JAPAN DISCLAIMS DESIGNS ON RUSSIA

Evacuation of Siberia Also Is Promised.

DISCUSSION IS TODAY

No Opposition by Any of "Big Five" Delegations Indicated—Quick Agreement Expected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—A sweeping disclaimer of any design against the territorial integrity of Russia, coupled with a pledge to withdraw the Japanese troops stationed in Siberia when orderly conditions are restored, was presented to the arms conference far eastern committee today by the Japanese delegation and was received with a general show of satisfaction by the other principal delegations.

Formal discussion of the policy was postponed until tomorrow, but there was no indication tonight that any of the "big five" delegation would oppose acceptance of today's declaration at its face value, or seriously dispute the plan of continuing, for the present, Japanese occupation of Siberian soil. The general view was that the whole Siberian problem touched on today for the first time soon would be disposed of on the basis of the Japanese pledges.

Shantung Session Near End.

The long continued Shantung negotiations also approached their conclusion. At their 31st meeting the Japanese and Chinese virtually completed an agreement on all issues involved except the central question of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu railroad, and there were signs of impending developments regarding that. Ma Soo, Washington representative of the unrecognized Chinese government of Canton, announced a railroad settlement already had been reached.

In connection with the Japanese statement regarding Siberia, it was revealed that the American government had addressed a communication on that subject to Tokio shortly before the conference met and that the Japanese foreign office had replied virtually in the same terms as laid down at today's committee meeting by Baron Shidehara. The American note was said to have pointed out that the American forces having been withdrawn from Siberia there was much speculation as to why Japanese troops remained.

Subject Not Discussed.

American spokesmen would not discuss the subject tonight in advance of the formal statement of view to be made tomorrow, but it was learned that the American government was deeply impressed with the Japanese statement and was disposed to regard it as a solemn pledge behind which the conference could not properly go.

Moreover, in both American and British circles, it was conceded there might be much justice in the claim that present conditions in Siberia make some step necessary to safeguard the rights of foreign nationals.

The Chinese declined to reveal their attitude toward the Japanese policy and the only note of criticism came from outside the conference, in a statement issued by the delegation sent to Washington by the unrecognized far-eastern republic of Chita. Japanese promises on withdrawal from Siberian soil, the statement declared, had been a chronic statement of Tokio since August, 1920.

Pledge Is Concise One.

As put before the committee by Baron Shidehara, the territorial integrity pledge of Japan, regarded as the most concise and definite yet to be made by her on Siberia, concluded as follows:

"The Japanese delegation is authorized to declare that it is the fixed and settled policy of Japan to preserve the territorial integrity of Russia and to observe the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of that country, as well as the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in every part of the Russian possession."

The withdrawal from Siberia, Baron Shidehara declared, awaited only an arrangement for protection of foreign interests there, while Japanese troops would remain in the Russian province of Saghalien only until a stable government had been established and had made fitting restitution for the massacre of Japanese nationals in 1920 at Nikolaiev.

Policy Is Outlined.

Baron Shidehara further said:

"Nothing is further from the thoughts of the Japanese government than to take advantage of the present helpless condition of Russia for prosecuting selfish designs. Japan recalls with deep gratitude and appreciation the brilliant role which Russia played in the interest of civilization during the earlier stages of the great war.

"Japanese people have shown and will continue to show every sympathetic interest in the efforts of patriotic Russians aspiring to the unity and rehabilitation of their country. The military occupation of the Russian province of Sakhalin is only a temporary measure and will naturally come to an end as soon as a satisfactory settlement of the question shall have been arranged with an orderly Russian government."

Withdrawal Is Wanted.

Baron Shidehara said that since the last column of Czecho-Slovakia troops embarked from Vladivostok in September, 1920, Japan has been looking forward to an early moment for the withdrawal of her troops from Siberia. He said the only region which now remains to be evacuated is a southern part of the maritime province around Vladivostok and Nikosk.

