

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION. 53,716

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of November, 1915, was 53,716.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 24 day of December, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Thought for the Day. Selected by Supt. F. C. Downes. People awfully talk of self-denial. There is no self-denial to a person of moral excellence. The greatest torture to such a soul would be to run counter to the dictates of conscience. —George Eliot.

Hail, congress! Welcome back to the daily grind.

Let the "Stop-off-at-Omaha" campaign continue without abatement or interruption.

With leap year privileges, Mr. January Clearance Sale is simply irresistible.

It is never too late for the autolite to resolve to slow down and drive carefully on the crowded city thoroughfares.

The statistics of the bridge toll-gate and car line should tell us before long to what extent a dry Iowa is accelerating to business in Omaha.

Attention of fire insurance companies is drawn to Omaha's notably low fire record last year. As a sign of appreciation, rates will come down proportionately, of course.

The plentitude in Nebraska of candidates for the republican nomination for governor and the paucity of candidates for the democratic nomination for governor tell a story without words.

According to Mr. Bryan the Ford peace mission has proved at least a partial success. No question about that, inasmuch as it succeeded in putting a few small chunks of Mr. Ford's fortune into circulation.

The projected publicity bureau for the legal profession affords no ground for questioning the efficiency of present methods. As long as courts provide the forum, motions for leave to print are "incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial."

It is said that the president will waste no time filling the vacancy on the federal supreme court. If it takes him as long to make a supreme judge as to select our district judge out here, it will be next summer before the place will be filled.

In time of war the government of even a free country may do almost anything, but so long as we remain at peace, our constitutional guaranties of free speech and free press cannot be suspended by either presidential edict or congressional legislation.

The great and near-great illumine the new year with hopeful prophecies of what it may bring. But the conflict of views shows such diversity that forward-looking people are helplessly thrown back on the old reliable medical almanac. No such word as failure written there.

Dr. Hirtley Years Ago. This Day in Omaha.

The morning fog from the streets almost blocked by heavy snow drifts piled up by the high gale of the night. The street cars were unable to run at all and few vehicles were out. The company had a force of seventy-five men and four plows at work and hope to have the cars running by tomorrow morning.

Negotiations are on foot for the transfer of the Omaha Nail factory to G. T. Walker, now connected with the nail works in San Francisco.

The Board of Trade elected the following board of directors: Max Meyer, P. E. Iser, George C. Ames, John Evans, H. G. Clark, Frank Colpitzer, J. A. Wakefield and M. Hellman.

The teachers' examining committee has certified to the school board the following: Sude E. Eveloff, Helen L. Wyckoff, Nettie Primrose and Carrie M. Chapman. The resignation of Miss Villa Cushman as teacher in the Central school has also been accepted.

The Union Elevator company at its annual meeting at the office of Thomas L. Kimball chose the following board of directors: Charles F. Adams, Jr., of Boston; Thomas L. Kimball, P. C. Himebaugh, N. Merriam, William Wallace, S. R. Callaway, George W. Hall.

The funeral of Mrs. M. T. Barlow took place from the residence, 1233 Webster street, with services conducted by Rev. John Williams. The pallbearers were E. P. Peck, W. F. McMillan, C. K. Coutant, C. E. Yost, D. B. Sargent, Luther Drake, W. H. Meguire, William Wallace.

A company of young people gathered at the residence of M. Hellman on St. Mary's avenue last evening to help celebrate the birthday of Miss Blanche Hellman.

Timely and to the Point.

The Bee rises to endorse and reinforce some editorial remarks made by the Lincoln Star under the caption of "Skinning the Public," in which it takes to task in unmistakable terms the organized efforts of our public officers to manipulate legislation to enrich themselves at the expense of the taxpayers. The occasion for the Star's outburst is a rumpus raised in Lincoln by a dismissal from the fire department "for the good of the service," but presumably for pernicious lobbying. "We tolerate with equanimity," declares the Star, "organizations of county treasurers, of sheriffs, of county clerks and many other public positions, the purpose in each instance being the skinning of the public. Until the people wake up to the fact that every such organization of public servants is a sort of conspiracy against the public good, one can not blame a member of a municipal department from resorting to the lobby to secure a shortening of his hours of labor or better pay for the time he puts in."

