

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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FEBRUARY CIRCULATION. 54,328 Daily—Sunday 50,639

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of February, 1916, was 54,328 daily and 50,639 Sunday.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Advance signs of spring need a peach blossom frost as a guarantee of good faith.

"Gringos" are not likely to be popular anywhere in Mexico for some time to come.

The wise home owner is he who puts the rake and the hoe in a state of preparedness.

Congratulations to you on your birthday, Mr. Bryan, with best wishes for many more of them.

Investment in well-chosen Omaha real estate is almost as profitable as war babies—and much safer.

The more desperate the criminal and the more dastardly the crime, the more certain the pardon.

The French minister of finance thinks he sees the end of the European war. Well, he can't hurry it up too fast for us.

Considering how Mars is aviating prices in all directions, a charge of \$10 for a lesson on the quality of furs is comparatively cheap.

The customary Sabbath calm prevails on the Rio Grande, the Meuse, the Vistula, the Alame, the Isonzo, the Euphrates and the Potomac.

What single building improvement will do most to advance Omaha in the procession of enterprising cities? Unanimous chorus: "A new Union depot!"

It is gathered from expert opinion that the future of babies will be much improved when babies exercise sounder discretion in the selection of their parents.

The next legislature should tack one more clause onto its ballot law, making it impossible for anyone to run on more than one party ticket at a time, or to run for more than one office on the same ticket.

The candidate for the legislature who wants to make a hit will emphasize as the main plank in his platform a promise to work for the repeal of a few of the fool laws with which our statute books are encumbered.

Possibilities for good in the projected society of widows no doubt are fully up to the prospectus. But the practical benefits remain to be shown. A successful rally in defense of the New York widow whom a jury assessed \$12,500 for alienating another woman's husband would help mightily in boosting the membership.

The exclusive information printed by The Bee some weeks ago that one William Grant Webster of Chicago was to run as candidate for republican nomination for president in Nebraska, has been vindicated by an eleventh-hour filing. For a little while we were almost afraid that our "soop" was to be a "boomerang," but now we breathe easier.

The state of "nerves" shown by residents on both sides of the southern boundary is the natural result of deadly strife waged for years past. It is a dangerous condition. Mexicans hardly know who is friend or foe, and Americans rightly resent being the victims of murderous outlaws. In the present circumstance and the certainty of early relief, moderation and self-restraint on this side of the line will greatly advance the common good.

Spruce Up! The home and its surroundings is an outward expression of the character of the occupants. No matter how humble it may be, its neatness and cleanliness bespeak the taste and industry of the people within. Indolence and shiftlessness are as clearly marked in the surroundings of a dwelling as flowers and trees and tidy lawns signalize the thrift and energetic hopefulness of American homemakers. The test applies with equal force to the city as a whole. A city's outward appearance advertises the character of the inhabitants as effectively as the home surroundings index the spirit of the dwellers. Omaha has no reason to fear the test even at this stage of its growth. Building progress and public improvements cause untidiness in spots, and growing pains check the speed toward the city beautiful. These are minor hindrances. Ample room for improvement, for beautifying, for a general clean-up, remains. The individual home, the business house, the workshop and warehouse challenge taste, thrift and industry to a general sprucing up. Spring sounds the call to action which will make Omaha more delightful to work and live in.

Hitting a Responsive Chord.

The Bee's agitation for a new Union depot in Omaha is hitting a responsive chord with all classes of the community. The following letter is so straight to the point that although marked "Personal," we feel sure that the writer, who is a well known and widely traveled man in a business here, will have no objection to our making this use of it, so long as we keep his identity in confidence.

I am glad to see you fighting for a Union station. I believe the only reason we haven't one is that we haven't gone after it as a city, for in my travels I find, as you have often stated in The Bee, better stations in the smaller communities and poorer railroad facilities than we have.

We don't ask for such a folly as the Union station in Kansas City, which is much more like a cathedral in the waiting room than a Union station and is in some respects larger than the Grand Central in New York. It is the most inconvenient station for transferring from one train to another, as you have to climb stairs and walk a long distance to get from one train to another, when the two trains may be side by side on the tracks. It is the most inconvenient station for that purpose I have ever seen and a hardship for women and children.

