THE OMAHA BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY.

THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher b. BREWER, General Manager

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Associated From at which The Bas to a manher, is on y solution to the use for population of all news dispatched to it or the underwise credited in this paper, and all of any politician iteration. All rights of republication of will dispatched are also reserved.

The Omaka Nee is a member of the Audit Sureau of C ma, the receptized authority an circulation sudita, and a circulation is regularly sudited by their erganization.

The net circulation of The Omaha Boo for April, 1922 Daily Average72,390 THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY B. BREWER, General Manager ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager ad subscribed before me this 4th day May, 1922.

(Seel) W. H. QUIVEY, Netary Publis

BEE TELEPHONES Private Branch Exchange, Ask for the Department or Person Wanted. For Night Calls After 19 P. M. : Editorial Department, AT lantis 1021 or 1042. AT lantic 1000

OFFICES

Main Office-17th and Farnam Co. Bluffs-18 Scott St. South Side-1915 S. 24th St. New York-286 Fifth Ave. Washington-1811 G. St. Chicago-1720 Steger Bidg. Paris, France-430 Rus St. Honore

Savings Effected by Budget.

Representative Byrns of Tennessee, whose adherence to ideals of the democratic party leads him to suspect any and all works of the administration, demanded from the president a showing of the economies effected by the director of the budget. In response to this General Dawes has prepared and President Harding has transmitted to the house of representatives a volume containing the detailed transactions whereby the estimated expenditures for 1922 have been reduced by more than \$1,600,000,000 under the cost of running the government for 1921.

The report contain sitemized transactions of the several departments of the government, especially in the matter of transfer of surplus material and supplies from one to another, and shows conclusively the great changes that have been effected by the adoptionof business methods in handling government affairs. Totals for the several divisions into which the government accounting locates expenditures are as follows:

Expenditures fixed by con-	489.519,600	466.701.115	A22,818.464	
Operations in capital funds	10,308,238 127,116,148	130,128,458 799,036,629	59.530,220 671,920,481	

432,865,490 422,113,000 8752,400 30,222,000 28,487,109 81,734,890 1,000,000,000 909,144,731 8855,268

es" includes ordinary expanses, not subject perses subject to executive control, expenses rest and principal of public debt, and in-

Note should be taken of the fact that the increases included in the recapitulation are those ordered by congress, mainly due to increase in pay of employes, refunds for customs and revenue overcharges and good roads; increase in trust fund investment; increase in amount for reduction of public debt, a ment on public debt. A study of the report in detail affords much that is enlightening. The item of transfer of property from one department to another, or the sale of surplus supplies and materials from one to another, shows a total saving of \$27,209,466.39. Total savings effected in the several departments on operating expenses are \$250,134,835.03.

that the present modes are but transitory, being destined to give way to something perhaps worse, perhaps better, but surely different.

Finding Milk Drinkers. The value of dairy products on farms in 1921 was \$2,410,000,000, a decrease of 20 per cent from

the previous year, according to the Federal Department of Agriculture. Milk production held up better than prices, although it is to be expected that the output will decline considerably unless better market conditions are secured.

Within the next few years plans are to he completed in Nebraska for stimulating the use of milk and its products. Milk is to be advertised as nature's soft drink and will enter into competition with the numerous manufactured beverages. This is as it should be-had there been no cows in the world, the man inventing milk would have made several fortunes and the public, always cager to take up the latest novelty, would demand it at every soda fountain.

Due to the fact that cows assure a steady iucome which flows more regularly than the income from grain farming, there has been in the last year more dairying than in the years of inflation. Now, if the dairy herds are to be maintained in employment and preserved from slaughter for their beef, a market has to be obtained for the milk.

The resort to advertising in order to increase demand has been made successfully in a number of agricultural instances. The fruit producers of California and Florida, the walnut growers, the prune and raisin growers and the apple men have advertised extensively. A desultory publicity campaign has even been carried on by a national association of dairymen. The corn farmers have lately had impressed upon them need for extending their foreign market by propaganda.

