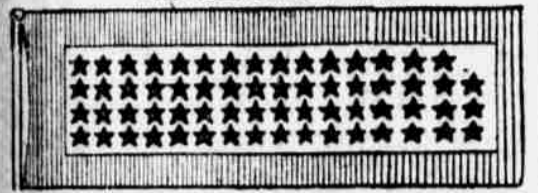


FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

OCTOBER CIRCULATION
Daily 68,570—Sunday 60,405

THE BEE'S SERVICE FLAG



Good road boosters are aware that Nebraska needs them.

No more Christmas in the trenches! Do your shopping early.

Social democrats abroad are proving their title by fighting everybody who opposes them.

Herr Ebert is learning the difference between overturning a government and establishing one.

Food—don't waste it! Conservation habits will help pay off those billions of dollars of our war debt.

Boot-legged booze is mighty poor motive power for joy riding in high power autos. Still too many accidents.

Restrictions on use of explosives are removed, but you are warned not to get gay because of the privilege.

Strasbourg, where the goose liver pie comes from, also was glad to see the conquerors, having tired of the war lord's rule.

The first duty of the incoming republican legislature will be to repeal a lot of vicious laws enacted by the preceding democratic legislatures.

No more wooden ships for Uncle Sam, says the shipping board. But the experiment was worth while, and the "tubs" will yet justify their building.

Plenty to eat does not mean that you are to give yourself entirely over to eating. A great world outside still hungry and will be fed only as we can save.

Failure of the Russians to lift themselves by their bootstraps has taught the Germans little, or they seem about to try the same experiment. It can't be done.

But it is not likely that Mr. McAdoo's depleted personal fortune will prevent him from accepting a presidential nomination if the next democratic national convention insists that he is the man of destiny.

Cartoonists' conceptions of a flotilla of heavily-laden passenger steamers are not overdrawn, if everybody who aspires to a place at the peace council is accommodated.

The "unspeakable Turk" simply cannot resist an opportunity to kill Christians, but he will soon be rendered innocuous through the simple process of complete disarmament.

The senate finance committee is tearing into the revenue bill at an encouraging rate, but the average taxpayer will not greatly note the difference between six and eight billions.

One can imagine the amazement of the burgomaster of Metz when asked to turn over his office to a French commissioner and clear out. Had he not been placed there by the "all highest" and told his job was to last forever? The fortunes of war meant nothing to him.

Yes, of course, merit should count in appointments to public places, but Governor-elect McKelvie will hardly concede that the republicans who put him in the executive office are deficient in merit as compared with the democrats who did their best to keep him out.

"Lest We Forget"

Great preparations are going forward in Washington for the journey to Paris. The great former German steamship, the Agamemnon, is being furnished and made ready for the triumphant voyage. The once regal suite of the kaiser will shelter the president and his immediate household. Secretaries and clerks and stenographers, gentlemen-in-ordinary, in-waiting and eagerness, are bustling about, brushing up their evening clothes and making ready for the pageant.

Our persons in high places will loom large in the peace conference in Versailles. Tremendous projects will be afoot and there will be need for guidance on the part of those who have real reason to know whereof they speak. Our dignitaries of the durbar must guard themselves against intemperate desire to dominate. We must remember that as we march into Paris we are entering the halls of profound men. We must remember that they, too, have done something in the war.

As it has been a war for humanity, our delegates and their leader must not overlook the point that our brethren overseas were three years in the fighting before we entered; that they are seasoned in the knowledge of Europe. We must not forget that England has suffered 3,049,921 casualties in the conflict. There were 688,663 British killed. Let us, with all pride in our own achievements, give due credit to a nation that has sacrificed as has England and seek no excessive advantages in the councils of the allies.

Let us not forget that it was the French who threw their bodies against the Prussian storm of steel and stopped the invasion that might have changed the world in an entirely different way. Let us not forget the silent heroism of the Serbs, trampled underfoot in the first rush of Prussianism, nor the deathless courage of the Belgians, the bravery of the Czechs, the Montenegrins, the Greeks, the Italians and all the other peoples who suffered untold violences.

