WOULD WITHDRAW LEGATION GUARDS

Campaign Being Carried on by Newspapers in China.

Peking, Nov. 26.—Chinese newspapers are carrying on a campaign for the withdrawal of the legation guards which foreign powers maintain in Peking. At present only the Americans, the Japanese and the Dutch have a full guard at their legation compounds. As a result of the war the English, the Russian and the French, the Italian, the German and the Austrian legations have reduced their guard to small squads but even the few soldiers left in Peking by these belligerents have managed to engage in some clashes which the Chinese use as an argument against the employment of troops by foreign legations.

Under the direction of Lieutenant General J. Munthe, a Norwegian officer and military adviser to President Yuan Shi-kai, a special Chinese corps has been trained for the defense of the legation quarter. This corps now numbers over six hundred members, and is held by the Chinese to be a very effective organization, capable of affording adequate protection to foreigners resident in Peking.

Will Take Action.

The Chinese government has not formally presented a request for the withdrawal of the legation guard, and it is not likely that the matter will be presented in an official way to the foreign governments in the immediate future. However, the comment of the Chinese press indicates the general Chinese attitude which will doubtless take form in some official action before the end of the present European war. The Chinese papers constantly suggest that when the legation guards are depleted it is plain to see how unnecessary their presence is for the defense of the legation section. It is pointed out by the vernacular papers that Taku, the entrance to the river leading to Tientsin, is now absolutely unfortified. Consequently, foreign powers could not be hindered from landing troops speedily at Tientsin in case any emergency were to arise.

The American legation guard at present stationed in the legation quarter numbers about two hundred and fifty marines. The Japanese guard is about the same and the Dutch guard slightly smaller. All told the Americans have about fifteen hundred troops, marines and infantry, in Peking and Tientsin and as guards along the railway between Peking and Tientsin. A year ago the entire number of foreign troops in north China exceeded ten thousand. At present the number is considerably less than five thousand.

HEAT SOLDIERS BY ELECTRICITY

Vienna, Nov. 26.—Austrian soldiers will not suffer from cold weather if the army adopts the new electrically heated garments which have just been invented by the Professor of Electrology at Innsbruck university. The essential feature of the professor's invention, according to the Austrian newspapers, is a method of weaving electric heating threads into soldiers' pants and coats and then connecting the threads with a battery or supply wire at a distance of from 100 yards to a quarter of a mile. It is asserted that the current can be regulated so that any number of soldiers in the trenches can be kept warm simultaneously.

CONDITIONS WORSE.

Rome, Nov. 26.—The American relief committee, which has its clearing house in Rome under American management, for the distribution of supplies to those in distress on account of the war, reports conditions growing constantly worse, especially as the winter approaches. Lewis Iddings, former secretary of the American embassy in Rome, who is acting as chairman of the executive committee of the American relief, says that both food and hospital supplies of every kind are needed badly, especially anti-toxin and artificial legs and arms. At the present time there are over 12,000 persons in need of these substitutes for lost members.

All kinds of clothing, especially woolen shirts, and shoes and stockings, are needed both for wounded soldiers and the women and children at home. Among the food supplies badly needed, sugar and coffee are especially mentioned.

2,000 KOREANS VOLUNTEER.

Tokio, Nov. 26.—Great interest has been caused in Japan by a news dispatch from Vladivostok that 2,000 Koreans have volunteered their services in the armies of Russia. A memorial to that effect has reached the military governor of Vladivostok. It is expected here that the Japanese authorities will offer no objection or hindrance to the project of the Korean volunteers.

Solid Comfort in Every Pair

When you buy a pair of shoes, above all else you want them to fit you properly. Your mind cannot be down in your feet all the time and it will be if your shoes rub and pinch you.

The Gotzian Shoes for men are moulded over foot-form lasts that are selected first of all for comfort and then for style. They give your feet support at every point and back up our slogan

The Gotzian Shoe
"Fits like your footprint"

They are made in a wide variety of leathers in up-to-the-minute styles by skilled shoemakers. Your dealer has Gotzian Shoes for every need and occasion. Look for the name on the sole and you will be sure of real foot comfort.

C. Gotzian & Co.
St. Paul, Minn.
Makers of dependable shoes for Men, Women and Children

SHYSTER LAWYERS LOSE BIG PRIZE

Flocked to Ardmore After Explosion of Oil Tank to "Settle" Claims.