The dairy industry is immense in the aggregate, although in Nebraska it is not as extensive as it might well be. There are many rural communities where the inhabitants are not served with fresh milk but rely on canned products brought from the Pacific coast. Instead of butter, many families use artificial products, some of them made from imported vegetable oils.

There is a market at home for more milk, and the dairy interests, if they apply themselves to the problem of distribution rather than regarding production as the only question, can find it.

Gloom at Genoa.

It is more than just jumpy nerves at Genoa now; genuine gloom has settled over the proceedings there, and apparently European nations are once more at the parting of the ways. Politics of the old stripe has had its inevitable effect, but there will be no "victory of Berlin" this time. Bargaining may be on the same basis, but Bismarck is not there, nor Beaconsfield; Tchitcherin. is neither Radziwill nor Shuvaloff. Lloyd George may compose the serious differences that have arisen, but his task is a huge onc.

His first great effort will be to convince the soviet representatives that they are engaged in a serious business, and that they can not play with the fate of Europe and civilization as they played with the great state of Russia. France realizes that its national debt is in round numbers \$17,000,000,000 in gold, and that \$9,000,000,-000 of this due and owing from Germany and Russia. Consequently, France wants assurance that this will be paid. Russia's compact with Germany is not material; what is required of the soviet government is a guaranty that it will pay Russia's external debts, and that property of

How to Keep Well Wild Flowers Need Help

THE BEE: OMAHA, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1922.

These Are the Days When the Woods Ways Suffer From Ravagers.

(From the Washington Star.)

One catches glimpses in the news of the sevities of the Wild Flower Preservation Society America. There is a branch of this society Washington, with a large membership of men nd women whose business is science, and of men and women who think as the scientists do about the preservation of wild flowers. These people carry on a campaign to educate persons needing or desiring instruction in flowers and interesting them in the cause of flower preservation.

The destruction of wild flowers is a senseless thing. It is done either by persons who do not even pretend an interest in flowers or by those who only pretend such interest. These classes he so numerous that at the present rate seems to of destruction, all the annuals among flowers which are conspicuous and bright and all the lowering trees and shrubs will be gone within

erhaps a generation. The flowering dogwood trees have been so mutilated each spring that it is hard to come upon one within miles of Washington that is not mere bush, unless it is inclosed in the garden of a home or guarded in a public park. The same is true of the "red bud" or Judas tree, a tree that is especially colorful and conspicuous in early The same fate has come upon the spring. haracteristic shrub of this part of the country which old-time folk called "mountain laurel," and which new-time folk, when they know it at all, call kalmia.

Arbutus has been so nearly extinguished that bunches bring high prices to street flower peddlers and a botanist or member of the various walking clubs of Washington who finds a good bed of arbutus in some sequestered spot keeps the secret very much as a fisherman keeps the secret of a place where the bass bite hard and fast. One finds only a poor patch here and there of the pink wild azalea, which once covered unles of country in the Potomac valley and which gray-haired learned people, when they were children, called "wild honeysuckle."

Columbine, pink lady's slipper or moccasin lower, Indian pink, snakemouth, ragged robin, fire pink, pasque flower, purple virgin's bower, moukshood, huntsman's cup, blue lupine, eglantne, grape hyacinth, the gentians, downy, closed fringed; cardinal flower or cardinal lobelia and coral honeysuckle are just a few of hundreds of wild flowers, common in our homeland thirty, forty, fifty years ago, which are now quite hard to find, and are generally found in places that are too hard for the average sort of city person to get at. Even hepatica, the anemones, dutchman's breeches, meadow beauty and pimpernel are coming to be classed as "scarce," and every spring cart loads or automobile loads and armfuls of spring beauty, Virginia cowslip, adder's tongue or dog-tooth violet, wild pansies, downy yellow violets, bird-foot violets, white violets, bloodroot

flowers, wild geraniums and a hundred other varieties are torn up. It would be a good thing everybody in town would join one of the walking clubs, or form one of their own, and learn something about the trees and flowers. Those persons who "go in" for this sort of thing declare that it is very interesting, and it seems to be quite as practical and educational as many of the fads which attract people.