"It will be appreciated that for Japan the question of the withdrawal of troops from Siberia is not quite as simple as it was for other allied powers," he said. "There is a considerable number of Japanese residents who had lawfully established themselves in Siberia long before the bolshevik eruption. In 1917 prior to the Japanese military enterprise the number of such residents was 9717.

"There is another difficult question which Japan faces. Due to geographical propinquity the general situation in the districts around Vladivostok and Nikolsk is bound to affect the security of the Corean frontier. It is known that these districts have long been the base of Corean conspiracies against Japanese."

Military Occupation Denied.

He said no part of the maritime province is under Japan's military occupation.

His government's anxiety to see an orderly and stable authority speedily re-established in the far eastern Russia, he said, had been indicated by its keen interest in the patriotic but ill-fated struggle of Admiral Kolchak, but, he declared, Japan had carefully refrained from supporting one faction against another."

Plans which would justify withdrawal of Japanese troops with reasonable precaution for the security of Japanese residents and for the Korean frontier, were in the mind of Japanese government, he said, when negotiations were opened at Dairen, with an agent of the Chita government. Negotiations, he said, looked to the conclusion of provisional commercial arrangements, the removal of the existing menace to the security of Japan and to the lives and property of Japanese residents in eastern Siberia. Provisions of guarantees for the freedom of lawful undertakings in that province and the prohibition of bolshevik propaganda over the Siberian border.

"Should adequate provisions be arranged along the lines indicated," he said, "the Japanese government will at once proceed to the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from the maritime provinces."

China Railway Discussed.

There was no discussion of the subject after the Japanese delegate had concluded his statement, although at the same meeting the committee gave brief attention to the question of the Chinese Eastern railway and other collateral subjects remaining from the Chinese negotiations. At tomorrow's session all of the powers are expected to reply to the Japanese declaration.

From a sub-committee a report was submitted recommending continuance of the present inter-allied control of the Chinese Eastern road with provisions for financing and policing. The Chinese member, however, dissented from the financing article, proposing an international commission of financial control and from the proposition to continue policing of the line by Japanese troops. As a result the subject was transferred to a new sub-committee headed by Elihu Root.

Chinese Asked for List.

The Chinese delegation was requested to prepare a list of the foreign contracts and leases regarding which they previously had requested an adjustment as to time of duration. There was another mention of the "twenty-one demands" but it was reassented to be the purpose of the committee not to touch on that subject until the Shantung problem was cleared. An American resolution to prohibit importation of arms into China was held in abeyance to be presented later.

In their Shantung meeting the Japanese and Chinese agreed on a settlement regarding the salt mines of the province, China agreeing to purchase the Japanese interests at a fair price to be fixed later after local investigation. The actual time of withdrawal also is to be determined in future exchanges.

Groups to Meet Again.

This concluded the disputed subjects except for the Tsing-Tao-Tsinan-Fu railroad, although it was said the two groups would meet again tomorrow to take up "obscure details." The Japanese said tonight they had received instructions from Tokio regarding the road and intimated that the salt mine settlement had helped open the way for a breaking of the deadlock.

Ma Soo's announcement of a railroad settlement was coupled with a declaration that the Chinese and Japanese delegates were holding promulgation of the agreement in abeyance to gain the dramatic effect of a last-minute rapprochement. The accepted terms, he said, provided for payment for the road by China in installments over 12 years. China has also agreed, he declared, to appoint a Japanese traffic manager and Japanese accountant.

The British attitude on the Siberian question was forecast in a measure tonight by a delegation spokesman, who said that, while his government's interests in Siberia were perhaps less than those of other powers, it did desire to see a square deal and adequate protection for the lives and interests of people in Siberia who were lawfully there.

Hibernians Rap 4-Power Pact.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The national board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, concluding a three-day session today, adopted resolutions condemning the proposed four-power Pacific treaty as "binding this country to a policy not in harmony with American ideals of the equality of nations and the freedom of the seas."

WHAT CONGRESS DID AS ITS DAY'S WORK.

Senate.

Referred further consideration of the Walsh resolution, calling upon the president for information regarding Shantung, until tomorrow.