Ardmore, Okla., Nov. 26.—Claim agents and shyster lawyers—scores of them—are folding the ties of their suitcases and sadly filing away from here. Since September 23, the day after the oil explosion which killed 42 persons, injured 150 more and wrecked two solid blocks of the downtown section and many other houses, they have been drifting into Ardmore. There was a $750,000 melon—1,275 damage claims—to be cut. They thought, and they flocked to the harvest. But the melon never got ripe.

The blight on that melon was occasioned by the most daring, epoch-making plan of claim adjustment that the industrial world has ever seen. Today the tag end of the work of settling $750,000 between the victims and their families and the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad is being cleaned up. More than $500,000 already has been paid and the remaining payments will be made.

The army of shysters and ambulance chasers hung on. They could not believe the situation which they found was real. They stayed out of curiosity, and borne up by the wish that was father of the thought that the whole plan could be broken down by sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction among those who were having their claims paid. But they have given up the fight.

Places Taken by Investigators.

Their places have been taken by representatives of the legal departments and adjusting departments of many of the greatest railroad and other employing bodies in the country. These men have come to study "the Ardmore idea," and they are enthusiastic over the workings of it.

Here is what was done to eliminate the middleman in damage suits:

Less than a week later E. P. Ripley, head of the Santa Fe system, voluntarily accepted liability for the accident. The citizens of Ardmore through their commission form of government mayor, Val Mullen, met the corporation half way by pledging themselves to make the company pay no more than was right.

Petitioners Given Warning.

A commission of six representative citizens was appointed by the mayor, the railway company not being permitted a suggestion as to the personnel. An agreement was signed by the railway company to accept the decision of this committee as final without power of appeal on all claims. All claimants who signed this agreement came in the same way.

A warning was sent out by the mayor that all ambulance chasers, jackleg lawyers and others who had flocked into town on the next train after the explosion that the climate was not healthful for such as they.

To the local lawyers who had become active in looking for accident suits a warning was given that it was not a seasonable period for signing up clients who had suffered.

916 of 1,275 Claims Settled.

Subsequent events show that no mistake has been made. Of the 1,275 claims filed for personal and property damages to date, 916 have been settled satisfactorily by the claim agents of the Santa Fe without the necessity of an appeal to the commission appointed by Mayor Mullen. This is at the rate of about 75 a day.

More than $500,000 has been paid out in cash already and the company estimates that it will pay out about $250,000 more.

Everybody is satisfied except the lawyers, and they don't dare make much noise.

Mayor Mullen, a leading real estate man, whose monthly salary of $125 is merely cigar money, was on his way home from Denver when the explosion occurred. It came at the end of a bad summer in the cotton business and apparently blasted the town's hopes of recuperating during the winter months.

"Let's Avoid Lawsuits."

On the same train was B. T. Bledsoe, an attorney, formerly of this city, but now one of the general attorneys of the Santa Fe in Chicago. They were old friends and the mayor talked plainly to the corporation lawyer. When he got home he posted an open letter to the city. The important part read:

> This matter can be more speedily and adequately settled by a representative body of our citizenship or a committee which has the interests of our citizens at heart than it can by an endless law suit, and I implore all citizens who are interested and all attorneys who have contracts to file suits that we wait until a committee which the city commissioners and myself have appointed, confers with the officers of the railroad company and see what they are willing to do.
>
> The people who have dead husbands, fathers and children want their money now and not five years from now, and there is not a lawyer in Ardmore but will tell you that if you go into a long drawn out law suit with the company it will take years to settle.

Special Commission Appointed.

The committee appointed was: Lee Cruce, former governor of Oklahoma; J. S. Mullen, real estate man, the largest individual land owner in Oklahoma; B. A. Simpson, general manager of the Tyler-Simpson Wholesale Grocery company, the largest in southern Oklahoma; P. O. Dings, president of the Guaranty State bank; J. W. Harreld, attorney and referee in bankruptcy, and H. C. Potterf, attorney.

The action of the corporation in accepting liability turned public opinion, and gave Mayor Mullen's idea solid backing. Public opinion forced a grand jury to soften its indictment so that the company was held liable for damages only and not criminally liable. This was in the face of the effort of Judge W. F. Freeman of the district court to have the grand jury bring in a true bill finding criminal liability. The people were willing to do more than their share, if possible.