Made Cross-Eyed by Thirst

The meant-to-be-crushing remark heard so often nowadays, "I tell you I never saw so many drunken men on the streets before prohibition as see now," doesn't overwhelm anybody who enjoys a memory of any length running back over the progress of temperance reform. This sort of observation is an old familiar friend, grown only a bit hoarier and shabbier with the lapse of the years. An age ago, when towns in the west first began to vote out the saloons

traveling salesmen forever coming by and tell-ing you: "I can always spot one of these local option place int and a high option place int as a certain brand of wind in spreading street dust is dry sweeping. This has been proved by any number of trials.



Questions concerning hygicae, sanita-tion and prevention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally subjact to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is en-closed. Dr. Evans will not make disgnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Copyright: 1922

MENACE OF STREET DUST. In recent years we are not hearing nough about street sweeping as a

spreader of disease. When we learned that disease was spread by contact with people and that the importance of air-borne infection had been exaggerated, we jumped to the conclusion that noth-

ing related to air was of importance. When we learned that sunlight and sir killed tubercle bacilil, we jumped to the conclusion that dust never caused consumption. But wait a minute—was that right? Sunlight and air will kill right? Solt

most of the tubercle bacilil, but will it kill all of them? Winslow and Klegler found that In places where there was not supposed to be any consumptives, 5 per cent of the bacteria in dust were tubercle bacilli. In places where there were consumptives the propor-

ion arose to 24 per cent. The proportion of animals dying rom tuberculosis in the neighborhod of consumptives was four times as high as it was in other localities. Evidently, while sunlight and drying kills most of the tubercle bacilli, it does not kill all of them, and the street sweeper is respon-sible for some of the consumption. Streptococcus is another germ frequently found in street dust. Many of the bacteria of this group are due to careless spitting. Fifteen years ago sprinkling the

streets around the quarantined houses was a favorite measure for the control of epidemics of infantile paralysis. If that measure was help-ful, street dust must be a factor in where "copperheads" were so nu-merous or so vindictive, and, as they spreading infantile paralysis. There is no question but what coryzas, or were so radically opposed to any and all such men as General U. S. Grant, one can readily see where and why such nefarious reports originated. It is true that Grant worked for his father and his brother, Orville Grant, in what was nmon colds, are at times due to inhaling street dust, and pneumonia is the child of the common cold. There is a world of evidence of this nature to convict street dust of called a leather store: not a tannery, as was stated in another sheet print-ed in Omaha. It is also seemingly causing disease. Then, there is evidence of another kind.

true that General Grant did not have that adaptability to business matters Varnishing and oiling the floors, instead of covering them with rugs and carpets, lessens dust. Most dust which gets into houses that would tend to make him a busi-ness man, generally speaking, his

is carried there on the feet, as many studies have shown.

been discovered at that time, but which was so grandly and gloriously Foot mais and scrapes at the doors, the habit of keeping the shoes developed soon after, and a great man with ability to fill the highest office in the land, and that with clean, and plain, smooth, crack-free floors, are measures of keeping down dust of considerable importance. All credit make for health. But some dust is carried around United States, and no man ever re-ceived such great honors abroad as did General Grant on his trip around

by air currents-a windy day is a dusty day, and, as such, adds to the the world. I was born in the city, or town, of revenues of the laundryman, druggist and the doctor. Even in-tangible and inappreciable currents Galena. My father, a business man there at the time, afterward was elected county sheriff and held the of air will carry dust. J. W. Redway, whose facts I am office throughout the civil war time. My father was also, a part of this

quoting, tells about opening a box in which some delicate articles had been put away for two years. In this package there was an outer, almost dustproof, tightly clos-

ed box. Inside this was a second tightly closed box, inside of which

tightly closed box, inside of which was the apparatus. When this apparatus was removed it was covered with a fine, gray dust. The microscope showed this dust to contain ashes, horse droppings and ordinary diet. More important even than a high wind in enreading street dust is dry

from Rigg's disease.

