What difference does it make?"

"Makes a heap of difference. Is it medicine you got or ice cream?"—Baltimore American.

"What did your friend observe?" asked grandma.

"Says she just blew in."

"And to think," continued the fine old lady, "that I spent weeks in learning to enter a drawing room."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I'm going to read poetry after this."

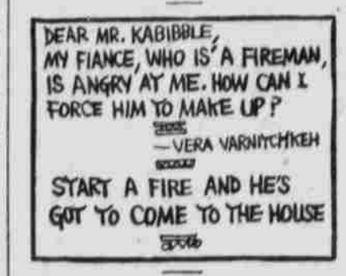
"What for?"

"It saves so much time. There are so many open spaces in poetry that the time required to read a page is materially shortened."—Washington Star.

Heiress—I first met the count in Switzerland.

Her Friend—Tell me about it.

Heiress—It was at a table d'hote. He passed me the Limberger, which, of course, I declined; but on the strength of that little piece of cheese we formed an acquaintance which has led to our engagement.—Boston Transcript.



Patrick, the peace-loving carter, had been invited by the amateur pugilist, whom he had unwittingly offended, to "come out and have a go." Patrick's glance traveled uneasily between the pugilist's rapidly revolving fists and his own cart.

"Fight you?" he said. "No, no. Fightin' is your trade. But I'll drive a cart with you if you like."—New York Times.

"Did you hear about the defacement of Mr. Skinner's tombstone?" asked Mr. Brown a few days after the funeral of that eminent captain of industry.

"No; what was it?" inquired his neighbor curiously.

"Some one added the word 'friends' to the epitaph."

"What was the epitaph?"

"'He did his best.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"My daughter cannot exist without at least three servants," said the proud mother to her future son-in-law.

"Leave that to me," answered the young man.

"But will you be able to provide them for her?"

"No; but I will be able to prove conclusively that she can exist with only one."—Birmingham Age.

THE DEBUTANTE.

F. G. Hartswick in Judge.

Polly with wind-tossed hair,
Fond of her bull and collie,
Golfed in a manner rare—
She was my chum, was Polly.
Now she calls golfing folly,
Riding and shooting pall;
Cares not for lob and volley—
Polly came out last fall.

Debutante debonaire,
Gone is her manner jolly;
Carries an ennuied air,
(She was my chum, was Polly.)
Algy and Percy and Cholly,
Trail her from ball to ball;
Only a mincing doll—
Polly came out last fall.

Eyes for the heart a snare,
Lips like the Yuletide holly,
Careless of what she'd wear—
She was my chum, was Polly,
Go-as-you-please and jolly;
Where is her oldtime thrall?
Gone, by the beard of Ali!
Polly came out last fall.

L'Envoi.

Drown me in melancholy,
Lose me in Pluto's hall!
She was my chum, was Polly—
Polly came out last fall.

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Tips on Home Topics

Philadelphia Ledger: Perhaps the effort of the Pacific Mail to re-enter the Pacific trade is less a confession that it was wrong in fearing the effects of the seamen's act than evidence of a determination to persist in the face of all discouragements.

Baltimore American: All the massacre of war is not confined to the battlefield. The 150,000 starved to death in Albania might, if they could, testify that in the slaughter there is small choice of method, except that the latter way is slower and the agony prolonged.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: One cannot blame Bryan for wanting to get as far as possible away from his native state after the drubbing the state gave him in this week's primary, but did he have to go to Washington? Wouldn't Peace River, Athabasca, have been a more appropriate place of refuge?

ECZEMA ON FACE FOR FIVE YEARS

In Ugly, Inflamed, Red Blotches. Could Not Rest with Itching and Burning. Completely

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My daughter was troubled for five years with eczema on her face. It would break out in ugly inflamed red blotches all over her face so badly she could not rest with the itching and burning. There were ugly scales left on her face all the time from scratching and she was worse in the daytime as the heat irritated it.

"Finally we tried Cuticura Soap and found it was good, and afterward we learned of the Cuticura Ointment. Before I used one box of Cuticura Ointment there was a decided change, and we used nearly three boxes of Ointment together with the Cuticura Soap and she was completely healed." (Signed) R. N. Bowen, Eldon, Iowa, Sept. 21, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

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You have swollen feet and hands! Stiff, achy joints! Sharp-shooting, rheumatic pains torture you. You have aching back, pain in the lower abdomen, difficulty when urinating! Look out! These are danger signals. Trouble is with your kidneys. Uric acid poisoning, in one form or another, has set in. It may lead to dropsy or fatal Bright's disease if not checked.

Get some GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. They are an old preparation, used all over the world for centuries, combining natural healing oil and herbs, well-known to physicians and used by thousands in their daily practice. The Capsules are not an experimental, make-shift "patent medicine," or "salt," whose effect is only temporary. They are a standard remedy, and act naturally, gently and quickly. But when you go to the druggist, insist on getting the pure, original Haarlem Oil in Capsules. Be sure the name GOLD MEDAL is on the box, and thus protect yourself against counterfeit.—Advertisement.

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