Began discussion of the war loan refunding bill, an opening explanation being made by McCumber.

Morris offered resolution, which went over until tomorrow, calling upon the attorney-general for information concerning possible future action relative to the harvester trust.

House.

Considered executive and independent offices appropriation bill.

Republican leaders attempt to stop lambasting of administration over patronage by objecting to republican members having extension of time to speak.

Joint meeting of steering committees of house and senate called for Wednesday to force quick action on tariff by senate and get consent for adjournment not later than June 1.

House republicans announce caucus Wednesday to take definite action on soldiers' bonus.

NEBRASKA SOLONS MEET

Legislature to Devise Means to Cut Costs—Fuel Tax Proposed.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—The Nebraska legislature will meet tomorrow at Lincoln in special session to consider measures looking to retrenchment in state government. This includes consideration of reduction of appropriations and a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline, proposed by Governor McKelvie. Good road legislation also will be considered.

Included in the call for the special session was a proposal to change the state bank guarantee law but since the call was issued state bankers have objected to any change and the governor has indicated that he will withdraw that proposal.

BRYAN QUERIES SENATORS

Commoner at Capital to See How Things Line Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—W. J. Bryan was at the capitol today, for the purpose, some senators said, of "seeing how things lined up."

He talked with many senators, inquiring at some length into the subject of the treaties growing out of the arms conference.

For Colds, Grip or Influenza and as a Preventive, take Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. (Be sure you get BROMO.) 30c.—Adv.

NEW MINISTRY NOW IN DUBLIN CITY HALL

Capacity Is That of Provisional Government.

ARMED SENTRIES ON DUTY

Michael Collins, Head of Regime, Is First to Arrive for Official Entry to Premises.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—The new Irish ministers today were installed in offices in the city hall. They were there in the capacity of a provisional government, but Mansion house continued to be headquarters of the "Irish republic." Arthur Griffith, president of the Dail Eireann, also had his offices there.

Armed sentries of the Irish republican army were on duty outside the city hall today when members of the provisional government entered officially to occupy the premises. Michael Collins, head of the provisional government, was one of the first to arrive.

The new government was being sharply pursued in the newspapers. The Irish Republican, of which Austin Stack is the principal director and editor, and Liam Mellowes and Erskine Childers are inspiring spirits. Tomorrow it will discuss the legal position of the new government after the handing over of the powers at Dublin castle. It will argue that unless the ministers have been sworn in as privy councillors and have received the powers provided for in the home-rule act of 1920 their whole status is illegal.

It has been pretty clearly recognized by lawyers that the new government cannot depend on technical legal powers during the transition period, but must depend on the willingness of the people to obey. It has been suggested that later all its proceedings can be validated in an act of indemnity.

Many Dublin traders today resumed the selling of Belfast goods which had lain in their stock since the boycott was imposed. In some cases, however, republican police prevented traders from selling on the ground that in the past they had sought to evade the prohibition and must now obtain permits.

FREE STATE PROGRESSES

Significance Attached to Agreement of Collins, Craig.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—Announcement was made tonight that substantial progress had been made today concerning arrangements for establishing the new Irish free state. Utmost significance was attached in official circles to the fact that before the free state has come fully into being, Sir James Craig, Ulster leader, and Michael Collins have reached an agreement which is considered to be fraught with good possibilities for Ireland's future.

It has transpired that Mr. Collins and Sir James met Saturday in the room of Winston Spencer Churchill, the colonial secretary. After the exchange of greetings, Mr. Churchill withdraw so that they might endeavor to arrive at a mutually satisfactory agreement among themselves. The agreement was reached after a few hours.

Measures necessary for the transfer of the executive responsibility to the new Irish ministry were explored in detail and good progress was made, an announcement said.

IRISHMEN OF WORLD MEET

Creation of Scholarships for Children Is Advocated.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—The world Irish congress, in the absence of any concrete question on its programme, spent the first day's session today in academic discussion of education and the spread of Irish culture abroad.

