URE TAKES RAP AT LEGAL AIDES IN CITY COUNCIL

Commissioner and Mayor Speak Out in Meeting Over the Opinion Given by Attorney Weaver.

The Tuesday morning revival meeting of the city council was enlivened when Commissioner Ure directed a few words at the mayor and the city legal department, breaking the ennui and the tedium and a few other things.

Last week two documents were received by the council from the city legal department, the text of which was conflicting. Those papers were returned with a request that the city's official exponents of the law should get together and state which of the documents should be the law. The result of that action was that City Attorney Weaver returned an opinion that the council could legally assign the asphalt repair department from the street department to the public works department, but would not be within the law if the funds were reapportioned.

"I move that this opinion be returned to the city attorney with a request that he give us his opinion," Commissioner Ure began, with accent on "his."

Smith Wields Gavel.

"That is his opinion," retorted the mayor, bringing the gavel down on the table with a whack which reverberated through the municipal halls.

"If you knew the story as I know it, you would know otherwise. That opinion is foolish and it is nonsense. The first opinion was not satisfactory to the mayor and it was modified," Ure continued.

Mayor Smith held the gavel in his hand as if to accentuate the incisiveness of his reply.

"Your understanding is entirely wrong. I did not see nor hear of the first opinion until it was submitted here."

"That purports to be the opinion of Mr. Weaver. Let us get the opinion of Weaver and Lambert," Ure replied, his face growing more serious.

"I know that Weaver knows better, for he told me so. I will be guided by my own judgment," was the interjection by Commissioner Zimman.

Irony by Butler.

"Let us abolish the legal department. We all know the law. We would cut down expenses," was a bit of irony by Commissioner Butler.

"I'd like to give Weaver another chance," Ure said in conclusion.

The legal department asserts that what the council pleases to designate as the "first opinion," should not have gone to the council at all; that it went by reason of a faux pas.

The alleged first opinion sustained the council in taking the asphalt plant away from Butler, while the second opinion in effect reserves the other opinion.

Two Husbands Prove Inconvenient For Mrs. Mary Peterson

Neglect of a little detail like making sure before she married a second time that her first husband had actually divorced her has perhaps involved Mrs. Mary Peterson in serious difficulties, according to annulment proceedings filed in district court Monday.

Mrs. Peterson was Mrs. William Little before she married James M Peterson last April. Little had left his wife at their Iowa home and disappeared for eighteen months. From apparently trustworthy sources Mrs. Little was informed that her husband had secured a divorce.

This is the point where Peterson steps in. Without verifying the report of Little having secured a divorce, she married Peterson.

Comes now the alarming news that Little had never secured a separation and that Mrs. William Little-James M. Peterson has two husbands instead of but one. So she and Peterson at once separated and have not lived together since.

She has petitioned the district court to cancel the marriage with Peterson.

Visits Town of Which His Grandfather Was Founder

Percy L. Brown, president of the Montana Land and Life Insurance company of Bozeman, Mont., is in the city for a few days visiting his relative, Alfred Sorenson. Mr. Brown was born in Omaha, and his grandfather, William D. Brown, was one of the founders of this city, having started and owned the original Council Bluffs and Omaha ferry, and was one of the seven owners of the original townsite of Omaha.

Percy Brown is interested in large tracts of land in Gallatin, Sweet Grass, Musselshell and Rosebud counties—the choicest valleys of Montana—which he proposes to throw on the market in the near future for individual purchasers and for colonization purposes. This is Mr. Brown's first visit to Omaha since his boyhood days and in going over the town he cast his eyes on many a piece of property once owned by his grandfather and which today are valued at millions of dollars.

Ure Offers Ordinance to Null Butler's Referendum

Referendum petitions recently filed with the city council, in behalf of Commissioner Butler, who wants to retain the asphalt repair plant, will be rendered void if an ordinance offered by Commissioner Ure should be passed by the council.

The petitions, which require either rescinding action by the council or submission of the asphalt plant scrap to the voters, are aimed against an ordinance which embraces various city hall departmental assignments. The Ure ordinance includes all changes except the asphalt plant assignment.

Some of the councilmen believe this will settle the contention and obviate the necessity of a referendum election.

