GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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EDITORIAL PAGE

Bible Thought for Today

A GOOD NAME THE BEST ASSET—A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favour rather than silver and gold.—Proverbs 22:1.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION

SOME YEARS ago the federal government and the federal courts sought to break up railroad mergers and consolidations, and did so in several notable instances. When they took over the railroads from their private owners and operated these roads themselves they soon learned that such consolidations served the public interest by giving increased efficiency, better service, and possibility of lower rates. Therefore when congress passed the new railroad transportation law in February, 1920, under which the railroads passed from public operation back into private control they provided in section 407 of that act that "The interstate commerce commission shall as soon as practicable prepare and adopt a plan for the consolidation of the continental railroad properties of the United States into a limited number of systems. In the division of such railways into such systems under such plans, competition shall be preserved as fully as possible and wherever practicable the existing routes and channels of trade and commerce shall be maintained."

Acting under this clause the interstate commerce commission recently proposed that the country should be divided into 19 systems. Montana is only interested in two of these consolidated systems No. 14 and No. 15. Of these No. 14 consists of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Northern Pacific, Chicago Great Western, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Spokane, Portland & Seattle. The second, No. 15, consists of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Great Northern, Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern, Duluth & Iron Range, Duluth Messaba & Northern, Green Bay & Western, Spokane, Portland & Seattle, Butte, Anaconda & Pacific. A hearing on this tentative proposal is to be had before the interstate commerce commission on the 17th instant. Later hearings will be arranged before all the state commissions in the states affected by the proposed consolidations. The so-called Hill lines, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, will appear before the interstate commerce commission on the 17th and later before the state commissions and object to this grouping, or any grouping which will divorce the three Hill roads and other roads they own separately or in common, such as the Spokane, Portland & Seattle, which was built by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern in common for their common use and benefit.

This is a subject in which a newspaper like The Tribune may well fear to express any dogmatic opinion because of necessary ignorance of all the factors entering into the case. But this much we are quite ready to say, viz. If it is for the interests of the Hill roads to remain in one sysetm as the late J. J. Hill planned, it is for the interest of the public that they should do so. For it is plain as a pikestaff to us that only by the prosperity of the people in a country in which a consolidated railway system operates can the railroads comprising the system prosper. That is a great truth that was fully realized by Mr. Hill and he acted on it. He was always ready to build up more tonnage for his railroad by building the prosperity of the industries of the country he served. Therefore if the Hill railroads think it is not for their interest to be broken up and divorced from each other and can prove their case, we are inevitably and logically drawn to the conclusion that it is not for the interest of the public that it should be done, for the railroad interest and the public interest is one. Both rest on the prosperity of the country they serve. Mr. Hill was a broad minded and far seeing business man. We would be inclined to assume that any combination of railroads he favored would be a good thing for those roads and therefore good for the country they served. The burden of proof would certainly be on those seeking to divorce those roads to prove the contrary.

If we are going to get lower railroad rates and better service as all business men must hope we will do in the future, it must be because we are served by strong and prosperous railroads, and not by weak and half starved ones. Besides it seems to us that the Milwaukee system is a more natural competitor of the Great Northern than the Northern Pacific and the Burlington, though we are not inclined to put much stress on railroad competition in any event. It died a score of years ago so far as rate cutting is concerned. There remains indeed some competition in service, but none in rates. Experience has shown that rate competition is neither good for the public or for the railroads. We do not believe that we will ever see it again or that the government would permit it if the railroads were willing.

This matter has a very vital interest for Montana, and we will probably hear a good deal more about it in the days and months to come. The public needs education on this subject. We confess that we are not very well qualified as an educator at present, but we hope to learn, and in subsequent articles be ready to give a reason for the faith that is in us, as the Apostle Paul advises. That faith rests on the common interest of the railroads and the people they serve.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