Eamonn de Valera invited rich Irishmen in foreign countries to endow professorships in universities and create scholarships for children of the Irish race to complete their education in Ireland.

The slowness of the congress to get to work on definite plans was explained by its organizers as due to the fact that the meeting was planned before Ireland became a free state so that naturally the programme had to be radically altered. The idea of Mr. de Valera and other leaders is to make use of the existing Irish organization in every country to form a world league through which to work for the spread of Irish culture, to educate Irish descendants everywhere in Irish history and help in Ireland's economic interests.

Mr. de Valera asked the delegates to take pattern after the United States, where he said the Irish language was still kept alive. He declared also that through athletics the Irish people would be able to make their mark in all corners of the world, since most of the great athletic champions bore Irish names.

Viscount's Auto Is Seized.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—A gang of men at Kingston Saturday night, at the point of revolvers, seized an automobile belonging to Viscount Fitzalan, ex-governor-general of Ireland, and disappeared with it. Another crowd seized the car of James MacMahon, the viscount's secretary. The chauffeurs were taken to points several miles away and released.

FALL KILLS PEDESTRIAN

Brother Finds Thomas Finch Unconscious at Foot of Culvert.

OREGON CITY, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Thomas Finch, 34 years old, employed in the Crown Willamette Paper company's mills at West Linn, died in the Oregon City hospital this morning at 11 o'clock of injuries sustained by falling down an 18-foot culvert near Greenpoint.

Mr. Finch had been in Oregon City with a brother, and decided to walk to his home at Gladstone, and left here about 7:15 o'clock. His brother left about 9 o'clock. When arriving at the culvert of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company's track at short distance from Greenpoint, he found a group of men and upon investigating saw his brother, unconscious and lying at the foot of the culvert. Coroner O. A. Pace said he probably would hold an inquest.

Mr. Finch is survived by his father, J. O. Finch of Gladstone, and several brothers and sisters. He was not married.

DRINK HOT TEA FOR A BAD COLD

Get a small package of Hamburg Breast Tea at any pharmacy. Take a tablespoonful of this Hamburg tea, put a cup of boiling water upon it, pour through a sieve and drink a teacupful at any time. It is the most effective way to break a cold and cure grip, as it opens the pores, relieving congestion. Also loosens the bowels, thus breaking a cold at once.

It is inexpensive and entirely vegetable, therefore harmless.—Adv.

SKAGGS TO QUIT APRIL 1

GOVERNOR HART ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF DIRECTOR.

Successor Appointed to Head Business Control Department at Washington Capital.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 23.—Governor Hart today accepted the resignation of Thomas E. Skaggs as director of business control and appointed as his successor John W. Pace, at present supervisor of industrial management in the same department. The resignation of Director Skaggs is effective April 1.

Announcement was made by the new director that he would have as his assistant C. A. Campbell of Tacoma, at present auditor of Pierce county. The appointment of the assistant director will be effective February 1.

Governor Hart said today that he had accepted the resignation of Director Skaggs only after continued solicitation upon the part of Mr. Skaggs and that he was fully appreciative of his services.

Director Skaggs said he had no definite announcement to make of his future plans.

"The relations between Governor Hart and myself have been most cordial," said Mr. Skaggs, "and I have no hesitancy in saying, after experience with the board system and with the one-man system under the code that the one-man system is much the better."

BANK OFFICERS ELECTED

Officials of Last Year Are Again Named at Forest Grove.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Local banks have elected officers for the ensuing year. In each instance the officers of the previous year were named to succeed themselves. They are as follows:

First National—M. R. Johnson, president; Chris Peterson, vice-president; A. J. Demorest, cashier; directors, Allan Rice and J. E. Loomis, with H. T. Smith, assistant cashier.

Forest Grove National — J. A. Thornburgh, president; John E. Bailey, vice-president; W. W. McEldowney, cashier; D. R. Cheney and C. L. Wagner, assistant cashiers; directors, E. F. Burlingham, S. G. Hughes, John E. Bailey, W. W. McEldowney, J. A. Thornburgh.

