TEXT OF LIQUOR OPINION IS GIVEN

Several District Attorneys Agree to Abide by Attorney-General's Decision.

LEGISLATURE MUST ACT

Exhaustive Statement by Mr. Brown Tells Why Recently-Enacted "Bone-Dry" Law Is Not Effective as It Reads.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—In an exhaustive statement issued to Gale S. Hill, District Attorney for Linn County, and president of the Oregon District Attorneys' Association, Attorney-General George M. Brown today gave his detailed reasons why the "bone dry" liquor amendment does not conflict with the Anderson act, and consequently why necessary legislation must be enacted by the coming Oregon Legislature to make the "bone dry" amendment effective.

District Attorney Hill, following a conference with the Attorney-General this afternoon, declared he would abide by the decision rendered, and expressed his belief unqualifiedly that the Attorney-General's attitude is correct. In addition, the Attorney-General today stated that he has received numerous reports from District Attorneys and almost without exception they agree to abide by his decision in the matter.

Arizona Law Cited.

Mr. Brown has just received copies of the new Arizona "dry" law. This was enacted after the Supreme Court of that state had held a previous amendment ineffective, that amendment being largely similar to the one recently passed in this state.

Mr. Brown asserted a bill much like the new Arizona law will be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Oregon Legislature, the main variance being that Oregon allows the importation of liquor for medicinal purposes. To cover this provision the Attorney-General suggests the advisability of appointing a state agent to have absolute control of licensing the dispensing of liquor in the state for such purposes. Penalties for violations of the Arizona act, which the Attorney-General considers in many ways a model prohibition law, provide for a maximum imprisonment of two years and a maximum fine of $300.

Full Statement Given.

The statement issued by Mr. Brown to the District Attorneys of the state follows:

After a careful examination of many authorities, only a few of which are hereinafter referred to, I am certain that no part of Chapter 141, General Laws of Oregon, 1915, commonly known as the Anderson bill, has been repealed by reason of the adoption of Section 36a, Article I, Oregon Constitution, which provides that:

"No intoxicating liquors shall be imported into this state for beverage purposes."

The principle that a statute or any part thereof which is in conflict with any provision of the constitution, state or Federal, is void, is too well known to permit of citation of authorities in its support. The same effect is produced when a new constitutional provision is adopted with which provision any statute or part thereof is in conflict.

6 R. C. L., Sec. 4; Fesler v. Brayton, 145 Ind. 71; 44 N. E. 37; 32 L. R. A. 578; Neal v. Delaware, 103 U. S. 370; 26 L. Ed. 567; Monaghan v. Lewis, 5 Penn. (Del.) 218; 59 Atl. 948; 10 Ann. Cas. 1048; Griebel v. State, 111 Ind. 376.

It is, therefore, immaterial whether the constitutional provision with which the statutory provision conflicts precedes or follows the enactment of the statute. The constitution is paramount in either case, and statutes, or any part thereof, in conflict therewith are invalid. The same rule of construction, therefore, applies in determining whether a statutory provision is in conflict with the constitution and, therefore, void.

Statutes will not be declared void by the court for conflict with the constitution unless such conflict is clear and palpable, and whenever an act can be so construed and applied as to avoid conflict with the constitution and give it effect of law this will be done.

State v. Standard Oil Co., 61 Or. 438; Miller v. Henry, 62 Or. 4; Wallace v. Ferguson, 70 Or. 306; State v. Bunting, 71 Or. 259.

These are a few of the decisions of our Supreme Court among the many to like effect and all other jurisdictions concur therewith.

Conflict Is Avoided.

Also when two constructions of a statute are possible, one of which would render it in conflict with the constitution and the other would not, the latter will be adopted.

Coach v. Gage, 70 Or. 182; State v. Cochran, 55 Or. 187; State v. Standard Oil Co., 61 Or. 438.