IT IS semi-officially announced at Washington that President Harding is determined to use every effort to rush his ship subsidy bill through the present congress if it be possible, and that he is uninfluenced by the reports he gets from returning republicans that the measure is most unpopular with the voters, and that they deem it impossible to force it through the senate before March 4 next. The president is reported to have told his friends that if it fails in the senate he will at least have the satisfaction that he had tried his best to put it through before the new congress comes in. The president knows and the whole country knows that if it fails in this congress it will have no chance at all in the next congress, because this bill was one of the reasons why the voters of the country went back on the administration and defeated so many republican congressman. It would have little chance of passing the present house were it not for the fact that there are so many lame ducks in it who are hoping that the president will save their bacon by giving them a job through which their connection with the federal treasury will not be cut off during the next two years. These lame ducks know that the way to land that job is not to vote against the president's pet measure, and as the voters have already turned them down they don't care a cuss about what their dear constituents think about their vote. The president has the board and butter, and also pie, to give out and his wishes are their laws. At that the general impression in Washington is that the bill will fail of passage. If this should turn out to be a fact it will not be the first time that the cup of satisfaction has been snatched from the lips of the big ship owning corporations. They have been seeking this bonus out of the public treasury for nearly 50 years. And the ship owning corporations which have been paying big dividends during that time have been just as eager for the bonus as the poorer ship owners who claim they have been losing money. Big fortunes have been made in the shipping business in the last half century, and some have been lost, no doubt. It is a business that has had its ups and down like all other business. From 1914 until the war was over ship owners made enormous profits. In many cases they got the whole price of their vessel in freight charges for a single voyage. After the armistice ocean freights soon declined in price and ship earnings became less profitable, and finally they brought no profits at all. The careful and frugal ship owing corporations kept up rich dividends out of the big surplus earnings, they made during the war. The more careless ones had to stop dividends. Then they made a concerted raid on the taxpayers' money in the treasury. The bill they got President Harding to indorse gives them a free gift of about fifty millions of dollars a year for the next 10 years, or a total of half a billion dollars.

But it does not stop here. It provides that any ship owner may borrow from the national treasury a loan up to two-thirds of the marke tvalue of his ship at 2 per cent interest, although it costs the government more than twice that interest to borrow money to lend the ship owners. It also gives them other valuable privileges. The bill is a bad one. The only argument used in its favor is that we want to encourage American shipping, and that it can't make any money under present sea freight rates. That is the case with many other kinds of business. The cattle men can't make any money under present prices of production and present prices for their product. Why not give them a bonus and 2 per cent loans also to encourage them to go on with beef production?

The Haskin Letter

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

WHEN MONEY COMES EASILY.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 13.—Inheritances as a subject of imagination and discussion never lose their galmour. There probably never lived a man who some time in his life did not spend at least a little while in dreaming of the possibility of coming into an estate, an inheritance, or becoming righ overnight. The prospect, however remote and intangible, of unexpectedly possessing funds not directly earned by the sweat of the brow is one which irresistibly provokes contemplation.

That is the reason why wills, missing heirs, lost witnesses and interminable lawsuits involving estates have so prominent a place in the stories of literature and the stage. They are properties of the Goddess Fortune whom everyone seeks. For this reason the cold statistics of the internal revenue bureau, recording the bare facts of the estates which are transmitted in the United States, are of absorbing interest. No personal details are to be found because, under the law no such facts may be divulged. The statistics are made available to the researcher only in general terms, but even their austere columns harbor an odor of the same romance which made the case of Jarndyce versus Jarndyce immortal, the same faccination which makes everybody read a will case in the newspapers.

The figures do not reveal how the fortunes were bequeathed. They tell no stories of newsboys who helped old ladies across crowded streets and later woke up millionaires because the old ladies on their death beds, remembered the kind deeds. Nothing like that. The reader must furnish all such details, building up what stories he likes on the hard basis of facts.

Billions Go to Heirs

What the figures do show is that in the period from September 1916 to January 1922, the latest for which statistics have been compiled, 42,230 estates passed to fortunate heirs. The total sum bequeathed staggers the imagination. It amounted to $8,785,641,889. The average individual would consider himself lucky if his morning mail informed him that some old uncle's will had left him $1,000. But, within this brief period enough money was inherited to make 8,785 millionaires. The sum if averaged among the recipients would give each a fortune of about $200,000, which is enough for a man to live upon all his days. Forty-two thousand persons, enough to populate a good sized city, all were made rich through inheritance in this brief period.

The beneficiary does not get the whole amount of the bequest, for the stern-visaged treasury tax-gatherer steps in and takes a share which, in some cases, is as much as one-fifth. The total tax paid on these bequests of nearly $9,000,000,000 was $351,138,323. The smaller estates bring the average down so that for the whole bulk the rate was only 6.49 per cent on an average, or an average tax of only $9,597.35 per estate. The big estates are those which pay the greatest taxes. For instance, the average tax paid on the estates in the group of $10,000,000 and over was over $4,000,000.

