THE TRIBUNE

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THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER (Established 1873)

LOCAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

For the 24 hours ending at 12:00, noon, Feb. 27, 1917:

Temperature at 7:00 a. m.	— 4
Temperature at 12:00, noon	2
Highest yesterday	4
Lowest last night	—10
Precipitation	None
Highest wind velocity	24—NW

Forecast.

Till 7:00 p. m. Wednesday.

For North Dakota: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not so cold tonight.

	Temperature
Calgary	10
Chicago	16
Kansas City	20
Moorhead	—12
Pierre	0
St. Paul	— 2
Winnipeg	0
St. Louis	36
San Francisco	44
Helena	— 4
Williston	8

ORRIS W. ROBERTS, Meteorologist.

We lament that today we received so much that was good from the world and gave so little back.—Michael Fairless.

AN EXCEPTION.

The highest salaried Methodist preacher in America has resigned his big church in New York City to go into social work at about half his former salary.

This is worth mentioning because most people like to fling it into the faces of preachers that a bigger salary usually constitutes the "call" which they heard to another field.

And by the way—the salary of the average preacher in this country is $700 per year—less than the average mechanic receives.

The preacher spends about 15 years in schools and seminaries getting ready for his job, besides investing some thousands of dollars in his work of preparation, whereas the mechanic begins to have an income the very first day that he's on the job!

Steel nets in New York harbor, but here's hoping they don't have to catch anything.

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT.

Congress, which gave Wilson a vote of confidence when he severed relations with Germany, doubtless anticipated that some affirmative action to protect American rights on the high sea would be necessary.

While bringing us nearer to actual hostilities, the assertion of our privileges on land or sea in accordance with international law need not mean war.

President Wilson in his message declares that he is not asking Congress to confer upon him now blanket power to declare war. He merely wants means to protect Americans on land and sea who are going about their lawful errands.

If the overt act comes, doubtless he will assemble Congress and ask for authority to declare war and to provide the necessary credit to meet that extreme exigency.

The entire nation hopes and prays that such a step will not be necessary.

Under international law our citizens have a right to proceed unmolested to any port not effectively blockaded. Germany, of course, has never effectively blockaded any port.

The old treaty with Prussia specifically provided that neutral ships not carrying contraband shall have free intercourse with all ports, even those of belligerent nations, and this treaty further provided:

"And the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on board a free vessel."

Germany has virtually abrogated this treaty by her inauguration of the ruthless submarine campaign regardless of the rights of any neutral in the pursuit of peaceful commerce.

United States severed relations with France in the early days of the Republic, armed its merchantmen and did everything short of a declaration of hostilities.

Whether Wilson can conduct the same kind of a policy toward Germany now is problematical. Germany may consider that such procedure is an overt act and declare war on us.

It is a critical hour for the United States and he is a fool who continues to prate about non-resistance and the horrors of preparedness.

If Congress permits Wilson to arm the merchantmen and use the navy for the purpose of convoying the free ships of this nation, then the possibilities of our being drawn into the conflict increase immeasurably.

NEWSPAPERS AND WAR.

The charge was recently made in Congress and repeated at a peace-at-any-price meeting in Chicago that there is a conspiracy among the metropolitan newspapers of the United States to force this country into war with Germany.

It was said that J. P. Morgan & Co., the financial agents of the Allies, in the United States, organized and financed the conspiracy in the interest of the Allies and the American munition makers.

Of course, no proof was offered to support the charge, and none will be offered, for the very simple reason that there is no proof.

We have too much respect for the profession of journalism to argue the question of the honesty of the American press.

But this charge makes the opportunity for calling attention to what seems to us to be a most significant fact—that nearly, if not quite all, of the daily newspapers, periodicals and magazines, irrespective of their politics or the character of their clientele, are lined up behind the President in the gravest crisis which has confronted the nation since the Civil war.

Now, it seems to us that there must be a good reason for this unanimity of sentiment on the part of the newspaper editors of America, particularly when we take into account that more than half of them only a few short months back were doing their utmost to defeat the President for re-election.

We are too modest to suggest that newspaper editors are more intelligent and more patriotic than any other class of people.

But it will probably be conceded that they are as well, if not better, informed than the average men engaged in other businesses and professions.

The very nature of their work—gathering, distributing and interpreting the news of the world—puts them in a rather advantageous position, so far as being informed is concerned.