REPLY.

Glands That Made History.

M. F. writes: "I remember so well

my father's interest in Napoleon's pituitary glands as explaining his

leon had a very slow pulse, never

1. Did you ever know that Napo-

quently lately."

seasons.

character

(The Bee offers its solumns freely to its readers who care to discuss any public quastion. It requests that letters be "manabily brief, not are how words. It also insists that the name of the writer accompany cach letter, not necessarily for publication, but that the editor any know with whom he is dealing. The Bee does not pretoud to suderse or accept tiems or opinions expressed by corre-spondents in the Letter Bos.) ficer who took two of the most prominent attorneys of Galena to the federal prison at Fort Lafayette for seditious utterances, and these at-ANCHOR-DONALDSON renders who care is discuss any public used in an interior second is that lefters by also insists price, not accessed if is requested that lefters of about that the editor of the man and bailing. The Be-ties of the same kind and were leaders of the same kind and were leaders of the "copperhead". Notes to be leaders of second items of priced is eachers accessed if one of the same kind and were leaders of the "copperhead". Notes to be leaders of second items of priced is eachers accessed if one of the same kind and were leaders of the same kind and were leaders of the same kind and were leaders of the "copperhead". Notes to be leaders of second items of priced is eachers accessed in articles appearing in the newspapers recently about that great statesman and soldier. General friends as neighbors and citizens of the town of Galena. I was in the and Mrs. Grant, but were intimate friends as neighbors and citizens of the town of Galena. I was in the and Mrs. Grant, but were intimate friends as neighbors and citizens of the town of Galena. I was in the and have photo cards of the place and interior scenes, such as the glass and have photo cards of the place and interior scenes, such as the glass and have photo cards of the place and interior scenes, such as the glass and have photo cards of the place and interior scenes, such as the glass and have photo cards of the place and interior scenes, such as the glass and have photo cards of the place and interior scenes, such as the glass and have photo cards of the place and interior scenes, such as the glass and have photo cards of the place and interior scenes, such as the glass and have photo cards of the place and interior scenes, such as the glass and have photo cards of the place and interior scenes, such as the glass. May 24 July 4 July 4 July 10 Interior. May 24 July 4 July 10 Interior scenes the place are kept the properior be ino

GEORGE H. HAWKINS. 2820 Ames Avenue.

CENTER SHOTS.

The Leviathan by any other name will cost as much.-Boston Tran-

owned

Dubrownik and Triests. June 10 Boston to Londonderry, Liverpool and Glasgow ANSYRIA Benston to Queenstown and Liverpool. SAMARIA (new). May 14 June 75 LACONIA (new). July 26 The dining room table and chairs, and the rug on the floor of the dining room, are still there just as they were when General Grant and wife lived in the house, and also many relics, some of which were presented to him on his trip around the world.

CANADIAN SERVICE

CANADIAN SERVICE via Picturesque St. Lawrence Route Montreal to Giastow SATURNIA May 18 June 16 'July 14 ELVSIA May 18 June 20 July 28 ATHENIA June 1 June 20 July 28 ATHENIA June 10 July 25 ALBANIA June 24 July 29 Sept. 2 AURONIA July 8 Aug. 15 Sept. 16 'ALBANIA July 8 Aug. 17 Sept. 16 'ANDANIA July 1 Aug. 3 Sept. 6

A friend in need is all right, but the siris prefer a friend in an auto-mobile.—Syracuse Herald. Hotel Castle mobile.-Syracuse Herald.



Make This Test

It is only fair to yourself and your car that when you spend good money to purchase an automobile that you put into it only the very best of oils.

Prove to your own satisfaction that Nicholas Oils (Keynoil and Locomotive) are the oils you should use.

Send unnamed samples of Nicholas Oils and other oils to a chemist for testing.

Then make your choice from his report.