WOMEN PRACTICE THRIFT

New Dresses and Hat Ornaments Eschewed and Money Devoted to Winning the War.

TO AID NEXT LIBERTY LOAN

By Associated Press.

Chicago, July 15.—The work of enrolling 1,000,000 women of the United States, pledged to sell one-half of the fourth Liberty loan of $6,000,000,000 was begun today at a conference of representatives from all parts of the country under the auspices of the National Women's Liberty Loan committee.

"No new dresses," said Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, who in the absence of Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, chairman of the national committee, presided at the conference. "I haven't had a new dress for the past three years."

"No new hat ornaments," said Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, one of the social leaders of San Francisco and in charge of the women's Liberty loan work on the western side of the Rockies. "I've been wearing the same old brown plumes on winter and summer hats."

"No new clothes for the children, or as few as possible," said Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, member of the national committee, who explained that her own children are dressed in the blue denim French peasant's smocks.

The women leaders of the nation emphasized that thrift must become fashionable to aid the new loan and pledged themselves to every economy of personal expenditure so that they might better the record made in the last loan when 40 per cent of the bonds were sold by women.

Douglas County Men Called to the Colors to Report On July 22

The following men in the draft of Douglas county outside of Omaha have been called to report for duty July 22:

O. I. McReynolds, Otis L. Tipton, Albert B. Andresen, C. E. Armbrust, L. A. Nausler, Ferdinand Peterson, W. W. Armstrong, Edwin G. Peets, C. H. Safford, W. E. Grimm, Charles R. Todd, Chris Carleman, Fred Luschen, Gaines P. Greene, Harry Baldwin, C. A. Swanson, Edward B. Graps, Will J. Boettger, Charles Jensen, Fred A. Timme, Henry C. Pruess, Vernon Capilite, Maxie Douglas, Roy J. Shively, James Bauer, Bill W. Langhorst, Frank Ruser, Hjalmar Steele, Floyd E. Gaines, Edward L. Bona, Paul W. Waage, Victor S. Kloninger, Roy E. Bylund, G. M. Gehringer, jr., Arthur W. Walker, J. F. Baumgardner, M. L. Tarpening, C. H. Neuhaus, W. Z. Worthing, W. L. Anderson, J. G. Grabowski, Francis J. McCabe, David A. Kruse, Arthur Hansen, Elmer W. Younger, H. P. Lamprecht, Henry Rose, A. C. Claussen, H. H. Dreessen, E. H. Gabrielson, Leo W. Dougherty, W. T. Paulson, Rex A Timmons, John F. Logemann, Henry Seefus, Sophus C. Pedersen, William McCormick, George R. Penke, Chris A. Michels, W. H. Gottsch, Edward Lesiak, Edward Chappell, Emmett L. Brownlee, Vernon J. Wicklund, William A. Kahler, Walter Rasmussen, Christian M. Bichel, J. G. Svacina, jr., Harley Appleby, Otto A. Kaiser, Frank A. Gilger, George L. Heffley, Daniel V. Shiller, Phelctur N. Kina, Isak E. Rhoades, Fred W. Winterburn, William J. Reimers, Halsey C. Noyes, Bert A. McDonald, Andrew M. Boylesen, Frank Vanfleet, Clyde W. Carter, Walter C. Armbrust, Joseph Paustian, William E. Nelson, C. D. Hendrickson, Harold B. Conway, Edward J. Cacka, Opal Webb, Adolph N. Spethman, Coy E. Arnold, Fred F. Hansen, Lee Doty, Clarence Bayless, Ed Sachs, Leonard King, Peter Stolley, Roy Swope, Alvin Brugman, Alvin S. Ham, E. B. Markmann, Henry V. Swanson, Phillip H. Gray, Joseph C. Tietzens, Charlie Schueider, Edward C. Stawass, Robert Stella, Henry Rix, James R. McCreary, Arthur L. Kilker, Ray E. Cooper, Cecil Mann, Paul Skinner, Frank Welchert, Frank Cheseck, Joseph W. Noyce, Frank A. Andrews, Peter A. Lyck, Hershel L. Babcock, Floyd J. Kidder, Joseph Etalla, W. J. Hanna, Mike Simet, Ralph P. Donahoo, Frank R. Straub, John A. Morrissey, Alex Piotkin, Gus Sumnick, jr., E. J. Eggleston, Frank J. Pascal, Frank C. Taylor, Robert H. Sutton, Clarence W. Gould, Gottlieb F. Kroeger, H. D. Osborn, Rudolph C. Ruser, Charles T. Grabowski, Frank C. Stepanek, Edward Slattery.