The case is analogous to the rule for deciding whether an earlier statute or any part thereof has been repealed by implication by the enactment of a later statute upon the same subject. Courts universally hold that repeals by implication are not favored, and that, although the later statute covering the entire subject matter covered by an earlier statute will repeal the earlier statute, unless there is a clear intention of the Legislature that the earlier statute shall be repealed, the second will be so construed that both will remain in effect if the language of the two acts will permit of such construction.

State v. Malheur County Court, 54 Or. 255; Pacific Elevator Co. v. Portland, 65 Or. 349; In re Booth's Will, 40 Or. 154; Sutherland, Stat. Const., Sec. 138.

The effect is the same, even though the later statute contains a provision that all other laws or parts thereof in conflict therewith are thereby repealed.

36 Cyc., 1097, and cases cited under Note 46, page 1098.

We quote from the text as follows: "Although in a measure such a repealing clause has the form of an express repeal, yet in the legal effect it adds nothing to the repealing effect of the act of which it is a part. It operates merely as an express limitation upon the extent to which it was intended that the former act should cease to be operative, namely, only so far as it is inconsistent with the new act, unless it sufficiently appears that the repealing act was intended to supersede all prior legislation upon the same subject."

New Law Not Conflicting.

Applying these rules of construction to the case in hand, it is evident that although the newly adopted section of the constitution contains the provision "all provisions of the constitution and laws of this state and of the charters and ordinances of all cities, towns and other municipalities therein, in conflict with the provision of this section are hereby repealed," such repeal operates only as to such constitutional and statutory provisions as are clearly inconsistent with the provisions of the new Section 36a, Article I, and every such statute and constitutional provision will be so construed as not to conflict with the new provision of the constitution where such construction is possible and not in violation of the evident intenton of the lawmakers.

With reference to the provisions of chapter 141, Laws of Oregon for 1915, known as the prohibition law, it will be noticed that said chapter only prohibits the manufacture, sale or barter of intoxicating liquors within this state except as permitted in said chapter (section 5), and nowhere in said chapter do we find any provision forbidding the importation of intoxicating liquors into the state which have been purchased outside of the state, but it limits the amount of such liquors which may be received by one person or family during a period of 28 days from a common carrier, and regulates the delivery thereof by such carrier within the state, and also regulates the delivery by common carriers to druggists of ethyl alcohol and the sale of the same by such druggists.

Delivery Is Regulated.

It also regulates the delivery by common carrier of wine containing alcohol, for sacramental purposes, and prohibits the delivery of such intoxicating liquors in violation of such regulations and limitations. Section 36a of article I of the constitution, recently enacted, prohibits the importation of intoxicating liquors into this state for beverage purposes.

It will be noticed that the new amendment simply forbids the importation for beverage purposes, but importations for other purposes are not prohibited, and the limitation and regulation of deliveries by common carriers, after the liquors have been imported, are only covered by the provisions of said chapter 141, Laws of 1915, and there can be no question of conflict between the two, inasmuch as the statute entirely controls such deliveries, while the constitutional provision contains nothing relative thereto.

There is and can be no conflict under such circumstances. The constitutional amendment prohibits importations for beverage purposes, and if its prohibition is obeyed by the common carriers they will have no intoxicating liquors to deliver to consignees within this state, but if they do deliver, the limitations and regulations provided in said chapter 141 still control, and deliveries of ethyl alcohol by common carriers to wholesale druggists for other than beverage purposes, not being prohibited by the constitutional amendment, are still regulated by the provisions of said chapter 141.

Provisions Are Summarized.

To summarize: Chapter 141, Laws of Oregon for 1915, is an act:

Defining the term "intoxicating liquors";
Prohibiting the manufacture, sale and barter of intoxicating liquors;
Regulating the receipt of ethyl alcohol;
Regulating the sale of ethyl alcohol by pharmacists;
Providing form of affidavit;
Prohibiting soliciting of orders for intoxicating liquors;
Prohibiting advertising of liquors;
Prohibiting furnishing of intoxicating liquors by shift, device or subterfuge;
Prohibiting maintenance of clubrooms where intoxicating liquors are received;
Prohibiting carrying of intoxicating liquors to dance halls;
Prohibiting common carriers delivering intoxicating liquors until the consignee makes a prescribed affidavit;
Prohibiting any person or family within Oregon receiving from any common carrier more than two quarts of spirituous or vinous liquors, or more than 24 quarts of malt liquor within a period of four successive weeks,
Prohibiting common carriers delivering intoxicating liquors to any minor, or to any person not making the prescribed affidavit, or to an habitual drunkard, or to any person than the original consignee whose name is marked on the package.
Providing that any priest, minister or commanding officer of any fraternal organization in which wine is used in administering the sacrament, may receive from common carriers necessary wine for sacramental purposes;

Package Marks Required.