GOOD ROADS FOR NEBRASKA.

Advocates of good roads are to hold a meeting in Omaha, from which may come definite ideas for the improvement of state highways. Some of the delegates have no illusions as to the extent of the task they have set about. First of all, they will have to stir the farmers of the state from their inertia on the topic. This will be possible only through a thorough campaign of education. It will be time wasted to go before the legislature, asking for a large sum of money, unless the request be based on a definite, comprehensive program, one capable of accomplishment and promising good for all. Good roads will not come to Nebraska until the men who most use the highways are convinced of the benefit to be derived from a road that is of service 365 days in the year. That is the problem briefly stated. If the convention here will bring nearer an approach to the solution its time will not be spent in vain. The state must come to some conclusion on this important question some time, and now is none too soon to get fairly started.

Freedom of the Seas.

Preliminary to the sittings of the peace council some desultory discussion of freedom of the seas is being had, the purpose being to develop views to a point where accommodation may be made possible. This will remind Americans of the fact that a serious discussion of the whole question between Great Britain and the United States was adjourned by the abrupt entrance of this country into the war. A somewhat related debate had been going on with Germany, it being terminated in a similar way without a conclusion being reached as to the merits of the points in dispute.

The convention of London was intended to cover the rights of neutrals, and to fairly outline a course of procedure under which these would be conserved. Exigencies of the conflict seemed to place the belligerents equally at a disadvantage. To overcome this the British "order in council" was substituted in lieu of certain sections of the London convention, while the U-boat was Germany's answer. In both cases the question arose over the so-called "constructive blockade." It was admitted by all that a blockade to be legal must be effective, but the warring nations claimed the right to intercept neutral traffic anywhere. Germany finally prescribing a zone in which all sea traffic would be forbidden, as well as conditions under which neutral shipping might proceed with possible safety.

Settlement of this issue will not be reached off-hand. Established regulations, such as the right of visit and search, the destruction or confiscation of contraband, the safety of non-combatants and other such provisions will not be disturbed. But the general right of a country at war to interfere with all ocean travel at its own pleasure or to own advantage is certain to be dealt with in detail.

Restoring Destroyed France.

Twenty years of labor by 100,000 men will be required to restore the damage of war in northern France, according to Stephen Lauzanne. In a material sense this estimate seems low enough. Much of what was so ruthlessly demolished there can never be restored; yet around the ruins will exist a sanctity beyond anything years could impart. What is left by the ravages of war will ever be a memorial to the brave dead who gave their lives to the preservation of a lofty ideal, whose sublimity will increase with passing days and inspire freemen throughout all time. Restoration of the home life and the industry of the devastated region will be a slow process, but as nature clothes the pulverized soil of the battlefields with verdure, covering the scars of war with a mantle of green, so the healing influence of time will set its benison on the people, and they will look ahead and not back, finding in the promise of the years to come a solace for the nightmare they have just emerged from. France will be not less brave in peace than in conflict, and the new life will be stronger and cleaner and of greater service because of the trials it has undergone.

Twenty years or forty, the labor of an hundred thousand, or many additional thousands, may be needed to give back the outward evidences of material growth, but the spirit of France, purified and strengthened, comes to the task uplifted by adversity overcome and justice maintained, and the work will be accomplished.

Part of Pershing's Problem.

One of the overlooked phases of the problem of stopping the war is brought to view by a statement from General Pershing. It has to do with the reversal of the process whereby he was accumulating subsistence and other material for the use of his army in Europe. Most Americans have conceived the notion that everything the army was to use went over from this side. It now transpires that in stores the Pershing forces have 10,000,000 tons of supplies purchased in Europe, and extensive contracts that must be readjusted. This enormous quantity of supplies is referred to now only to illustrate something of the magnitude of the general operations of the war. It is not merely the disposal of 2,000,000 men that is concerned in the demobilization of the army, but dealing with the supplies on hand. Army business methods were never so tested as in making provision for the expeditionary force, and will not likely encounter a greater trial than in the more delicate job of bringing the machine to a standstill.