DUTIES BEGIN NEXT MONTH

W. L. Kuser to Assume Charge of Training School for Boys.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—W. L. Kuser, for the last 14 years in charge of the Iowa state industrial school for boys, will assume the superintendency of the Oregon state training school for bows February 15, according to announcement made at a meeting of the state board of control here today. Mrs. Kuser will act as matron of the institution.

L. M. Gilbert, under an order of the board, will retire as superintendent of the training school following the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Kuser.

CURB ON SCIENCE URGED

Kentuckian Would Bar Teaching of Evolution in Schools.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 23.—Teaching of evolution as it relates to the origin of man would be forbidden in any school, college or university which receives support wholly or in part from the state, under a bill introduced in the Kentucky house today.

The measure forbids teaching of Darwinism, atheism, agnosticism or evolution as it pertains to the origin of man.

MID-COLUMBIA THAW ENDS

(Concluded on Page 3, Column 2.)

adviser. It will not be known definitely until the end of the week just how serious the orange and lemon loss is, as it is necessary that the fruit thaw out to determine its condition. A slow thawing-out process will minimize the freezing effect, but a sudden warm spell, bringing quick thawing, would ruin the fruit. Shipments have been ordered held up until the fruit thaws.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—St. Louis experienced its coldest day of the season, when the temperature registered 3 degrees above zero this morning. Police reports stated one man froze to death last night. It was the first such death reported here this winter.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23.—Virtually the entire northwest today experienced the coldest weather of the season, according to the United States weather observer here. The coldest spot on the United States weather map was 36 below zero at Williston, N. D., while at Minnedosa and Prince Albert, in Canada, the thermometer touch 40 below zero.

S & H green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., coal and wood. Main 353; 560-21.—Adv.

Red Fox Is Absolutely Harmless to the Heart

"TRY THE DRUG STORE FIRST."

GENOA CONFERENCE TO COME TOO SOON

America Prefers to Have Big World Gathering Later.

ARMS SESSION IS TEST

Administration to Decide Whether to Participate Before Result on Navies Is Ratified.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

(Copyright, 1921, by the New York Evening Post, Inc. Published by Arrangement.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—If the United States had been consulted in advance about the date of the Genoa conference we would probably have recommended a time much later than the March 8 date now fixed. If there were any way to postpone the Genoa conference a month or two it would make more simple the problem which our government must now consider of whether or not to participate.

March 8 will be just about the middle of the period when the results of the present Washington conference will be debated in the senate. Between the two there is no necessary connection. But it is readily apparent that the senate debate on ratification of the results of the present Washington conference might be embarrassed or otherwise affected by matters arising contemporaneously in a world conference at Genoa. No one can foresee all the possible turns that the Genoa conference may take. Some of these turns might be of such a nature as to give a handle to senators who don't want us to participate in any kind of world association at all.

Conference Held Test.

More fundamentally, it has been a cardinal principle in the conduct by Americans of the present Washington conference that the things attempted here must be completed and accepted and wholly out of the way before we take up other world affairs. It is true the actual sessions of the present conference will have ended a considerable period before March 8, but the results arrived at by the conference cannot be regarded as completely achieved until after our senate has ratified them.

About the time the Washington conference opened Ambassador Harvey, in a public speech at London, made a pointedly adverse allusion to the Paris peace conference and said that the present conference was called "not to see whether the nations of the world agree upon one thing." Also President Harding and Secretary Hughes have by their conduct let it be seen that they have always regarded the success of the present conference as a preliminary test which should determine America's willingness or unwillingness to participate in future conference.

More Time Is Wanted.

It is true that the present conference already has achieved substantial success in agreeing upon the main outline of the principles of limitation of naval armament, but it is nevertheless also true that it would be much more comfortable for America if the success of the present conference could be more definitely and finally assured before the calling of the Genoa conference and before the even earlier necessity, which is upon us right now, of giving an answer to the invitation and saying definitely whether we will or will not participate.