The Bee would not condemn these organizations in toto, for we can see that they could, if they would, justify themselves by bending their efforts to improving the service which is their publicly professed purpose. Discussion of their experiences, adoption of uniform methods and perfection of system are as desirable in the administration of public business as of private business, but the trouble is that when our public officers get together for these ostensible objects, to which no one can object, they almost invariably inaugurate a conspiracy to reach into the pockets of people who are their employers for raising their own salaries, shortening their hours, increasing the number of jobs under them, grabbing the fees that come into their hands, lengthening their terms, and other more or less stealthy methods of what the Star aptly calls "skinning the public." The worst part of it is that they do not, even where they have claims that may be meritorious, let them rest there, but resort to the threats and pressure of their political influence and official prestige to besiege the lawmakers with a corps of insidious lobbyists drawing public salaries for time they put in waylaying the public treasury.

We submit that the next legislature can and should stop the abuses of these organizations of public officers without impairing their usefulness along legitimate lines.

The Lamar Vacancy on the Bench.

The death of Justice Joseph R. Lamar of the United States supreme court reminds us of the circumstances under which he was called to his exalted position by President Taft. Justice Lamar was a native of Georgia and a member of a distinguished southern family. His cousin, Lucius Quintus Curtis Lamar of Mississippi, was a member of Grover Cleveland's first cabinet and was elevated to the supreme bench by that president. The activities of the Lamar family in the way of politics had been distinctively democratic, but that did not deter President Taft from selecting Judge Lamar for the supreme bench, although it already had a precedent in the case of Justice Lurton. What is of interest at this moment is whether President Wilson will emulate his predecessor in making his choice for the vacancy with the same broad vision.

Shortage of Fertilizer.

From department headquarters at Washington comes the disquieting information that the farmers of the United States are to feel the effects of a shortage of fertilizer, due to the cutting off of the potash supply. This is an incidental of the war, but is in a considerable degree chargeable to our national habit of neglect and procrastination. Our dependence on Germany for potash has long been known, and not so very long ago was the subject for an exchange of notes that almost approached the acrimonious, Germany having proposed to restrict the amount of the mineral sent to the United States. The possible results of a default in the German supply was then pointed out, and much scurrying around to find suitable deposits in the United States followed. The manufacture of fertilizer through the fixation of atmospheric free nitrogen by electrolysis was demonstrated, but nothing was done to take advantage of this discovery until its necessity was forced upon us by the war. Now factories are being started, but at rather a late date.

Going of Rev. Adolph Hult.

With the departure of Rev. Adolph Hult from an Omaha pulpit to take a professor's chair in the college at Rock Island, to which he has been called, we bid adieu to a man who has been of real service to the community. Quiet, without ostentation, conservative and sensible, with a remarkable faculty for saying the right thing at the right time, Dr. Hult has had an obtrusive but nevertheless powerful influence on the affairs of Omaha. Scholarly, modest but courageous, he voiced his opinions in a way that commanded attention, while his criticism, proffered on proper occasion, was keen but kindly. He was well known to the readers of The Bee through his contributions to its columns, the most extensive of which were his "Impressions of a First Tripper," a series of timely articles on Europe, showing his faculty for close observation and his spirit of kindly critical comment. Dr. Hult will be missed from a community in which he has been genuinely useful.

The lure of the wild horses of New Mexico endangers the safety of domesticated horses to such an extent that state-wide preventive measures are necessary.

Nevada was similarly threatened by bands of wild horses some years ago, and the war of extermination undertaken not unlikely swelled the native colony to the south. In the romance of the chase no feat of horsemanship surpasses the hunt and capture of a wild horse alive.

Why Army Costs So Much

By Major General Hugh S. Scott.

The chief of staff of the United States army, Major General Hugh S. Scott, has written the following letter to a citizen of New York, Joseph L. DeLafield, under date of December 7, explaining the high cost of the military establishment as compared with the establishments of European countries: Sir: Replying to your letter dated November 27, 1915, wherein you request to be furnished whatever printed matter there may be showing how the present appropriations for national defense have been applied and why it is that other nations have been able to do so much more on smaller appropriations, I am directed by the secretary of war to inform you that there is no printed matter of an official character which discusses our appropriation from the point of view you mention.

From time to time statements have appeared in current publications showing the large appropriation necessary for the support of the military establishment of the United States and the relative small cost of the German army. By dividing each of these amounts by the total strength of each military establishment an effort is made to compare the high cost of one of our soldiers with the cost of a German soldier, which is very much lower than ours. No intelligent comparison can be made between the cost of the German and American military establishments without having first a clear understanding of the differences in the military systems of these two countries.

The German pays his military obligations to the state in personal service, while we go into the labor market, where we are forced to compete with other employers of labor in order to secure our soldiers. In addition, there is a small class of volunteers in the German army, who, in exchange for certain privileges as to service, maintain themselves and supply their own uniforms and equipment. Again, the normal wages in our labor market, where we obtain our recruits, are much higher than in Germany. The comparative cost of these two soldiers in dollars and cents, therefore, means little except to emphasize the cost to our government, and indirectly to the citizen, of maintaining a military establishment on the voluntary principle. If we wish, then, to compare the cost of our army with the cost of those of other nations, we must limit our comparison to those nations which employ the same general system as ourselves. We will find that only one other nation in the world does so—Great Britain.