Seizure of the wireless is justified on the theory that the government should have a monopoly of all such means of communication. Free and unimpeded competition say as to this?

A German general sadly bemoans the fact that Germany cannot renew the war because of the terms of the armistice. That is just what Foch had in view.

Sidney is trying to compete with Medicine Hat as a place to start cold waves, but that is an industry in which Nebraska will never take first honors.

A judge in the local federal court has ruled the "flu" not to be an excuse for contraband booze, thus destroying another prop to a diminishing industry.

The Chilean government approaches the high cost of living with a proposal to eliminate all profit on food. This might help some.

TODAY

Right in the Spotlight.

Major General Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., who is to be the guest today of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was the commander of the Gallant Twenty-sixth, the New England division, in the fighting in France. The division was organized by General Edwards, who at the commencement of the war was sent to Boston as commander of the new Northeastern department. General Edwards is an Ohioan who graduated from West Point in 1883. He went to Boston from Panama, where he had been in charge of the military forces. Prior to that he was in Hawaii, and went there from the Texan border. His military record, both prior to and since the Spanish-American war, has been creditable, but especially so in the administrative capacities shown by him as creator and administrator of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

British advanced their line before Bullecourt.

Fifteen Americans decorated with the French War Cross for gallantry. British cavalry captured Bittur station one and one-half miles west of Jerusalem.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago Today.

C. L. Redding, of the commission firm of Rosenbaum Bros., went to Chicago on business. Nearly 200 city people drove out



to the fort to see the last dress parade of the season.

William J. Dwyer, of Sedgewick, Dakota, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. T. Morton, returned home.

C. J. Potter of Omaha has just finished three cottages on Thirty-and-a-half and S streets, and is laying a sidewalk in front of them.

The committee on amusement for the St. Agnes fair appointed Sunday is: Messrs. Thomas Hoxter, Timothy Flaherty, John Gray, and Mr. Davidson and Miss Ella G. Bates.

The Nebraska Woman's Suffrage association will hold its annual meeting at Boyd's Opera house December 3 and 4.

The Day We Celebrate.

George F. Engler, manager of the Engler-Jackson Brokerage company, born 1884.

Willard Chambers, teacher of dancing, born 1862.

Dr. Mary Walker, noted advocate of woman's rights and "dress reform," born at Oswego, N. Y., 86 years ago.

Albert B. Fall, re-elected to the United States senate from New Mexico, born at Frankfort, Ky., 57 years ago.

William Horace Day, moderator of the National Council of Congregational churches, born at Bloomington, Ill., 52 years ago.

This Day in History.

1731—William Cowper, one of the most eminent and popular of English poets, born. Died April 25, 1800.

1853—Isaac I. Stephens arrived at Olympia to organize the government of Washington territory.

1885—Marshal Serrano, former dictator of Spain, died in Madrid. Born near Cadix, September 12, 1810.

1893—Terrence V. Powderly resigned the leadership of the Knights of Labor.

1914—Germans again bombarded the French city of Rheims.

1916—German and Bulgarian forces under Von Mackensen attacked Alexandria, 47 miles from Bucharest.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Today is the 100th anniversary of the discovery of "Encke's" comet.

Twenty years ago today foundered the steamer Portland, with nearly 200 lives lost, bound from Boston to Portland, Me.

Grain growers of all Canada have been summoned to meet in conference at Winnipeg today to discuss after-the-war policies, and especially the tariff.

The question of forming a farmers' political party is expected to be discussed at the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is to begin its sessions today at Winnipeg.

A statue of the late James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier" poet, modeled by Mrs. Reynolds Richards of Indianapolis, is to be unveiled today at Greendale, Ind., which town has the distinction of having been the birthplace of the poet.