It is a curious fact that the beneficiaries of wills greatly dislike to give up to the tax collector any part of the sum inherited, in spite of the fact that it is practically a gift for which no labor has been performed, and sometimes comes from a distant relative who was a stranger. This curious disinclination to part with any of one's winnings from the chance hand of fortune is illustrated by the tale of the woman who sued to break a will. She had been disinherited where she expected a bequest and went to court. She lost the case and, of course, the sum she desired.

"Well," she said when the verdict was rendered: "At least I won't have to pay the inheritance tax. I have saved that."

The inheritance tax is levied on net estates, that is, what remains after the various deductions permissible under the tax are made. The estate listed in the period under review were brought down to a net figure of $5,407,673,531 and the tax levied upon that sum.

Deductions are of various characters. In the first place there is a specific deduction of $50,000 for all estates and no one who leaves less than that sum has his bequests curtailed by the tax.

For the period under review there were 5,643 such estates having a gross value of $437,471,290.

Many Deductions Allowed

The statutory deductions include charitable, public and similar bequests. These took $264,491,687 from the taxable total during the 1916-1922 period. The law provides that property recently inherited by the descendent and which, therefore, has recently paid an inheritance tax, may be exempted. The amount coming within this category was $67,582,902. That great sum had been inherited only recently and held a relatively brief while. Many stories doubtless are behind that classification. What use did the beneficiary make of his inherited wealth during his brief period of prosperity? Was the good fortune too much for him and was it the cause of his death? The reader may exercise his imagination at will; the statistics reveal nothing.

Funeral expenses, debt unpaid at the time of death, and the expenses of the administration of estates may be deducted from the net or taxable estate. These deductions in this period reached a total of $1,033,408,174. It is presumed a large part of this billion was consumed by the classification "administrative expenses." To revert to our parallel imaginative picture, the lawyer always is a prominent figure in the will case and the wicked guardian is not a stranger. These gentry are well trained in finding "administrative expenses" in the shape of fees and charges. A billion dollars is a big bill but the reader may be assured it is not all for funeral expenses. The total of all these deductions reaches the impressive aggregate of $3,476,982,764.

During this 1916-1922 period there were some estates which must have been equal to the treasure of the Count of Monte Cristo. Twenty-three inheritances were in a class described as "$10,000,000 and over." How great are the sums the short word "over" covers is not revealed, but some of these estates must have been vast for a tax of $93,106,148 was paid on them, an average of more than $4,000,000 each. The gross total of the 23 estates was $566,637,695—more than half a billion.

The millionaire class is sufficiently numerous to furnish plots for no end of romantic stories of wills and heirs. In the class listed as bequeathing $750,000 to $1,000,000 were 382 decedents leaving property worth $396,427,816.

Grand Jury Indicts Alleged Hop Vendor; Faces Seven Counts

Special to The Tribune.

Butte, Nov. 15.—The grand jury impaneled in the federal court November 9, and in session since, made a report to Judge Bourquin late Tuesday afternoon. Ten indictments were returned. This is the final report. The grand jury was excused.

Bernard Murphy was indicted on seven counts in connection with violations of the narcotic act. He was arrested here several months ago with $40,000 worth of drugs. He is now under bonds.

The individuals mentioned in the other nine indictments are not made public and will not be until warrants are served and arrests made. No information is permissible under court law until the arrests are made.

One of the nine indictments returned accused O. H. P. Shelley, suspended federal prohibition director for Montana, of accepting brides. Shelley was formerly national republican committeeman for Montana. He charges that the accusations laid against him are the products of his political enemies, of which Congressman Carl W. Riddick is said to be the leader.

New Trials Sought in Two Cases; City to Contest Verdict

Special to The Tribune.

Butte, Nov. 15.—New trials have been asked in the cases of N. J. Larko against George Males, and May Garett against the city of Butte. Males' attorneys are not satisfied with a verdict against him for $430 given by a jury several days ago. This is the case in which Larko sued for a balance on a grocery bill, and Males alleged that it had been paid by the Red Cross and allotments while he was serving overseas.

Mrs. Garett was given judgment of $4,000 for injuries received when she fell on an ice covered sidewalk. The city of Butte, in asking for a new trial, alleged the usual statutory grounds.