A contract which is substance was a waiver of further claims and an agreement not to bring any suit in court was then made up. It is agreed in this contract that the finding of the commission should be final. No appeal could be made by those signing the contract.

Not a Suit Filed Yet.

The railway company was the first to sign. The signature o fany claimant to this contract, therefore, made it a valid contract.

Not one suit for damages resulting from the big explosion has been filed in court to date and the indications are there will not be.

The truth of the matter is that both the people and the corporation got to thinking that the other was acting in good faith.

This is what has happened:

John S. Douglass, general claim agent of the southern branches of the Santa Fe, brought his force of helpers to Ardmore to begin making settlements. The commission of adjustment appointed J. H. Carlock, a real estate man, its secretary.

Mr. Carlock opened up his office with clerks and stenographers in the city hall two weeks after the accident. Claimants who desired their damages without going into court were to talk to him.

On the first day 200 claimants appeared. First they signed their names to the contract already signed by the railway company in which they agreed to take the committee's verdict as final. Then the ywere handed slips to fill out describing the injuries or damages to property.

Claim agents of the railway company sat in another room. If the claimant desired he could talk over his losses with them. If the claimant filled out the blank before he left the office it was sent immediately to the office of the general claim agent, two blocks away. It was looked over and checked immediately by one of the dozen men there for that purpose.

If the company representatives believed the claim fair, they allowed it. Many times the cash was in the hands of the claimant five hours after filing the claim. If there was a difference of opinion, a compromise between the claimant and the company was made, satisfactory to both.

SHE WAS DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Jolly—I know what sort of a tree your family tree would be, Miss Polly!"

Miss Polly (expecting him to say "a peach tree")—Tee, hee! What sort of a tree, Mr. Jolly?

Mr. Jolly—A nut tree! Ha! Ha!—Judge.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets
Will Relieve Your Indigestion
Doerksen Pharmacy.

WILL TEUTONS ATTEMPT TO TAKE EGYPT?

Territory across which the entente allies would have to pass in an attack on Egypt from Constantinople.

What is generally ascribed to be an important object in the Austro-German movement through Serbia is the Suez canal and then Egypt. The feasibility of such a move, according to a majority of the war experts, is not apparent. Presuming that the Teutonic allies can retain and guard the railroad from Belgrade to Sofia and can thus use Constantinople as a base of operations, the line is from Constantinople to Aleppo and from thence through the Holy Land, paralleling the eastern Mediterranean coast and about seventy-five miles from it.

A few facts relative to this line may be mentioned. Between Scutari and Aleppo there is, or was a short time ago, a section some 200 miles long still incomplete. This is the section from Eregli through Adana to Hadjin. Part of this section has probably been finished by this time, but there's a doubt as to whether the connection is yet complete. Presuming, however, that it has been completely constructed, there is still a problem to be faced in connection with this line from Aleppo south. From Aleppo the railroad runs through Homs, Damascus, and Deraa, from which points short branches shoot off to the coast to the towns of Tripoli, Beirut, and Haifa, none of which points is more than fifty miles from the main stem. The entire line from Aleppo to Deraa is about 200 miles long.

At Deraa the railroad would have to be left behind and the remainder of the march made overland along the northern border of the Sinai Peninsula, the route running through El Arish to Kantara. Altogether the line from Aleppo to Kantara, which is at the mouth of the Suez canal, is about 500 miles long. The danger lies in the fact that at almost any point in this line, which because of its length cannot be guarded over the entire distance, a blow could be struck which would completely paralyze the effectiveness of the army of invasion with Egypt as its objective.

JAPAN GREATEST FISHING COUNTRY

More People Make Living in this Manner in Japan than in any Other Nation.

Tokio, Nov. 26.—Reports just compiled show that Japan is the leading fishing nation of the world in the number of people who make their living from fishing, in the relative importance of fisheries in domestic economy, in the ingenuity and skill of the people in devising fishing apparatus, in the preparation of fish and in the interest shown by the government in promoting fisheries.

It is estimated that one person in twenty in the entire empire is more or less of a fisherman. Fish appear in some form on the table of every Japanese family daily, if not at every meal. The annual value of water products is over $30,000,000. Half a million boats are engaged in fishing, of which 18,000 are more than 30 feet long. Almost a million men are professional fishermen and 1,400,000 more give part of their time to fishing and the rest to farming or other pursuits.