Sir Douglas Haig

New York Times.

One of the ablest soldiers the war has produced does not speak for himself or about himself. He praises others and is slow to censure. Sometimes his government has failed to send him reinforcements when his need for them was sore; but he has not complained. In more than four years of war he has always been at the front, engaged with rare respite in what may be called intensive fighting, often of the most desperate character. The wonder is that he has gone through the ordeal with a sound brain and strength apparently unimpaired. There have been three commanders of the French army since mid-December, 1915, but only one commander of the British. Has any other soldier in history been exposed to a greater strain upon his faculties than Sir Douglas Haig has endured and triumphed over in the last three years, less three months? Yet all that is known of him by Americans and by most of his countrymen, for that matter, is that his name figures in a good deal of headlines. It is impossible to dissociate his name from the British army. On September 10 Field Marshal Haig in an order of the day thanked it for its valor and devotion: "The capture of 75,000 prisoners and 750 guns in the course of four weeks' fighting speaks for the magnitude of your efforts and the magnificence of your achievement."

For once D. Haig—so he signs his name—showed more emotion than was ever wrung from him before by success or failure. "We have passed through this dark day," he said in the address to his troops. "Please God, these never will return." This great soldier, for such he is, goes to a little Presbyterian church behind the lines every Sunday morning, and when he speaks of the name of God, which is "I am," lest his piety seem ostentatious, it is "I reverence." One of those dark days was April 12 of the present year, when the British army was fighting for its life in the Ypres sector, where it had bled so much, but always indomitably. Sir Douglas Haig then issued his back-to-the-line order of the day: "I would say that victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest. The French army is moving rapidly and in great force to our support. There is no other course open to us but to fight it out. Every position must be held to the last man. There must be no retirement."

What has Sir Douglas Haig not done in his four years and more in France that an accomplished and intrepid soldier should do? With Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, his fellow commander, more than once saved the British army in its retreat from Mons. His historian, Maj. Ernest W. Hamilton, says that 100 Victoria crosses were earned on that glorious retirement for every one given. One-third of the expeditionary army sleep the long sleep in France. Smith-Dorrien, whose health broke down under the strain, and Haig, the man of iron, vied with each other in fighting rear-guard actions until flesh and blood could endure no more. The escape of remnants of brigades here and there on the marauders. "We shall have to hold here for a while if we all die for it," said Haig on one desperate occasion. The British army was always holding on; every extraction from the German development was like a forlorn hope. Smith-Dorrien, he of the eagle eye and massive jaw, was never himself again. Haig, who did not take his life so tragically, lived through many dark days with gleams of glory.

The first Ypres was as touch-and-go a business as anything experienced in the retreat from Mons. The Seven Days' fighting, 12,000 strong when it left England, lost 336 officers out of 400, and 9,664 men. On the darkest day, when all seemed lost, down the Menin road galloped Sir Douglas Haig and his smart escort of the Seventeenth Lancers, shells falling thick about them, to encourage the faltering troops—for no other reason, the general's place being behind the line. On another day—it was Cheluvet—he stood on a road in consultation with Sir John French, who had given an order for the army to fall back, when a courier rode up to say that the Germans were retiring. Sir Charles Fitzclarence, an Irish soldier, had thrown a Norfolk battalion into a breach in the enemy's line and turned the tide of battle. So critical was all the Ypres fighting, so suddenly did shafts of success pierce the pall of defeat. Haig was Sir John French's right arm, and when the veteran retired the government, in naming the Scotchman for supreme command, reflected the hope of the army.