Registrants of Board No. 5 Will Leave Omaha Monday For Camp Dodge

Registrants of local draft board No. 5 who will leave Omaha for Camp Dodge, Ia., Monday, are:

Leon Gotsdiner, Francis Haller, Frank Young, Samuel R. Wyzenbeck, George L. Mullen, J. N. Bonoff, Elliott E. Gilmore, Charles R. Trunpold, Jesse R. Dunn, Charles T. White, Kenneth L. Frasier, Elmer S. Redick, Richard Murphy, Stanley Walker, David H. Gilinsky, Clarence L. Jones, Eliss Goldstein, Edward Raszorshek, Adolph Rieser, Cleveland D. Kimball, Paul V. Shirley, John H. Fortwangler, Alfred J. Simonsen, Alvin F. Thomas, Cyrus W. Bowles, Lester F. Edmundson, Christian G. Hoffman, Joe J. Miller, Charles K. Anderson, Earl R. Vought, Robert H. Parker, Theodore Lupp, Henry Dohse, Kenneth P. Church, Ed Fuller, Earl H. Hays, George F. Parish, Herbert E. Yard, Wm. H. Willis, Lee Wolf, Fred A. Carlson, Walter Heinz, Leo L. Kieny, Herman O. Holmer, James Lynch, Ernest C. Drews, Carl G. E. Carlson, Peter W. Meinig, Roy S. Pickrell, Arthur Turnquist, James B. Hughes, William H. Snyder, Louis Larson, Oscar P. Biesendorfer, Frank C. Herschbach, G. R. Christofferson, Clair H. Murphy, John H. Haney, Richard R. Moore, Albert W. Ekman, Benjamin S. Solomon, John R. Peterson, Harry G. Young, George H. Beckman, Clarence P. Emig, Ivan L. Swanson, Soren A. Johnson, Winfred S. Porter, Roy Blendorff, Frank Chlebowski, Samuel Drolick, George H. Womack, Saul Suvalsky, Joseph D. Cullis, Paul John Borchman, Harry A. Dudley, Arthur A. Johnson, Julius Vetter, Michael J. McManus, John R. Abrams, Harry Anderson, Victor G. Belknap, John W. McGrath, Raymond Strong, Dennis J. Bray, John R. Henderson, Harry L. Murphy, Irving M. Sorenson, Iver Hultman, Erick G. Skogman, James E. Child, Robert P. Pickett, Thomas E. Troy, Edgar B. Zabriski, Sam Siporan, jr., Bernard F. Isitt, George M. Miller, J. B. Lichtenwallner, George L. Holloway, Abe Swet, Smauel Meister, Edward H. Glick, Thomas Bessey, Henry K. Leeder, jr., Abraham Minkin, Ira Terry, Herbert F. Ehler, Earl J. Pyle, Lewis A. Kennedy, Henry P. Kaufman, Harry Fitzgerald, James Sweniger, Kahlman Domankos, Claude Ogden, Victor Shapiro, Hyman Alperson, Leo D. Phillips, John B. Morrow, Leo V. Ryan, Carl H. Boekers, James W. Jordan, David D. Torell, Cecil C. Dixon, Shamin Glinka, Barnett A. Yetter, Albert H. Hickman, Joseph Gannon, Jacob Kilon, Max Rosenstein, Harry C. Rasmussen, William H. Schade, Charles E. Barrett, Sam Krestal, Ralph Parrish, Ralph L. Byers, Ray R. Platz, Seward V. Leonard, Harry H. Johnsen, Carl E. Swedland, Carl B. Hodridge, Christian P. Baunsgaard, William A. Leet, Arthur J. Van Kuran, Virgil A. Kennedy, Arthur C. Clark, Archie C. Phillipps, David S. Wefner, Guy S Walker, James B. Elder, Fairvish Libberman, Alber E. Newton, Wm. Heyden, Clarence A. Darling, Alexander Henderson, Harvey Huntington, Lawrence Louck, Robert Olson, Charles W. Tordy, Emil Bogard, Samuel Bubb, Joseph Fanarow, Ed A. Ryley, jr., Lewis B. Johnson, Thomas Andrew, Samuel L. Branton, Oren Slutsky.

