THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR. red at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter. 343 OF 50

der. Only 2-cent stamps taken in OFFICES.

les Building. Chicago—People's Gas Building. AND STATE STAT CORRESPONDENCE calling relating to bene and editorial matter torial Department.

APRIL CIRCULATION 56,260 Daily-Sunday, 51,144 verses circulation for the mouths substribed and sween to be Dwight

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bas mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested.

The war taxes are coming and no man with War taxes imply an upward revision of Liber

s's insurance rate. The Canadians at Fresnoy doubtless backed up

to catch their second wind. Back to the farm, boys. The country needs you there as much as anywhere.

The man who hopes to shoe war taxes from his door tags himself as a live optimist.

Mobilizing the telephone girls may help some for they have never yet failed in a pinch.

As both sides insist they are fighting for "freedom of the seas," success is assured. Remember, however, that there is also

"penny wise and pound foolish" way of econo-The backyard garden, properly cultivated, will

afford as much good exercise as a golf links, and No one will object to an occasional "meatless

if assured it will not become also an "eatless day." Measures of national defense necessarily in

clude breaking the clutch of trade combines or ganized for "easy money." A London paper gives us this new paraphrased version: "America is, too, proud to fight."

Just a little matter of punctuation! Signs of painful awakening multiply in Germany. The melancholy end is foreshadowed in editorial searchings for a convenient goat.

Governor Neville's new defense board will miss

out if it doesn't mobilize the colonels of the state and thus prepare for the home guard duty. The language of Washington is keyed in bil-

vites a charge of attempting to short-change the country.

If aspirants for army commissions lose out in the rush, the ranks remain as an outlet for fight-

Frisky lambs in the market place score new records day after day. The ease with which they pull down prize money puts the Wall'Street com-petitor in the back-number class.

Our French guests express great pleasure with what they saw and heard in the west and at that they missed one of the finest chances of their visit by leaving Omaha off their route.

Official war rations at St. Louis consist of three daily meals of three courses such. In thus mortifying the inward spirit the Mound City fashions a model of sacrifice for the rest of Mis-

One hundred and eighty thousand men scattered throughout forty-six states are reported to have applied for a chance to follow Roosevelt to Europe. Maybe that's the reason Secretary Baker doesn't want to let him go.

High and contrary winds of criticism whisk about the person of Chancellor Hollweg. Samples of the muckraking coming out of Berlin indicate that an imperial job garners as much political mud as a presidential campaign.

Not the least of the commendable features of selective draft is the certainty that flag wavers along the Atlantic coast must do a proportionate share of the work ahead. Equality of service is democracy with the bark on.

Offices of a great railroad headquarters from which woman was driven a few short years ago are again filling up with the gentle ones. Of course, war has brought it about, but that won't keep the girls from feeling they are gathering in a little in the way of vindication.

Back to the Farm

The New York legislature has passed a bill providing for an appropriation of \$500,000 to stimulate and increase the production of food-stuffs in the state. Other communities have taken similar action. While these appropriations will be helpful in an educational way, the most concrete help will come from individuals. John D. Rockefeller, for instance, has placed 6,000 acres of his estate at Pocantico Hills at the disposal of needy residents of Tarrytown, so they may grow their own food. The tillable land of the estate will be divided into small farms, these being apportioned among those who volunteer to till them. Throughout New England there is a similar movement, both from the states and individuals. Beautiful lawns on the estates of wealthy men in the suburbs of Boston are being plowed up for cultivation this spring, and, in many instances, are given to the poor for their free use. The largest business concerns have entered into the spirit of the movement for the benefit of their employes. One of the largest corporations has provided land for as many of its employes as are willing and able to raise vegetables.

The pulling power of the American people, if organized in this way, will be tremendous. It will solve the problem of the abandoned farms, and the war will be effective, whereas educational movements in times of peace have failed in secclerating the "back to the farm" propaganda.

Essential to Permanent Peace.