Tight Money Retards Y.M.C.A. Funds Drive

Special to The Tribune

Lethbridge, Alta., Nov. 15.—Tightness of money is working against the committe of a hundred and sixty, composing a committee engaged in putting over a campaign to raise $20,000 for the Y. M. C. A. They will now feel satisfied if half that amount is realized.

The drive was ill-timed as no less than half a dozen different appeals to the public for funds is being made. The local Y. M. C. A. has been in financial difficulties for some time, but it will start the new year with much brighter prospects.

Car Situation Fails to Improve in Week

Special to The Tribune.

Harlem, Nov. 15.—No improvement in the car situation was reported by elevators during the last week, and the storage houses are clogged to the point that no more wheat can be accepted. No grain cars were received here last week. The Harlem Milling company has filled its large bin and the Big Flat elevator is constructing another temporary bin to take care of the surplus grain.

16 ENTRYMEN GRANTED LAND OFFICE PATENTS

Special to The Tribune.

Havre, Nov. 15.—Sixteen patents were received at the United States land office Monday for the following persons:

Emma Flatness, Box Elder; Swean P. Benson, Chester; S. Paris Hansard, Loma; Anna F. Coburn, Malta; Mytro Balion, Phipps; Maria Jane Hanna, Dalhousie, N. D.; Martin Voise, Fresno; Cornelius McLaughlin, Coburg; Joseph Krejci, Simpson; Katie Reser, Chinook; Donald C. McLean, Havre; Cora M. Wells, Lonesome; M. B. Prendergast, Devon; Anton Peterson, Mildale; Johannes, Anderson, Turner; Frederick H. Bathke, Leroy.

THREE INDIAN COUPLES ARE WEDDED BY HAVRE JUDGE

Special to The Tribune.

Havre, Nov. 15.—Judge W. B. Pyper married several Indian couples in his office in the city hall Tuesday afternoon.

Raining Bird, son of Shorty Young Boy and Smooth Eye, married Day Woman, daughter of Panateau and Mrs. Jim Chippewa. Four Souls, son of Little Bear and Bad Face, married Mary Stanley, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Stanley, and Iron Maker, son of Panateau and Mrs. Jim Chippewa, married Answering, the daughter of Chief Goes and Suns With Her.

J. B. Pafker, agent of the Rocky Boy reservation, accompanied the young people to Havre as their guardian.

Entire Family Had "Flu"

"'Keep right on using Foley's Honey and Tar. It will give quick relief,' said the doctor, when the entire family had the "flu." Never saw anything so good," writes Mrs. A. B. Griffith, Andrews, Ind. Neglected coughs and colds often lead to serious complications. Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick relief. Free from opiates (ingredients printed on the wrapper). Largest selling cough medicine in the world.

AL WARNER, PIONEER, AGED 74, GOES WEST; IN STATE 45 YEARS

County Treasurer's Death Due to Old Age; Was Re-elected November 7.

Special to The Tribune.

Choteau, Nov. 15.—A. G. Warner, better known as "Uncle Al," a widely known pioneer of Teton county, died late Tuesday night in a hospital here from complications due to old age. He had been ill since Sunday night. He was 74 years of age, 45 years of his life having been spent in Montana. He was a typical figure of the old west, witnessing Montana in its making when stirring days were the lot of every settler.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Warner came to Montana in 1877 as clerk of the Blackfeet Indian reservation, a position he held for five years. In 1885 he became a permanent resident of Choteau, where he first held clerkships with several pioneer firms. He served as postmaster here for several years and was also a justice of the peace, and in 1889 was appointed United States commissioner, a post he held until his death. He established the first sawmill enterprise in Teton county on the Teton river.

From 1896, Mr. Warner was actively identified with the republican party in county politics. In that year he was elected clerk and recorder and held that office for 12 years. In 1920 he was chosen for county treasurer and in the last general election, November 7, he was re-elected to that position, a testimonial of the respect and confidence held in him by the voters of Teton county.

Mr. Warner never married and no relatives survive him in Montana. He has a sister living in Los Angeles, Cal. He was a member of the Choteau lodge of the Knights of Pythias and was also affiliated with the Great Falls lodge of Elks. No funeral arrangements have yet been made, but the Knights of Pythias will have charge of the services. He will be buried here.

Republicans Go Over Top in McCone Co.

Special to The Tribune.