The most convenient Union stations of modern construction are the new ones in Minneapolis and Wichita, Kan. Both of these have the waiting rooms, ticket offices, etc., on the street floor. In one case you go down to the railroad tracks and in the other you go up. The Northern Pacific station could be duplicated here in Omaha most ideally and when we went to the train we would not have to cross any tracks by just leaving the waiting room by entrances to each track from the waiting room on a level with the bridge or viaduct.

It is a shame for the railroads running into Omaha to plead poverty when the Union Pacific is paying 10 per cent net and when such railroads as the Northwestern, Milwaukee, Burlington and Illinois Central are all running into one station, to say nothing of the poorer ones. Compare this with the Wichita Union terminal, with only one railroad running into it that is not in the hands of a receiver (?) and they are able to pay 4 1/2 per cent on \$3,000,000 bonds. Of course, the station itself probably did not cost half a million, and I imagine the balance of the cost was for raising the tracks to the city so that the traffic goes under the tracks as in Chicago.

If the railroads can pay for their terminal in Wichita on a basis of almost 4 1/2 per cent, they ought to borrow the money for the Omaha terminal on a basis of 4.

Let us remind the writer of this letter and the people of Omaha in general, that it is not so much the question of borrowing the money needed, because the present bridge and terminal rentals would foot the whole bill in ten years' time, but more of getting the railroads to act, and getting action will require continuous, persistent pressure and a determination not to be shaken off with trumped-up excuses.

When the War is Over.

Whether present prophecies of peace are based on hope or have a foundation in fact, thought of the world leaders is directed to the conditions of life that will follow when peace has been restored and the normal activities of nations have been resumed. The clearest of thinkers see a new era for man in the not far distance. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's opinion that this war is epochal in its effect is generally coincided with by the best of students and philosophers. As a contest between fundamental principles, on the application of which depends the development of the race, it has an importance far beyond the interests immediately involved, and its influence will continue down through the ages until the processes of evolution reach a period when another cataclysmic adjustment will follow in the natural order of growth. Already, as a direct result of the conflict so far as it has proceeded, a broader outlook for mankind is denoted, a greater scope for man's activity and a fuller appreciation of his abilities. The coming of peace will not mean the abolition of national or racial aspirations, but is likely to bring about a keener realization of national responsibilities. Rivalry between nations will be enhanced, progress stimulated and achievement increased by the new conditions. The race to rebuild will far exceed the competition in destruction, and the best thought and utmost energies of all will be enlisted in the work. All this is appreciated in the United States, where leaders of finance, commerce and industry have been awakened to a sense of hitherto neglected opportunity and a desire to really become participants in world affairs. Handicaps, due to relations that have been changed by the war, are disappearing before the energetic effort of our business men, and whatever the destiny of the world as shaped by the European upheaval, the United States will be in the very front of mankind's march to greater things.

Origin of Words.

In tracing a few German words to their origin, and showing how acts and ideas became associated and fixed in the language, Prof. Grunmann has touched on one of the most fascinating branches of study. The pursuit of a word back through the ages to its beginning takes the student to the fountain of man. Real beginnings are lost in antiquity, so that we can only know of the first spoken words by surmise based on hypothetical support, but somewhere written language appears, and while it shades off into the mists that hide the past, it gives a record of man's struggle upward. The gradual improvement in service and adaptability of words clearly mark the progress of man. His increasing needs, flowing from his expanding intellect, required new and better means for expression, and his social growth is clearly established by the development of his language. Ethnologic divisions are indicated linguistically as well as physically, although the tongue in the end depends on environment which determines the life of the race in all its attributes and manifestations. Thus words and their uses become an almost inerrant index of the status of the users. Words, however, are only arbitrary symbols at best, but in their correlated congregation become a wonderful instrument, whether to express or conceal thought, and man's enlightenment is fairly measured by the use he makes of language.

