

THE OMAHA BEE

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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Got your screens all up yet? Swat the fly.

Investing in Liberty bonds strengthens the bonds of Liberty.

That dream of "Mittel Europa" promises to be a night mare for the dreamer.

All right, Mr. McAdoo! Come again without fear of wearing your welcome out!

Still there is no objection to the coeds staging a "Maud Muller" act on the university campus.

If you want to go to sea and be a soldier still, tell it to the marines—they're looking for more men.

The ease with which allied commissions negotiate the verboten zones emphasizes the security assured by armed escorts.

Looks as if the Omaha detective force were working both ends against the middle, and just when team play is more urgent than ever.

The names of those "bolting farmers" read quite familiar. The man with the calcium light seldom has any trouble in "spotting" them.

A little community singing in Omaha might help out patriotic outbursts from time to time. The spirit is willing, but the voice is often weak.

Judgment for the state drives the corks deeper in the juice bottled up in the court house. But there's no telling what a legal corkscrew will do.

One of the prettiest little races ever witnessed is about to be staged in these parts. It will be a handicap affair between the gardeners and the weeds.

With the hoes and the muskets and the dollars all lined up, the Yankee phalanx is more formidable than any Alexander or Macedonia ever reviewed.

It took considerable courage for a mere man, even if he be a grocer, to undertake to tell a woman anything about home affairs. And he didn't get very far with it either.

City people depend on farmers as much as farmers depend on city people. One cannot prosper without the other. Close co-operation is the best and safest policy for both interests.

New York proposes to subscribe for a billion of the Liberty bonds. That's just like the Broadway folks, to want all the good things for themselves. But they'll have some competition this time.

An abundance of practical advice on sane war economies is available for all who live to learn and apply it. Taking advantage of the knowledge demotes time-worn ruts and makes for progress and profit.

Appeals for the dairy cow and her offspring ought not to go unheeded in Nebraska. A perfect machine for turning our prairie grass into golden butter is one of the most profitable manufacturing plants known.

Sunshine follows the rain in endless succession, the routine operation of Nature's immutable law, and a result of this endless round is fruits wherever seed has been planted and tended. That's why Nebraska is blessed beyond any other region.

Just at the moment the Rockefeller Foundation announced an additional \$25,000,000 to its funds gasoline took the elevator for a 2-cent rise in New York. For the sake of appearances the Crosses of Pocantico Hills might defer action for recovery for a few days.

General Pershing finds it necessary to cancel his engagement for the University of Nebraska commencement and statehood semi-centennial exercises at Lincoln, in which he and Colonel Roosevelt were to be the headliners. While the general will be missed, if anyone can fill the place of two, the colonel can.

The New Missouri Pacific

New York Financial World

Missouri Pacific is about to emerge from receivership thoroughly rehabilitated and prepared with adequate, up-to-date equipment to cope with all the traffic problems likely to develop.

The company during the receivership, which began in August, 1915, expended more than \$15,000,000 on improvements, rebuilt more than 15,000 freight cars, and new engines, passenger cars and new freight cars have been bought at a cost of more than \$4,300,000.

It was this rehabilitation of the system which enabled it to prevent any traffic congestion all last winter and at a cost lower than ever before.

In the first three months of 1917 the Missouri Pacific's gross increased \$2,178,230 while net earnings gained \$1,894,000 over the corresponding quarter of 1916. The amount available in the three months for fixed charges was \$4,950,000, and the surplus for the quarter for the new stock would be \$2,950,000, or between \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000 for twelve months.

There is \$76,751,000 5 per cent preferred stock, and the payment of this dividend for the full twelve months would take only \$3,837,581 of the year's surplus.

If we take the nine months' operating results to March 31 results equally cheerful are found. The nine months' gross was \$56,347,000, a gain of \$8,385,000, or 17.5 per cent. Net after operating outlay and taxes was \$15,105,000, a gain of nearly 40 per cent compared with the results of the corresponding nine months of the year previous.