Prohibiting the transportation of intoxicating liquors upon the public highways for the purpose of delivery to another person, unless packages shall be marked;
Making criminal the transfer of bills of lading, shipping receipts, orders, etc., for delivery of intoxicating liquor;
Making it criminal for any bank to collect or handle any draft, bill of exchange or order to pay money, to which draft or bill of exchange or order is attached a bill of lading or receipt for intoxicating liquors.
Declaring premises, buildings, vehicles, boats, and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold, bartered or given away in violation of law, common nuisances.
Providing for maintaining a suit for abatement of common liquor nuisances;
Providing for the disposition of intoxicating liquor when the same has been found to be used in maintaining such nuisance.
Defining the duties of District Attorneys and providing for the appointment of assistants by the Governor.
Defining the duties of Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Magistrates, Mayors, Marshals, police officers, and all other peace officers of any city, town or county.
Requiring the record of receipts and deliveries of liquors to be filed with the County Clerk on the 10th day of each month.
Providing for preliminary inquiry by prosecuting officers.
Giving Justices of the Peace, District Courts, County Courts and other courts concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts.
Providing procedure, including rules of evidence.

Penalty Is Provided.

Providing for penalty.
Providing for an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Everything that can be construed to be in conflict with the new constitutional amendment has been repealed by the original prohibition amendment adopted by the people in November, 1914.

A careful reading of the provisions of our prohibition law now in force will demonstrate that there is not a line contained in said act that conflicts with the recent amendment to the constitution.

The new constitutional amendment only assumes to repeal that which is in conflict therewith.

There being nothing in the Anderson law conflicting with the provisions of the Constitutional amendmet adopted in November, 1916, there is nothing to repeal.

The home rule amendment to the constitution, and ordinances drawn thereunder, were repealed by the original prohibition amendment.

Compare the language contained in the new constitutional amendment, reading as follows: "No intoxicating liquors shall be imported in this state for beverage purposes," with the Anderson law summarized. This ought to convince the most skeptical that no part of the Anderson law has been repealed, and the same will remain in full force and effect until the same is amended by the incoming Legislative Assembly.

Under the Adamson law, the state by virtue of its police power does police the delivery and receipt of intoxicating liquors within the boundaries of the state.

Under the additional amendment to the constitution, the Legislature will enact a measure whereby it will be possible to meet intoxicating liquor at the boundary of the state and prevent its receipt for beverage purposes by any person within the state.

STUDENTS BUY LIQUOR

Roseburg High Pupils Refuse to Name Supply Source.

ROSEBURG, Or., Nov. 2.—(Special.)—Testimony that they purchased quantities of whisky, beer and a medicinal preparation known as purola, and drank it at their leisure, was given by several members of the Roseburg High School student body at the investigation begun here Friday by District Attorney George Neuner.

None of the students would reveal the names of the persons from whom they purchased the liquor, although they furnished the District Attorney with the name of the druggist who sold them the purola. The records show that the druggist mentioned by the students only recently received a consignment of 25 dozen bottles of purola.

The investigation has been continued until Monday, when a young woman member of the student body will be called to testify. It is reported that she became intoxicated recently by drinking liquor given her by the students now under investigation.

Gardener Hurt as Car Hits Wagon.

Joe Salta, an Italian gardener, who lives at 266 East Fortieth street, was knocked from his wagon by a Montavilla streetcar at East Fifty-third and East Glisan streets last night, and sustained injuries about the chest. The car struck the wagon from behind, tearing one of the wheels off and throwing Salta under the front wheels, one of which passed over his body. He was taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital by the Ambulance Service Company.

