

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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AUGUST CIRCULATION
55,755 Daily—Sunday 51,048

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of August, 1916, was 55,755 daily, and 51,048 Sunday.

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

An expedition to locate the overdue Bremen is now in order.

What's the use? Why not just let "Boss" Mullen do it all?

So far New York's transportation war does not come up to the advance notices.

From a dividend point of view, gasoline thieves outstrip postoffice yegmen for profitable plunder.

The boosters for a free bridge across the Missouri put the accent on the right word. Everything "free" is attractive!

The steady expansion of industrial plants affords the most gratifying evidence of Omaha's growth as a manufacturing center.

If the Reverend "Billy" Sunday would now re-visit his tabernacle site in Omaha he would find out what a real carnival is like.

A lot of people believe, however, that the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival would be just as much of a success with the paddle-wheel gambling games cut out.

Some guards are coming home, others are going to the border. The distribution of these changes closely adheres to the political strategy of preparedness.

Britain's reply to the American protest against mail censorship is on the way, doubtless by freight. The indifference of the administration to hammer knocks from that source forbids haste and works a saving in cable tolls.

Discussion of Japanese rights and privileges in the United States will be resumed as soon as Europe stops shooting. Recent experience strengthens confidence in Uncle Sam's ability to hold up his end in a prolonged conversation.

It was "rather slippery" roads that our democratic senator encountered at the outset of his auto campaign talk-fest, and now it is "rough roads" that he says he is up against. Just like his senatorial record, which is rough where it isn't slippery.

The "world do move" and democrats hobble along behind. Four years ago Illinois democrats jeered a suffrage plank out of the state convention. This week the rejected plank was adopted with a whoop, and a woman nominated for presidential elector.

Warring governments are making provision for winter clothing for the fighting men. If there are any signs of peace abroad those in position to know take no note of them, but rather proceed to the fulfillment of General Kitchener's early prediction of three years of war.

Boasted prices greet women shoppers at every counter nowadays. If women had the vote, and voted as they talk about the robbery of the price tag, the authors of the economy planks of the Baltimore platform would not get enough votes in northern states to pay for the counting.

The president is coming on a purely non-partisan excursion to participate in Omaha's celebration of Nebraska's semi-centennial of statehood. But it is to be noted that he is being booked and routed by the democratic national chairman just as if it were a purely political circuit ride.

It will surprise no one to hear that railroad carmen in the northwest are disgruntled over the eight-hour wage raise law. Theirs is but a symptom of a countrywide feeling. The gross discrimination of the Adamson law against 80 per cent of railroad employes is bound to provoke resentment and unrest.

Seeing America First

New York World
This is the season in years before the war when the rush of homeward-bound tourists travel was most observable at the New York piers of the transatlantic liners. It is now most observable at Chicago, as the gateway between the American east and far west.

Giving the Whole Case Away.

"Every intelligent man knows that the eight-hour principle was not involved in the dispute except insofar as it furnished a basis for an increase of wages—The Tribune."
Every intelligent man knows that the eight-hour principle has no meaning except nine or ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. When did the eight-hour movement mean anything else?—New York World.

The New York World is the leading and most powerful democratic organ in the country, all the others in their pleas for democratic policies and championship of democratic candidates being merely followers and imitators. In this brief paragraph the World gives the whole case away as President Wilson has attempted to make it in justification of the Adamson force bill.

"Every intelligent man knows," says the World, "that the eight-hour principle has no meaning except nine or ten hours' pay for eight hours' work," and it adds, "When did the eight-hour movement mean anything else?"

Then the president is wrong when he pretends that this is a question of reducing the work day to eight hours, for "every intelligent man knows" now that the law does not purport to cut the working day of any train man by an hour or a minute, but merely to start his overtime pay at the end of the eighth hour.

Then the president is likewise wrong when he says the question involved is not arbitrable, for "every intelligent man knows" that the matter of wages—whether nine or ten hours' pay shall be given for eight hours' work—can be and is regularly determined by arbitration.

If the wage increase law has no meaning, as the World frankly admits, except ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, then the president's justification of his action in forcing the bill through congress without investigation or deliberate discussion while the labor leaders held the stop watch, falls completely to the ground.