In sixteen trades and callings, data for which were obtainable in both the United States and Great Britain for 1912, we find that the average wage was 116 per cent higher in this country than in Great Britain. But the difficulty does not end here, for the price we pay to induce our soldiers to enlist and to maintain them thereafter is affected by the standard of luxury and the cost of living in the two countries under consideration. Again, taking British figures (which are well known to be higher than the German), we find that the cost of the food consumed by the average workman in this country was 66 per cent higher than in Great Britain, the cost of fuel 21 per cent higher, and the cost of rent 91 per cent higher.

In addition, there are many other factors which enter into the necessarily high cost of our army under present conditions, only a limited number of which can be mentioned here. One of the many items of expense in this country is that of transportation, both of men and supplies. In this country the government must pay in cash at the commercial rate for all transportation, while in Germany the railways are state owned. Everything which we buy in this country for the maintenance of the army is higher than corresponding articles in Germany, and after purchase must be transported over vasty greater distances.

The above are only a few of the items which make our army more costly than that of Germany. All of them are due to the system we employ to maintain our military forces. There are, of course, a number of items which render the cost of the army unduly high, which are really imposed on the country as a result of political considerations. One of these is the maintenance of the large number of park-like army posts scattered all over our vast country. Another is the proviso of law, which compels us to shift individuals of our overseas garrisons once in two years. Another is the detached service law which makes it necessary to shift officers all over the country at frequent intervals.

Condition of this nature are susceptible of correction by legislation and really affect only a fraction of the increased cost of our army. The great cost of our army is due to the system we employ, and just so long as we continue to rely on a voluntary military system, we will have to continue to pay an excessive amount for national preparedness. Taking into consideration the handicaps under which the government has to work in maintaining our army under the present system, it will be found that it is administered as economically as that of Germany or any other country.

I hope the above may, in part, at least, answer your questions. There is really nothing in print on this subject which is at all authentic. As stated above, a number of comparisons of the cost of our army and foreign armies have been made at different times, but the bases of comparison were even more faulty than the data used, and sound conclusions cannot be drawn from any such discussions.

Twice Told Tales

What of the Fishes.

When Auditor of State Vic Donahy and six of his ten children had returned from Sunday school he tried the children out on the lesson, which had been about Noah and the ark. He impressed on their minds that of all the inhabitants of the earth, human, creeping and otherwise, all save those which had taken refuge on the ark had perished in the flood. There was nothing living at all except what was on the ark, he told the children. The waters had drowned out all life.

"Say, dad," inquired one of the youngsters, who is especially precocious, "did the fishes in the water die, too?"

This was a poser for the auditor. He told the lad that he would answer the question later. Answering questions right off the bat is one of the accomplishments of the auditor, but the one he boy asked stumped him.—Columbus Dispatch.

People and Events

Some women in New Jersey are showing more men a thing or two. One arrested for seizing the stakes at a saloon where her husband was gambling, was acquitted, and the husband of another, who had presented her with an automobile and then sold it, was ordered to refund her the money. All in a state that voted against the cause.

Hundreds of kiddies and scores of elders living on Washington Heights, New York City, on Friday evening marched to the nearby Trinity cemetery and placed a wreath on the grave of Clement C. Moore, author of the famous Christmas poem, "Twas the Night Before Christmas." The poem was recited and several Christmas carols sung.

The married multitude and others note with archaic eyebrows the novel social departure introduced by a Chicago man transplanted in New York. J. Frank Aldrich, former congressman, gave a musical and tea in honor of Mrs. Marijka Aldrich, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera company. Mrs. Marijka divorced J. Frank some two months ago, without seriously diminishing their friendship. Moreover their two children shared with mother, the hospitality of their father, and the affair was just as jolly as though the divorce gulf was a myth.



The Lyrching Record for 1915.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: As head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States, which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there have been, during the year just closed, sixty-nine lynchings. Of those lynched fifty-five were negroes and fourteen were whites. This is six more negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by lynching in 1914, when the record was forty-nine negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia.