The nightly illumination of the court house approaches is a great improvement which cannot help but impress strangers in the city. The good effect, however, would be immensely enhanced if that hideous Welcome arch were transplanted to some other spot where it would not disfigure the surroundings so grievously.

Note the usual record of precipitation deficiency since March 1, promulgated in the daily weather report, as compared with the excess for the same period of last year. Whatever the future has in store, 1916 is, so far, dryer than 1915.

Views, Reviews and Interviews

BY VICTOR ROSEWATER

AT A MEETING called for Chicago tomorrow, Chairman Hillis, with his subcommittee of arrangements, will perfect the details of the big Chicago convention which in June will in all probability name the next president of the United States. No one who has not served on this committee has the remotest conception of the colossal and intricate job involved in staging such a great party political gathering. Under the direction and approval of this subcommittee, all the plans and specifications are prepared and nothing essential left to chance. The Convention city which is the host, in this case the City of Chicago, agrees in advance to supply the funds for all necessary incidental expenses and the bulk of the money is paid out under not more than half a dozen headings. The big contracts are for the engraved invitations and tickets, for the badges of delegates and officers, for the hall rent and reconstruction of the seating, the decoration and the music, the seating of the comparatively few, and employees, the compiling and publishing of the official record of the proceedings—the bills for all these items, in the aggregate, figure up into many thousands of dollars.

The chances are, however, that Chicago will get off much cheaper with its this year's convention than it did last time or the time before that, because one heavy draft then was due to the multitude of contested seats. There will be a few contests this year, but nowhere near the previous high records made by the approximately 210 contests in 1908, and the 230 in 1912. Four years ago it took a three-week session in the archives somewhere, and many some day be worked over by antiquarian students, but it will be a long time before the stenographers reap another like windfall.

The committee meeting may decide upon the list of temporary officers to be recommended to the convention, although of course, it is always up to the convention to accept or reject. When the temporary chairman for the last meeting was chosen and the selection of Edith Root announced, the committee was somewhat surprised that he would be eminently satisfactory to all concerned, but this expectation soon proved to be a delusion. The recommendation was contested and produced one of the bitterest fights of the whole convention. It is my guess that whoever is selected this time will be accepted without dissent and will take the chair by an acclamation ratification.

Again The Bee's big family has been saddened by a visit of the Grim Reaper, who has taken away the forest comrade who was our day composing room foreman, Clyde A. Baumgardner.

"Clyde," as he was always familiarly addressed around the office, was at the meridian of years and in outward appearance in the prime of life, but appearances, alas, are too often deceptive. He was the oldest of all our employes in point of continuous service, unless I make an exception for Harry Haskell, who dates back to only three years after the founding of the paper, but who has been on a retirement pension now for several years. More noteworthy still, "Clyde" spent thirty-one years with us and never worked for any one else. It was Haskell who took him in as a mere lad of 13 years when he asked for a job on his arrival in Omaha from Perry, Ia., where he came from. The job, of course, was the only boy's job about a newspaper establishment, that of galley boy and apprentice.

In that capacity "Clyde" used to be sent to the editorial rooms for copy, especially for time-copy designated as "Miscellaneous," being matter that in those days was scissored and thus distinguished from home-made "local" or "editorial," which came in fits and starts and from "telegraph" which was expensive and scarce. Not accustomed to the word, he called for "miscellaneous," pronouncing the "C" hard and for years was himself dubbed "Miscellaneous" by the office wags. He learned his trade and in due time became a journeyman printer and, later, an expert machine compositor, although most of the time he was on "the floor" and in the foreman's position. From the outset, as a boy, he was industrious and ambitious, a hard worker at a time when the temptation was to regard the printers' trade as a loafing job. Compelled to earn his own living and help support his mother, he went to night school, to make the education he knew he would otherwise lose. He was active in his union and his lodges and never shirked the assignment of special duties. He was thrifty, he saved his money, he married, he became a home-owner and a home-lover; he saw to it that his own children had the schooling opportunities he himself had lacked—in short, he was the typical, good, above-the-average, useful citizen, the self-made man, always striving to do all that was expected of him and a little more and further than that, to develop and improve himself and better the condition of those dependent upon him.