A thousand species of fish have already been identified in Japanese waters and almost every one of them is edible. One of the commonest, most wholesome and most sought after is the shark, which the western people have never learned to eat. Dogfish, a member of the shark family, found along the north Atlantic coast would never be permitted to go uncaught in Japan and even the octopus is a table delicacy. Much fish is eaten raw.

The prominence of fisheries is attributed to the encouragement of officials who have studied the fishing industries in the United States. The imperial fisheries institute at Tokio is one of the finest in the world.

EDMUNDS MAKES MAGNETIC SURVEY

Authorized by the Carnegie Foundation of Washington to do Work in China.

Peking, Nov. 26.—Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, president of the Canton Christian college, is about to complete a magnetic survey of China, which the Carnegie foundation of Washington, D. C., authorized him to make several years ago. Dr. Edmunds expects the preliminary survey to be completed by next May. This will embrace not only China but all of eastern Asia. When the work is completed there will be no point in this section of the world more than one hundred and fifty miles from a station where magnetic conditions have been investigated.

Dr. Edmunds was engaged with the United States government in magnetic survey work before coming to China to accept the presidency of the Canton Christian college. He has traveled widely throughout Asia at such times as he could leave his educational work and has had the co-operation of a number of assistants in the survey.

At each point where investigations are made, the scientist determines three things: the angle of variation of the magnetic needle from due north, the depth of the needle from the horizontal and the intensity of the magnetic force.

In discussing the practical value of the magnetic survey the Carnegie foundation is making of the entire world, Dr. Edmunds said the results will make possible a more accurate use of the compass at sea by navigators and will be of great assistance to railway and mining engineers. Dr. Edmunds expects to pursue his investigations in Tibet throughout the winter.

GOING SOME!

"What are you doing there, Ellen?"

"Excuse me, miss, but my apron caught in the door."

"But you left the room ten minutes ago!"

"Yes, miss, but I only found it out."

WHY NOT HAVE A CLEAR SKIN

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Will help you even when all else has failed. The Soap to cleanse, purify and beautify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better than these fragrant, super-creamy emollients at any price.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 2G, Boston.

TRIP IS MADE THROUGH FACTORY

Press Correspondent Allowed to Make Test With Shells.

Sheffield, England, Nov. 26.—An Associated Press representative has today walked ten miles through the plants of Hadfield and Vickers on a tour arranged by the minister of munitions. Sheffield is perhaps as much as any one place the British answer to the Krupp challenge.

Sir Robert Hadfield, who conducted the party through his large shops, explained that Herr Krupp von Bohlen was his guest five weeks before war was declared. Now the Hadfield plant is working day and night to counteract the Krupp influences.

While engineers and metallurgists would find countless details to interest them in such a visit, the newspaperman merely grasps some notion of the intensity of output, the ceaseless pace, the driving power of this enormous establishment, all running with one aim. It is as if every blow of the machines, every turn of the shafts chimed in the chorus: "Our aim is to kill Germans."

Repeat Experiment.

At the Hadfield plant the Associated Press man was permitted to repeat the experiment confirmed on the occasion of the king's visit five weeks ago, the discharge of a 10 centimeter shell at a four-inch plate, at an angle of 30 degrees, like the side of a ship. The king's shot pierced the armour; the correspondent's did not. One of each allotment of shells is thus tested. And there are acres and acres of shells completed and awaiting shipment. And new factories are in process of erection.

Here at the Hadfield plant, the home of manganese steel and other noteworthy inventions, all the ingenuity and capacity are harnessed to the munition works and at the celebrated Vickers establishment it is nearly the same story.

Douglas Vickers conducted the party through the latter plant, long famous for its part in the admiralty work. Everything is done here from receiving the pig to turning out the 15-inch guns like those of the Queen Elizabeth. You can devote hours to a tour through all the shops, viewing all the processes, or you can sit in the neat little theater provided adjoining the general offices and see on the cinematograph screen every process pictured.

In these Sheffield shops the manufacture of munitions is not a new thing, as in many of the new munition plants, and you can find many a wiseacre to remind you that there would have been no shortage of shells if Sheffield's advice had been taken. But the complaints are over now and everybody is driving, driving, rushing, at full energy to make up for lost time.

