

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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FEBRUARY CIRCULATION

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

The Kaiser is certainly observing Holy week.

Come on with your rain and get it over with before Sunday.

Tales of pro-Germans in the aeroplane factories suggest the need of firing squads more often.

German junkers do not want peace short of their aims, but they may as well prepare for disappointment.

According to the governor's idea, it will be right for a Turk or a Bulgarian to vote on his first papers in Nebraska.

That artist dutifully carried out orders to draw a picture lampooning Mr. Bryan, but he howed lamentable unfamiliarity with the camel.

Proceedings at Odessa are quite characteristic of the bolsheviks; they gave up the town without struggle, and then fought three days to get it back again.

Plainly one trouble with the administration at Washington is that its numerous publicity bureaus are several laps ahead of the delivery of the goods by the different departments.

Yes, "we regret to report" that up to the hour of going to press Lieutenant Governor Howard does not seem to be fully utilizing his opportunities to make political capital for his senatorial room. Start something, Edgar!

The Bee proposed a single and responsible control of war fund solicitation several months ago and has repeatedly urged it from time to time. We are quite willing to share the credit with any civic body that helps make it effective.

Trotzky's official newspaper says the new bolshevik army will not be formed until the bourgeoisie is wiped out, "by terror if need be." This is also habitual with the Russian rabble, only it used to be the Jew exclusively against whom the pogrom was directed.

The bill as introduced to put the odious Lockett law out of business reads simply: "That section 6941, Revised Statutes of Nebraska of the year 1913, is hereby repealed." It's up to some unphlegmated statesman taking a cue from our unphlegmated contemporary to add a few "buts."

Time for Truth-Telling.

Some information is coming out now that might better have been given publicity long ago. People had been amply warned that tales of German weakness and disintegration were subject to liberal discount. It was more than once pointed out that accounts of disorder and upheavals among the foe were designed to mislead Americans, to weaken the will to war, and thus to aid the German cause. This could easily be understood, and was largely so accepted. A more serious situation has arisen in connection with our own share of the war. From the very beginning we have been given most optimistic reports, first from one board, then from another, only to finally learn that delays and changes in plans had intervened and that the progress, alleged to have been made, was not true. This is true of every step in the work of preparation save that of calling the men who were drafted to the colors. That is the one move that took place on schedule time. It is not time the American people were being told the whole truth about what their government is doing? Surely we are not so wanting in steadfastness that we can not be trusted with accurate knowledge of the country's situation. Some sore disappointments already have been encountered and endured, and others will doubtless be met out our people will work harder and fight better if they know with what they are faced. Let us have the facts.

Today

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Reported from Brussels that Minister Whitlock was isolated under guard of German police.

Russian workingmen, soldiers and sailors issued proclamation in favor of continuance of war with central powers.

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. Louis B. Bishman, oculist and artist, born 1877.

George Grafton Wilson, authority on international law, born at Plainfield, Conn., 55 years ago.

Henry White, former United States ambassador to France, born at Baltimore, 68 years ago.

Joseph Cawthorn, actor, born in New York City, 55 years ago.

Elhu Thomson, electrical engineer and inventor, born in England, 65 years ago.

This Day in History.

1790—John Tyler, 16th president of the United States, born in Charles City county, Virginia. Died at Richmond, January 18, 1862.

1852—Discovery of a democratic conspiracy in Berlin was followed by the arrest of many.

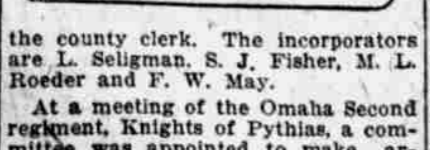
30 Years Ago Today

W. R. Mackenzie, formerly of Omaha and now auditor of the Transcontinental association, is visiting in the city, accompanied by his wife.

Articles of incorporation of the Omaha Athletic club were filed with the county clerk. The incorporators are L. Seligman, S. J. Fisher, M. L. Roeder and F. W. May.

At a meeting of the Omaha Second regiment, Knights of Pythias, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the transportation of members of the order from the state to Cincinnati to attend the meeting of the supreme lodge.