RECIPE TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR

This Home-Made Mixture Darkens Gray Hair and Make It Soft and Glossy.

To a half pint of water add:

Bay Rum	1 oz.
Barbo Compound	a small box
Glycerine	¼ oz.

These are all simple ingredients that you can buy from any druggist at very little cost, and mix them yourself. Apply to the scalp once a day for two weeks, then once every other week until all the mixture is used.

A half pint should be enough to darken the gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. It should make a gray-haired person look 20 years younger.—Adv.

M'ARTHUR MAY GO ON HARBORS BODY

Only Pacific Northwest Representative on House Committee Retires March 4.

JOHNSON POSSIBLE RIVAL

Washington Member, However, Is in Line for Chairmanship of Immigration, in Event Republicans Win Control.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 2.—The Pacific Northwest will be left without representation on the river and harbor committee of the House when Representative Humphrey, of Washington, retires March 4, next. In fact, there will then be no Republican member from the Pacific Coast on the committee, Representative Kettner, of California, a Democrat, being the only Western member re-elected.

It usually has been conceded that the Northwest is entitled to one member on this committee and if that concession again be made, then one of the members from either Oregon or Washington, presumably a Republican, will be chosen to succeed Mr. Humphrey.

The logical successor to Mr. Humphrey is Representative McArthur, of Portland, in whose district lies the most important harbor that still demands Federal aid and yet the most important project in the Northwest, measured by cost as it is now reckoned, lies in the district of Representative Hawley, of Oregon, and of Representative Johnson, of Washington, the improvement at the mouth of the Columbia, and the channel of the Lower Columbia.

Mr. Hawley Is Well Placed.

Representative Hawley has never expressed a wish for membership on the river and harbor committee, because he is already well placed on the committee on agriculture and has been successful in getting liberal appropriations for the rivers and harbors of his district, although not on the river and harbor committee and it is not likely that Mr. Hawley will seek to succeed Mr. Humphrey on the committee handling waterway appropriations.

Representative Sinnott, the other Oregon member, is now on two committees vitally important to Eastern Oregon, the committees on public lands and on irrigation. His district is more directly interested in public land and irrigation legislation than in river and harbor improvements and only a few projects now lie in the Eastern Oregon district, the Celilo Canal having been completed. It therefore is not likely that Mr. Sinnott will seek to succeed Mr. Humphrey.

Of all the holdover Republicans from Washington, only one is likely to be a rival of Representative McArthur—Representative Albert Johnson, in whose district the largest remaining or contemplated projects lie.

Mr. Johnson Interested.

Mr. Johnson, in addition to desiring to obtain appropriations for Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay, also has a direct interest in improving the mouth and lower reaches of the Columbia. But Mr. Johnson also is in line for the chairmanship of the committee on immigration, if the House should prove to be in Republican control and as immigration is a subject close to his heart, Mr. Johnson probably would not seek to go on the river and harbor committee if he can have the immigration chairmanship. Should the House, on organization, prove to be Democratic, Mr. Johnson may seek a place on rivers and harbors, in lieu of his present assignment to the immigration committee.

The other Washington Representatives probably will not seek to succeed Mr. Humphrey. Representative Hadley is well pleased with his place on the merchant marine committee and Representative La Follette comes from a district that is more interested in public lands than in waterway improvements.

It, therefore, would appear that Representative McArthur is the logical candidate for Mr. Humphrey's place on the river and harbor committee and he probably will be the choice of the members of the Oregon delegation.

PORK BILLS FACE UPSET

(Continued From First Page.)

Senate substitute for the Ferris water-power bill, and the general leasing bill before the Christmas adjournment. If that agreement is not abrogated, these two conservation measures will go to a conference committee, but whether it will be possible, in three months, to reconcile the difference between the Senate and the House, is a hard problem to solve.