Only eleven, ten negroes and one white, of those put to death, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched for were: Murder, seventeen, five white and twelve negroes; killing officers of the law, nine, three whites and six negroes; wounding officers of the law, three; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning milk, three; stealing hogs, two, white; discharging warnings of night riders, two, white; insulting women, three; entering women's rooms, two; wounding a man, two; stealing meat, one; burglary, two; robbery, one; looting, one; stealing cotton, one; charged with stealing cow, one; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, two; beating a wife and child, one, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, one.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, nine; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eighteen; Illinois, one; Kentucky, five; Louisiana, two; Mississippi, nine; Missouri, two; Ohio, one; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, five; Virginia, one. MONROE N. WORK, Division of Records and Research.

Indignation Well Expressed.

OMAHA, Jan. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: Can you explain to your patrons why it is that on entering a street car in Omaha, women or men alike have to rub up against a gang of loafers who are standing in the passageway smoking stinking doped cigarettes? I call them loafers, for no gentleman will stand in the passageway and puff the smoke in passengers' faces as they have to pass into the car. Cannot they be stopped in some way? You will every day see a gang of loafers at Sixteenth and Farnam streets whose mothers are taking in washing for a living, to furnish the gang with cigarettes, who are loitering, but can stand on the corner smoking and making remarks about women as they pass. This gang should be photographed and their picture shown in your paper. S. R. RUSSELL.

Walls of a Mere Husband.

OMAHA, Jan. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have frequently wondered why, if there may be "Confessions of a Wife," why not "Walls of a Mere Husband?" For surely all the woes of marriage are not borne by women. When wives who go daffy reading the former recitals of plain gossip; when they so absorb their meaning that they are disposed to designate their husbands by the names of the undesirable samples presented in the "confessions," why have not husbands the obligation resting upon them to "come back" with their side of the domestic problems?

This disposition has long resided in me, and if you are disposed to lend your columns to some tales, I hope I may relate some in future stories that will at least express what thousands of husbands feel and are helpless in their desire to escape. Since the other stories come from the dark, I trust I will be pardoned if I, too, conceal my identity. For a man cannot, if he would, discard altogether considerations for his family, even if the members of that family league themselves against him and attempt by innumerable schemes to drill him into a groove. So, out of consideration for my wife and daughters (my son can take care of himself), I prefer to remain "incog."

Men are helpless in the presence of women. Sometimes I believe this to be cause of their innate social rights. The feminine character. Sometimes I believe it is because they are plain cowards. Men's clubs flourish mainly because of this fact. Their clubs afford them somewhat of a means of escape and somewhat of a phalanx against feminine onslaught. At least this is the general sentiment among the men who congregate at the clubs where I congregate, whether it be the Elks or Moose or the Omaha club. We would not so much object to social affairs were it not that the feminine element of them attempts enforcement of conditions repugnant to what we conceive to be our individual rights.

Agreed that the masculine and feminine sexes do not perfectly amalgamate, because both of them are so constituted mentally that they cannot get a clear perspective of the viewpoint of the opposite sex. Men through many ages has given him a distorted view of his position. Whether this view be abnormal or not, the fact remains that no man who is truly a man will lose regard toward a woman who attempts to master him. If she is diplomatic, I grant, she may be able to bring him to her wishes, but she will never retain his love for her by enforced commands.

I know of few cases, however, where women attempt the mastery of their husbands except in social matters. In these men, at least scores of them with whom I have spoken, protest against the unnatural restrictions and demands upon them by the feminine side of the house. Sometimes they "fall for them" because they are willing to join their wives in attempts to find suitable matches for their daughters, but they always submit ungraciously and unreluctantly. The extravagance to which these functions lead has to my personal knowledge in some instances, and in many of which I have heard, sent men to the penitentiary. Any genuine man will hesitate about denying anything to the women of his household. Above everything else he fears to confess his poverty. If the demands exceed his ability to pay, he schemes out new ways in which to raise the cash. These schemes sometimes go wrong. I will make a confession of my own actions of the past, which would have landed me where others have landed had my actions been discovered.

I have always been far behind merely because I have not had the manhood and determination to call a halt upon extravagant demands. And these demands must have been made upon me because

my family desire to shine in a social way equal to others whose incomes are far greater. Sometimes, though, I wonder if the men of other households holds are not about in the same position that I am in. I wonder how many of them could bear an inspection of their actual assets? CINCINNUS.

Editorial Snapshots

Detroit Free Press: Somebody has proposed a tax on golf balls. As if the fellow who loses one to you doesn't howl long and loud enough as it is.