The Missouri Pacific will be out of the receiver's hands in less than a fortnight, judging by all the indications now at hand.

The Case for the Liberty Bonds.

Secretary McAdoo is a good salesman, however he may be qualified for other undertakings. He knows the quality of his wares, and has the faculty of presenting them in most favorable light. His presentation of the case for the Liberty bonds is simplicity itself, and therefore the more convincing. Without oratorical flourish, the secretary of the treasury very plainly told the folks of Omaha, what he has told others, that on the people of this country rests the responsibility for the successful issue of the war. Part of the public obligation takes the form of furnishing money to defray the necessary expenses of conducting the war. This is elementary and is presented without decoration of financial folderols, that it may be understood by any who will stop to think for a moment.

The fact that the treasury of the country as well as the manhood is included in the resources pledged by congress to the world for our part in the war is also undeniable, and this point, too, is emphasized by Mr. McAdoo in his bond-selling crusade. But he does not entirely stress the patriotic aspect of the issue, for he gives the material side of the great bond issue its due weight. One of the most attractive investments ever set before the people is the present Liberty bond issue. It is backed by the honor of the republic and the wealth of the nation; it pays good rate of interest and is unapproachable as a liquid asset. Moreover, the whole of the proceeds of the sale will be turned back immediately into the channels of trade, to make business better.

Any way it is looked at, the Liberty bond is a good thing to buy. And it is being offered in such denominations and under such terms as make it possible for everybody to buy one. That, perhaps, is its chief attraction.

Now, Let Us All Get Busy.

In much counsel lies safety, and we have had much of counsel lately. Now, let us all get busy, for plenty of real work for everybody awaits the most serious attention a united citizenry can give it. Each division of our great commercial and industrial organization knows by this time what is expected of it, and each is eager to make good. Not a piece of all our great social machinery but has been thoroughly overhauled and put into the best possible working condition, and the smooth and easy operation of all justifies the belief that this is going to be the greatest year in all American history, so far as the production of needed things is concerned. Co-ordination of effort is required, and less of the keen and sometimes selfish competition that has frequently disturbed the harmonious working of the machinery. None are to be discriminated against, and none are entitled to special favor. It is each in his proper place, putting forth his proper effort, that is going to win the battle for America and liberty for all the world.

Heading Off the Plotters.

Secretary Lansing has publicly declared no passports will be given to any American seeking to attend the socialistic so-called "peace" conference at Stockholm. The reason for this is that Americans are forbidden to take part in any proceedings, the outcome of which may be inimical to the interests of the government in any of its undertakings. If the Stockholm conference has any purpose whatever, it is to arrange a separate peace for Russia with Germany, the most disastrous thing that possibly could happen for the United States now at war. Such action would not only release the German army now on the Russian front, but would give Germany access to immense stores of food and material needed for the further prosecution of the war, and instead of bringing hostilities to a close, would prolong them, and require an enormous additional expenditure of blood and treasure on the part of our other allies.

When the United States entered the war, it was on behalf of the common people of Russia as well as for those of all the world. Russia's liberty more than that of any other immediately concerned depends on the overthrow of the Prussian military machine, and only the purblind zealots of anarchy fail to see this. That they willingly co-operate with the Kaiserized "socialists" of Prussia is one of the astounding proofs of their mental warpedness. Socialists of France and England have withheld from participation in the Stockholm gathering, and those from the United States will be compelled to.

Deals with Russia just now are sufficiently difficult without the additional complication that would be provided were any citizen of the United States permitted to take part in a conference that promises so much for trouble as that proposed by the Prussian plotters. It is well that our country will not be "represented" at Stockholm.

What of the Dental Dispensary?

When the free dental dispensary was opened in Omaha for children of parents otherwise unable to command the needed professional services, it was generally hailed as a good move and a forward step in community progress. The institution was originally made possible by a group of enthusiastic public spirited dentists, volunteering their time, and the assistance of generous friends in providing equipment and supplies.