At the request of the Brickmoulders and Setters' union, Messrs. M. J. F. Smith, D. J. Collins, J. F. Smith and Mr. Klewitt have been appointed by the Brickmakers' association to confer with a committee from the mouldeers for the purpose of reaching an understanding on the rate of wages for the ensuing year.



WHY THE LIMITATION?

The act presented to the legislature now in extra session "defining and providing for the punishment of sedition during the war" contains a self-rescinding clause as follows: "Section 9. This act shall cease to be effective upon the declaration of peace at the termination of the present war in which the United States is engaged."

Why the limitation? Sedition as therein defined relates to the various phases of obstructing the government in the effective prosecution of a war against its enemies and by the very terms of the definition is an offense possible only when we are at war with some other nation.

If the proposed law is demanded by present conditions and properly covers the subject it would likewise be just as much needed for any other war into which we might be forced after the conclusion of this war. Why, then, should a law defining the crime of sedition and providing for its punishment be merely a temporary measure? Why should we be left without any law against sedition after the close of this war and perhaps sometime be compelled to call another extra session of the legislature to do the same thing over?

All of us fervently hope and pray that we shall never see the United States again engaged in war. Yet, should that hope be disappointed, why should we willfully leave ourselves again as helpless to cope with war conditions as the outbreak of this war found us?

Need for Larger Army.

General Leonard Wood has returned from his tour of observation in France with two important messages for his countrymen. First of these is that America and its allies will win the war. Second, and more important, is that to do our full share we will require an army of at least 4,000,000 men. In his statement to the senate military committee General Wood discussed the situation abroad in a way that should give the senators full information as to some aspects of the problem concerning which much speculation has been indulged. The general is not an alarmist, although regarded as such a couple of years ago, when, as chief of staff, he urged that preparations be set on foot to meet the emergency we now face. It is not improbable that experience has taught some of our statesmen the value of advice given by scientific soldiers, who deal with concrete facts and not altogether with lofty ideals. In congress bills are pending for the amendment of the selective draft law, objections having been raised along lines similar to those urged against the law itself. The early return of Secretary Baker may have the effect of bringing action on these and other measures designed for the increase in the army. On what he has learned in France will largely depend the outcome of this proposed legislation, but those who have watched events closely will tend to support the conclusion of General Wood. Our army will have to be greatly enlarged to finally meet its task.

Secondary Stage of Great Battle.

Reports from the great battle in France suggest that the fighting has entered on its secondary stage—that of an attempt on part of the Germans to straighten their line to conform to the salient thrust beyond Peronne in the direction of the Paris-Amiens road. Up to now their great attempt to break through the lines, preliminary to a rolling up of the allied armies, has failed. At no point have they been able to break the touch of the defenders, and the drive therefore has failed of its main purpose. Whether the battle front can be straightened out at the extremity of the thrust or whether it must be reformed further back is yet to be determined. From London and Paris alike come most encouraging announcements. British and French armies are co-operating splendidly, holding the German rush in fine form, expending men with the utmost care and maneuvering with perfect strategy. How far Americans are involved is not yet announced on this side, although dispatches all suggest the presence of our men in the fighting. Von Hindenburg still pursues the policy of reckless sacrifice of men and material, and losses admitted from Berlin are frightful. The official German statement says that, including slightly wounded, the German losses are between 50 and 70 per cent. The question uppermost in most minds is, How long can the German high command continue such hideous tactics? However, the line in France holds and the counter-thrust may start at any time.

Berlin asserts the British lost 950 guns, but General Maurice says only 600 were lost, these including all whether abandoned in retreat or rendered useless by damage. He also says the German claims as to prisoners taken are subject to the same discount, the statements given out in Berlin being based on German estimate and not on actual count. On this point the British statement is entitled to full credence, for at no point has the government at London sought to minimize the gravity of the situation.

The Berlin Tages Zeitung refers to American troops as being "symbolically present" on the battle line in France. And that editor, if he lives long enough, will discover that the Sammies are some boys.