Regardless of the date, another aspect of the Genoa conference which may affect adversely America's inclination to participate in it is the announcement of Premier Poincare of France that the Genoa conference must not take up the subject of German reparations. It has been more or less a definite policy in our conduct of foreign affairs that the German reperations must be fixed before anything practicable can be done as to other aspects of stabilizing the world economically and politically. In short, if the Genoa conference is to meet and talk and end with the German reparations unrevised, there is little use of our participating in it. To do so would be like attempting to build the walls of a house before the foundation stones are made secure.

Russian Question Is Problem.

Finally, the mere presence of the Russian government at the Genoa conference will constitute a kind of indirect recognition of the soviet. On this subject our government has had a definite policy different from that of some European governments. Whether or not we are to recognize the present Russian regime might better be considered directly and singly as a principal subject of policy, either by ourselves alone or in conference with other nations.

Altogether, the preparations for the Genoa conference have not been managed in such a way as to make it easy for our government to decide the question of participation.

AUTOS IN STATE 103,735

Passenger Cars in 1921 Shown in Report Just Issued.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Of the 118,615 motor vehicles registered during the year 1921, 103,735 were passenger cars, according to a report prepared here today by Sam A. Kozer, secretary of state.

Other vehicles included in the registration were 5223 commercial cars of less than one-ton capacity, 9137 trucks from one to five-tons capacity, 290 trailers from one to five tons capacity, 127 ambulances and hearses and 103 busses and stages.

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Bombay Information Within Five Hours!

NOT so very long ago one of our patrons asked us to obtain for him credit information on a firm in Bombay, India.

Within *five* hours—before we had closed for the day—we had the information.

Remarkable you say? No. Incidents like this are frequent at The First National, the largest national bank in the Pacific Northwest. This is *only one* illustration of the sort of service we give shippers and manufacturers every day.

Through an exceptional list of correspondents we are able to perform any financial service you may require of us, whether it be in Timbuktu or in some little village tucked away in a corner of the United States.

Perhaps we can get the credit information *you* desire, or collect on a shipment for you, or assist in some other way which may occur to us as we discuss the matter with you.

Our speed in obtaining the Bombay information is an indication, too, of the speed and efficiency with which we perform the many other services and details of good banking.

Any officer of the bank will be glad to get information for you.

If you are not a patron of The First National, we welcome your account. First National service is the same whether your deposit is large or small.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND OREGON

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

RUPTURE EXPERT HERE

SEELEY, FAMOUS IN THIS SPECIALTY, CALLED TO PORTLAND.

F. H. Seeley of Chicago and Philadelphia, the noted truss expert, will personally be at the Benson hotel and will remain in Portland this Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. Mr. Seeley says: "The Spermatic Shield will not only retain any case of rupture perfectly, but contracts the opening in ten days on the average case. Being a vast advancement over all former methods—exemplifying instantaneous effects immediately appreciable and withstanding any strain or position, no matter the size or location. Large or difficult cases, or **incisional ruptures** (following operations) specially solicited. This instrument received the only award in England and in Spain, producing results without surgery, injections, medical treatments or prescriptions. Mr. Seeley has documents from the United States government, Washington, D. C., for inspection. He will be glad to demonstrate without charge or fit them if desired. Business demands prevent stopping at any other place in this section.

P. S.—Every statement in this notice has been verified before the Federal and State Courts.—F. H. Seeley. Co-operation Laue-Davis Drug Co.—Adv.

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Get at the Real Caure—Take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets.

That's what thousands of stomach sufferers are doing now. Instead of taking tonics, or trying to patch up a poor digestion, they are attacking the **real** cause of the ailment — clogged liver and disordered bowels.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets arouse the liver in a soothing, healing way. When the liver and bowels are performing their natural functions, away go indigestion and stomach troubles.

Have you a bad taste, coated tongue, poor appetite, a lazy, don't-care feeling, no ambition or energy, trouble with undigested foods? Take Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color. They do the work without griping, cramps or pain.

Take one or two at bedtime for quick relief. Eat what you like. 15c and 30c.—Adv.

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At All Druggists — Keep a tube handy

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