It is already evident, however, that this dispensary cannot continue in its full usefulness on the basis of a wholly private charity and the question at once propounds itself, "If it is worth while, why is it not properly chargeable, at least in part, on the community, which is the real beneficiary?" Where we have a county physician for the indigent sick, a city health department to enforce sanitation, school nurses to look after the health of the children in the schools, it would not be going far to appropriate money out of the public treasury to take care of the poor children's neglected teeth. If this is advisable, surely some way ought to be found for the county, the city and the school district to co-operate ratably to that end, on condition, of course, that the dentists who have shouldered this humanitarian work are willing to continue to do their part, as they doubtless are.

In the early days of the war the ears of American tourists in London were bombarded with hopeful expressions of the United States joining forces with the Allies. These were dark days in the British capital. German armies were moving on Paris with irresistible speed. The battle of the Marne was yet to come. British hearts were fearful and hope turned to the west for succor. Long delayed hope now approaches realization to the full. Units of the American forces yet to come carry to the British metropolis living evidence of the help prayed for and their welcome fairly measures the depth of national gratitude.

A round of activities at the officers' training camps, beginning at 5:10 a. m. and ending at 10 p. m., spells business from start to finish. It goes without saying that every minute of the remaining seven hours of the twenty-four will be utilized to the full in hitting the tick.

Floating the Liberty Loan

By Frederic J. Haskin
Washington, May 22.—What are you going to do about it? That is the attitude of the world to-day about the United States today. We have announced our intention of playing a decisive part in the war and it's our turn to move. The first thing before the nation is this little matter of absorbing a \$2,000,000,000 bond issue and calling for more.

Congress passed with a rush the measure authorizing the raising of \$7,000,000,000. While every other proposed law was being torn to pieces and patched together again and raked by cross-fires of criticism, the measure of the Liberty Loan was passed by a unanimous vote. It was the biggest single financial bill ever passed by any national legislature and it went through in quick time without one voice raised in dissent—a characteristically American proceeding. There was plenty of pride over that and just a little too much tendency to regard the achievement as achieved. That was only the beginning.

Then offers to subscribe began to pour in; for a time they came at the rate of \$500,000 a minute. That sounded pretty well, too, and the crowd was proud of it. Nobody is giving anything away by buying a bond. The buyer is doing a patriotic deed and getting a gilt-edged investment paying 3 1/2 per cent, free from taxation, with the finest security in the world behind it. As one man puts it, should the time ever come when the United States will not be able to pay interest and principal on these bonds the world will be in such shape that none of us will care what happens.

The men in charge of the loan do not like to talk about obligation and duty in connection with this. These new bonds are an attractive proposition financially in many ways. Nobody is giving anything away by buying a bond. The buyer is doing a patriotic deed and getting a gilt-edged investment paying 3 1/2 per cent, free from taxation, with the finest security in the world behind it. As one man puts it, should the time ever come when the United States will not be able to pay interest and principal on these bonds the world will be in such shape that none of us will care what happens.

The newly created publicity bureau of the Liberty Loan is going after the job in a fighting spirit. The publicity campaign it will stage promises to be the warmest that America, birthplace of scientific publicity, has ever seen. The publicity bureau is in charge of Robert W. Woolley, formerly director of the mint, and Mr. Woolley is at present one of the busiest men in the western hemisphere.

Every conceivable means of telling the public about the Liberty Loan, its advantages, its patriotic significance and the need for subscribing to it will be worked overtime. If it is humanly possible to tell the story to 104,000,000 people in less than thirty days the publicity bureau is going to do it. The task is no light one. As a reader of the daily papers you already know all about the Liberty Loan. But you may not read the daily papers in English at least. There are more than 300 dailies printed in the United States in foreign languages. Through this foreign language press the officials hope to reach several million American citizens and residents who would otherwise never know what is going on.