They are specialists in current history, just as much as the lawyer, the doctor, and the artisan are specialists in their respective professions and trades.

That there is often wide disagreement among them as to the interpretation of the news simply proves that newspaper editors have different mental attitudes and different selfish interests, just as other folk have; that they are no more free from prejudice than are other folk.

If this is a fair statement, what shall we say when we find a practically unanimous sentiment among newspaper editors of the country concerning a question which involves the most vital interests of the nation and every individual in it, including themselves?

Certain members of Congress have already attempted to answer this question.

They say that it means that the newspaper editors are crooks and traitors.

We say that such an interpretation is so preposterous that it answers itself.

And we suggest that the real answer is so obvious that it would be an insult to the intelligence of our readers to state it.

The American press neither deserves nor asks credit for urging the nation to give the President undivided support in his policy of defending American rights and honor.

The refusal of Bernard Baker to serve as a member of the shipping board when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo attempted to dictate the affairs of the board, indicates that he is one man who ought to be a member of that body. Men who are willing to act as puppets in an important public position are unsuited for any important trust. No really big man would consent to be a mere messenger for McAdoo.

The mayor of Minneapolis thinks that the preparedness propaganda is ninety per cent commercialism and ten percent patriotism. Mathematical computations of this sort are not now pressing. There will be time to cipher it all out after we have fought a war or after we have found that we do not have to fight one. What the country needs is one hundred per cent of preparedness, the ratio of its competent parts to be determined later.

A Republican administration fought the war with Spain at a cost of $78,500,000 for the operations of the land forces. We had about 40,000 men in the actual theater of the war. The present Democratic administration kept Pershing's column of 12,000 men in Mexico for ten months at a cost of $14,000,000 a month. By comparison, the outlook is not agreeable in the event that we really get into the European struggle as a result of the German submarine campaign.

Farm boys are quickest to join the army, say recruiting men. But most of the patriotic noise comes from the cities.

SENATE TRIMS $919,630 FROM STATE GENERAL BUDGET BILL

After paring $919,630.47 from the original estimated aggregate of $4,312,404.60, the senate yesterday passed the biennial omnibus bill, carrying $3,392,774.13 to meet the expenses of the state departments and various educational and other institutions during the ensuing two years. Cuts were made in almost every state department and institution, with the exception of the office of the attorney general, in which instance the original estimate was almost doubled in the final analysis.

Some of the larger items contained in the omnibus bill are:

Executive office	$20,400		
Supreme court	77,625		
Judges of district courts	96,000		
Secretary of state	50,040	Originally	$ 56,740
State auditor	25,700		
State treasurer	22,400		
Commissioner of insurance	21,500	Originally	27,600
State fire marshal	16,585		
Attorney general	54,000	Originally	28,650
Supt. public instruction	38,700	Originally	46,600
Commissioner of agriculture	20,850		
Dairy commissioner	23,800	Originally	30,275
Railroad commission	38,200		39,400
Land department	44,910		52,560
State examiner	95,550		88,900
Tax commission	41,115		43,190
Board of control	33,350		
Library commission	23,195		39,775
State engineer	25,235		26,735
Historical society	13,381		16,108
Livestock sanitary board	27,235		
Board of regents	63,300		41,100
Oil inspection department	39,260		59,942
University and mines school	247,400		279,900
Public health laboratories	24,000		
Hebron mining sub-station	14,900		31,400
Agricultural college	110,133		249,633
College experiment station	50,000		70,000
Marketing and rural finance at Agricultural college	10,000		7,500
Extension fund	40,000		
Demonstration farms	24,000		
Agricultural sub-stations, college	50,000		
Valley City Normal	137,868		272,868
Minot Normal	126,860		182,240
Mayville Normal	30,000		25,000
Ellendale Normal	20,750		21,800
Wahpeton science school	28,500		30,000
Bottineau forestry	40,946		136,238
Dickinson Normal	181,000		252,500
County agricultural training schools at Maddock and Park River	20,000		12,000
Sixteenth General Assembly	120,000		112,000
State aid to rural graded and consolidated schools	225,000		512,643
Salaries and expenses of inspectors of rural, graded and consolidated schools	7,000		25,400
Salary and expenses state high school inspector	6,000		7,200
Teachers' institutes	10,600		
State aid to high schools	170,000		

Additional maintenance to state educational institutions in lieu of repealed mill tax:

Agricultural college	$123,600
University and mines school	205,440
Valley City Normal	92,400
Minot Normal	83,160
Mayville Normal	73,920
School for deaf	36,960
School of forestry	12,360
Ellendale Normal	43,200
Wahpeton school of science	24,720
Total	$695,760

Readers' Column

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 26, 1917.
Editor Bismarck Tribune,
Bismarck, N. D.