This Scotch gentleman, son of John Haig of Ramornie, in Fife, who commands 2,000,000 British and colonial troops, is in the prime of life at 57, "tall, lithe, well knit," a consummate horseman, fair of complexion, blue of eye, in manner gracious, reserved, but kindly. "I have rarely seen a masculine face so handsome and yet so strong," says one who tried to interview him. He shuns publicity. An industrious student of the profession of arms, it is said that he never commanded a larger body of men than a regiment in battle before the great war. The influence of the genial duke of Cambridge secured him a commission after he had been rejected for defective eyesight. Sir John French saved him from drowning in the Modder river in the Boer war. "Lucky" Haig has always been called. He predicted the war with Germany in a letter to Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood years ago. He has refused a peerage, but is a knight of the Grand Order of the Bath. He has owed much to his aristocratic connections, but infinitely more to the virtues of his race and to inherent soldierly qualities. He has a keen sense of humor. He is never visibly angry. Born in the purple and a favorite at court and in Mayfair, he is a "soldier's soldier." There are many Haigs on the British army list, but only one Sir Douglas. Modest and indifferent to fame, he will be reckoned among the great commanders of the greatest war in history.

A Famous Railroad Car

That railroad car, somewhere in France, wherein a marshal of France read the fate of a nation to German delegates seeking peace, is likely to pass into history along with the Appomattox apple tree. It is an unforgettable picture in its simplicity and directness. When General Foch entered the Versailles conference he was described as entering alone, without staff or attendants. The picture in the railroad car is of a peace with this democratic straightforwardness.

The terms of the armistice are the essential part of the negotiations. But simple physical facts take a more powerful hold upon a people's imagination. And for the people of Germany, as for the peoples of the world, now and in the years to come, the unforgettable fact will be that German delegates, through the petition of their government, went to France to beg peace. They who had been so arrogant crossed the line blindfolded—a routine military precaution, yet not without its part in the historic picture. Since Henry IV, holy Roman emperor, went to Canossa and waited in a court yard for a papal absolution there has been no more utter and humiliating act of submission by a great power.

That scene in a railroad car, with its import and consequences, is the most wholesome event in the history of the German nation. May its significance sink in and remain to warn and humble.—New York Tribune.

People and Events

With Europe divided into 40 or more states the manager of the scrappy department of the sporting page may be pardoned for sitting up with a broad grin.

It is worth while noting as the world hops peacefully along that the German election will be held on groundhog day. Will Count Hohenzollern see his shadow?

Paris gave General Pershing a merry glad hand the other day. But wait! Wait until cañado, Mo., Lincoln, Neb. and Cheyenne, Wyo., give "Black Jack" the home high sign.

The Bee's Letter Box

Blames Young for Polygamy.

Omaha, Nov. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your news communication from Salt Lake City announcing the death of Joseph F. Smith you state that the "original" prophet, Joseph Smith, was guilty of preaching "plurality of wives." Such a statement is false and does injustice to his honored posterity. Several of whom are residents of Omaha. The preaching, as well as the practicing of polygamy, was the work and creation of Brigham Young and his followers, and did not materialize until after the demise of Joseph Smith. Mr. Young lacked the charm to enforce his loathsome doctrine even upon his honest dupes, and hence the resort to the name of Joseph Smith, revered by many of that faith as a character of singular power.

It is quite evident that the news emanated from Salt Lake City as to the communication, but the public in general has learned to discount everything that comes from that work and creation of Brigham Young and his followers, and did not materialize until after the demise of Joseph Smith. Mr. Young lacked the charm to enforce his loathsome doctrine even upon his honest dupes, and hence the resort to the name of Joseph Smith, revered by many of that faith as a character of singular power.

DANIEL MACGREGOR, Minister of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 1480 Spencer Street.

On the "Blue Sky" Law.