Circle, Nov. 15.—All republican candidates without an exception, received majorities at last Tuesday's election. This came as a surprise to many, as even Riddick's supporters did not expect to carry this county and the non-partisan league had indorsed the democratic state and national ticket.

All the present county officials had been indorsed by the non-partisan league, and had succeeded in getting the republican nominations at the primary election, except the county superintendent of schools. Mrs. Cora M. Bauer succeeds Mrs. Mabelle Cobb in this office.

The four measures voted on also carried the county. This is quite a contrast to the fate of the measures voted on two years ago when all were voted down.

Labor Enters Fight for Public Offices

Special to The Tribune

Lethbridge, Alta., Nov. 15.—Labor is planning to make one of the strongest fights yet staged in a municipal campaign here, the dominion labor party having announced the candidature of Martin S. Finn, defeated labor candidate for the house of commons, as an opponent of Commissioner of Public Works Harry Meech.

John Marsh was named as candidate for the school board. Finn is a railway conductor and an able platform man. He is now president of the dominion labor party here.

Butte People Honor Wheeler at Reception

Special to The Tribune.

Butte, Nov. 15.—Several thousand Butte citizens, men and women, tendered a public reception to United States senator elect, B. K. Wheeler, here Tuesday night at the court house. The building was decorated for the occasion, and an excellent program given by local artists. Refreshments were served throughout the evening.

NEW CLASS IS OPENED FOR STUDENT TELEGRAPHERS

Special to The Tribune.

Havre, Nov. 15.—O. T. Johnson, manager of the local Western Union telegraph office, has announced that a new class will be started here this week.

All branches of telegraphy will be taken up and the students will be fitted for practical work. The demand for operators is such that jobs are plentiful for trained operators.

Mr. Johnson and H. H. Lowrey, night operator, will instruct the students. While the class will start tomorrow, students may enroll at any time. The school will be open from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evenings.

WOMAN'S CLUB AIDS FUND FOR COUNTY SEAT FUND

Special to The Tribune.

Poplar, Nov. 15.—The Poplar Woman's club was in charge of the big community dinner and supper, served at the Gateway hotel, Saturday afternoon and evening to help raise funds for the county seat fund. More than 800 dinners were served during the afternoon and evening. All eating houses in town co-operated with the club to the extent of closing their doors during the dinner and supper hours. Funds raised were turned over to the county seat committee to be used in contesting the county seat election.

SEEKS DIVORCE DECREE.

Special to The Tribune.

Lewistown, Nov. 15.—Curtis M. Lamb has brought suit for divorce against Gertrude E. Lamb, alleging desertion. The parties were married at Newport, Neb., in 1897.

THREE HELD FOR ROBBERY

Special to The Tribune

Lethbridge, Alta., Nov. 15.—Three arrests have been made in connection with the Nemisca robbery in which the Stacey Lumber company's safe was cracked and $2,700 taken. The men are Dan McCoy, Angus Blue and Bert Johnson.

CUT BANK AND HAVRE TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED

Helena, Nov. 15.—Local passenger train service between Havre and Cut Bank was restored Tuesday, according to a report by the Great Northern railroad to the state railroad commission Wednesday.

DRY AGENT ADMITS SOURCE OF SALARY IN FEDERAL COURT

Says Part of It Paid by State Anti-Saloon League; Reports to Pope.

Special to The Tribune.

Butte, Nov. 15.—Sleuths with authority from the attorney general are paid by the Anti-Saloon league of this state, to obtain evidence against violators of the liquor law. Such was the admission made Tuesday by N. J. Sero, a witness against J. D. Sherwood of Anaconda, who is being tried in the federal court here on a charge of violating the national prohibition laws.

Sero, according to his testimony, has been engaged in apprehending bootleggers since June 1921. He declared that he purchased liquor from the defendant last August. The following month he returned, he said, with Prohibition Agent Means whom he introduced to Sherwood. The two men were served with moonshine whiskey at 25 cents a drink, they testified.

"You say you are a state prohibition agent," Sherwood's attorney asked Sero.

"Yes," he replied.

"Who pays you?" the attorney continued.

"I get paid in several different ways, sometimes by the county, and sometimes by the state," the witness responded.

"And sometimes by the Anti-Saloon league," Attorney Sullivan suggested.

"Yes," he replied.

"As a matter of fact, is not the Anti-Saloon league the only one that pays you?"