Not Impersonal.

It is not all impersonal either. For example, one engineer confided in the correspondent that he was particularly interested in studying the effect of the German shell-fire on the Tiger. He had worked on her armor and they let him go to see the result. "It was good armor; 'some' armor as you say in the states" was his proud description of the result.

Ruskin's observation about Sheffield, that it was a wretched picture, but in a lovely frame, did not hold good today; it was as clear and bracing amid the workshops as out on the surrounding moors. In no other of the munition areas is there more activity. Shops are measured by acres, employes estimated by thousands and output by millions. Essen is answered by Sheffield, Krupp by Hadfield and Vickers. The munition aspect of the war takes on its grimmest aspect here.

"We make these shells at half the cost of the shells for the American navy," said one foreman before an acre or two of twelve-pounders.

"The war pressure must have increased the cost, hasn't it?"

"I don't know," he replied. "Somebody is probably figuring on that. Our job is to turn out more, more, more."

That's the lasting impression of touring the munition factories—not the question of cost, but the question of doubling, tripling, quadrupling the output till one wonders whether the war can possibly last till all these death-dealing weapons reach their mark.

EMIGRATION IS NOW MUCH LOWER

Dublin, Ireland, Nov. 26.—Emigration from Ireland for the first nine months of this year shows 7,572 persons sailing as against 17,057 for the first nine months of 1914, and the total figures of 30,967 for 1913 dropped to 20,314 in 1914. During the first four months of this year 4,653 emigrants went to the United States as compared with 12,609 in the same period of last year, while only 519 went to Canada as against 2,768. These figures, taken from the latest report of the Irish Registrar General, are interesting in view of the controversy that has arisen about Irish emigration since the war.

CATHOLICS LOSE FAMOUS LEADER

London, Nov. 26.—In the recent death of the Rt. Rev. John Cuthbert Hedley, D. S. B., the Roman Catholic church in England has lost one of its leaders. Bishop Hedley was born in 1837, and in 1854 entered the Benedictine order. His rise after being ordained priest in 1862 was rapid. It was he who pronounced the funeral panagyrics over Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Vaughan. His theological and religious writings are well known. Dr. Hedley's diocese covered southern Wales and the neighboring district, where he presided as bishop for forty-two years.

LOVE AND THE TAXI.

"My darling," she murmured, "you were so grand, so noble, when you proposed to me that day in the taxi! Shall I ever forget how touchingly you spoke of your future, of the sacrifices you would make for me? It must have cost you something to speak those words."

"It did, Mabel," replied the young man, a shadow creeping over his face. "It cost me about two weeks' salary for the hire of that taxi."

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

"Charley dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I'm so glad that you have gone in for marksmanship instead of horse races. It's much more patriotic."

"What're you talking about now?"

"Your recreations. You don't know how pleased I was to hear you say that hereafter you weren't going to bet on anything but long shots."—(Washington Star.)

FEAR HAVE I NONE.

Fear have I none.
For all is light,
Love is the sun,
Dispersing night.

Eternal joys
My soul doth fill.
No fate destroys
The deathless will.
—Robert Loveman in the Nautilus.

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"The Chew of The Men Who DO"

WHATEVER your job—you will find STAR a first aid to clear thinking and accurate action. You will also find STAR a good companion when work-time is over.

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The tasty chewing quality, honest weight, and the thick plug will make you and STAR friends for life.

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STAR was awarded the Grand Prize at the San Francisco Exposition, and is the only CHEWING TOBACCO that has ever received this highest possible award.

ATTITUDE OF RUMANIA TOLD

Writer Says None but Quadruple Entente Can Face Germany.

Athens, Nov. 26.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—One of the last issues of the Balkan Courier, published by the Serbians at their former capital, Nish, contained a long explanation of Rumania's attitude, written by a prominent Rumanian statesman, and published in Serbia with the permission of the Serbian censor.

"When it comes to fighting Germany," writes the Rumanian spokesman, "we are bound to tell you frankly that we are too weak to defend you. I can well understand that you in Serbia are surprised at Rumania's inactivity in the face of Bulgaria's attack on you. But our attitude is dictated by the circumstances which we have to face. If it were a matter of a conflict between Bulgaria and Serbia we should not hesitate to take up arms on your side, as, indeed, we did in 1913. Unhappily, this is not a war with Bulgaria only, but it is a question of participating in the terrific struggle between the Germanic powers and the Quadruple Entente. Serbia has not been attacked by Bulgaria, but by Germany, with Bulgaria as a subordinate ally.