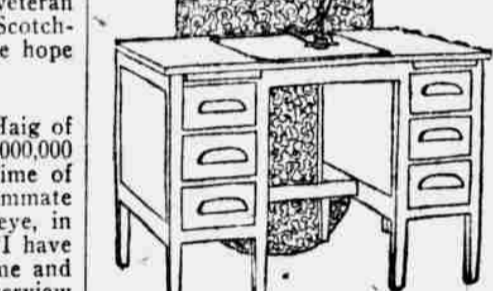
Omaha, Nov. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your Letter Box column I note that C. F. McGrew asks that one of the first duties of the Nebraska legislature be the investigation of the Nebraska Railway commission regarding the so-called "blue sky" permits, granted to various stock-selling concerns which have fleeced the people of the state of Nebraska out of millions of dollars. The present railway commission has issued permits to corporations of various kinds who advertise that they will pay stockholders a 7 per cent dividend on stock. In the second place the railway commission in administering the law permits these concerns to use 20 per cent of the money received from the stock sales for promotion purposes. In addition to this officers of these companies are drawing from \$500 to \$1,000 per month salaries.

The blue sky permits have been given many of these stock-selling concerns, and if the stock had to be sold on its merits in an open market would not bring 10 cents on the dollar. The officers of the railway commission have admitted that a permit helped the sale of these securities, the innocent investor believing that a permit would not have been issued unless the stock was worth par value, fell for the dividend and bought the stock. The so-called blue sky law in Nebraska in its title says that it is an "act to regulate the sale of stocks and other securities," and provides a penalty for not securing a permit. This law was not framed for the purpose of protecting investors against sale of fraudulent securities, but it was placed on the statute books for the sole purpose of protecting the stock broker.

The stock broker under this law does not have to secure a permit; he can sell his stocks or securities without interference from the railway commission. I will pay \$50 to any man in the state who can show me where a stock broker has been molested or arrested for selling securities without securing a permit, and for this reason alone it is class legislation, since this law exempts brokers from the same penalties that are placed on the statute books for the sole purpose of protecting the stock broker.

One of the first acts of the coming legislature should be to require each officer of the state railway commission to file an official bond for the sum of \$100,000 to protect the people in the future.

R. M. HARROP, 612 South Eighteenth St.



"First Impressions"

—those received by prospective customers entering your office are largely dependent upon your office furniture and equipment. —if those "First Impressions" are not favorable, the incident closes right there and the opportunity is worse than lost. —Yes, even to the floor covering. —Obey that impulse. —Call Tyler 3000—Office Furniture Department for Service.

Orchard & Wilhelm Co.

Then how can you afford to have anything less than the best in office Furniture and Equipment. —Yes, even to the floor covering. —Obey that impulse. —Call Tyler 3000—Office Furniture Department for Service.

Wash That Itch Away

We know of no sufferer from Eczema who ever used the simple wash D. D. D. did not feel immediately that we were deftly calm, cool sensation that comes when the itch is taken away. This soothing wash penetrates the pores, gives instant relief from the most distressing skin diseases. 50c, 60c and \$1.00.

D. D. D. PILES

SHERMAN & McCONNELL DRUG CO. Bee Want Ads Are Business Getters

Editorial Snapshots

Minneapolis Tribune: The military glory of the "Rainbow division" justifies the name of that famous band of fighters.

Baltimore American: Why did our boys win out in France? Let the shipments of 113,000,000 cakes of soap explain it. Cleanliness is next to Godliness.

New York World: "I, with Gott," boasted the kaiser, "am the All-Highest." Bump! and there was no kaiser. "I," declared the king of Bavaria, "am the rightful kaiser." Bump! and no king of Bavaria.

Brooklyn Eagle: Before Austria-Hungary can be scientifically divided by races, science must devise a new definition for the molecule. If every individual had a kingdom to himself there would still be many mixed states.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: It is manifest the republican party never dies; and it is also obvious that the democratic party doesn't, either. The short-lived creations are the greenback, populist, free silver, progressive, etc.

New York Herald: Four thousand five hundred and sixty-eight persons in England, most of them women and children, were murdered in those air raids which caused so much rejoicing on the part of the dear German people whom we are asked to feed.

Kansas City Times: If any of the peace delegates fear injustices may be done Germany in the final negotiations they may be taken on a tour to the devastated regions of France and Belgium. It is believed that one look through Lens will clear their vision.