Here the President, by taking hold personally, can show his appreciation of the support given him by the West at the recent election. Without Presidential intervention it is hardly probable that either of the water-power bills can be enacted into law before March 4. The West is demanding workable water-power legislation; the theorists of the East are demanding a different type of legislation, based on theory and not on practice, and this difference has brought on a deadlock. The Senate is disposed to take the Western view; the House is holding out for the type of water-power legislation approved by Eastern theorists.

One of the lively discussions of the short session will center around bills proposing to place an embargo on food products, and the bill to be introduced by Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, likely will be the principal measure of its kind, because of Mr. Fitzgerald's prominence in the House. This legislation is going to arouse such determined opposition that it is not expected to become a law, especially as the opponents of the bill in the Senate will be able, with a relatively short filibuster, to prevent a vote. However, the topic will be a popular one; there will be numerous speeches on that subject and on the related high cost of living.

Pork Bills in Danger.

Returning to the public building and river and harbor bills, it must be admitted that both those bills are in danger of being defeated in the Senate. They will pass the House without question, and their fate in the upper branch of Congress will depend largely upon how promptly they are brought up. If they are allowed to lag behind there will be opposition from Senators who are honestly and earnestly striving to put an end to "pork-barrel" legislation.

The public building bill was not passed at the recent session, although it was reported to the House several weeks before adjournment. It was laid over because it carries over $35,000,000 in appropriations and because the leaders did not want further to swell the Congress record for extravagance just ahead of the campaign. That bill doubtless will pass the House within a week or two. But it must run the committee gauntlet in the Senate and must wait some favorable opportunity before it can be brought up.

An entirely new river and harbor bill must be framed, and the House committee is at work on that measure. It probably will require several weeks, with hearings, to get the river and harbor bill in shape.

FOOD PRICES IN FIRST PLACE

Members of Congress Think Session's Legislation Will Be Curtailed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Congress began arriving at the Capital in force tonight for the opening session Monday.

Returning members talk of new issues, but it is the general opinion that little other than appropriation bills can be passed in the short session. Surface indications give assurance that the high cost of living will be at least a subject of many proposals, ranging from an embargo on food exports to official investigation of alleged conspiracies to inflate prices.

While Congressmen appreciate that railroad problems, conservation legislation, immigration, suffrage, National prohibition, corrupt practices measures and other unfinished business will be pressed for consideration, and that efforts may be made to investigate alleged election frauds and expenditures of the National campaign, these subjects at present are overshadowed by the high prices of food and measures for relief.

For an outline of the Administration programme, members are awaiting the address of President Wilson before a joint session Tuesday. Because of the crush of business House leaders, among them Speaker Clark, are advocating abandonment of the usual holiday recess, and urging night sessions at least twice a week.

Among returning Democratic Senators the question of selection of a new president pro tempore is one of absorbing interest. A caucus probably will be held early next week. Among Senators being mentioned to succeed the late Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, are Pomerene, of Ohio; Saulsbury, of Delaware; James of Kentuck; Walsh, of Montana, and Bankhead, of Alabama.

Some Southern Senators have urged the selection of a Western Democrat in recognition of the Democratic triumph at the recent election in that section.

Majority Leader Kern, of Indiana, chairman of the caucus, is expected to reach Washington tomorrow, after which formal arrangements will be made for choosing the president pro tempore. Speculation regarding the majority leadership already is general, in view of the defeat of Senator Kern for re-election. Southern Senators are sounding out their colleagues on behalf of Senator Martin, of Virginia. Senator Walsh is being championed by Western Democrats.

That the Senate early will be urged to consider the corrupt practices bill and to investigate expenditures of the last campaign was assured today by an announcement of Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, that he would demand early consideration of his corrupt practices bill.

Chairman Webb, of the House judiciary committee, began working for passage of his Nation-wide prohibition and export trade bills. He declared he did not believe the suffrage amendment would be passed by the present House.

FRUIT TRAIN FROST-PROOF

False Floors Installed and Cars Are Lined Against Cold.