How a Dog Tax Protects Sheep Raisers Compels Owners to Contribute to Fund from Which Damage to Flocks is Compensated

By G. W. Hervey.

The general principle upon which the dog law is based for the protection of sheep from sheep-killing dogs is a compulsory assessment and enumeration of all dogs in the state. Dogs are valued for tax assessment at a fixed price, usually \$2 per head for males of all ages, and \$3 to \$5 for females. This assessment is placed in the property tax and collectible as other taxes. Dogs not returned are to be killed, and persons harboring untagged dogs are liable for their depredations. This dog tax becomes a separate fund to be applied in the payment of damages where sheep or other live stock are killed or injured by dogs.

In case the damage to a flock in killed or injured sheep cannot be traced definitely to the owner of the dog, then the appraisement of the damage goes before the township trustees or county commissioners and if the evidence establishes the claim, it is ordered that the dog tax be levied on the owner of the dog if found, and he is financially responsible, the judgment is settled upon him to pay the damage.

In this operation of the dog tax law, which is in effect in most states, and in all states making any successful effort at sheep raising, the sheep industry is developing and the dog industry is receding, dropping down to a much lower enumeration and developing a much higher quality of dogs. There are more pure-bred dogs with less inclination to kill sheep; and the scrub dog, the low-bred cur dog is largely a thing of the past. The pure bred dogs usually found in farming and country districts are the Shepherd dogs, Scotch collies, or English shepherd and the hunting dogs, neither of which have a natural tendency to kill sheep. It is the cross-bred dog or mixed blood, or dog of no distinct breeding that is to be feared. Full blood dogs are sometimes enticed into wrong doing when young by evil associations.

The sheep-killing dog has been known to do so many smart, deceptive things in connection with his sheep killing that he cannot be classed as an idiot, a crazy loon or a silly, ignorant fool. On the contrary the old sheep-killing dog is what might be classed in his line of degradation an expert. He has been known to be at home at bed time, and there the first thing in the morning, come crawling out from under the porch when his master gets up at day light, seemingly all right after a quiet night's rest. But in the

meantime he had been several miles away and engaged in a terrible slaughter of sheep, not always by himself, frequently with associates.

Dogs have been known to engage in this bloody, butchering slaughter of sheep and escape detection for a long time, owing to their skill in destroying all evidence that might lead to their detection. They have been known to go to a stream of water following their murderous attacks on a flock, wash themselves clean of blood stains, roll in the grass to dry off, go home and when traced down on suspicion appear to have a clear case of alibi, until some little evidence of evidence such as finding a few fibres of wool between their teeth, or a blood stain on some part of the hair that had not been removed, settled the evidence of guilt.

There is but one remedy, one cure, one means of protection for the sheep owner; one spark of hope in the prosecution of this business; one assurance to satisfy the investor and that is legislation for the government of the dog in each state that engages in the sheep and wool industry. The dog cannot be left to be a trespasser at his own will, he must submit to restraint, the same as other property, other live stock, and his owner must be held responsible for damage that he may do to personal property. The dog is personal property, listed and taxed under some system of assessment, per head most likely.

The wolf is a predatory animal and must be dealt with accordingly, hunted down and destroyed and some system of bounty or reward must be provided from public funds to encourage this work. The dog tax properly applied will afford the funds to pay \$5 on the grown wolf and then frequently leave a nice-balance for the county school fund and public road fund or other feature of public need. The dog when assessed and payment is made is furnished a tag and same attached to his collar and recorded. This is authority for this dog to live on his owner's property. He is not a trespasser when he leaves his owner's property and is in company with his owner, but at all times his owner is responsible for damage that he may do as a trespasser. If his owner is not financially responsible for the damage his dog does, and a judgment not collectible, then the claim is sent to the county treasurer who makes payment. The dog tax gets rid of all worthless dogs, stray dogs and the country soon has a very light dog population, a safer dog population. The tendency is to pure-bred dogs, and pure-bred are not of the sheep-killing and vicious tendencies among live stock. The result is a better class of dogs and less damage. Mixed breeds and cross breeds have their single purpose tendency and breed instinct weakened, and are more susceptible to viciousness. The most susceptible sheep-killing dog is a mixture of shepherd dog with other breeds or the common cur.