All discussion of possible peace terms based on both sides giving up conquered territory and foregoing demands for war indemnities as being the "peace-without-victory" for which President Wilson once expressed a hope proceeds on the theory that this is solely a war of land-grab and plunder. Were that the case the United States would have no rightful part in the conflict, for, whatever the aims or purposes of other coun tries, we have no hidden or sordid motives whatever and have absolutely nothing to gain in the way of material aggrandizement. On the contrary, the impelling reason for our entrance into the European conflict has been plainly and truthfully stated by President Wilson, being the menace that would come to democracy everywhere from an unchecked and triumphant military autocracy. It is the policy of "ruthlessness" requisite to the supremacy of military autocracy, that which defies all treaty obligations and accepted rules of international law and invades neutral territory, as was done in Belgium, and which sets up exclusive ownership of the high seas belonging to all nations as embodied in the submarine ultimatum that the United States is combatting and in self-respect cannot submit to.

Public disclaimer of all desire for conquest and indemnity might be progress toward' the end, but along with it must come some proposal to meet the main issue of good faith between nations in a satisfactory way, if the settlement whenever it comes, is to be not a temporary truce, but a permanent peace.

War Revenue Measure Before House.

Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee has presented to the house a revenue bill designed to raise almost two billions of dollars by taxation to defray war expense. The salient features of the measure are the heavy imposts laid against incomes and inheritances. Some new forms of taxation are suggested, sources of revenue heretofore neglected or ignored being added to the list from which money is to be derived. In its nature the bill is too broad and comprehensive to be disposed of in a brief consideration. It will certainly come in for general debate in the course of its passage through the house and much comment and criticism before the country, and it may be modified in some of its es-sential particulars before it becomes law.

Its appearance is a reminder to all that, having entered into the war, the American people will have to take up the burdens of war, one of which is to pay for it. This will be done through taxa-tion and the sale of bonds. The point to be de-termined is where to make the union between the two methods so that the business of the country will be disturbed the least. Mr. Kitchin's bill co templates raising an amount equal to 4.7 per cent of the total income of the United States, which is estimated at \$38,000,000,000. This is a very considerable bite to take at one time, especially in view of the fact that in trying to catch everybody

the new measure will reach some twice or oftener.

Another point that may be discussed at greater length again is that with the burden of war upon us, Americans might well look to a reduction in existing civil lists. Government may easily be made less costly and yet be as efficient. Congress can set a good example in this regard, and in good time the lesser political divisions of the country will be permitted to follow with wise retrench ment that easily may be made without disturbing effective service.

Crop Report a Call to Activity.

Crop conditions at the beginning of May, as shown by the summarised April reports just published by the Department of Agriculture, are s call for greater exertion on the part of every-body. While the experts of the department cling to conservatism almost ultra in its application, their finding had to a considerable extent been discounted, especially here in Nebraska, where the lingering cold weather made planting impossible. It is not discouraging, then, to be told that spring planting in Nebraska on the 1st of May out 44 per cent finished; a year ago it was but 45 per cent. Generally throughout the union the spring work is ahead of last season and of the ten-year average, for that matter. With favorable weather and proper effort Nebraska will be up to date with its work in a little while and ready to do its full share. Estimates for the season's yield of wheat are the lowest made in many years, thus making it certain the deficiency be supplied from other food sources. The only way to meet the situation is through greater endeavor in the fields. And a word of advice may you can take care of the land you cultivate than to plant many acres and waste the seed through want of proper attention during the growing

Rush for Commissions in the Army.

Natural aspiration on part of qualified young nen for a position of command has led to a gen eral response to the invitation of the government that all who deemed themselves so come forward and try for service as officers. It is not astonishing that over 200,000 of the many million available should apply for the places to be filled. Examination and test have cut this number down to 60,000 and further tests will reduce it still more, until finally the new army will have for its officers young men who are well qualified for the work. This system of selection is more democratic and will certainly produce better results than the old plan, in which personal pull and political influence were too often the determining factors. The personnel of the officers' corps of the new army at the outset will be made up of well-educated and thoroughly disciplined young men, who are capable of giving the best possible service. Requirements will thus be met and in the end most of the rejected applicants will be found in the ranks, for it is not likely they will try to avoid the service just because they failed of getting shoulder straps at the beginning. Many a promotion will be won on the field.