Samples of "Exhibit A" Forbidden in Police Court

A sort of sigh of joy went over the police court Tuesday morning when a box containing a dozen or so bottles of perfectly good—apparently—"bottled in bond" was brought in. The liquor was to have been used as exhibit A in a liquor case which was set for trial. The case went over, however, and the liquor remains in durance vile despite the many longing glances which were cast at it as it rested besides the judge's desk.

$1,300,000 LOAN AUTHORIZED FOR MOFFIT RAILWAY

District Court Ruling in Colorado Means Much for Nebraska; Will Issue Receivers' Certificates.

Last Friday at Brighton, Col., the district court issued an order of great importance to Nebraska. It authorized the receivers of the Denver & Salt Lake railroad—the Moffat line—to issue $1,300,000 in first lien certificates, to bear 6 per cent and run two years; the proceeds to be used for the rehabilitation of the railway.

The understanding is that the government will take the certificates. Outstanding obligations, aggregating $300,000, will be paid, and $1,000,000 expended for additional equipment, betterments and improvements.

The Moffat line is the outlet for the Routt county coal field, the bituminous coal bin of Nebraska. For the last year coal has not moved freely over the line, because of the bad condition of the road and its lack of equipment. During the summer, the necessary improvements can be made; so that by next winter coal may move steadily into Nebraska and Kansas.

Inexhaustible Supply.

The Routt county and Moffat county coal fields are inexhaustible. The action just taken means that from now on the government will be interested in the efficient and continuous operation of the railway, and in the further development of the coal fields upon which Nebraska largely depends.

Fuel Administrator Kennedy has been particularly insistent that the Moffat line be kept up and be kept open. Otherwise, Nebraska would be almost wholly deprived of bituminous coal.

"The general situation in Nebraska will be considerably improved by the action taken, but the effect of it must not be overestimated," Mr. Kennedy says. "Coal orders must go in early, bins must be filled, and every effort made to increase and conserve the fuel supply."

Men Ordered to Serve in Army by Exemption Board

The following Omaha men have been ordered to report for service next Monday by Local Exemption Board No. 4:

Charles J. Humler, Henry W. Jones, Anthony C. Ostronic, Charles Bolamperti, Mathew J. Murphy, Carl A. Kenneth, Richard Harris, Nels S. J. Neilson, Joseph A. Kane, William F. Kozicki, Frank Hollander, Salvator Emini, Clyde A. Kunce, Comer W. Stevenson, Samuel W. Michelis, Louis J. Foral, Carl L. Pederson, Rosario Sartino, Stephen Royka, Salvatore Venuto, William R. Reising, Fred S. Gearhart, Edmund B. Winchell, Anton Johnson, Anthony Damato, Earl H. Cathroe, Soren C. Dahl, B. J. Krakowski, S. Mangiamell, Remhardt A. Drexel, Antonio Minardi, William J. Stewart, Joseph M. Baker, William Hennigton, Charles V. Hannan, Frank J. Moran, Tony Bonaccorco, Antonic Nivata, Howard A. Carlson, Salvatore Vasta, Henry W. Woods, Leonard Guinotte, Emmett McArdle, Ernest W. A. Gudatt, Sterling E. Hapiman, Herman Hubner, Peter A. Palmesano, John Garfield, Frank Nelle, Giorgi Gaingreco, Harwin J. Smith, William Brougham, Sands Woodbridge, Joseph S. Bogacz, Joseph Ventura, John J. Blazak, James P. Lee, Guiseppi Cerra, Domineck Albert, Michael O'Landzsch, Jerome Valenta, Eugene J. Walker, Fred B. Capune, Alex Lashinsky, William Gibson, Roy V. Wheeler, Sebastiano Castro, Franco Lzona, S. Mangiamell, Oscar F. Wright, Carl A. Houlton, Harry B. Baker, Antonio Latino, George E. Coaty, Hans P. Greenhagen, William Hofmann, Salvatore Cimino, Cirino La Ferla, Salvatore Pattavonia, Joe Ondracek, James L. Richard, James Altman, William S. Moore, Floyd E. Shotwell, Edgar A. Kenyon, Frank Agilaro, Ambrose J. Gleason, Jim Vance, Oscar Larson, Sebastiano Catania, Lewis W. Buttner, James O. Whitney, Henry A. Schulz, Herbert Schneider, Robert Murphy, Vincenzo Marino, Filadelfo Gibilisco, Mark Bracktill, Stanley Koepla, Henry C. Johnson, Albert R. Patterson, Arthur J. Waciback, William Steinhouser, Lawrence Nelson, George E. Duncan, Roy D. Bunch, John R. Weed, Filadelfo Dimaure, Stephen Malolepszy, Joseph H. Melia, George Jacobson, Thomas C. Shaffer, Leo Szawaryn, Joe Distefano, Joseph R. Schmidt, Antonio Bizzarri, Frank Chiuro, Obed W. Smith, Rosario Costantino, Frances J. Festner, Rosario Nigro, Ed J. Slizewski, John H. Schroeder, Rudolph Masilko, Luciano Nigro, Mike Ranallo, Thomas J. Regan, Epifanio Alongi, August F. Haarman, Theodore Ryan, Paul J. Rezmajzl, Vencenzo Canzoneri, James Nagg, John Alberti, Robert L. Womack, Frank J. Dunnigan, Alfonso Cannella, Antonio Fancello, Andrew Schmidt, Raymond McCreary, Paul Pattavina, Robert A. Nelson, Philip Lamalfo, T. J. O'Connor, William Robertson, Michael Debissi, Paul J. Blackwood, Joe Cola, Fred A. Stein, Edward C. Larson, Fred Kaderelt, Alfio Ira, William Gamlin.

Republican Committee Fills Vacancies Saturday

F. S. Howell, chairman of the republican county central committee, has issued the following call for a meeting to be held next Saturday afternoon:

The republican central committee of Douglas county is hereby called to meet at Assembly hall, 16th floor in the City National Bank building, Omaha, Neb., Saturday, July 20, 1918, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of filling vacancies in said committee, and to select delegates to the republican county convention.

OMAHANS TAKE PART IN STATE INDUSTRY MEET

Session at Lincoln Called to Determine Facilities for Handling War Contracts in Nebraska.

Representatives of nearly every industry in Omaha accompanied Commissioner Robert Manley and J. M Gillan, of the Chamber of Commerce, to Lincoln Tuesday morning, to attend the state industrial meeting called there by F. S. Knapp, subregional director for Nebraska, of the resources and conversion section of the war industries board.

At this meeting a canvass will be taken of the output and facilities of all of the industries of the state to determine whether or not they will be in a position to handle war contracts, or be capable of expanding those already on hand by increasing facilities of labor and machinery to enlarge their outputs.

Every plant represented at the meeting will be surveyed and its agents asked to what extent they can be depended upon in turning out war supplies.

The meeting will be the first step taken in Nebraska to provide the government with practical information as to the equipment of the factories in the state to handle contracts and will also be he first step toward putting into execution the plan of the war industries board to spread war manufacturing over a greater section of the country in order to meet the increasing demands.

Just as soon as the war industries board can learn to what extent Nebraska manufacturers can meet the demands for products demanded by war activities, contracts will be placed with the factories equipped for the work throughout the state and the industries of Omaha will be required to speed up in output in order to take advantage of them.

"Kansas Black Eye" Proves Expensive for Omaha Man

Two beautiful black eyes were produced in evidence in the case of Andrew Ash and wife, tried in police court for fighting, drunkenness and unlawful possession of liquor Tuesday morning.

Whatever may have been their previous differences the twain were united in protesting that the officer was all wrong in making the arrest. The feminine black eye was declared to have been received in a fall down stairs, while that which adorned the countenance of Mr. Ash came, so it was stated, from the Kansas harvest fields.

The presence of two bottles of liquor was all a terrible mistake also, the bottles having been in a package which a stranger left at the house for safekeeping while he visited a restaurant. Mrs. Ash was sent home, but an admonitory fine was imposed on Mr. Ash by Judge Fitzgerald.