Greece at Last a Belligerent.

Greece will formally enter the war, after having been informally and unwillingly a participant for longer than a year. This was inevitable from the time Bulgaria cast its lot with the Teutonic allies and assisted in putting Serbia to the sword. The situation then developed left Greece but little choice. Cynical observers have suggested that King Constantine, in his efforts to maintain neutrality, was actuated more by family reasons than humanitarian motives. The king did succeed, though, in holding in check those of his subjects who were eager to enter the war, and has played a pretty but losing game of politics with Venizelos. Declaring war on Bulgaria, with Macedonia as a pretext, will serve all the purposes of the Entente Allies, may preserve the king's standing in both Athens and Berlin, and will get the Greeks as deeply into the trenches as if the entire outside world were included in the proclamation. The Scandinavians, Dutch and Spanish are now the only European nations who are not engaged in the great war. If they are permitted to remain out it will be one of the further wonders of the affair.

Hughes Talks to the Workers.

Mr. Hughes has been going directly among the workers of the country, to personally carry his message of hope and good counsel to them. This week he has spent in great factory centers, where he has talked to men in overalls, presenting his views of present-day problems in easily understood terms. Particularly he has defended the republican principle of protective tariff, a doctrine the men who work in the big iron mills are especially concerned in. These men well know what the end of the war may mean to the industry in which they are engaged. With the free trade ideas of President Wilson, expressed in his Baltimore speech to the grain men, in effect, it means lower wages for the workmen, or a shut-down for the employers.

Over the whole labor situation looms the shadow of the European war. This great conflict lifted American industry out of the stagnation into which it had been thrust by the Underwood tariff, but the activity thus fostered cannot be looked on as other than temporary. With the end of the war will come conditions against which we must be prepared. This is well understood by the workmen of this country. Not a labor convention has deliberated since the war commenced but has taken some action against the time when the war is ended, and America will more than ever need protection against European competition.

Mr. Hughes presents the logic of facts and experience. The workmen should know in which direction their interest lies. Their wages and standard of life have been established under republican policies, and only so can be maintained.

Unfinished Business with Japan.

Notice has been served on the United States that the coming successor to Baron Chinda as ambassador for Japan is to renew "conversations" with the secretary of state as to the admission of Japanese to the United States on terms of equality with Europeans. Our immigration and alien land laws have been the subject of Japan's grave disapproval for many years, and a serious dispute was once averted through the Root-Takahira "gentlemen's agreement." This did not end the controversy, which involves a point that is rather delicate for approach from our side.

The principle involved in our exclusion acts is well supported, and is not in dispute. Japan's objection is to being classed with Chinese and Hindus; the Nipponese set up to be Caucasian, and claim full share of the rights and courtesies extended to Caucasians by the United States. The claim brings in the ethnological aspect of the case, which has so far gone against the Japanese, all but their own investigators assigning them a place among the Mongols. Refusal of the energetic little brown men to rest under the decision of outside authorities on the point of racial qualification makes it rather awkward for the United States. Our declination to recognize the Jap as a blood brother has been carefully sugar-coated so far, and so does not deter him from pressing his demand. The aspiration of the Japanese to be considered "white folks" is very likely to break on the cold rocks of western prejudice.

Our position on the question should not be a serious obstacle to Japanese national ambition. It is rather a test of racial fitness. Economic as well as social reasons support opposition to free admission of the Japanese coolie, who is scarcely more to be desired than is his Chinese or Indian prototype.

Another distinguished name appears in the democratic "Honor Roll"—that of Nick Fritz of Pender. It is this the same one so peculiarly "honored" by the federal government heretofore.

Why Mr. Hughes Should Be Elected

William R. Wilcox, Chairman Republican National Committee

MR. HUGHES, it seems to me, does well to emphasize the importance of the tariff as a potential issue of this campaign. The tariff question has been a vital issue since the foundation of the government, and it must continue to be a political issue so long as we are divided on the best means of raising revenue and upon the question of what, if any, imposition of duties is necessary to protect our labor and industry. Fortunately, we do not have to do any guessing whatever in the matter. We have not only the experience of a century and a quarter under various tariff laws but we have, to guide us at the present time, a full ten months of experience under the operation of the present Underwood tariff.