Springfield Republican: Bird sanctuaries, covering more than a million acres of land, are proposed by the National Association of Audubon societies. The campaign is directed not only to the prevention of the use of firearms in cemeteries, but the exclusion of cats, the growing of berries and protecting shrubbery and the supplying of food in other ways and of nest-building material. The suggestion is excellent.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The attitude of the United States toward the subject of defense in the one taken by President Jackson in his first inaugural. Although himself a man of blood and iron, he opposed a large standing army, while favoring enlargement of the navy. Secretary Garrison in his annual report argued that universal military service is an impossibility, however desirable exports might find it. It is hard to believe that the deliberate conclusions of his official report have been so speedily overturned. When he hears from the country he will return to his previous stand. Various societies are beating tom-toms for preparedness, but if they hope to turn the United States into an armed camp they have failed to reckon with the spirit of Americanism.

New York World: To Major Robert H. Moton of Hampton, as successor to the late Booker T. Washington at the head of Tuskegee Institute, come great responsibilities and great opportunities. The place of Tuskegee in the education of the negro is firmly fixed. To extend and develop its work with the growing resources with it is hoped may soon be available will call for special gifts of leadership. The trustees of Tuskegee, who have long known Major Moton, speak of him as "another forceful personality." He was a close friend of Booker T. Washington, a firm believer in his methods, and equipped by experience and character to carry on the work at Tuskegee in the same broad and practical spirit.

SUNNY GEMS.

"So Katherine married her husband to reform him. Did she succeed?" "Completely! She's so extravagant that he can't afford even the smallest of his former vices."—Boston Transcript.

Postmaster—No, not much done in town. Did you hear about Lem Higgins getting a telegram?" "Farmer—Not Lem?" "Postmaster—Yes, Lem." "Farmer—By cracker! It beats all, they way the young fellers are forgin' ter the front."—Chicago News.

"Gentlemen," remarked the professor, "the general opinion of the heads of several learned members of this class is to keep their neckties from slipping off."—Harvard Lampoon.

"Ah," said the visitor, "this village has had a hard bout with Lem Higgins getting a telegram?" "No," said the native, "we never boast of it."—Christian Register.

"Say, old man, can you lend me a few dollars?" "Impossible! I've tried to several times, but you invariably look upon the amount as a gift."—Boston Transcript.

FORWARD!

Alfred Noyes. A thousand creeds and battle cries. A thousand warring social schemes. A thousand new moralisms and creeds. And twenty thousand dreams.

Each on his own anarchic way. From the old order breaking free—Our ruined world desires, you say, license, once more, and liberty.

But ah, beneath the strutting foam, When stars and clouds are on the deep, How quietly the lides come home, And how the depths of sea-shine sleep;

And we who march toward a goal, Destroying only to fulfill. The law, the law of that great soul Which moves beneath your alien will:

Wa, that like foemen meet the past Because we bring the future, know We only fight to achieve at last A great reunion with our foe.

Reunion in the truths that stand When all our wars are rolled away; Reunion of the heart and hand And of the prayers wherewith we pray;

Reunion in the common needs, And common strivings of mankind; Reunion of our warring creeds. In the one God that dwells behind. . . .

FOR A BAD COUGH

Here is a fine old-fashioned recipe for coughs, colds or catarrh trouble that has been used for many years with great success. Get from your druggist 1 oz. of Parmitin (Double Strength) and add to it 1/2 pint of hot water and 1 oz. of granulated sugar. Take one tablespoonful 4 times a day. No more racking your whole body with a cough. Clogged nostrils should open; the passage of your head clear up so you can breathe freely. It is easy to prepare, costless, pleasant to take. Anyone who has a stubborn cough, or hard cold or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial.—Advertisement.

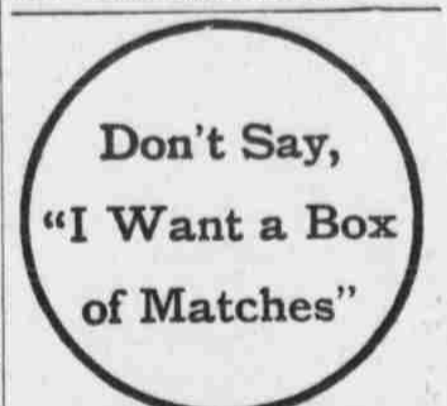
TETTER ON HANDS FOR TEN YEARS

Itching and Burning. Would Scratch For Hours. Almost Distracted. Could Scarcely Get Any Rest.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"Dry, rough places would appear on my hands accompanied by itching and burning. It was so severe that I would have to scratch and rub my hands for hours at a time until I was almost distracted. Sometimes they would crack open and bleed and would get so sore that I could not use them for days. I could scarcely get any rest at night. At last unable to endure it longer I had a treatment but found none that made a permanent cure until I obtained Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had been affected with it for about ten years and I had only used one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap until my hands were completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Geo. Robertson, Harrodsburg, Ind., July 21, 1915.

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