Two Arrested for Alleged Possession of Liquor

Alonzo Caldwell was arrested Tuesday morning, charged with the illegal possession of liquor. The same charge was placed against Ella Carther. It is alleged that Caldwell transported the liquor from St. Joe for Mrs. Carther.

Life Story of Man Who Bought N. Y. Mail for Kaiser

(Continued From Page One.)

thing that America is fighting, German kultur, its principles, its conceptions, its purposes, its program and its plans. Dr. Rumely, whatever the explanation, biological or otherwise, for his complete acceptance of kultur as opposed to Americanism, was, and is, I am convinced, entirely sincere in the belief that in working in the interest of the German ideal he was working in the interest of humanity.

This is the story, then, of a symbol and a manifestation rather than of an individual. It is what Dr. Rumely stands for and the powers and purposes of which he was merely an instrument that are the matters of real moment.

When Men of '48 Emigrated.

Seventy years ago, in 1848, a group of young Germans organized a revolution against the Prussian king. They believed the time was ripe for the establishment of a democracy in Germany. The revolution was crushed, its leaders fled from the country and, with thousands of their followers, came to America in search of the liberty which they had failed to win in the fatherland.

These revolutionists of 1848—men like Carl Scharz, Franz Sigel and hundreds of others whose names hold honored places in the pages of American history—were the vanguard of the German immigration that was to bring to America in the course of half a century several million new citizens.

One of these young revolutionists of '48 was Meinrad Rumely, blacksmith. With a group of others he started west. Most of these forty-eighters went into what was then the west. Some of them went into the cities—Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis—in such numbers that they and their descendants succeeded in dominating, eventually, the politics and policies of those communities. Others went into smaller communities of the country districts and Meinrad Rumely, with a few others, settled upon the little village of La Porte, in the rich farming country of northern Indiana, as their stopping place.

Father Sets Up His Forge.

Here Meinrad Rumely, the blacksmith, set up his forge. The farmers brought their tools to him to be repaired and sharpened, their plows and harrows, their wagons to be repaired, their horses to be shod. Under the tickling of the immigrants' plows the prairie soil laughed into bountiful harvests.

The farmers prospered; soon the young German blacksmith had to hire a helper; before long he had several. He understood the farmers and spoke their language; they brought their troubles to him. Agricultural implements in that day were crude and trifling affairs compared with the tools with which the modern farmer works.

The same rich prairie soil that grew the wheat and corn and barley so luxuriantly also produced weeds in abundance. To separate the weed seeds from the grain, after the threshing, was a difficult problem.

Winter nights, as he smoked his long-stemmed, china-bowled pipe, Meinrad Rumely was planning ways to solve this vexing problem of his farming neighbors. Finally he built a crude machine. Next harvest he tried it and it worked. The farmers saw it and liked it and asked him to build more of them. In another two or three years the village blacksmith shop had developed into a manufacturing plant where the Rumely grain separators were being turned out.

Business Grows and Prospers.

The business grew and prospered So did Meinrad Rumely's family, for he had taken unto himself a wife, of the blood and the soil of his native land. By and by the sign reading "M. Rumely" came down and a new one went up. It read "M. Rumely & Sons." The village of Laporte grew, too, and with its growth the family fortune of M. Rumely & Sons increased, for he had bought land in the early days, and his sons had bought, and now that land was in demand for factories and for homes for people who worked in the factories And M. Rumely & Sons added other agricultural implements to their line and was the biggest factory of all in Laporte.

The names of Rumely and of Laporte almost meant the same thing: they almost mean the same thing to-day. The visitor to Laporte steps off the Lake Shore train into the railroad station that lies in the midst of a great group of manufacturing plants every one of them bearing the Rumely name. He drives up to Main street, which has lately changed its name to Lincoln Highway, past more factory buildings carrying the Rumely name, and he registers at the Rumely Hotel.

That is the background, the setting and the tradition into which Edward Aloysius Rumely was born at Laporte, on February 8, 1882. His father was Joseph J. Rumely, oldest son of Meinrad Rumely, his mother, the daughter of another pioneer German settler, was Margaret Zimmerman. From his earliest infancy the child was regarded by his admiring family as a prodigy.