2. Do

Vacation Bargain



is good and I neither drink nor urlnate to excess. REPLY. It is probable that you are not a It is probable that you are not a true diabetic. If you put yourself in A1 condition and live right you may never have sugar in your urine again.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR BURNING ECZEMA

American citizen of anything I have read yet. I would like to say that if any one knows anything at all about the town of Galena, Ill., in the civil war times, they would readily see how and why such slanderous stories would be circulated about this citi-

zen who made such a glorious record in the preservation of the United States. The most outstanding fact con-

cerning these reports about General Grant being a drunkard, a pauper and a disgrace is that the report is absolutely false. Another outstanding fact is that about Galona and vicinity, more es-bentle small boys—that don't wash.

pecially during civil war times, knows -Chicago News.

special born adaptability not having

time United States revenue collector

and most of this time was a deputy United States marshal, being the of

to himself and this great

that this was a very prosperous and extensively worked lead-mining dis-strict; slso was the terminus of the Illinois Central railroad at that time,

with in those days. There was not a spot in the north

and the lead miners as a majority were men who worked on the railwere men who worked on the rail-road grading, and when the road was finished this far a great many of these men got work in the lead mines. If you know the kind of men who used to work on the railroad grade with the pick and shovel you would readly know something of the class that it was necessary to deal class that it was necessary to deal

. Here is a showing that ought to answer the assertions of the democrats that the administration is doing nothing to remedy conditions left when Wilson turned over the government to Harding. Fourteen months in office, with a reduction of more than \$100,000,000 a month in the ordinary expenses of the government is a record to be proud of. It compares with the first term of Wilson, when the government was put into the hole at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day. Taxpayers are interested in these figures.

On the Road to Prosperity.

It is good to see that continued improvement in agricultural, industrial and trade conditions are reported by the Federal Reserve bank of this district. The crop outlook is said to be excellent, employment has increased, building operations are approaching the boom stage and wholesale and retail trade has made further advances.

Steady liquidation and the improvement in agricultural prices are credited as the chief factors in this recovery. "It is quite evident," the bank review adds, "that adherence to rigid economy programs, buying little and borrowing little, has also helped."

Some conception of the prevalence of thrift is found in the report that the number of people in the Tenth district having savings accounts has risen more than 35,000 over a year ago. Saving deposits in 62 reporting institutions amounted to \$78,411,736 on April 1, as compared with \$74,-324,696 a year before.

The people of this middle west live by work and saving. These are the qualities that have rought about the casing of the financial situation. The remedy for hard times is infallibleit will achieve results just as well in Europe as in America.

When Grandpa Was a Dude.

"There is so much talk against the flapper these days, but history records that men were the flappers fifty years ago," remarks the Gillette (Wyo.) News. This assault on the dignity and good fame of the generation of grandfathers is bolstered up by certain evidence: "They greased their hair, wore corsets and otherwise made themselves look 'fine.' Twenty years ago they wore stiff bosomed shirts, wore silk belts six inches wide, parted their long hair in the middle, and wore neckties that puffed out in front like the breast of a pouter pigeon."

Reading further on in sartorial history it will be found that at one period the shoulders of men's coats were heavily padded to make the veriest weakling appear an athlete. It may even be suspected that the sterner sex gave up wearing breeches because so many did not possess the proper shaped leg.

Airing of the facts brought up by this Wyoming editor has the benefit of inducing a better spirit of humility. It serves to remind also that the fashion of one age almost invariably appears grotesque to the next, and suggests | tell the hole from the goods.

aliens seized and nationalized will be compensated. Germany, too, must be held to rigid acfor.

countability. The French are willing to go it alone, if need be, but are not willing to forego claims they deem to be just, and in the enforcement of which they will have the sympathetic support of the world.

"Jim" Thomas, labor cabinet minister of England, voices the thought that the world is tired of war, but even his practical mind does not go to the extreme of forgiving the debts of the recalcitrant nations. It is possible for Europe to recover, at least partially, without Russia, but Europe will never recover on a system of compromises and trades, such as has prevailed in the past. If peace is to be established on a permanent basis in Europe it will be first on the recognition by all nations of mutual responsibility, and secondly, on the strict and punctual discharge of all duties and obligations. Short of this, disorder must go on.