Those ten months, before the war broke out, proved to us that, like every other low tariff in our history, the Underwood law was a failure from both the standpoint of revenue and of insuring work for the American people. Without sufficient revenue, without sufficient work and without any compensation whatever in a decrease of the cost of living, the verdict must be pronounced that, from every standpoint, the law was a failure.

But we do not have to stop with the operation of the law during those ten months. There is the absolute result that since the foreign war broke out the present democratic low tariff, in spite of the fact that all the large producing countries of the earth are at war with each other, has opened our markets to a greater volume of foreign productions than ever was known before in our history. In the last fiscal year our imports increased month after month by record-breaking figures, and if such a volume of foreign wares come in under the conditions of the last two years what, I ask, may we expect will happen when the war is over?

We do not need to estimate how great a flood of goods may then come from the nations now at war. Whatever imports do come from those countries will be in addition to the immense volume of goods that even now are coming to our markets. When the millions abroad now under arms return to their homes and take up their various trades with eagerness to sell in the one great profitable market of the earth, the United States, what may we expect—and, I may add, dread—as to the result and the effect on our own labor?

When the war ceases and our own laborers who are now employed in making munitions are idle, when our mills cannot turn to the production of domestic wares because our markets are filled with the more cheaply produced foreign fabrications, then we shall get the true measure of just what the Underwood tariff means to the labor and industry of the United States. It is bad enough as it is. It must be worse when the war is over. How much worse we can only look forward to with anxiety and fear. Foreign nations are now sending us more than \$2,000,000 worth of goods a year. We may well expect that volume to be greatly increased when the great producing countries now at war get to work again and look eagerly to our markets as the only ones on earth to which they can profitably send their goods.

If there were any compensation whatever; if we were getting a sufficient amount of revenue, together with ordinary internal revenue, to support the government; if our people were buying the necessary articles of shelter, clothing, food and comfort cheaper, then there might be some argument for the free-trader to advance in favor of opening our ports freely to foreign productions. But nothing is cheaper today. The cost of living is higher than ever and we are well within a reasonable estimate when we say that we are losing more than \$100,000,000 a year in revenue. In 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 our customs receipts averaged \$320,000,000 a year; in the last two years they have averaged \$210,000,000.

It seems to me, then, as I said at the outset, that we should emphasize daily the importance of a consideration of the tariff question as one of the great issues of this campaign. We are emphasizing Americanism; we are emphasizing preparedness in military and naval strength; we are emphasizing loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. Why should we then not emphasize a fiscal policy which is the foundation for all, which means work and wages and a high standard of living; which means comfort and convenience; which means education; which means progress in every human endeavor? Why, I say, should we not emphasize in this campaign the absolute necessity for a change in our tariff policy if we are to continue to be a nation of strength and prosperity, a nation of independence and progress?

People and Events

A joyrider in Brooklyn won a three-year penitentiary sentence, which will enable him to give expert advice on the science of going slow.

Courts and receivers are doing a land office business with private banks in Chicago. Last week scored six of these failures, a total of fifty-five in four years.

Colonel Bryan is scheduled for a rousing campaign speech in Missouri, October 17. Cape Girardeau is the location chosen for the peerless effort.

Luck plays many favorites at Milwaukee. Jimmy Owen, a barkeep of modest means, is heir to one-third of his grandmother's estate, valued at \$800,000, and will forsake the steins for the sport of aviation.

Robinson Crusoe broke into the home of Eliska DeFoe near Bellefontaine, O., but wasn't quick to get away with the loot. The adventure landed Crusoe in an unpromising workhouse for an indefinite rest.

During the fiscal year ending with last June \$38,600,000 worth of hard and soft drinks were manufactured in Missouri. The native thirst is a copious absorbent, but hardly equals the local offerings. Much of the output regales adjacent territory.

A magisterial alderman of Pottsville, Pa., refused to take the Bible as an authority for wife-beating, reminding the man who quoted the book in justification of the exercise that the Old Harry beat him to it by several centuries. Thereupon the disciple of the premier sinner was soaked good and plenty.