He learned to talk both in German and in English much earlier than children usually learn even one language; in German, for even after thirty-five years in America German was still the language of the home circle in Meinrad Rumely's family. The sentimental attachment to the fatherland, which was shared until lately by the majority of the German-born citizens of the United States, and which the kaiser fatuously believed he could capitalize and manipulate to serve his own ends in America, was nowhere found more deeply rooted than here in Laporte.

(Continued Tomorrow)

THINGS BEGAN TO LOOK GLOOMY TO CARL A. PETERSON

Feared He'd Soon Be Unable To Make Living—Tanlac Restores Him.

"I don't know what the people may think when I tell them I have gained eighteen pounds, but it's the truth and I have just finished taking my fourth bottle of Tanlac," was the remarkable statement made by Carl A. Peterson, of 1942 Q street, Tacoma, Wash., while in the French Drug Store recently. Mr. Peterson is an expert electrician and is employed by the Tacoma Smelting and Refining Company.

"Beginning about six months ago with stomach trouble," continued Mr Peterson, "I lost weight and strength until it looked like I was going to get down to where I could not work and make a living for myself and family. My food just seemed to lay in my stomach in a fermented condition, causing gas and such awful pains, and spells of palpitation that I feared I had heart trouble. I was hardly ever without a pain in the pit of my stomach, also suffered a great deal with headache and backache, and was so nervous, I could never get a good night's sleep, I was dreadfully run down and weak, and had that tired, no account feeling all the time, and nothing seemed to do me the least bit of good.

"I finally got in such a bad shape that I was told I would have to give up my work and, no doubt I would if I hadn't gotten Tanlac, as I was hardly able to keep going. I thought if the statements I read about Tanlac were true it would help me, and it has not only helped me, it has made a perfectly well man of me. I felt better after the first bottle, and have been improving ever since. My stomach is in such good condition that I can eat just anything, and since my food digests like it should I don't have any pain in the pit of my stomach, palpitation or any other signs of indigestion. The headaches and backaches have disappeared and my appetite is great. All my strength has returned, and I'm feeling fine in every way, and, of course, I think Tanlac is the finest medicine in the world, and Mrs. Peterson thinks just as I do."

"Tanlac is sold in Omaha by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., corner 16th and Dodge Sts., 16th and Harney Sts., Owl Drug Co., 16th and Farnam Sts., Harvard Pharmacy, 24th and Farnam Sts., northeast corner, 19th and Farnam Sts., West End Pharmacy 49th and Dodge Sts., under the personal direction of a special Tanlac representative, and in South Omaha by Forrest & Meany Drug Co.—Adv.

YOUR DUTY TO BE ATTRACTIVE

Have Pretty Dark Hair

"La Creole" Hair Dressing is the original hair color restorer, and not a dye. Applying it to your hair and scalp revives the color glands of nature, and restores your hair to a beautiful dark shade or to its natural color. It is the only hair color restorer that will gradually darken all your gray or faded hair in this way. No matter how gray, prematurely gray, faded or lusterless your hair might be, "La Creole" Hair Dressing will make it beautifully dark, soft and lustrous. "La Creole" Hair Dressing will not stain the scalp, wash or rub off, and is easily applied by simply combing or brushing through the hair. Don't be misled into buying some cheap preparation.

USE "LA CREOLE" HAIR DRESSING for gray or faded hair and retain the appearance of youth. Also used by gentlemen to impart an even dark color to their gray hair, beard or mustache. For sale by Sherman & McConnell Drug Store and all good drug stores everywhere. Mail orders from out-of-town customers filled promptly upon receipt of regular price, $1.20. "La Creole Hair Dressing is sold on money-back guarantee.

This Leaves the Skin Free From Hairy Growths

(Toilet Talks)

A simple method for completely removing every trace of hair or fuzz is here given. This is painless and usually a single treatment will banish even stubborn growths. To remove hairs, make a thick paste with some powdered delatone and water, spread on hairy surface and after about 2 minutes rub off, wash the skin and the hairs are gone. This method will not mar the skin, but to avoid disappointment, be certain you get delatone.—Advertisement.