To detail all the methods of reaching the people that the publicity bureau plans to adopt would take too much space. The moving picture line is typical. It is well known that 10 per cent of the American people go to the movies every day. There they will see printed paragraphs explaining the Liberty Loan thrown on the screen. Just before the big Charley Chaplin feature an experienced bond salesman will step before the curtain and give a little talk on the Liberty Loan. Out in the lobby of the theaters will be a desk and a man behind it and a pile of blanks whereon you may subscribe to the Liberty Loan. If you want to subscribe and haven't the cash for the necessary 2 per cent deposit a salesman will take your name and address and arrange to call at your convenience. This scheme has been worked out completely in New York and is expected to spread to other cities. The various salesmen and speakers will not be in government employ, but furnished by private organizations.

Besides all the usual avenues of publicity the bureau is to make use of many unusual ones. If you go to vaudeville shows you may expect to hear the Liberty Loan frequently mentioned on the stage. If you walk down Broadway you may expect to see a flaring sign-sign urging you to subscribe to the loan. There is already an electric sign of this kind on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington. All government correspondence will be stamped with the slogan "Your first patriotic duty—buy a Liberty bond." It is expected to appear on stamps in all postoffices with a stamp that prints the same legend on every envelope in the United States mails. Mail carriers may wear the legend on their hats.

Buttons marking the wearer as an owner of a Liberty bond are to be given to subscribers. In this way every man and woman can show the public at large that he or she has done the first thing toward winning the war.

The officials of the treasury have had no lack of co-operation in their efforts. The hundreds of all sorts are close enough in touch with affairs to know the importance of prompt action and hundreds of them have come forward to help in getting the bonds in the hands of their employees and the general public. Many such concerns have bought the bonds outright to re-sell to their employees on easy payments. The banks of the whole nation have responded nobly to the call. But banks and big companies alone cannot turn the trick. It is a job for the whole people, for every American.

There have been several single subscriptions for \$25,000,000 worth of bonds. The wealthy classes as a whole have responded well, largely because they are in a position to know the advantages of the investment and also just how matters stand. They are in touch with finance. Several million Americans are too busy earning their livings to keep in touch with finance. These are the people to whom the government looks to save the day. Subscriptions for bonds of \$1,000, of \$500, of \$100, of \$50—these are the subscriptions the treasury is waiting for. They will come just as soon as the nation realizes they are needed. Millions of individual names on the subscription blanks are needed to tell the world what America knows already—that this country is in the war and back of the war from top to bottom and from coast to coast.

[Readers of The Bee can obtain literature and blanks giving full information as to the Liberty Loan by writing to The Omaha Bee Information Bureau, Washington, D. C., enclosing a 2-cent stamp for reply.]

People and Events

A police raid on the piggeries of South Philadelphia last week netted 300 pigs of various sizes. A crowbar brigade demolished the pig stables at the same time and made a general cleanup of the locality.

Guying sports on Long Island sprang a \$20 bluff on a local fat man weighing 300, conditioned on his flying across the bay as a passenger on a hydro-airplane. The fat man won the money handsly and is eager to meet more bluffers on the same terms.

Agitation for household economy caused a deduction of one-half in garbage haulage attests greater care, less wastage and conservation in a desirable direction. It means a substantial saving at the household purse.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day: Birds of a feather flock together.
One Year Ago Today in the War: Italians continued their retreat in Trentino. All meat supplies in Germany ordered placed at the disposal of the Imperial Meat Bureau.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago: Graders are now at work near the old city boundaries of Florence, on the "cut-off" spur of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway. The force has 220 teams at work and the way they make the dirt fly is certainly attractive to the "tenderfoot" observer.

The Omaha Rowing association is considering accepting a proposition for a ninety-nine year gratuitous lease of four acres on Lake Manawa, two miles south of the dummy depot in Council Bluffs, on which to erect a boat house to cost \$500.



C. L. Shriver, manager of the six days "you-as-you-please" pedestrian contest at the exposition building, says it promises to be the greatest contest of the kind ever held in this country. The race will be for the championship of the world.