We don't know anyone we prefer to Henry C Richmond for secretary of the Nebraska Council of Defense, but it is a bad precedent, just the same, to give a man a salaried job which, as lawmaker, he helped to create. Yes, we are aware it has been done before, but that does not make it any less in disregard of the spirit of ou state constitution.

Queen Sophia of Greece seems likely to do for King Constantine what Queen Alix did for the Romanoffs. Excessive regard for Brother Bill jeopardizes the crown as well as the family

Spring lambs are still being sold at the stock yards at sky-high prices, but wait until those selling them see the price wool will reach because of the shortage of sheep next year.

The Platinum Scarcity By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, May 7.—Have you any jewelry with platinum settings? If so, it is likely to become your patriotic duty to turn it in to the government for use in the making of munitions. That is what the English have had to do within the last year, owing to the scarcity of the metal. The supply is even lower now, but platinum must be had if we are to wage a proper modern war. Hence, it is up to us to take a census of our rings, scarfoins, brooches, pendants—even teeth—con-

Hence, it is up to us to take a census of our rings, scarfpins, brooches, pendants—even teeth—containing platinum, and get ready to present them to the War department if the need arises.

The military importance of platinum is due to its use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and in the oxidation of ammonia to nitric acid. Manufacturers of high explosives cannot get along without it. Chemical laboratories also require it for hany different processes. In commercial channels its chief use is in dentistry and jewelry, and in certain electrical apparatus. Recent experiments have developed a substitute metallic alloy to take the place of platinum in electrical work, and it is thought that the same kind of a substitute will soon be perfected for dental work.

The platinum natural resources of the United States are small compared with those of other countries. According to James M Hill of the United States geological survey, 'the production of crude platinum in California and Oregon during 1915 was 741.91 troy ounces, having a value of about \$23,000." The greater part of this was produced in California, only one mine in Oregon reporting a production. All of this metal was recovered in placer mines worked primarily for their gold content, "In general, the crude platinum of the western placers," says Mr. Hill, "is found in relatively small scales or flakes, some larger than one-eighth of an inch in diameter, but the majority less than one-sixteenth inch, many being under one-thitry-sixth inch."

In addition to the platinum obtained from placen operations, a somewhat larger supply is recovered in the electrolytic refining of gold bullion and blister, copper. There are at least nine copper refineries on the eastern coast of the United States that recover platinum and metals of the platinum group from blister copper, while an equal number of plants are engaged in refining crude platinum and recovering the metal from what are known as "sweeps"—left-overs from dental establishments and jewelry stores. Moreover, the United States mints are extensive recoverers of platinum. Large quantities are obtained The platinum natural resources of the United

over, the United States mints are extensive recoverers of platinum. Large quantities are obtained every year from gold bullion, scrap metals and sweepings in the United States mint at San Francisco, Denver and New York.

But with all these sources the supply of platinum obtained in this country has never been sufficient to meet the tremendous demand. The two greatest sources of platinum are Russia and Colombia, and the United States has always de-

sumerent to meet the tremenous demand. In two greatest sources of platinum are Russia and Colombia, and the United States has always depended upon these countries to make up the defiest in its supply. In 1915 Russia's output was estimated at 108,202.95 troy ounces, while Colombia produced approximately 18,000 troy ounces. At the beginning of the war, however, the value of platinum leaped upwards. In 1910 it sold at \$32.70 per troy ounce in the New York market; in 1915 it was selling at \$49.63 and the price has been going up ever since. The European countries immediately placed an embargo on the exportation of platinum, but, in spite of this, during the first year of the war the United States imported all but 10 per cent of its usual supply, owing to the fact that the greater part of the metal was being used in the manufacture of explosives for the allies.