Sero replied in the negative. In answer to another question, he stated that he received $7.50 a day salary and $3.50 expenses. His report of evidence obtained against Sherwood, he admitted, was sent to the Rev. Joseph Pope, president of the Anti-Saloon league, only.

Federal Men Start Campaign to Treat Tubercular Cattle

Special to The Tribune

Poplar, Nov. 15.—Drs. Osborne, Plant, Clark and Cobart, federal vetinarians, arrived in Poplar Tuesday to start work on the 100 per cent tuberculosis clean up campaign. The services of these men is absolutely free to the county and there are no charges whatever connected with the tests. Further than having this test service free, cattle that are found to be infected with tuberculosis will be condemned and the owners will receive three-fourths of the assessed valuation of the animals.

Over one-half of the cattle in the county were tested in the first campaign and a number of reactors were found which had come from herds that were spread over a considerable portion of the county. This, together with the fact that the work is so far along, would make it a folly not to complete the job and get on the honored county accredited tuberculosis free list which will mean dollars and cents in the form of premium money for livestock owners in the county.

Must Pay Railroad Men, Auditor Tells Insurance Concerns

Helena, Nov. 15.—(By The Associated Press).—Accident and health insurance companies must pay benefits to policy holders who are treated in railroad hospitals, according to a ruling made Wednesday by State Auditor George P. Porter, ex-officio state commissioner of insurance. His ruling said:

"The attention of this department has been called to the fact that some of the accident and health companies transacting business in Montana are attempting to withhold or refuse to pay claims to railroad employes on the ground that a railroad hospital is not a public licensed hospital. I have ordered these companies to pay the hospital benefits in full to all railroad men."

WOMAN FOUND INSANE.

Special to The Tribune.

Lewistown, Nov. 15.—Helma Hedman, aged 21, of the Blakeslee country, was Tuesday examined as to her mental condition and ordered committed to the insane asylum at Warm Springs.

Fleming Is Re-elected Blaine County Sheriff

Special to The Tribune.

Chinook, Nov. 15.—The official count of votes cast in Blaine county during the general election November 7, confirms the election of the following officers:

Sheriff, G. W. Fleming, re-elected; treasurer, James McCoy; surveyor, C. R. Noyes; clerk and recorder, Vernon Butler; assessor, Andrew Christensen; superintendent of schools, G. H. Willman; county attorney, R. V. Bottomly; commissioner, George Barber; county coroner, H. Kuper.

TALKS ON CONSTITUTION.

Special to The Tribune.

Lewistown, Nov. 15.—At Tuesday's luncheon of the Kiwanis club, Prof. H. P. Crego, of the county high school faculty, gave an address on the constitution of the United States. It is the intention of the club to have a series of addresses upon this subject.

Aged people can be permanently relieved from constipation worries!

Serve Kellogg's Bran, cooked and krumbled, to aged sufferers from constipation—and results will prove astounding! Here is nature's most wonderful food—not only sweeping, cleansing and purifying the bowel tract without any irritation or discomfort but stimulating and nergizing brain and nerve cells!

stimulating and energizing brain and every meal. Serve it as a cereal, sprinkle it on other hot or cold cereals or make it up into the most delicious muffins, raisin bread, gems, macaroons, pancakes, etc., you ever tasted. And, all the time it is doing wonderful health work. The value of Kellogg's Bran cannot be overestimated!

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Don't wait for constipation to "get" you or some loved one! Start with Kellogg's Bran tomorrow. Serve it every day as a cereal, sprinkled over er cereals or in countless bakery batches. Bran will add years to anyone's life!

Children grow strong and robust when given Kellogg's Bran in their diet. It keeps the little ones in prime health, allowing the organs to perform normal functions and the body to grow in a healthy way. Bran will sweeten an offensive breath and clear a pimply complexion. Buy Kellogg's Bran, cooked and krumbled, at all grocers. Start eating Bran today!

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WILLIAM GRILLS, Proprietor. 217 Central Ave, Great Falls, Mont.

VICTIM DIES

Don't treat little pains and aches lightly. Some day you may find that the little pain is a big disease. Be warned in time.

In most cases these aches and pains are warning signals that the kidneys are slowing up. They are not throwing off the poisons that form in the body. Lathrop's Gold Medal haarlem oil capsules (the original and genuine) give prompt relief. Take them a few days—the sleeplessness, pains and stiffness will stop. A standard remedy for more than two centuries.

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