Types of Enemies at Home Preacher and Professor Visualize Two Specimens

Boston Transcript.

Two types of the militant pacifist were exemplified in proceedings in the courts yesterday. One of them is the fanatic Old Testament or millennial type, represented by the country minister Clarence H. Waldron, sentenced in the federal court at Burlington, Vt., to 15 years imprisonment in the Atlanta penitentiary for obstructing the draft. The other is the doctrinaire, doctrinal type, the intense egoist and internationalist type, represented by the former Prof. Scott C. Nearing, who was indicted by a federal grand jury at New York for conspiracy to violate the espionage act.

Of these two types, by far the more exasperating and dangerous is the latter. In behalf of the Old Testament millennialist, religious prepossession may be pleaded as an excuse for the obstructive attitude toward the war in which his country is engaged. There was mischief in what Waldron did, and it is deserved and necessary. But it is possible that, though he is not intelligent and an educated man, he had little real conception of what he was doing. In the case of Nearing, no excuse of any sort is possible. In fact, he makes no excuse, and wants none, but vaunts his recalcitrant attitude. Consider the plain meaning of what he said to the reporters after his indictment: "I am willing to pay the penalty, because I know that a jail sentence imposed on such grounds will do more to arouse an intelligent spirit of revolt in the American people than 1,000 lectures and a library full of books."

Apparently what he wants, and what those who are with him want, is a "spirit of revolt" in the American people against the necessary methods of the "righteous" war which they themselves are waging. It is war against the war. There is not a word in what he says of duty toward the American republic in its crisis. Never mind the nation; never mind the states; never mind the cause of liberty and civilization; mind nothing but the "spirit of revolt." This thought links itself intellectually with the sabotage that the Industrial Workers of the World preach—with stuff put into powder, to make it non-explosive, with munitions thrown blown up, with monkey wrenches thrown into the gear, with hostile and organized interference in the spruce forests of the northwest with workers who are getting out the timber for aeroplanes. All these things go together. And this doctrine of revolt is most dangerous because there are some thousands of others, as the proceedings of the Industrial Workers of the World indicate, who are only waiting to be stirred up to revolt by such expressions of intellectual anti-patriotism.

All loyal citizens will be glad to see the repressive judicial authorities proceeding with such vigor as they may toward the punishment of all obstruction of the draft and all

violation of the laws passed to help win the war, but they would also be pleased to see the introduction of military and summary measures in extreme cases, such as those which other belligerent nations have found it necessary to introduce. The loyal citizen will applaud the sentiment of advice such as that spoken at the City club by Isaac F. Marcosson, a man who has studied war and has lived and fought in all the belligerent countries. He said: "One other danger greater than that of optimism is the danger of the German propagandist. I do not mean the sabotage that has destroyed \$85,000,000 of our property; I mean the silent German who is in our midst with his end-the-war literature and his peace talk. The man who even thinks of peace today is a traitor to his country. There can be no peace now except a kaiser-made peace. * * * If we were to shoot a few German spies and conduct a publicity campaign to let every citizen know what we had done about it, that would be worth more than years of agitation and protest."

Long enough have we treated with good-natured leniency this German war-making by peace propaganda in our midst. The time has come to be more stern with this form of backfire against the war.

People and Events

Garden digging and pocket digging go hand-in-hand in April. Both lend a golden touch to the spur of patriotism.

Owing to the absence of the bock beer goat from familiar clover fields, people are obliged to rely on ordinary weather signs for assurances of spring.

To fatten his meager salary, a St. Louis suburban pastor boosted a stock selling deal for a plate glass manufacturing concern and did the historic business of a land office. The concern did not deliver the goods, but the pastor explained in the bankruptcy court that the company's intentions were good.

The sweetest industrial plum in this country, outside of munition plants, is the American Sugar Refining company. In spite of the fixed prices of 1917 the company cleaned up \$10,000,000, beating the 1916 record by a million, and tenfold more than the net of 1913. Catering to the sweet tooth is a sure winner.