When our Associated Press has so much to say of the "Separation of Church and State" as designed by the present government of Mexico, it may be well to know what kind of "separation" the Carranza government intends. The new Mexican constitution, while declaring that "Congress shall not enact any law establishing or forbidding any religion whatsoever," has in Article 130 the following paragraphs:

1. The Federal authorities shall have exclusive power to exercise in matters of religious worship and outward ecclesiastical forms such intervention as by law authorized. * * *

2. Marriage is a civil contract. * * *

3. The law recognizes no corporate existences of the religious associations known as churches.

4. The ministers of religious sects shall be considered as persons exercising a profession and shall be directly subject to the laws enacted on the subject.

5. The state legislature shall have the exclusive power of determining the maximum number of ministers of religious sects according to the need of each locality.

6. Ministers of religious sects shall not in any public gathering or private meeting, constituted as such, or in acts of worship or religious propaganda, criticize the fundamental laws of the country, the authorities in particular or the government in general; they shall have not vote, either directly or indirectly, nor shall they be entitled to assemble for political purposes.

Before consecrating new temples of worship to the public use, permission shall be obtained from the department of the interior. * * *

Paragraph 8, which we do not give in full, on account of its length, orders that each church must have a "public caretaker"; this person, with 10 citizens, must inform the municipal authorities whenever ministers of a church are changed.

9. Under no conditions shall studies carried on in institutions devoted to the professional training of ministers of religious sects be ratified or be granted any other dispensation or privilege which shall have for its purpose the ratification of the said studies in official institutions. Any authority violating this provision shall be punished criminally and all such dispensation or privilege shall be null and void, and shall invalidate wholly and entirely the professional degree obtained through the infraction of this provision.

10. Periodical religious publications shall not on their program, their title or merely by their general tendencies, comment upon any political affairs of the nation, nor publish any information regarding the acts of the authorities of the country or of private individuals who have to do with public affairs.

11. Every kind of political association whose name shall bear any word or indication relating to any religious belief is hereby strictly forbidden.

12. No minister of any religious sect may inherit on his own behalf or by means of a trustee or otherwise, any real estate occupied by any association for religious propaganda or religious or charitable purposes. Ministers of religious sects are legally incapable of inheriting by will from ministers of the same religious sect or from any private individual to whom they are not related by blood within the fourth degree.

Article 27, clause 2, reads: The religious associations known as churches, irrespective of creed, shall in no case have legal capacity to acquire, own or administer real property, or loans made on such real property; all such real property as may at present be held by the said religious associations, either on their own behalf, or through third parties, shall vest in the nation, and anyone shall have the right to denounce property so held. Presumptive proof shall be sufficient to declare the denunciation well founded.

The same article, too long for full quotation, declares also all property as episcopal residences, priest houses, convents, religious schools, orphan asylums, seminaries, etc., or any other buildings built or designed for the administration, propaganda, or teaching of the tenets of any religious sect, shall forthwith vest as of full right directly in the nation, to be used exclusively for the public services of the federation of the states within their respective jurisdiction."

Section 14 Article 130, says: No trial by jury shall ever be granted for the infraction of any of the preceding provisions.

The articles quoted make it clear that:

Every religious body is ostracized; every shred of liberty of the press touching religious matters is taken away; the ruling government has made the constitution a means to make every opposition to itself impossible in public speech, assemblances, etc.

And this is praised in a large part of the American press as liberty; yes, the liberty of the anarchists, of the robbers, of the tyrants, but not the liberty of the people.

One may ask: How is it possible that a nation stands this? The answer has been given some time ago by a Mexican who is now professor at St. Thomas college, St. Paul, Minn. He says: About 18,000 revolutionists rule and terrify Mexico, a nation of more than 16,000,000; they do it because they are armed, while the other people are without arms; just as a few thousand English soldiers can keep the millions of Irish people under control. And these banditti have received their arms from the United States. How long will greedy munition makers and the United States government continue to keep the millions of Mexican people in the worst of servitude by helping the revolutionists? How long will the majority of the American press keep their readers in ignorance regarding the real conditions in Mexico?