Buying Power Is Here.

A financial writer for an eastern paper remarks on the confidence that is displayed on every hand in the middle west. He mentions the purchases of motor cars as indications that the people have money and are willing to spend it when they are convinced that they are getting their money's worth. Nor is it only essentials that find a market.

A short time ago Mary Garden took her operatic company to Wichita. The guarantors put up \$30,000 for two performances and made profit. At about the same time 300 men were initiated into a lodge at a cost of \$200 each. Numerous examples of the spending ability of the middle west come to mind. The market for bonds and stocks of established character has been good for several months.

People out here are not investing in blue sky, nor is there any great amount of reckless extravagance. But when they want something, they go buy it. And if there is a profit for the farmers in the next harvest, the uncertainty that has cursed business for the past two years ought to be permanently dispelled.

An improvement in the American standard of living, so that more goods will be demanded by consumers, will do more to restore business than any other method. If consumption can be increased, production will take care of itself.

The British parliament is refusing to take seriously a bill for, Welsh home rule. With Lloyd George, a Welshman, at the head of the British government, that portion of the British isles would seem to be pretty well represented.

Although Indiana voted for Beveridge, this could scarcely be called a wet election. The Hoosiers took a firm stand against anything New.

Chinese agriculture may still be largely primitive, but more than \$1,250,000 worth of American farm machinery was imported last year.

Jugo-Slavia has prohibited the importation of many luxuries, which is one way of getting the people back to the simple life.

Nice thing about these flesh colored stockings is that darning is rendered unnecessary-can't

option places just as soon as I land at the station; there's always a lot of drunken bums hanging around the station. But it's never that way

in a saloon town." Or your neighbor with a tone of supreme disgust at "such hypocrisy" would assure you: "I have just visited that dry town in the next county and you see more drunken men on the streets there in an hour than you would in any wet town in a week."

Well, it was none of it true, of course. No need of statistics to disprove such talk. Human nature was plenty to explain the whole case. These men hated prohibition-so when they came where prohibition prevailed, they looked for signs to discredit it. Where the saloon held sway, they never thought of watching for drunks;" so they saw none. It was only where animosity toward the dry law sharpened their wits, that they took note of the facts that their from Rigg's disease. "Can it be lack of circulation? In that case, why should it be confined to one finger and one joint? Per-haps I should add that this peculiar feeling has occurred much more freprejudice wished to see. It is just so now with national prohibition. No friend of the drink traffic ever took a census of the cases of intoxication he saw before prohibition went into effect; they were a matter of course then; he paid no attention. It's literally true that he-emphasizing "he"-sees more drunks now than he used to; he is looking for them now. But people whose eyesight is not complicated with their

You have Raynaud's disease. This disease is much more in evidence during cold weather than at other thirsts or their selfishness, whose memories actually can paint a real picture of ten years back, don't talk that way. Their common sense teaches them better .-- Continent.

Rights of the Law Abiding

Vetoing a bill "to permit justices of the superior court to suspend the execution of sentences in criminal cases, Governor Cox pertinently calls attention to the right of that great majority of the people who are law abiding to expect that they will be protected, as far as possi-ble, against the criminal element of society. In recent years, there has been, perhaps, overmuch attention to the offender in comparison with the attention given the public that supplies the vic-tims for him and his kind. There has arisen as a result a condition that clearly calls for a change of attitude. As the governor says, the protection of the public "demands a more wholesome respect for stern justice, promptly administered, and not

too much deleted by wasted sympathy." The measure which the governor has vetoed, in view of the existing latitude given the judges with reference to probation and the deferring of sentences, might not have resulted in greater leniency, but its incorporation in the laws of the commonwealth would have been hailed in the under world as another indication of the present day tendency to make the course of the wrong doer a primrose path. It is better to advertise the fact, as is done in this veto message, that the adequate protection/ of decent citizens is just now uppermost in the minds of the authorities

Figures for the year ended September 30, 1921, show that of each thousand persons con-victed in the criminal courts of the commonwealth only ninety-three were placed in restraint. No further argument is necessary as to the wisdom of promptly killing attempts to make escape from jail still easier.—Boston Transcript.