New York World: Having taken leave of the Kaiser and crown prince and the Hohenzollerns generally, what use could the Germans make of the new order of things, have for the battalions Kaiser, Kaiserin, Kronprinz and so on that they are turning over to the allies?

MEANT TO BE MERRY

—So—So you didn't marry him before he went overseas? —Prize—No, I told him it was time enough to marry me after he got through fighting the kaiser.—Judge.

"How much stock he does take in him self?" —Life.

A MOTHER'S PLEA.

Our soldier boys are marching away To a place we know not where. It may not be long, it may be forever, Yet they must do their share. A battle for right is before us all And they are the ones to answer the call. There are tears and good-bys, and we're proud of our boys Who are willing to give up all of life's joys.

To die for our country if need it must Be to bring peace—once more to this land of the free. Yet there are others who are doing their part, The wives and the mothers and perhaps a sweetheart, Who are willing to part with those they hold dear. And striving so bravely to keep back a tear.

The heartaches and prayers for the ones that they love Is known only to Jesus, Our Savior, above It's a time in our lives we never will forget. And how it will end we know not as yet. But we hope for the best and at the end of the war, We will pray for our boys who have gone so far away.

God bless them and keep them and guide them each night, Giving them courage for any great fight, And if it be thy will, O Lord, on Thy throne, Protect them and bring them all safely home. But for their country their lives have to pay.

Then give us the courage that we may each say: "Not our will, but Thy will, O Lord, may be done." And rest in Heaven for each mother's son Who fought for Old Glory: "Oh, long may O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." —Mrs. J. M. OPPER.



KEEP A BOX OF "CONTENTMENT" IN THE HOUSE Smoking ROSEMONT after a good dinner puts you on the "sunny side"

Your wife will know that you are smoking a good cigar—the fragrance of ROSEMONT appeals not only to the smoker but also to those around him. Fragrance is Nature's own way of telling you that the tobacco is good.

FOUR GOOD-VALUE SIZES; For the Present and Until Further Notice. 10c—15c—2 for 25c—20c

McCORD-BRADY CO., OMAHA Distributors

IT'S NOT YOUR HEART; IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS

Kidney disease is no respecter of persons. It attacks all classes, regardless of age, sex or condition. A majority of the ill-afflicted people today can be traced back to the kidney trouble. The kidneys are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters that purify the blood. If the poisons which are swept from the tissues by the blood are not eliminated through the kidneys, disease of one form or another will claim you as a victim. Kidney disease is usually indicated by weakness, sleeplessness, nervousness, depression, backache, stomach trouble, difficulty when urinating, pain in joints and lower abdomen, salt stones, gravel, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago. All these derangements are nature's signals to warn you that the kidneys need help. You should use GOLD MEDAL Haemuric Oil Capsules immediately. Soothing, healing oil stimulates the kidneys, relieves inflammation and destroys the germs which have caused it. Do not wait until tomorrow. Go to your drugist today and insist on his supplying you with a box of GOLD MEDAL Haemuric Oil Capsules. In twenty-four hours you should feel health and vigor returning and will bless the day you first heard of GOLD MEDAL Haemuric Oil. After you feel that you have cured yourself, continue to take one or two capsules each day, so as to keep in first-class condition and ward off the danger of other attacks. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL brand. Three sizes. Money refunded if they do not help you.—Adv.

Try this easy way to clear your skin



There is no need of enduring the discomfort that comes from a skin which itches and burns, or is marred by patches of eruption. Resinol Ointment usually relieves itching at once, and quickly makes the skin clear and healthy again.

Resinol

Rectal Diseases Cured without a severe surgical operation. No Chloroform or Ether used. Cure guaranteed, PAY WHEN CURED. Write for illustrated book on Rectal Diseases with names and testimonials of more than 1,000 prominent people who have been permanently cured.

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