Most persons of mature years may recall that "which made Milwaukee famous." Now comes lively competition for the dubious honor of making the city infamous. Mayor Hoan appears well in the lead with two high scores—re-nomination as an apt-war candidate and the veto of an ordinance providing a fine of \$250 for disloyal utterances against the government.

Twice Told Tales

How They Managed. Willis—Our Sunday dinner costs us \$1 for five of us. That's economy, isn't it? Willis—I've got you beaten. Ours costs 35 cents for seven of us. Willis—How do you manage it? Willis—We take the trolley out to my mother-in-law's—Judge.

Lawless. "What is the secret of Wyse's success as a bill collector?" "When a debtor tells him to call the next day at 4, he calls at 3 and catches him in."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

More Full Needed. McCole, a new recruit, was sent out for target practice on the ranges. He did fairly well at 300 yards, for a new one, but at 800 yards he generally managed to drop his bullets short. The sergeant patiently explained the raising of the sights, but McCole still fell short.

Forget It. She (at Palm Beach)—You men are all alike, mere philanderers. You don't mean a thing to me. He—Be reasonable, my dear girl. We come down here to forget business.—Boston Transcript.

The Bee's Letter Box

Farmer and Nonpartisan League.

Kearney, March 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have been interested in the discussion of the Nonpartisan league in the newspapers. The league seems to be making some headway in Nebraska, and I myself am a member. There has been considerable criticism of the leaders of the league, and I believe it will be a good thing if there be some general discussion. If the leaders of the league are sound, discussion will not hurt; if they are not sound, the people should find it out.

I understand it, they claim to be a farmers' political organization. Agriculture is the cornerstone of this country, and the farmer is doing his bit to help win the war. Is the farmer going to prove himself to be a thinker, that the men who control this country will have to be? In other words, will this nation be controlled by big business, as it was for a long period after the civil war in the interest of special classes or will be controlled by men who have the best interest of the masses at heart?

For the last few years the people have been asserting their rights, and combinations seeking to unfairly control commerce have gradually been placed under control, until today, with a few exceptions, our laws are just to all. The Federal Reserve bank act is probably the most important piece of financial legislation ever passed by any law-making power. The Federal Land bank is another instance of the rule of men who are thinking in the interest of the people. The legislature for a number of years, at least in all the western states, have been under the control and in the interest of the common people.

I am a farmer and have been for a great many years. My interest is with and for farmers, and I don't yet want to see all classes get all that they are entitled to. This country is big enough for all, but the country will start on a new era and I want to see the farmer himself proud. If the farmer would seek to take a prominent place in the councils of the government he has got to prove himself to be a thinking man and must not be controlled by acacrhists or socialists.

We have several splendid farmers' organizations in the state of Nebraska today. Unless the Nonpartisan league can show that it is going to accomplish some thing which has not yet been accomplished by the Farmers' union or our other farmers' organizations, then do we want it? I have heard several things said about the disloyalty of the leaders of the Nonpartisan league. I have heard it said that they are socialists; that they opposed the war in the beginning, and that their records in the past show them to be adventurers and promoters. If these things are true, why are they in Nebraska should know it. I hope that the thinking men of this state, especially among the farmers, will look into this Nonpartisan league, and that they will have a thorough discussion of its merits. Let us see what they now whether this is an effort to run the farmers of Nebraska into the socialist party, as has been claimed by the opposition, and whether this organization is going to be an improvement over any of our present farm organizations, or in any manner help unite the people of Nebraska to win the war, or prepare them to act after the war.

The loyalty of a great majority of the members of the Nonpartisan league cannot be questioned, but the loyalty of most of the leaders has been questioned. Very truly yours, O. G. SMITH, President Nebraska Farmers' Convention.

SOME LAUGHING MATTER.