It Was Providence.

It was providence. It was providence. It was a lucky thing for the United States that Lincoln had a Grant and that Grant had a Lincoln. Without Grant the war might have been lost; but without Lincoln Gen. Grant could not have risen to the top of the top not have risen to the top of the army, there to exercise that military skill which restored the shaking fortunes of the north. Lincoln must have seen that the quiet, bearded soldier had have seen that the quiet, bearded soldier had come out of the valley with all the qualities which God had put in him: that he was no longer the failure of whom Ohio gossiped; no longer the lonesome man made intemperate, but a great soul who had drawn wisdom from mis-take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets nightly for take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets— the successful substitute for calomel fortune and strength from misery .- New York Herald.

way's laboratory lessened the dust by 95 per cent.

Washing streets and pavements has about an equally good effect, as was shown in the street near the laboratory when it was tarred. Apply Zemo, the Antiseptic Liquid—Easy to Use

From any druggist for 35c, or \$1.00 for large size, get a bottle of Zemo. When applied as directed it effectively removes Eczema, quickly stops itching, and heals skin troubles, also Sores, Burns, Wounds and Chaf-Probably Raynaud's Disease. O. R. writes: "I want to ask your opinion about a rather curious thing which happens to my third finger. At irregular intervals the blood leaves the first joint entirely. It then takes the hue and coldness of then takes the hue and coldness of ing. It penetrates, cleanses and death. It feels as if that joint was soothes. Zemo is a clean, depend-able and inexpensive antiseptic liquid. five or six minutes. "I am 59, strong and well, though Try it, as we believe nothing you have ever used is as effective and suffering from muscular rheumatism since my youth. I lost seven teeth satisfying.

When Jyou have skin trouble -You need Resinol to stop the itching and burning and heal the eruption. Its cooling touch will save you hours of torture. The ointment that should be in every home. At all druggists

over 40? "2. Did Napoleon's glands change the destinies of France? How curl-ous!" REPLY.

lation. 2. That's what Berman says. Per-haps the world. That, however, is

speculation. Job No. 1-Become Tip Top. G. T. S. writes: "In the course of some tests made while going through a nasal operation I was found to

a nasal operation I was found it was have sugar in my urine, and it was found that sometimes I was free from it and again a few weeks later it would be there. My general health

ADVERTISEMENT. CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy Cheeks-Sparkling Eyes -Most Women Can Have

Says Dr. Edwards, a Well-Known Ohio Physician.

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 17 years Dr. F. M. Edwards for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave to his patients a pre-scription made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients mixed with with Edolive oil, naming them Dr. Ed-wards' Olive Tablets. You will know

look, dull eyes, pimples, coated tongue, headaches, a listless, nogood feeling, all out of sorts, inac -now and then just to keep them fit, 15c and 30c,

DECI

1. Yes. It is supposed that his heart beat about 80 times but, that only 40 beats got through to the wrist pulse. That, however, is specu-Soothing and Healing

When in Omaha Stop at







- 47-2 P. Malua Remed 1.57 IF 14 DT. M.

> Chips off the Old Block R JUNIORS-Little Ms One-third the regu-lar dose. Made of

Jrs candy

Salt Lake (ity Glorado at the Price **Return Ticket to** Yellowstone alone LIERE'S where you cash in big on your vacation investment.

Your ticket to Yellowstone National Park and return takes in the principal scenic high spots and outdoor playgrounds of the Rocky Mountain region without additional cost-if you travel via West Yellowstone.

You climb and descend the Rockies and view those lofty land-marks of the aborigines, the Three Tetons. You see the marvels of Yellowstone in pleasing sequence, visit Salt Lake City with its interesting Mormon features and bathe in the buoyant waters of Great Salt Lake. You may stop at Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs and Denver. For \$10.50 additional you can make side trip from Denver to Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park. A vacation of variety!

Fares Greatly Reduced The West The round trip costs only little more than the fare one way

117