HOOD RIVER, Dec. 2.—(Special.)—Crews are busy today installing false floors, lining the cars and loading the last of the 20 carloads of apples that will be shipped from here tomorrow night by the Fruitgrowers' Exchange in a special solid train. Kenneth McKay, manager of the Exchange, says that it will cost approximately $400 to make the cars frost-proof. In each car will also be placed a coke-burning stove.

The apple train, which will return Hood River growers an approximate $25,000, will be supervised by E. V. Gramps, chief inspector for the Fruitgrowers' Exchange.

Commander Faulkner Re-elected.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—W. C. Faulkner was re-elected commander of Sedgwick Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, at an election of the post held here today.

Combing Won't Rid Hair of Dandruff

The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this tonight, and by morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every singl sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop at once, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.—Adv.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Great Overcoat Week

We have just received another big lot of fine Overcoats from

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Great Coats for motoring, big, roomy, double-breasted, with belt. Pinch-back in heather mixtures and gray, plain and velvet collars, with the new patch pocket; just the Overcoat for the young fellow with individuality.

Our Overcoat displays are unquestionably the most thoroughly organized overcoat exhibits on record. No essential feature, not even the slightest detail in style, fabric, color or pattern has been overlooked.

Come and make your selection this week from this, the greatest stock of Overcoats in Portland.

Priced $20, $22.50, $25, $30, $35
Others at $15 and $18

Make This Store Your Christmas Headquarters
Everything that men prefer—Stetson, Trimble and Multnomah Hats, Arrow and Manhattan Shirts, fine Neckwear, Gloves, Underwear, Hosiery, House Coats, Lounging Robes, etc.

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.

Portland's Largest Exclusive Men's Store

Southeast Corner Fifth and Alder

Large Variety, Extra Quick Service, Scrupulously Clean. A Place for Refined People Who Appreciate Good, Wholesome Food.

Cozy Dairy Lunch

323 WASHINGTON ST., NEAR SIXTH. NEVER CLOSED.

Rich Hot Cakes and Waffles at All Hours. Special Combination Breakfasts.
Choice Hot Roast Beef or Baked Sugar-Cured Ham Sandwiches 10c.
Stews, Steaks, Chops, Chicken, Fish, etc., Including Bread, 10c and 15c.
Strictly Fresh Oregon Ranch Eggs, With Toast or Hot Bread, 15c.
Ham, American or Swiss Cheese Sandwiches 5c.
Rich Homemade Pastry 5c. Delicious Coffee 5c.

Think of the Future When You Buy Shoes

Baker's "Princess Pat"

$6.00

Made in several combinations and colors. All gray kid, black kid vamp with white kid top, black kid vamp with gray kid top, LXV leather heels, McKay soles.

A practical gift for Christmas is more than acceptable. Give a Baker gift bond.

Think of the future when you buy shoes— how they will wear, fit, keep their shape. Shoe insurance is a fine insurance to have. Any pair of shoes you buy at a Baker Store carries with it a policy of shoe insurance issued by C. H. Baker. Wear, fit, comfort—all guaranteed.

C. H. Baker

Largest Retailer of Shoes West of Chicago

380 Washington Street
308 Washington Street
270 Washington Street
270 Morrison Street

Have Rosy Cheeks and Feel Fresh as a Daisy—Try This!

Says glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons.

To see the tinge of healthy bloom in your face, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, to wake up without a headache, backache, coated tongue or a nasty breath, in fact, to feel your best, day in and day out, just try inside-bathing every morning for one week.

Before breakfast each day drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it as a harmless means of washing from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanses, sweetens and freshens the skin, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the blood and internal organs. Those who are subject to constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, rheumatic twinges, also those whose skin is sallow and complexion pallid, are assured that one week of inside-bathing will have them both looking and feeling better in every way.—Adv.

DENT'S Toothache Gum

"A SMELL AFFAIR" not only Stops Toothache, but cleanses the cavity, removes all odor, prevents decay.
There are imitations. See that you get Dent's Toothache Gum.
All Druggists, or by mail 15c.
C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Oil obtained from seeds of Brazilian rubber trees has been found an acceptable substitute for linseed oil by British paintmakers.