VINCENT WEHRLE,
Bishop of Bismarck.

LIVE IN BROTHERLY LOVE

Medora, N. D., Feb. 27, 1917.

The thought often comes to me that race prejudice and religious bias are two of the greatest curses of the world. Christianity has been for nineteen hundred years teaching brotherly love. How small the gain! Supposing we try and practice it for a time. Religious bias has tried, or made men try, for hundreds of years to make others believe as they believed; yet to believe so was against the judgment of the ones whose minds and belief they desired to change.

What difference does it make to us what others believe? I am thankful I live today, in place of having lived three hundred years ago, for then with the belief I have today, I would have been cast into the dungeon, burned at the stake or broken on the rack. Why? Just stop and think for a moment why? I am satisfied there are plenty who would burn me today, if they dared.

Today, when our country is standing, I may say, on the brink of a volcano, why can we not cast aside all our race prejudices, and live in brotherly love and harmony? Suppose we all try. Don't let us abuse any class of our people who are our countrymen and should be our friends. Don't, I beg of all persons, make enemies of those whose friendship we may soon need. To make eenmies of our countrymen does not appear to me to be right.

When a poor orphan child I was living in a family, who, when eggs were scarce in the nests, always accused me of sucking them. Now the truth was I had at the time never sucked an egg, but, as I was accused so often, I thought I would try and suck eggs. I did, and all I could. Now had I never been accused I never would have done so.

I know too well that my education is sadly deficient, but I always thought that all men, who worked and purchased the necessaries of life, were taxpayers. Perhaps I am in error, in this, as I am in many things.

If our German friends have made money on the west side of the Missouri river, they deserve honor and not reproach. I know a little about the desolate west side which was settled for the first time some 35 years ago; how the settlers picked buffalo bones and hauled them to the railroad to sell that they might purchase food for their dear ones. I once talked with a little German maid of 13 years of age, who told me that the previous winter her family lived almost on flour; that they seldom had coffee or sugar, and never meat, excepting they could catch a jack rabbit, and then they might not have salt. Such were the Germans who made the desalate land on the west side bloom like the rose; and such are the people who make great nations.

—James W. Foley.

BETTER THAN CALOMEL

Thousands Have Discovered Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a Harmless Substitute

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the substitute for calomel—are a mild but sure laxative, and their effect on the liver is almost instantaneous. They are the result of Dr. Edwards' determination not to treat liver and bowel complaints with calomel. His efforts to banish it brought out these little olive-colored tablets.

These pleasant little tablets do the good that calomel does, but have no bad after effects. They don't injure the teeth like strong liquids or calomel. They take hold of the trouble and quickly correct it. Why cure the liver at the expense of the teeth? Calomel sometimes plays havoc with the gums. So do strong liquids. It is best not to take calomel; but to let Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets take its place.

Most headaches, "dullness" and that lazy feeling come from constipation and a disordered liver. Take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets when you feel "loggy" and "heavy." Note how they "clear" clouded brain and how they "perk up" the spirits. 10c and 25c a box. All druggists.

Baby's Face Disfigured With Eczema Scales. Itched and She Would Scratch. Spread Over Side of Face. Cuticura Healed in Four Weeks.

Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Mrs. C. E. Outland, 351 Leggett Avenue, Barnesville, Ohio.

If Cuticura did no more than soothe and heal eczemas, rashes, itchings and burnings, bringing speedy comfort to tortured, disfigured men, women and children it would be entitled to the highest praise. But it does more. By using the Soap exclusively for toilet purposes, allowing no other soap to touch your skin, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then to soothe and heal the first sign of skin troubles, you will in many cases prevent these distressing experiences. It is always a pleasure, not an effort, to use them, they are so pure and delicate.

For Trial Free by Return Mail address post-card: **"Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston."** Sold throughout the world.

"THE PRICE OF SILENCE"

Guffaws of hearty laughter rent the tense silence which attended the showing of "The Price of Silence," the new William Fox film production, to the city officials of Los Angeles, Cal., when the senate chamber scene was flashed on the screen.