"Central, have you got my call?" "Buz, buz." "He took down the receiver and listened. 'Where have you been, you brute?' 'Ring off, please,' responded the gentleman. 'Thank goodness, I had the wrong number.'—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She—Here's the paper says a lawyer told a man in court that if any party commits a crime in the affair. What does that mean, William? He—My dear, you ought not to ask me to explain such things to you before the children.—Baltimore American.

"At the séance last night I grabbed the spirit and found it was flesh and blood. It's a miracle, isn't it alive?" "Why? Did they amuse you?" "No; but when they shouted to me I gave up the ghost."—Boston Transcript.

She—I am convinced there is something wrong about our new neighbors and they want to hide it. He—What makes you think that? She—Their hired girl is dead and dumb.—Baltimore American.

"Properly has ruined many a man." "Well," retorted the reprobate. "If I was going to be ruined I'd prefer prosperity to do it."—Kansas City Journal.

"THEY SHALL NOT PASS."

Three years ago the Germans flew in hordes to capture France. They failed to make an entrance through Guard-stopped was their advance. They blew their horns of wind and brass. But did not pass, but did not pass.

Again the German minions rushed to break the British lines. Protecting Paris, on they pushed. Like bristling porcupines. In sword-peaked cap and steel cuirass. But could not pass, but could not pass.

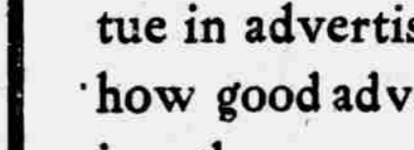
And now America has sent an army to assist. The British march in circumvent. The crucial mailed fist; And all are swearing as they march. "They shall not pass, they shall not pass!" Lincoln, Neb. —WILLIS HUDSPETH.

Good Health

good appetite, good spirits—mean no discord in the body. To keep the organs in harmony—when there is need—use

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OVER THERE AND HERE.

Florence county, Wisconsin, has been left without physicians, every member of the profession there having entered war service.

The British food controller plant to set aside 10,000 tons of sugar for the coming fruit preserving season to enable private fruit growers to convert their own fruit into jam.

To alight from an airplane in the Westminister section of London, in order to attend an important session of Parliament, was the feat accomplished by Sir John Simon, who flew from the flying headquarters in France direct to the House of Commons.

Paul A. Jacob, of Pittsfield, Mass., German born, and Mrs. Jacob, American born, have already given five sons to the national service, and the remaining three sons of the family expect to get in very soon. Six of the sons are married and five are in the army.

A Montana man who made \$800 out of honey last year offered half of the money as a war income tax, but the offer was turned down because he was not liable for income tax. An offer to open for patriotic money there is the Red Cross. Go to it.

Eighty thousand persons in Springfield, Mass., have signified their intention to patriotic census takers of co-operating in all measures to win the war. The census included all persons over 16 years of age. Only about 400 individuals were missed by the enumerators. Most of them being absent from the city. One Americanized German was found, a janitor, who had bought two \$500 Liberty bonds and has not tasted white bread for more than four months.

Cough Nearly Gone in 24 Hours

That's the usual experience with this home-made remedy. Cough little—try it.

Anyone who tries this pleasant tasting home-made cough syrup, will quickly understand why it is used in more homes in the United States and Canada than any other cough remedy. The way it takes hold of an obstinate cough, giving immediate relief, will make you regret that you never tried it before. It is a truly dependable cough remedy that should be in every home, to use at the first sign of a cough during the night or day time.

Any druggist can supply you with 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (30 cents worth). Four into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. The total cost is about 65 cents and you have a full pint of the most effective remedy you ever used.

The quick, lasting relief you get from this excellent cough syrup will really surprise you. It promptly heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and air passages, stops the annoying tickle, loosens the phlegm, and soon your cough stops entirely. Splendid for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract, and is famous the world over for its healing effect on the membranes. To avoid disappointment ask for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" with full directions and a guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded with this registration, The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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Get a jar at once from the nearest drug store. It is a clean, white ointment, made with the oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Brings ease and comfort while it is being rubbed on!

Musterole is recommended by many doctors and nurses. Millions of jars are used annually for bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back, joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia). 30c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50



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