J. W. Bennett, one of New York City's favorite burnt cork comedians, is in the city looking for people for a mammoth minstrel show, with which he intends to startle the western country.

George Fisher and Miss Angie Fuller were married at the deaf-mute institute by Rev. Willard Scott. Miss Fuller is from Ravenna, Ill., and is the only deaf-mute postess known.

Owen For. J. J. Burser at the invitation of a number of Omaha Welshmen and the Welsh members of the Presbyterian assembly to his residence here, during the evening, Mr. Davis of Council Bluffs sang the Welsh national air, "Hen wlad fy Nhadau."

This Day in History: 1774—Governor Dunmore dissolved the Virginia house of burgesses for setting apart a day of fasting and prayer, in sympathy with the people of Boston.

1893—Ralph Waldo Emerson, famous poet and essayist, born in Boston. Died at Concord, Mass., April 27, 1882.

1840—Lake Erie rose four feet in a few hours, and then subsided, without apparent cause.

1843—Confederates under "Stonewall" Jackson drove General Banks from Winchester, Va.

1888—Cornerstone laid for a monument to the confederate dead on the capitol grounds at Jackson, Miss.

1892—Prince George of Wales (now King George V) was created duke of York, earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney.

1911—United States battleship Wyoming launched at Philadelphia.

1915—Representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, met in Buenos Aires to sign a treaty to better their political relations.

The Day We Celebrate: Ralph W. Emerson is 36 today. While he lives in Omaha now, Oswego, Kan., in his birthplace, he was long distinguished manager of Teggwall company, which furnishes office supplies.

Fredrick Augustus III, king of Saxony, born in Dresden, fifty-two years ago today.

Henry Breckinridge, former assistant secretary of war, born in Chicago thirty-one years ago today.

Sir William Maxwell Aitken, the Canadian-born statesman upon whom King George recently conferred peerage, born thirty-eight years ago today.

John R. Mott, noted missionary and Young Men's Christian association worker, and a member of the Root commission to Russia, born at Livingston Manor, N. Y., fifty-two years ago today.

Dr. Brown Ayres, president of the University of Tennessee, born in Memphis, sixty-one years ago today.

Prince Christian of Russia, born at the late Queen Victoria and aunt of King George, born seventy-one years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders: The famous Brooklyn bridge enters upon the thirty-fifth year of its career today.

The American Iron and Steel institute meets in annual session today in New York.

Because three-fourths of the students have left for war service Colgate college will close for the year today, without examinations or commencement exercises.

Rabbi Wise of New York and others of prominence are to speak in Boston today at a celebration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Free Religious association of America.

To impress upon the negro farmers of Georgia that all possible space must be utilized for foodstuffs and that emigration to the north must be stopped a food conference is to be held in Macon today under official state auspices.

Storyette of the Day: There is in the employ of a Brooklyn woman an Irish cook who has managed to break nearly every variety of article that the household contains. The mistress' patience reached its limit recently when she discovered that the cook had broken the thermometer that hung in the dining room.

"Well, well," sighed the lady of the house in a resigned way, "you've managed to break even the thermometer, haven't you?"

Whereupon, in a tone equally resigned, the cook said: "Yis, mum; and now we'll have to take the weather just as it comes, won't we?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS: Any old shoes thrown at the wedding last night.

"No; the people were saving them for farm work."

"Oh, yes?"

"What? With foodstuffs so high?"

"Confest, then?"

The Bee's Letter Box

Matter of Birthdays: St. Michael, Neb., May 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have been chosen registrar for my district and wish to perform the duty intelligently. Kindly advise me as to this question: Does a child have a birthday on the day that the child is actually born? To state it differently, is the day on which a child is 1 year of the first birthday of the second birthday? This question will become of some importance on the registration day and should be settled definitely.

If a man of 30 years of age, but not yet 31, should claim that he had already attained his thirty-first birthday, how can this claim be resisted? Please print the reply in The Evening Bee or kindly send in the mail.