Two kids barely 16 ran away from their homes in Indiana and were married in Chicago and honeymooned to the juvenile court. The kid husband, asked how he could support a wife, replied: "I work steadily and make \$7.50 a week." Justice in the person of a matronly woman could not figure \$7.50 as a standard of living for two and committed the kids to the custody of their parents for two full years.

As a Lochinvar of speed and persistence Henry Klein of Milwaukee is a corker. From Milwaukee to Europe and back he tagged a rich and reluctant widow, Pauline Cawker, and won out. His achievement holds less romance than the still hunt of Ferny Harris of Austin, Minn. Harris had only a photograph for a clue, but that was enough. The photograph in Chicago tipped off the name and address. Ferny did the rest, and Ruth J. Babcock changed her name to Harris.

Nearly 2,500 Marys attended the second annual reunion of the clan at Noblesville, Ind., last week. The organization is nation-wide in scope, but only a small percentage of Hoosier Marys turned out and overflowed available picnic space in town. Prizes were awarded the tallest and the shortest, the lightest and the heaviest, the oldest and the youngest, and the mother of the largest flock. The rest of the Marys became prizewinners on the score of good looks.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.
The true strong and sound mind is the mind that can embrace equally great things and small—Samuel Johnson.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Berlin admitted escape of nearly all of "trapped" Vilna army.

Allies in west attacked third German line in Artois and Champagne. American financiers and Anglo-French commission agreed on terms of \$500,000,000 loan.

England and France declared intention to give military aid to Serbia in case that country was attacked.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
The first annual ball of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association No. 1 took place in the annex of the exposition building.

The man who was elected mayor of the city of London, his formal installation in office will take place November 3, which is Lord Mayor's day.



ing the ladders of the truck with blue and black.

James Brown, formerly a prominent merchant of Bradshaw, Neb., has sold out his interests here and, with his wife, will make Omaha his future home.

Dr. V. H. Coffman is temporarily a "widower." Mrs. Coffman, with her children, is visiting at St. Mary's academy, Notre Dame, Ind., in her home.

The marriage of Charles B. Keller and Miss Cora Doane, daughter of George W. Doane of this city, took place at Trinity cathedral. The groom was attended by J. A. Cotes of Virginia.

A committee consisting of Judge Reuther, B. Jetter and Frank Pivonica, from the stock exchange, are in town circulating a subscription list to help equip the fire company recently formed at that place.

A German savings bank is to be started and Frank Wasserman, formerly secretary of the United States National bank, is soliciting stock subscriptions. It is said that W. A. Paxton has subscribed for \$50,000 of the stock.

This Day in History.
1781—Lord Nelson, England's greatest naval hero, born in Norfolk. Killed at the battle of Trafalgar October 21, 1805.

1803—Dedication of the first Roman Catholic church erected in Boston.

1855—Russians lost heavily in an unsuccessful assault on Kers, a stronghold of the Turks in Asiatic Turkey.

1862—Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. A., advised a mortally wounded General William Nelson in a hotel in Louisville.

1879—Massacre at White River agency, in Colorado, of N. C. Meeker and twenty others by Indians.

1884—Lord Wolsey departed from Cairo for the relief of Khartoum.

1899—Great naval parade in New York harbor in honor of Admiral Dewey.

1904—Battleship Connecticut was launched at the New York navy yard.

1906—Secretary Taft proclaimed United States intervention in Cuba and himself as provisional governor.

1916—More than 500 lives lost and \$12,000,000 in property destroyed by a tropical hurricane in Louisiana and Mississippi.

The Day We Celebrate.
County Attorney George A. Magney is justly proud of his Ohio roots after studying law was admitted to the bar in 1881. He located first in Pappillon and removed to Omaha in 1887.

Right Honorable Louis Botha, once a leader of the Boers, and now premier of the Union of South Africa and the upholder of British rule, born at Greytown, Natal, fifty-three years ago today.

Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, born at Hohen-Flinow sixty years ago today.

Gabe E. Parker, former register of the United States treasury, born at Fort Towson, Indian Territory, thirty-eight years ago today.

Dr. Charles S. Howe, president of the Case School of Applied Science, born at Nashua, N. H., fifty-eight years ago today.