A thirty-one year period of personal service is long enough to make a man an almost indispensable fixture in the institution, although, of course, we all know none of us are so indispensable that the wheels will not go round without us; yet we also know that, to the other old-timers, the place won't seem quite natural without "Clyde" for a long, long while.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Compiled from Bee Files.

The Citizens Gas and Illuminating company has been incorporated by John A. McShane, William A. Saxton, James M. Woolworth, N. Shelton, John A. Cawthon, Law W. Hill, Ben Gallagher and Dr. S. D. Mercer and has applied to the council for its franchise. The new company announces its purpose to furnish gas at \$1.50 per cubic ft. and to operate 25 miles of pipe by Sept. 1, 1888.

Harry Gilmore has taken an interest in the Canfield house and will hereafter devote his attention to the traveling public. He was for years yardmaster for the Union Pacific and also conductor on the road.

Miss Louisa Sylvester, a female bicyclist and roller skater, arrived in Omaha today.

George A. Joslyn, manager of Western Newspaper union, has returned from Cass County, Iowa, where he purchased a handsome span of black roadsters valued at \$1,000 and able to make a mile in a little over three minutes.

George C. Cable, a prominent fine stock raiser of Monmouth, Ill., accompanied by his son, A. L. Cable, is the guest of his son-in-law, John T. Dillon.

The sale of seats for the two nights of Mary Anderson's engagement at the Boyd went off with a rush unprecedented in the history of the opera house. By four o'clock every seat in both the lower part and the balcony were sold. The principal purchasers were scalpers who bought tickets in large blocks, which they now hold for an advance of 50 cents to \$1.50 per seat on the original price.

Mr and Mrs. N. B. Falconer returned from the east, after a pleasant four weeks' visit in the principal cities. On account of the illness of Mrs. Falconer, their contemplated trip to Cuba was abandoned.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

A Kansas City woman who protested in reading the Bible after being bowled over by an automobile is to be examined by the insanity commission. Signs of piety in business days is highly suspicious in Missouri.

Hudson Maxin is reported to have invested in a fine home in Colorado, almost midway between the two oceans. Maxin practices the preparedness he preaches. If the invaders get him they'll have to do some inland marching.

A St. Paul genius, with heart and hands attuned to wifely indignation, has invented a contrivance for registering the hour and minute when husbands unavoidably delayed at the club or lodge, creep home and silently work the night key. Just what hobbled men did to him is not revealed.

In the opinion of the deacons of a Chicago church, marriage fees belong to the church, not to the minister. Hereafter the pastor must report such fees as church revenue, but is promised an offset on presenting monthly reports of expenses incurred in performing his official duties. Business is business.

The Milwaukee man who recently surprised his children with checks for \$5,000 each is several rosate laps behind the St. Louis millionaire who celebrated his seventy-first birthday by giving each of his seven children \$50,000 each. Both are shining examples of the fatherly wisdom which shifts some of the burdens of life to younger shoulders.

If the verdict of a New York jury survives through appeal court, Mrs. Minerva B. Taylor, the wealthy widow of a stockbroker, stands to pay Mrs. Carey \$12,500 as damages for kidnaping her husband. Viewed as an investment the widow is a cash loser. Carey won a gentleman's job and Mrs. Carey will get more money than Carey brought home from his janitorship in fifteen years past.

A young wife explained to the court of domestic relations in Cincinnati that her husband was monotonous beyond endurance. She quit him because he lacked variety and domestic glinger. He was kind to her, had no bad habits, stayed at home nights, wiped the dishes and kissed her when she was mad. The grand, sweet song of matrimony develops many discords, but the Ohio sample crowds the limit.

John Driscoll, an inmate of the National Soldiers' home at Hampton, Va., and the oldest survivor of the famous fight between the Monitor and the Merrimack in the civil war, will be an honor guest of government on board a battleship going through the Panama canal at an early date. The distinction is in accordance with a promise of President Lincoln to the crew of the Monitor that any favor they chose to ask of the Navy department would be granted. Driscoll chose the Panama trip.