Know Germany's Wants.

"None but the Great Powers of the Quadruple Entente can face Germany and her Allies. But when can we count with certainty on the effective intervention in the Balkan Peninsula of England and her Allies? Nobody can answer this question. We all know what Germany wants, and what Germany will do. But does anyone know what the Quadruple Entente will do? You know very well that the Quadruple Entente is not a harmonious whole. The agreement of September 3, 1914, only binds its constituents not to conclude a separate peace; but no provision was made for a common and unified policy in conducting the war. In this respect each of the four powers (England, France, Russia and Italy) has retained its own freedom of action. The result is that in every new situation the Quadruple Entente is obliged to confer as to what policy shall be adopted, and such negotiations, even though they produce perfect accord, inevitably mean delay.

"You will surely understand that in these circumstances every neutral country, and particularly Rumania (with her dangerous geographical position) must take care not to incur the hostility of Germany in return for the empty friendship of the Quadruple Entente.

"This is the secret of Rumania's attitude, and probably of that of Greece. You and others tell us that the final victory of the Quadruple Entente is certain. We do not doubt it, but it must be admitted that this victory is likely to be long delayed. The English, on their island, can afford to wait for victory; but Rumania cannot afford to incur the hostility of Germany and Austria while waiting for the end of the war, for in the intervening period she might easily suffer the fate of Belgium and share the destruction meted out to Serbia. You Serbians may say that this is a selfish policy. I assure you it is merely a policy of self-preservation. You cannot reasonably demand that we should expose our country to the terrible danger of making a merciless enemy without possessing a guarantee that his opponents will support us."

DEDICATES SCHOOL FOR CHINESE

Tungchou, Chihli Province, China, Nov. 26.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American minister to China, was the chief speaker at the dedication of the North China American school on October 25 by the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the American (Congregational) missionary boards. The new school was erected on the site of the American board compound in Tungchou with funds given chiefly by the Presbyterian board. Money for the annual expenditure is provided by the three boards. Miss Flora Beard is principal of the new school and has three assistants. The scope of the institution is from the fifth grade to a high school course. The institution was primarily designed for the children of missionaries, but will provide educational facilities for other American and European families in North China. Rev. Charles F. Hubbard, pastor of the Union church in Peking, and many other religious workers in North China attended the dedication.

Among the Americans who made special contributions for furniture and equipment is Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. The school opens with twenty-one pupils from Chihli, Shangtung and Shansi provinces.

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CUT FLOWERS
and
POTTED PLANTS
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People ask us
What is the best laxative? Years of experience in selling all kinds leads us to always recommend
Rexall Orderlies
as the safest, surest and most satisfactory. Sold only by us, 10 cents.
Doerksen Pharmacy.

TO HELP MEN JOIN FORCES

London, Nov. 26.—A motororium for rent is the remedy that Sir Alfred Mond proposes in order to release married men of the small salaried class for the army. Clerks and shop employes who would enlist if they could afford it are still numerous. Sir Alfred does not really solve the problem, his critics object, since the landlords might retaliate on others and increase the financial difficulties of the hour. Many suggestions are offered for the release of married men, and the more the suggestions, the more complex the problem appears. It means either that the families become public charges, or that the women take up their husbands' jobs or do other work to help out their small army allowance.

PIMPLY? WELL, DON'T BE!

People Notice It. Drive Them Off With Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

A pimply face will not embarrass you much longer if you get a package of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The skin should begin to clear after you have taken the tablets a few nights.

Cleanse the blood, the bowels and the liver with Olive Tablets.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are the successful substitute for calomel—there's never any sickness or pain after taking them.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do that which calomel does, and just as effectively, but their action is gentle and safe instead of severe and irritating.

No one who takes Olive Tablets is ever cursed with "a dark brown taste," a bad breath, a dull, listless, "no good" feeling, constipation, torpid liver, bad disposition or pimply face.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive color.

Dr. Edwards spent years among patients afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and Olive Tablets are the immensely effective result.

Take one or two nightly for a week. See how much better you feel and look. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.
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