Edwin D. Head, one of the directors of the World Peace foundation, born at Chesterfield, N. H., sixty-seven years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
This is Michaelmas day, or the festival of St. Michael the Archangel. The old English custom of eating a goose on this day is said to have originated with Queen Elizabeth's dining on a goose, when the news was brought to her of the defeat of the Spanish armada, in consequence of which she ordered one to be served up every twenty-ninth day of September in commemoration of that great event.

Having set tight as an alderman for twenty-five years, and filled the office of sheriff for one term, Sir William Henry Dunn will today be elected lord mayor of the city of London. His formal installation in office will take place November 3, which is Lord Mayor's day. The new lord mayor has been a member of Parliament and is widely known for his philanthropies. He will be the third Roman Catholic lord mayor of London in recent years.

Charles E. Hughes, republican presidential nominee, is scheduled to tour central and western New York today, concluding with an address in Wellsville tonight.

A special meeting of the International Mercantile Marine stockholders is to be held at New York today for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the rehabilitation agreement arrived at recently by the preferred and common stock and bond holders.

Storyette of the Day.
A Scottish farmer was selling wool one day to a carrier and after weighing it he went into the house to make out an invoice. When he came back he missed a cheese that had been standing on a shelf behind the outer door. Glancing at the bag of wool, he observed that it had suddenly increased in size.

"Man," he said to the carrier, "I had clean forgot the weight of the bag." "Let's pit it on the scales once more." The carrier could not well refuse. The bag was, of course, found to be heavier by the weight of the cheese inside. A new invoice was made out and the crestfallen carrier went away.

The farmer's wife at once missed the cheese and rushing to the yard told her husband that some thief had stolen it.

"Na, na, Meg," replied the farmer quietly. "I had just sell the cheese for 2 shillins the pound."—London Tit Bits.

The Bee's Letter Box

War-Mac Prosperity.

Omaha, Sept. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: I was glad to see your editorial on the subject of the hard times that prevailed after the Underwood tariff bill was passed, and before the European war commenced.

Times of poverty and distress which were growing worse daily, and would have eventually involved the whole country if it had not been for the European war making demands on us which started all the factories going again and gave plenty of work.

In this campaign the democrats are continually talking about the great prosperity of the country, but they never acknowledge it is because of the war; their writings and their talks imply that it is because of the democratic administration. So far as I have seen very little is being said by the republicans to refute their implications.

I wish you would refresh our memories by telling us how many men were marching from city to city in the west, and what trouble they caused the citizens in their attempt to feed them and try to keep them moving on, and the fear in the hearts of our officials of what we would do when they reached the Missouri river; the fact of Coxey rising up again and offering to lead another army to Washington, etc.

I wish you would refresh our memories by telling us how many men were marching, and where and what cities they camped in or by, and what dates. I believe it would be appreciated by all republicans who realize what the Underwood tariff law would have done to this country if it had not been for the European war.

B. E.—A REPUBLICAN VOTER.

Come-back for the Doctor.

Omaha, Sept. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: The letter of Jennie R. Laird, D. O., is reason enough why people do not want osteopaths in public institutions.

Smallpox has been entirely driven out of Germany and Austria by compulsory vaccination, and anyone who calls himself a physician and opposes compulsory vaccination has no place in any public institution, and a medical society that takes up its time with national prohibition and woman suffrage has not enough legitimate medical practice to keep busy.

What possible recommendation is it to a doctor to be in favor of prohibition and woman suffrage, or to be against both?

The objection to osteopathy, chiropractic, Christian Science and other so-called "schools of medicine" is that their standard of education is too low. Any farm boy with not even an eighth grade school education can become a doctor in many of these schools by one winter's attendance or two winter's attendances, and even through schools of correspondence. There is no educational requirement. A doctor deals with people's lives, and they should be protected against ignorance and incompetency. For that reason every medical school of first-class standing demands a high school education as an entrance requirement, and we hope the day will soon come when they will require a university degree before the lives of the people are placed in their hands.