AROUND THE CITIES.

Washington claims a directory population of 235,402.

New York City has 5,000 places where tempins can be bowled over.

Sago, Mo., is now enjoying its first theater, although the town was settled in 1823, incorporated in 1718 and chartered in 1867.

Stout City is flirting with a good road bond suggestion, on the assertion of a promoter that a little matter of \$750,000 will not increase the tax levy.

Dante, a mining town in Tennessee, boasts of an industrious stork which brought two sets of twins to one family within a year. Dante is bound to grow.

St. Joseph's packing house men have been placed on a wage level with Chicago, Omaha and Sioux City workers. The advance hushed murmurs of trouble.

New York City courts energetically support the police in punishing automobile speeders. During 1915 the police arrested 7,870 drivers, of whom 7,764 were convicted.

Bristol, Tenn., points with pride to the champion dad of the country—Joseph Henry, father of thirty-one children. He is a prosperous farmer and can afford the luxury.

Chicago health department statistics show that diphtheria and scarlet fever, two preventable diseases, last year cost the city \$5,000,000 in lives lost, each life being valued at \$5,000.

Buffalo has given "tag days" the knoockout. When the idea was young as much as \$12,000 was taken in. The last "tag day" netted \$102, barely enough to pay for the tags.

The assessment roll of Kansas City, Mo., just completed, shows realty valued at \$142,800,710 and personally at \$33,141,922, a total of \$375,942,632. Based on a levy of 2 1/2 mills on the dollar the valuations will yield about \$2,000,000.

Salt Lake City has been offered 45 per cent interest on a deposit of \$50,000 of city waterworks improvement fund by the Bank of Tremonton. A fidelity bond for the deposit accompanied the offer, which the city is disposed to accept, with a time limit of seven months.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Native of Algeria bury with the dead the medicines used by them in their last illness.

Losing his arms and being made blind by an accident, an Illinois man has learned to read raised type with his tongue.

In the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, an Egyptian nobleman's tomb, built 4,500 years ago and transferred in its entirety, has been placed on public view.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. McCleary of Chicago have six children, Mildred, Olive, Theodore, Harry, Elizabeth and Robert, whose initials, properly arranged, spell "mother." This happened by chance, as Harry is the oldest and Elizabeth the youngest.

In Burr Oak, N. Y., a big guessing contest was held recently as to how many grains of corn a hungry and hampered goose would eat. Estimates ran as high as 2,000, but the bird, free to go as far as she liked, stopped short at the count of 43 grains.

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

Baltimore American: A California pastor, a graduate of a well known seminary, has found it necessary to become a day laborer to support his family. Evidently he overlooked the course in acrobatics.

Chicago Herald: A Chicago pastor has decided to give up marriage fees. There are a lot of people in Chicago who are going him one better and giving up marriage itself, as the divorce records show.

Brooklyn Eagle: The belief, often stated, that the tragedy of the war in Europe has served to quicken and deepen religious feeling in this country, finds a striking confirmation in Brooklyn in the announcements of Lenten services by almost every Christian denomination. The reason for this may be found in the fact that we are today face to face with the eternal verities more consciously than this nation has been for half a century, or than the world at large has been for centuries. Half of Europe is a graveyard, because men had come to trust in human wisdom. If a slaughter house is the best that human wisdom can make of the world, then men want something better, and they turn for it to the source to which men always turn in their extremity—the teachings of God. More churches are opening their doors to give that teaching, because more men are ready to listen.

Springfield Republican: Six ministers in White Plains, N. Y., exchanged pulpits by lot on a recent Sunday so that not one of them knew what pulpit he was going to fill until Sunday morning. The ministers reported a good time and unusually large congregations, due to the popular interest in finding out what minister would fall to a particular church. This method of introducing stimulating novelty into the Sunday service calls to mind the expedient of the earnest young missionary in one of the wild regions of the early west. In order to get a congregation he announced that he would shake dice, the best three out of five, to see whether he or the worst gunman in town should preach the sermon. To the delight of the whole population who were on hand the gunman won. The delight changed to astonishment, however, when the desperado stood up and preached straight and strong religion. It turned out that he had studied for the ministry but had fallen into evil ways.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Don't bring that paper you are about to read too near to me. It looks a little soiled, and they say paper readily carries germs."