SILAS ROBINSON.

Ans.—So far as The Bee knows, this point has not been passed upon by the courts. It is logically true that the day on which a child is born is its birthday and that the day it is 1 year old is the second birthday, but only the first anniversary of that event.

It is also true that the child is not 1 year old until it has reached the first anniversary; it follows equally that a man is not 31 years old until he has attained the thirty-first anniversary of his birth. A confusion may arise between the use of the terms, but safely would seem to lie on the side of ruling that a man is 30 until he is 31.

Ireland Must Be Wholly Free: Omaha, May 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: Ireland must be absolutely all free without any English government strings on her in the hands of her traitors. It's time this great republic and the world in general open their eyes to facts that have been going on in Ireland for years and are openly going on today. Who are these men, Ed Carson and Bonar Law? Sir Edward Carson, first knight of the admiralty and Bonar Law of the exchequer? Ask how they come by these titles and you have the answer. Especially when I tell you I am only one of the thousands that feel and know these honors and titles were never given to either of them for any brilliancy or wise scholarship, not for any beneficial or wise statesmanship, not even for the good they have done England or can do England, as these are the vipers that England would have the world believe that she intended to do justice to Ireland with.

Now the day has come that the peace, prosperity, happiness and future welfare of England and Ireland means only justice to the citizens of both and that men who have betrayed their country for titles, Ed Carson and Bonar Law, have no longer a voice in the public interests and the sooner Lloyd George and English house of parliament understand this the better it will be for the country and its people.

A view which hardly agrees with Lloyd George's statement that for the first time Ireland and not British statesmen will have charge of their own problems. It was never further from the truth.

DR. W. J. M'CRANN.

York County's Roll of Honor: York, Neb., May 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: On several occasions during the last few weeks you have published "rolls of honor" in which you named counties and cities that have responded well to the call for volunteers. In none of these "rolls of honor" have I seen the name of York or of York county. Why this discrimination? It is extremely doubtful if there is another county in Nebraska that can excel York county's record in this respect. All told, this county has responded with nearly thirty recruits for the navy and with Company M of the Fourth Nebraska infantry. This means a contribution of more than 100 stalwart young men from this county to the nation's defense.

But this is not all of York county's record. Company M of the Fourth regiment was formerly Company A of the First regiment and is perhaps the oldest guard company in the state. Company A lost its letter in the reorganization a year or so ago. But as Company A of the First Nebraska it had its letter in the Philippines and all Nebraskans are familiar with that splendid record. In view of all the facts, it is not due to the young men of York and York county also, that due recognition be given? Of course "Y" is away down in the list, but it seems to me that in the circumstances the name "York" should appear well towards the top of the list.

WILL M. MAUPIN.

Price of Milk in Omaha: Omaha, May 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: This morning my dairyman informed me that in the near future he would be compelled to raise the price of milk to 15 cents per quart, the same as the dairymen of Kansas City are charging.

While I along with others think that he is not making any money or in fact coming out even at the present price, with corn selling at \$60 per ton and hay at \$30 and help higher priced than ever before. Still I don't believe it necessary to charge 15 cents per quart, but believe that a price of 12 1/2 cents or 13 cents would be fair to the dairymen and general public. Would like to hear from others on this.

R. L. MATHEWS, 1014 South Twenty-seventh street.

Roosevelt at San Juan Hill: Omaha, May 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: To settle an argument, please tell us in your paper where Theodore Roosevelt was at the battle of San Juan. He was led by Colonel Roosevelt in the famous charge and lost a number of his men in killed and wounded during the fight.

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."

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I began taking NACOR on April 5, and after I had had about one-fourth of a bottle, I could eat and sleep better. I gained from two to three pounds a week. After I had finished the bottle, I stopped coughing and even gained more in weight and strength. I now feel strong and as healthy as any one, and my doctor upon examination states that I am all right now!

It was a relief from Asthma, and my doctor says I should get my bottle of NACOR. Write for it now!

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