It is impossible for an ignorant, uneducated doctor to correctly diagnose disease, without which a cure is of course out of the question. The public does not care whether the doctor calls himself a chiropractor, an osteopath, a Christian Science healer, an eclectic or anything else, provided he has the requisite education, which should be at least a high school course and four years in medicine. It is the eighth grade ignoramus with a correspondence school medical diploma or a winter or two in the hands of ignorant, money-making so-called "medical schools" that is the great menace to the health of the people.

JAMES FIELD.

Calls It Poor Judgment.

Avoca, Ia., Sept. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: The discussions in this column are indeed interesting, from the minute degrees of heat caused by "Old So's" rays to that of raising babies on the incubator plan. The certainty some correspondents feel on the election of the republican or democratic candidate are of more passing interest. But ideas advanced for higher grades of citizenship are always to be commended, and these are found where a humane sentiment is advocated.

In a small town recently where construction work required the drawing of heavy loads, the writer observed the need of a humane officer. A trained eye was not needed to observe the team in question was ready to do its duty. The incline over which the load was being drawn was of an upward tendency. Another elevation was reached "where the last straw broke the camel's back" with every nerve and fiber working to its utmost in the faithful animals, they were "stalled" within two yards of the summit, when the weight of the load drew them back a distance of about thirty feet, when a second effort was made with a similar result, and a third trial terminating likewise.

To gain a point of vantage the driver mounts the load, where he can apply the lash in a more vigorous manner than before, but courage was gone and failure complete. Another team was brought to the rescue. With such poor judgment of some folks predominating, it is believed a correspondence school of common sense should be started, eliminating laws and ordinances that should obtain from such sources, and it is hoped the world will get better.

T. I. H.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

"Well, of all the impudence! Asking me to help you because you have three wives to support."

"They don't belong to me, mister; they belong to me sons-in-law."—Boston Transcript.

"There's a costless man in the dining room."

"Would it be policy to order him out?"

"Dunno. He's got a fat pocketbook in his hip pocket."—Baltimore American.

DEAR MR. KABBLE, WHY IS YOUR IDEA OF AN IDEAL WIFE?

—FRITZ KAUFER

A WIFE WHO GETS UP AND SETS THE CLOCK BACK FOR YOU WHILE YOU ARE OUT LATE SOME NIGHT!

"Do you wait for inspiration before writing novels?" we asked the distinguished author.

"Not at all," he replied. "I merely wait for the advance check from my publishers."—New York World.

Widower McDuck—"Tis a big price to pay for a wife."

Undertaker O'Brien—"A big price! And many's the married man wud pay twice as much for the same privilege, and jump at the chance!"—Lifford.

Here's A New Proposition
A TYPEWRITER BY PARCEL POST ON TEN DAYS' FREE EXAMINATION
This typewriter is not an unknown machine of unknown make. It is the REMINGTON JUNIOR
the very latest addition to the great Remington family of typewriters. A new and smaller Remington—built for the needs of the professional man and the home.
At the end of 10 days, if you decide not to keep it, send it back—no obligation involved. If you decide to keep it, the price is \$50. Send us 10 monthly payments of \$5 each and the machine is yours.
MAIL IT TODAY
Remington Typewriter Company, (Incorporated)
327 Broadway, New York.
Send me a Remington Junior Typewriter, price \$50, on free examination. It is understood that I may return the machine, if I choose, within ten days. If I decide to purchase it, I agree to pay for it in 10 monthly payments of \$5 each.

ROUGH ON RATS
Unbeatable Exterminator
Use the World's Greatest Unexpensive Rat Destroyer
The Old Rat That Never Fails - 15c. 25c. At Drugists
THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD-AVOID SUBSTITUTES
LIKE A NEW WOMAN
Mrs. Louise Watson, of Vienna, Ill., writes: "I have received so much benefit from the use of CARDUI that I wish to tell you. When I was a young girl of twenty-one I became run down. I was... caused (I think by my having taken cold. I was in much pain at those times and usually had to go to bed... I had had headaches and backaches and a dreadful bearing down pain... I can't tell just who told me about CARDUI, but... I began to use it... The very first bottle helped me and made me like a new woman... I truly think there is no remedy like CARDUI... For forty years CARDUI has helped women in just such cases as this. Try it. It may be just what you need."
USED 40 YEARS
CARDUI The Woman's Tonic
AT ALL DRUG STORES