"Well, you won't find anything catching in it, you in this paper, it has only germs of thought."—Baltimore American.

"Say," said the landlord to the tenant who was two months shy with his rent. "When am I going to see the color of your money?"

"Can't say," replied the party of the second part. "The color just now is an invisible green."—Indianapolis Star.

"Have you read of this theory about colors and the sensations?"

"N. Why is it?"

"Joy is crimson. Gloom is blue. Quarrels are black. Think there's anything in it?"

"Dunno. I never saw any black quarrels, but I have seen lavender spots."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

BRIEF BITS OF SCIENCE.

An Italian electrician claims to have invented a method for sending pictures by wire in their natural colors.

Danish tests have shown that concrete is not affected by long immersion in the ocean, even for as long as half a century.

Soaking in sour milk, followed by a rinsing in water, to which a little ammonia has been added, will polish silverware.

By treating freshly made cheese with alternating currents of electricity for 24 hours a Dutch electrician has found he can give it all the properties of age.

Electrical apparatus by which all the movements of a ship can be controlled from the bridge without signaling to the engine room has been invented by a Japanese.

An Arizona scientist will try to fix the time of the cliff dwellers' era by comparing the age rings in the tree trunks still standing in their homes with the rings in the oldest trees now living.

Dr. N. A. Cobb, an authority on zoology, declares that there must be hundreds of thousands of species of nematodes, or threadworms, more than nine-tenths of which are still unknown to science.

SIGNPOSTS OF PROGRESS.

Americans now monopolize the Spitzbergen coal fields.

It is estimated the unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation in January showed an increase of 200,000 to 200,000 tons.

Every one of the gold producing states in the United States increased its output last year over the year before, except Washington.

Shipping at the port of Honolulu has increased considerably as a result of the opening of the Panama canal. Arrivals for 1915 were 621 vessels, as against 465 for 1914.

Partly owing to the unprecedented demand caused by the war, more copper was produced in the United States last year than in any previous year in the history of the industry.

Fruit growers of Pennsylvania claim that the greatest need to the fruit growing business at present is a law compelling every shipper to mark his name and address on every package he ships, with the grade and minimum size of the fruit contained in the package.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Let's not worry. We'll get the carth sooner or later.

A conceited young woman says the men are a covetous lot.

And many a man who was born to succeed dies of heart failure.

Dignity may stoop to conquer, but it never grovels in the dust.

A pretty girl finds nothing but pleasant reflections in her mirror.

There are times when the corkcrew is mightier than the typewriter.

The average man is apt to believe what the world doesn't say about him.

Procrastination is the thief of time—and the plunder cannot be recovered.

The age of reason depends altogether on the man; some men never attain it.

The weather vane is the only wind instrument that doesn't annoy the neighbors.

Don't get too self-important; the world will go on just the same after you get out.

About the only difference between repartee and impudence is in the size of the man who says it.—Chicago News.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE.

IF I'M HAVING A DINNER PARTY AT MY HOME, SHOULD MY FIANCEE BE THE LAST DEPART?

YES, FOR YOUR SAME HE SHOULD TRY TO LIVE AS LONG AS HE CAN!

Kris—What did you get out of your aunt's estate?

Kross—After settling things up the lawyer blew me to a good dinner and loaned me \$5.—Chicago Herald.

Hub (explaining income tax)—You see, my dear, if our income is over a stated amount we have to pay the government.

Wife—And if it is under that amount does the government have to pay us?—Boston Transcript.

Willis—What is it called when two people are thinking of the same thing at the same time; mental telepathy?

Gills—Sometimes; other times just plain embarrassment.—Judge.

ADVERTISING

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City Nat'l Bldg. Douglas 5248

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