A. Carlos, general western representative of the Fox Film Corporation, who had arranged the presentation, was shocked. He looked hard at the film, hoping to catch the "break" that caused the uproarious outbreak. Failing in this he waited until the end of the show. Then he asked several of the guardians of the city's fate: "Why?"

By picking up a few words here and there from the new outburst of "haw-haws," Mr. Carlos was finally able to get the cause of the laughter. The senate chamber scene shown in the film was taken in the actual senate chamber of the California legislature at Sacramento. The session was adjourned temporarily to make room for the actors, but many of the senators stayed around, by request, to fill out the scene. The sight of familiar senatorial figures strutting about on the film was too much, even for the dignity of Los Angeles officials when guests of a great film company. The seriousness with which the California solons played their parts as supers in the film added to the humor, several of the city rulers explained.

"The Price of Silence" will be shown at the Bismarck and Orpheum theatres tomorrow. This same feature will be shown at the Grand theatre Thursday night. A special matinee will be given at the Orpheum theatre tomorrow at 3:30.

Bills Passed by House

S. B. 98, amending laws of North Dakota for 1913 relating to investment of school funds in farm land loans.

S. B. 273, bill for an act to amend and re-enact Sec. 11215 of the compiled laws of 1913 relating to diminution for good conduct of prison sentences.

S. B. 275, relating to discharge, clothing and employment of prisoners released from the penitentiary.

S. B. 2, amendment to state constitution providing for hail insurance.

S. B. 265, relating to duties of clerk of district court in filing satisfactions and mechanics' liens.

S. B. 199, defining rape in third degree.

S. B. 277, regulating issuance of marriage license when either applicant has been divorced.

S. B. 278, relating to payment of certain sum to wife and children of a person convicted and sentenced to confinement on charge of desertion and non-support.

S. B. 142, an act for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of injured persons and proceedings in the courts of the state.

S. B. 85, amending Section 10136 of the 1913 compiled laws making it unlawful to receive, carry or deliver any intoxicating liquors to or for any person within or into this state for any purpose.

S. B. 217, providing for the establishment of a depositors' guaranty fund and the establishment of a commission to control and supervise such fund.

S. B. 215, relating to public warehouses.

S. B. 96, for an act to establish a law uniform with the law of other states authorizing persons, firms or corporations engaged in the business of storing goods for profit to issue warehouse receipts.

S. B. 186, appropriating $600 to provide funds for payment of cost of lists of new taxable lands in 1918 and 1919.

S. B. 188, appropriation $1,500 for payment of fees and expenses of appraisers of inheritances, devises, etc.

S. B. 149, providing that all fees collected by the state board of veterinary medical examiners shall be paid into the general fund of the state and making an appropriation of $1,500 to pay expenses of board.

S. B. 165, appropriating money for cars of insane persons at state hospital charged to the state at large.

S. B. 183, appropriating $5,800 for the payment of per diem and expenses of the board of experts and the salary and other expenses of a field officer.

S. B. 185, for an act to appropriate $1,000 to provide for the enforcement of laws prohibiting cruelty to animals.

S. B. 178, appropriating $1,040 to pay $10 per Sunday during the biennium as an aid to the Society for the Friendless.

S. B. 153, appropriating $300 to provide funds for the burial of honorable discharged soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion.

S. B. 182, appropriating $9,380.21 to be used as a book credit to balance the books of the state auditor and state treasurer and wipe out a deficiency in the public printing fund, appearing on the books of these officials July 1, 1915.

S. B. 194, to repeal Sec. 2155 of the compiled laws of North Dakota for 1913.

S. B. 131, resolution for an amendment to the constitution relating to voting privileges of members of co-operative organizations to provide in their articles of incorporations limitations upon the voting privileges of members, limitations as to the ownership of shares of stock therein and for the disposition of the earnings of such corporations.

S. B. 314, an act creating a uniform state grade for wheat and other small grains, seeds and agricultural products, creating and establishing office of state inspector of grades, weights and measures and authorizing the appointment of deputies.

House Committee of Whole.

In committees of the whole the house passed:

S. B. 78, requiring all public service corporations doing business within the state to pay their employes at least semi-monthly.

S. B. 46, amending and re-enacting session laws of 1915; providing a shorter open session for prairie chicken, grouse, etc. Amended in the committees of the whole to provide for a closed season in 1917 and 1918 and to prohibit hunting on land of another without the owner's permission. Bill must now go back to senate for concurrence in amendments.