Since September, 1915, when the European embargo on the exportations of platinum became effective, however, the scarcity of the metal in this country has been acute. Dealers did not know where they were going to obtain their next supplies; the jewelry and dental trades experienced great difficulties in obtaining enough for ordinary use, and the situation became so desperate that canvasses were even made of the pawn shops to obtain scrap pieces of the metal. The importation of practically the whole output of Colombian platinum did not relieve the situation. In England conditions were just as bad. On January, 2, 1916, the ministry of munitions determined to ascertain the exact supply of platinum in Great Britain. Jewelers were requested to supply within three days a statement "showing quantity of platinum in bulk, platinum in process of manufacture and platinum finished articles."

If the present demand for platinum brings about the development of substitutes for dental work and jewelry it will not be without its favorable aspects. If in turning in our platinum settings to the War department we also relinquish our taste for platinum jewelry, a great deal of good will be accomplished for the sumerous chemical industries throughout the country in which the use of platinum is actually necessary because no other metal will take its place.

Nebraska Press Comment

Kearney Hub: The Nebraska legislature re-cently deceased lived longer than any of its predecessors save one. We await with interest obituary that we are sure is being prepared by Lieutenant Governor Edgar Howard.

Lieutenant Governor Edgar Moward.

Friend Telegraph: The grandmothers who made real old country butter and sold it at the store for the highest price going are being forced out of the market entirely by the retailers who are attempting to buy it for a less price than it can be made for. The result is arriving at creamery butter at 50 cents per pound, while the retail merchant is offering from 28 to 30 cents for the country article. We never could quite understand why a pound of clean fresh country butter is not worth as much money as a pound made in any creamery on earth. If the people would only wake up before it is too late.

Beatrice Sun: In a speech opposing conscrip-

up before it is too late.

Beatrice Sun: In a speech opposing conscription Congressman Shallenberger referred to the fact that he was of Swiss descent. We remember quite distinctly that, in his first or second campaign for the governorship, he made a speech in the Paddock theater in which he referred feelingly to his Germanic ancestors. Of late we have noticed quite a movement on the part of American citizens, particularly politicians to shift their can citizens, particularly politicians, to shift their ancestors from Germany to neutral Holland and Switzerland. These two little countries promise to prove as prolific of descendants as the spinning wheel laden Mayflower.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

Norfolk Press: A Douglas county pioneer died one day last week while reading his newspaper. The name of the paper is not given.

Valley Enterprise: Three Omaha men have paid a fine of \$100 each for the violation of the new dry law. That is good for a starter and that in Omaha. Keep the good work going.

Grand Labed Laberal Automateur. The many labed

Grand Island Independent: The unexplained feature of that Omaha step for a court of do-mestic relations is that it follows rather than that it should precede the evacuation of General John Barleycorn.

Geneva Leader: The Omaha Bee carried a beautiful cartoon on its front page Friday. It represented the democracies of England, France and the United States clasping hands in a union to free the world from the oppression of auto-

Hebron Champion: The city council of Omaha has recommended the passage of an ordinance imposing a fine of from \$5 to \$100 for trespassing upon any garden plots. While we feel that Hebron people have, as a whole, enough patriotism and concern for the H. C. L. to make such an ordinance unnecessary it might be well. such an ordinance unnecessary, it might be well, for the sake of a few roughneeks, to take that pre-

Proverb for the Day.

An old fox is not easily caught.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Germany offered indemnity for the sinking of the Sussex. French recovered part of trenches in the Dead Man Hill region at Ver-

dun.
Announcement of the resignation of Baron Wimborne, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today. F. V. Atwater & Co. have opened a fully stocked and nicely appointed hardware store at 1605 Howard street Chief Gailligan of the fire depart-ment states that he will ask the new commission for two more companies



and engine houses—one at Walnut Hill and the other in the southwestern part of the city.

A meeting of the Omaha Motor company was held at the office of Dr. S. D. Mercer with closed doors.
Officer Thomas Pieronet, who has been for some years one of the most competent and successful members of the police force, is a candidate for the position of chief of police.

Mr. Stillwell of St. Louis, formerly with the Bemis Bag company of that city, is having plans drawn for a large building which he proposes to erect on Eleventh street between Jones and Leavenworth, to be used for the manufacture and störrage of bags.

Over 200 painters and paper hangers assembled in Metz hall to talk over their grievances. W. W. Craven was called to the chair and James Hunt was selected as secretary.

Mrs. Azuba Douglas, mother of Mrs. B. F. Hall and grandmother of Mrs. Met. C. Wilbur, has just passed her 101st birthday and is feeling fine.

This Day in History.

This Day in History.

1680—Lord Thomas Culpepper became governor of Viriginia.

1775—Einan Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys" captured Ticonderoga, the gateway to Canada.

1781—The British evacuated Camden, S. C., and retired beyond the Santee.

1801—Paul Tulane, founder of Tulane university, born near Princeton, N. J. Died at Princeton, March 23, 1887.

1849—Prussia was put under martial law because of a threatened retial law because of a threatened re-

23, 1887.

1849—Prussia was put under martial law because of a threatened republican rising.

1860—Garibaidi, with 2,000 men,
landed at Marsala an assumed the
title of distator of Sicily.

1862—Federal forces occupied Norfolk.

folk. 1871—Peace between France and Germany signed at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Main. 1892—United States senate passed a bill for enlarging Yellowstone Na-

tional park.

J897—Turkey demanded \$15,000,000 from Greece as a peace indemnity, with the cession of the Greek fleet to Turkey.

The Day We Celebrate.

The Day We Celebrate.

Alfred Kimball Barnes is just thirty-six today. He has been practicing in Omaha since his admission to the bar in 1907, and is now director of the Omaha Bar association. Ponca, Neb., is his birthplace.

William E. Reed, manager for Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission, was born May 10, 1873 at Futon, Ill. He has been in his present position since 1891. He is a member of the school board.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, U. S. N., vetired, one of the veterans of the battle of Santáago, born at Whitehall, N. Y., sixty-seven years ago today.

ago today.

James Gordon Bennett, proprietor
of the New York Herald, born in New
York City, seventy-six years ago to-

York City, seventy-six years ago to-day.

Edward D. Page, head of the com-mitte on industrial problems and relations of the New York States Chamber of Commerce, born at Haver-hill, Mass, sixty-one years ago today. Viscount Bryce, former British am-bassador at Washington, and famous as an author and publicist, born sev-enty-nine years ago today.

Edward G. Barrow, president of the International Base Ball league, born at Springfield, Ill., fifty-nine years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. North Carolina and South Carolina

day.

The annual national conference of the United Erethern church meets today at Wichita.

Sieux Falls is to be the meeting place today of the annual convention of the Association of South Dakota

place today of the annual convention of the Association of South Dakota Fire Chiefs.

With a desire to do his share toward supplying the nation with food, Henry P. Ewing, residing near Kansas City, and widely known as the negro "potato king," announces that he will give away 10,000 tomato plants at his farm today.

Storyette of the Day.

Storyette of the Day.

Sir Frederick Kenyon, the director of the British museum, has had all sorts of funny experience with visitors there.

Once he was showing a distinguished lady visitor some of the priceless treasures of which he is the custodian, but for a long time nothing seemed to interest her very much.

Then suddenly he noticed a change, Her face lighted up and she leaned forward.

"What is it, madain?" asked Sir Frederick, gratified at this tardy, sign of awakening appreciation. "Pray do not hesitate to ask if there is anything you would like to know."

"So good of you!" chirruped the lady. "I wish you would tell me what brand of blacklead you use on those iron ventilators that are let into the floor. We have the same sort of things at my house, but my maids never get them to shine half so brilliantly.—London Tit-Bits.

GOD IS IN HEAVEN-ALL IS WELL.

God is in heaven; all is well; Dees not His hely word foreign of wranglings such as now we see, And of a final victory Of right oer wrong? Does not He say His word shall never pass away?

God is in heaven; all is right; The day of joy succeeds the night, For everything works as it should To form His plan, and for the good Of these who love Him; let us rest; Content that ever He known hest. God is in heaven; all fears allay;
"He moves in a mysterious way;"
"Its not the will that we should know.
But trust always, "its better so,
Although we fain the atorm would queli.
Enough; He doeth all things well.

God is in heaven; all is right; From out the gloom a radiant light, in piercing, penetrating rays, is leading men to higher ways; Oh, wenderful this day and hour, when took makes manifest His pow when took makes manifest His pow

Grand Island, Neb. MARY A. BLACK

The Bee's Park

Solution for Transportation Problems.

Omaha, May 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: The country at large must know pretty well by now that the government intends to build or is already building 1,000 wooden ships with which to supply food and necessities to the allies during the duration of the present war.

We are also told to grow, grow, grow foodstuffs and more foodstuffs, particular stress being laid on food being the greatest aid that we can possibly extend at this time toward ending this almost unendurable condition.

Again we can look forward to the coming fall, when the "crop movement" begins, and we are sure to be told of a tremendous shortage of cars and motive power to move this "bumper crop."

The thought strikes me that if as a war need we can build 1,000 wooden ships for moving crops, etc. to the allies we should also start right now to build 50,000 or maybe 15,000 freight cars and sufficient locomotives so that when "crop movement time" comes we will be in position to help the railroads to move same, not forgetting to "charge" said railroads proper rates for use of these cars.

You may say that the railroads would object to handling these cars, but I cannot see why; at the present time and for years past they have hauled Pullmans all over the country, sometimes only having five or six passengers in said Pullman. I feel sure that they will jump at the chance. To continue, I believe that with this number of freight cars properly distributed over the country, six at centers like the present locations of the federal reserve banks or the farm foan banks it would be an easy matter for government officials to give immediate relief to any community that was being overlooked by railroads running through these places and as noted above if charges on cars were made high enough it would only be a matter of a short time before all the roads would have sufficient supply of rolling stock.

The thought might then come as to what use the government could make

ter of a short time before all the roads would have sufficient supply of rolling stock.

The thought might then come as to what use the government could make of their rolling stock and I say send out our army engineers to the homesteads on the thousands of acres of Nebraska, Montana, Dakotas, Wyoming and other states and build feeder lines where needed to ald these farmers to market their crops. How often do we hear of the big crops that could be raised if they could only be gotten to market.

Apparently the president's selective conscription bill will pass congress and we will soon be on a strong, substantial war basis. Now let us prepare to feed "our army" by strengthening the transportation end and making ready the army of distribution.

W. L. S., G. H. S.

What About the Dogs?

What About the Dogs?

Omaha, May 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have taken your paper for twenty-five years. This is the first time I have written you to ask a question. I see in last night's paper that the police are instructed to see that chickens are kept up. Now this I think a good idea. Even the chicken furnishes food for man, but what about the dog? A dog is absolutely worthless in every sense of the word. One dog does as much damage as a dozen chickens. Then why allow him to go about destroying? I am trying to raise a garden and my neighbors have no less than thirteen dogs that destroy it as fast as I can fix it up. A fine lot of patriotic neighbors, and one of them a city commissioner, who has three of them. It seems to me a crusade against dogs is as necessary as a crusade in favor of gardening. L. E. GRIFFITH.

King Corn to Furnish Food.
Omain, May 9.—To the Editor of
The Bee; With the supply of old
wheat in the country almost exhausted,
with a prospect of only one-half
enough new winter wheat being raised
to meet home requirements and with
old Mother Earth cold and unresponsive to the wooing of the husbandmen
(which condition may list all summer), the urgent duty of all newspapers at this time is to strongly impress
upon the farmer the imperative need upon the farmer the imperative need of planting an early maturing variety of corn. The need of corn next fail for human food will be urgent and an early maturing crop may spell our salvation. RETIRED FARMER.

Suggestion to Samson.

Omaha, May 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: Every loyal citizen of Omaha recognizes the wonderful benefits enjoyed by the city and state through the medium of Ak-Sar-Ben. That organization has promoted friendly trade relations throughout Nebraska and neighboring states in addition to spreading our fame abroad: In view of the crisis now facing our country would it not be advisable to dispense with the initiation and parades during this year, devoting the money collected by the organization to the establishment of two or more ambulance corps for service in France,

to the establishment of two or more ambulance corps for service in France, they to be known as the Ak-Sar-Ben corps, carrying colors with the stars and stripes.

I am sure that the results obtained would be wonderful in more-ways than one. Every loyal citizen of the king would enroll himself under the banner were such the object in view. I therefore take the liberty of requesting its careful consideration.

E. C. TWAMLEY.

SMILING LINES.

"The Hindoos have some queer customs. The women wear strings of gold coins and many bangies. One female will frequently carry all the family wealth."
"Are we so very different?" Inquired Findoub, indicating a display of easy-payment diamonds that was going by.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

URN GRAY

Mildy and Healthfully
Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair
Color Restorer is the original
preparation for safely and
quickly restoring the natural
color to gray, faded and bleached hair in a few days. Leaves
the hair clean, fluffy and
natural.

ree Trial Package and special comb. Test it on a lock of hair. This test will prove more than anything we could say in an advertisement. Write now and be aure to tell the original color before it turned gray. Was it black, dark brown, medium brown or light brown? Clever imitators, not being able to imitate the preparation fless!, have copied our labels almost word for word. To be eafe and sure, remember the name.

name. T. GOLDMAN, MARY T. GOLDMAN, St. Paul, Minn. Goldman Bldg. St. I (Established 50 Years)

Self Protection

is a matter that should concern everyone subject

> HEARTBURN ' INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS OR MALARIA

You can help yourself very materially with the

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters



The best of we know he L. V. Micholas Oil Company Micholas

Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

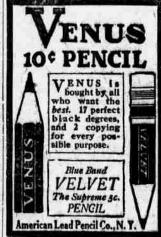
Small Pimples Itched Badly On Face and Arms

Also Neck, Completely Covered, Cuticura Healed At a Cost of \$1.00.

"My face began to break out in small "My face began to break out in small pimples and in a couple of days my face, arms, and neck were completely covered. The pimples began getting larger and more numerous, and they festered and were red. They itched so badly that I kept them sore by scratching and I could not sleep.
"I was troubled about four weeks when I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I began using them. I used one and a half cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment.

and Ointment, and I began using them. I used one and a half cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Eva Miller, Lewisburg, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1916.

What a world of good hot Cuticura Soap baths followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment have done in soothing and healing ecternas, rashes, itchings, pimples and dandruff. And greater still where they have healed one they have prevented many by furnishing a pure, sweet, gentle soap without the irritation common to many strong, coarsely medicated soaps. Cuticura Soap may be used on the infant at birth. For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere.



A FEW TABLETS OF

will redden your blood, increase your energy and tone up your whole sys-tem. If your druggist hasn't it, address THE NUTON COMPANY,

Box 337, Omaha, Neb.

Use Zemo for Eczema

Never mind how often you have tried Never mind how often you have tried and failed, you can stop Jurning, itching eczema quickly by applying. little zemo iurnished by any druggist for 25c. Extra large bottle, \$1.00. Healing begins the moment zemo is applied. In a short time usually every trace of eczema, fet-ter, pimples, rash, black heads and sim-llar skin diseases will be removed.

llar skin diseases will be removed.

For clearing the skin and making it vigorously healthy, always use zemo, the penetrating, antiseptic liquid. It is not a greasy salve and it does not stain. When others fail it is the one dependable treatment for skin troubles of all kinds.

The E. W. Rose Co., Cleveland, O.

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C. Enclosed find a two-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of the pamphlet, "Preparing Vegetables."

Name Street Address.....

City..... State congress