S. B. 137, legalizing unorganized Sunday baseball. Amended.

Bills Passed by Senate.

S. B. 136, general appropriations act.

S. B. 170, authorizing North Dakota Historical society to take charge of and care for maintenance of historical parks at Pembina, Fort Abercrombie, Walhalla and Fort Rice, and appropriating $500 to provide funds for same.

All house bills on the senate calendar for third reading yesterday were laid over until today in order that the senate might devote the afternoon to committee work.

Bills Lost in Senate.

Bills indefinitely postponed in the senate yesterday were:

H. B. 129, cancelling uncollected personal taxes assessed for 1910 and prior years.

H. B. 431, relating to designation, construction and maintenance of a system of national highways.

H. B. 156, relating to election returns.

H. B. 359, repealing laws of 1913 relating to party registration of electors.

H. B. 352, providing for calling in judge of another district on ground of prejudice on part of trial judge.

H. B. 124, relating to bonding of collection agencies.

H. B. 390, to provide for arbitration by district judge of differences between debtors and creditor.

H. B. 400, exempting certain mutual rural telephone companies from control by state railway commissions.

H. B. 386, concurrent amendment providing home-rule for municipalities.

H. B. 425, to provide methods for future amendment of the constitution, vesting in people power to veto, annul, repel, set aside, initiate or enact laws and amendments without regard to judicial, legislative or executive authority.

H. B. 438.

H. B. 135, relating to fidelity insurance and corporate suretyship.

H. B. 111, authorizing commissioner of insurance to fix rates to be charged by fidelity and surety companies.

H. B. 110, authorizing commissioner of insurance to examine fire rating bureaus.

H. B. 74, making it unlawful to separate any child under six months of age from its mother for purpose of placing such child in foster home or institution.

H. B. 90, providing for "one-man" board of control, with attorney general, secretary of state and one salaried member to be appointed by governor.

H. B. 180, locating second state hospital for the insane at Garrison, McLean county, and appropriating $25,000 therefor.

S. B. 210, making appropriations of $40,000 to pave space between tracks and eighteen inches outside the rails of capitol street railway.

S. B. 181, appropriating $10,000 to continue the armory fund of the North Dakota national guard.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Your visit to the Twin Cities will be more enjoyable if you stop at this Famous Hostelry. Excellent Cuisine. Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis; 409 Rooms; 275 at $1.50 to $2.50.

BILLS RE-REFERRED.

House Bill 91, requiring any person handling meats at retail to file a certificate from a licensed physician to the effect that he, the ham-slinger, is free from all infectious and contagious disease, after reposing in oblivion a day or two was recalled in the senate yesterday on motion of Senator Gronvold and re-referred to the committee on health. House Bill 87, requiring depots, hotels, restaurants, pool rooms, barber shops and public buildings to display literature and posters of the North Dakota Anti-Tuberculosis association, was rescued in the same manner.

CHAPTER MEETING.

A regular meeting of Bismarck Chapter No. 10, R. A. M. will be held this evening in the Masonic temple, at 7:30 p. m. M. M., M. E. M. and P. M. degrees will be conferred on a class of candidates. All members are requested and visiting members are invited to attend this meeting.—Adv.

An Effective Laxative for Growing Children

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin Highly Recommended as a Family Remedy.

In children the slightest irregularity of the bowels has a tendency to disturb the entire digestive system, and unless promptly remedied invites serious illness. The experienced mother knows that by training her children to regularity in this respect, and when occasion arises administering a mild laxative, she will have little need for the doctor's services.

Mrs. Leo Weigand, 3251 Central Avenue, N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., whose two boys, Frank and Joseph, are shown in the illustration, writes that she has wound Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin a most effective laxative, not only for the children, but also for herself, and that she will always keep it in the house to use when needed. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin that acts easily and naturally, without griping or other pain or discomfort. It is pleasant to the taste, so that children like it, and is equally effective on the strongest constitution.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin can be obtained at any drug store for fifty cents, and should have a place in every home. It will save many times its cost in lessened doctor bills and maintain the health of the entire family. To avoid imitations and ineffective substitutes be sure to get Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. See that a facsimile of Dr. Caldwell's signature and his portrait appear on the yellow carton in which the bottle is packed. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 455 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois.