MANAGERS SAY THE TRAINMEN UNFAIR

Students of Labor Conditions Ask for Explanation as to Meaning of Terms.

QUESTION OF EIGHT-HOUR DAY

CHICAGO, March 26.—(Special.)—With only a few days remaining before the leaders of the railroad brotherhoods declare their wage demands to the railroad managers, much interest centers in this advance announcement from the office of the Association of Western Railroads located here. The position of the railroads, as explained by their representatives, is as follows:

In the formal demand drawn up by the unions and now ready to be presented to the railroads, appear these words:

Article 1, Section A: In all road service 100 miles or less, eight hours or less shall constitute a day, except in passenger service.

Students of labor conditions from various parts of the country have written to the office of the Association of Western Railways asking for an explanation of this unusual term, "or less" in a proposed eight-hour controversy.

It has always been our understanding that an eight-hour day contemplates eight hours of labor honestly and completely rendered in return for an eight-hour wage honestly and completely paid. Why should the members of the railway brotherhoods put this into their demands—demands which are the most far-reaching of any ever yet submitted by a group of American trades unions. It would seem that under this clause the brotherhoods are demanding that their members receive eight-hours' pay but they are not pledging themselves to render in return for it eight hours' work.

In spite of all they say the train and engine service brotherhoods are not asking for an eight-hour day as those words have been understood by the public up to the present time. The net result of their demand is that they shall be paid what they are now receiving for ten hours' work at the end of eight hours and that for the balance of the time, should it be necessary to work more than eight hours, they will receive overtime on the basis of time-and-a-half. In dollars and cents this would mean an increase in wages of 25 per cent, which would require $100,000,000 a year.

Alsace-Lorraine May Yet Become The Buffer State

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, March 17.—The conversion of Alsac-Lorraine into an independent buffer state between France and Germany, possibly joined to the small independent Grand Duchy of Luxemburk that si now in German occupation, is the latest suggestion put forward in Dutch socialist circles in an attempt to bride the deep chasm between the French and German socialist groups and to enable the socialists on both belligerent sides to work with one accord in their respective countries for the attainment of peace.

The Alsac-Lorraine question is the great stumbling block which has hitherto defeated all attempts of the Socialist International to restore harmony and unity among the various national groups affiliated to it, and the Dutch socialist organ, Het Volk, now put forward the foregoing as the chief point in a draft of peace terms upon the basis of which, it urges, al socialists might undertake a campaign in favor of ending the present terrible struggle.

Rejecting the idea of the war indemnity recently referred to in the Reichstag as out of the question, the program in question sets forth further that Germany shall surrender the territory it has occupied in the west in the return for the restoration to it of the free sea, which is, says Het Volk, a hundred times more necessary for its national existence, while the allies shall give it back her lost colonies in exchange for the non-Polish territory Russian territory in German occupation and the restoration of Serbia and Montenegro. Russian Poland should, it is proposed, become an independent state, which is on the one hand what the Russian emperor has promised and on the other would furnish Germans with an important reinforcement of the safety which so many of them regard as threatened on the Russian side.

Kennedy Addresses Dawes Republicans

CHADRON, Neb., March 26.—(Special.)—The Dawes County Republican club opened the political season Friday evening with a banquet at which John L. Kennedy of Omaha, candidate for United States senator, was the guest of honor. Mr. Kennedy was introduced by Judge F. S. Baird, president of the club. He made an extended address in which he discussed the issues of the campaign in a clear and intelligent manner. The large audience that crowded the opera house was delighted with his talk and it was freely predicted that he will carry Dawes county by a large majority.

The Dawes County Republican club has issued a general invitation to all republican candidates for national and state offices to visit it.

Orleans Pioneers Elect Officers

ALMA, Neb., March 25.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the Pioneers' and Old Settlers' association was held in Orleans and the following officers elected: James McGlachin, president; D. J. Lideen, vice president; J. O. Stromberg, treasurer; R. R. Bodren, secretary. This is an organization promoted and financed by the business men and citizens of Orleans that has grown from year to year until now the annual three days' picnic held in September attracts monster crowds from all over the state. A free barbecue and attractions together with agricultural exhibits adds to the reproduction of pioneer scenes and happenings. The dates have not been decided upon for this year's picnic.

U. S. ARMY AVIATORS WHO WERE LOST IN MEXICO—From dispatches it is believed that Lieutenant E. S. Gorrell and R. H. Willis, the two U. S. army aviators who were lost in Mexico, are reported safe.

WORLD'S LABOR PEACE CONGRESS

(Continued from Page One.)

earners are an integral part of organized society—part of the vitals of the nation.

"In appreciation of their dignity and value, it is the duty of the wage-earners to make demands upon the world assembled in the next world congress that nothing touching the lives of the workers shall be determined without taking counsel with them. Such a demand made by the personal representatives of the wage-earners assembled in the same place and at the same time as the World Peace congress would have a tremendous effect upon the spirit and the determinations of that congress.

"Such a demand would set high standards of democracy and would give prominence to principles of human welfare that could not be ignored.

"The labor movement is the great humanising, democratising force, in the affairs of nations, and it must have a place wherever the welfare of the wage-earners is concerned.

"If demands are not made they can be ignored with good consciences. But when ideals of human welfare, the rights and interests of the common people are presented and urged in world tribunals, they cannot be wholly rejected. These demands will not be presented or considered unless the wage-earners send their representatives. This Labor congress is an obligation we owe to our ideals and to fellow-workers of the present and the future as well as a great opportunity.

"The problem is to have fullest and the best representation in the Labor congress and through it a voice and influence in the world congress.

Plan Suggested by Convention.

"The report of the executive council to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco, beginning November 8, 1915, contained a plan for the holding of the proposed Labor Peace congress. The plan is necessarily flexible and broad—the purpose is to insure full representation from the workers of all countries, and you are urged to communicate with me as soon as possible, expressing the attitude of the labor movement of your country upon this plan.

"The plan approved by the American Federation of Labor contains the following general suggestions:

Let every national center affiliated to the International Federation of Trade unions send not more than two delegates to the conference. The labor movement of any country, even though not affiliated, could send one delegate. If there is no one general labor movement in a country, let the representatives of the organization of that country agree to send one delegate. Then it should also be understood that representatives to the congress must be either officials or duly accredited representatives of economic organizations of wage-earners. The delegates to this international conference before leaving their home countries should make provisions for publicity through the labor and reform press of their countries for the deliberations and the decisions of the labor conference so that the wage-earners of the whole world would be in possession of the truth in regard to what transpires.

"You will note these suggestions are to facilitate the holding of such a congress. This communication to you constitutes the necessary official invitation and notification to participate in that congress. And additional announcement through the press that the general World Peace congress will be convened in a certain place at a certain time, will constitute the only notification necessary for sending your representatives to the labor peace congress.

Labor Power for Democracy.

"The proposed plan for the labor congress is formulated for the purpose of securing the representative thought and conviction of the organized labor movement of the world. It is well known that the labor movements in every country are a power for democracy, and insistently and fearlessly urge in every relation the paramount importance of the human element. There are no other organization that are concerned wholly and purely with human welfare—the protection and the conservation of human life. The labor movement everywhere is a movement of the people, in the interest of the people and for the rights of the people. In all other world congresses and general conferences for considering national affairs, it has not been the custom to have representatives who stood for human rights and for human interests. Political, commercial, industrial, legal interests have always been represented, but despite the fact that nations and civilization exist for human beings, human beings as human beings, and principles of human welfare, have never been represented in these councils. It is this wider and broader concept that we wish to bring into the next world congress and so to humanize and elevate the thought and the decisions.

No Program is Offered.

"The plan of the American labor movement for this labor's peace congress has to do solely with the organization of that congress. We do not offer any program or any theory as to what the members of that labor's peace congress shall do. It seems best to leave representatives free and unhampered to use whatever opportunity shall be available and to take advantage of any opportunity to promote the interests of the workers in accord with their best judgment. We recognize full well that no conventional agencies or plans or devices for the maintenance of peace can be of any use if there does not exist in each nation the will and the understanding to maintain justice, which is the basis of all real peace. It is this thought that was the ultimate purpose of the proposed labor's peace congress—that by securing for the wage-earners of the world consideration and hearing of their demands, of their grievances, there would be brought about a better understanding of true national welfare and progress and that the principles that must underlie relations between nations should be in accord with justice.

"By order of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor: Fraternally yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,
"American Federation of Labor."

SMALL TRACTS OF LAND IN BOX BUTTE SOLD

ALLIANCE, Neb., March 26.—(Special Telegram.)—The auction sale of Box Butte county land here yesterday resulted in the purchase of eleven hundred acres in small tracts in different parts of the county. The price paid averaged $50 per acre, no piece sold being the last the seller had.

The object of this sale is rather to divide up where possible, some of the larger ranches into small farms as it has been proven in the last five seasons that money can be made on a single tract of 160 acres of Box Butte county land.

The Box Butte County Farmers' association with the aid of an experienced farm demonstrator is giving every attention to the scientific farm and the day is not far distant when the land on this table will be as thickly populated with prosperous farmers as is that of the eastern part of the state.

The "Welcome" sign suspended across Main street was swung into place today and this evening the formal turning on of the electricity was the occasion for public demonstration accompanied by band and fireworks. The sign, the largest of its kind between Omaha and Seattle, was bought by popular subscription, headed by the Traveling Men's association. The different fraternal orders of Alliance were among the principal donors.

Bandits Ride Alongside of Train Bearing Refugees from Mexico

MONTEREY, Mexico, March 26.—A special train from Torreon, bringing women and children of the American colony there, passed through here last night. The women were seated on the floor of a box car, protected by a barrier of trunks. The guard on the train engaged in a running fight with a large number of bandits, who rode alongside the train for several miles from Prevenci to Santo Nino. Wires were cut on both sides and attempts made to burn the bridges.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, March 26.—(By Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M.)—The aeroplane squadron, which accompanied Brigadier General J. J. Pershing's expedition, has made good thus far in the dangerous work assigned to it. Flying conditions among the Mexican mountains have presented unusual difficulties, and in surmounting them some of the men have had thrilling experiences.

One aviator finding it advisable to leave his machine to make some topographical investigations, walked thirty-six miles, part of it at night. He followed a railroad part of the way. He did not care to strike a light, but was able to make some map observations by walking close to a burning railroad tie.

From the hills he watched many miles of valleys. Once, when looking for some troops, he saw the dust which they raised many miles away, without the aid of glasses, but even with his glasses he could not penetrate the dust clouds to learn what sort of troops they were until he was several miles closer to them.

MANY PLACES WORTH SEEING

Omaha is Surrounded with Beauty Spots to Attract the Eye.

Art Galleries and Museum Collection Will Be Open to the Visitors—Stock Yards Will Also Keep Open House.

Omaha is well termed the convention city, both because it is the city where many conventions are held and because is is an ideal city in which to find a convention. For Omaha is a city that enjoys many places to go either for amusement, sightseeing or to learn, and the convention visitor finds much to interest him during his stay.

Parks in the summer, spring and fall are the best possible places to while away the hours in a pleasant manner. Omaha has a park in every direction from the downtown district and street car lines run direct to their entrances. In the summer the parks appear as one vast block of green. In the autumn and fall the parks are more beautiful than ever. The beautiful green foliage changes color until the park is green, yellow, red and brown. The tall trees protect the sloping greens and the lawns remain soft and firm until late in the winter when the frost eventually kills the last lingering bit of life. Squirrels roam at random around Omaha's parks and are never molested, not even by small boys that have a propensity toward throwing stones. The driveways in the parks are carefully macadamized and are kept in repair constantly, so that for the visitor who only remains in Omaha a day or two a motor ride through the parks is an enjoyable treat. The driveways connect at all sides of the park and thread through at every place, allowing a complete view of all the beautiful shrubbery and foliage while passing.

Miles of Boulevards.

Connecting with and running through the parks of Omaha are the boulevards. The boulevards are still more or less in an uncompleted state and Omaha can hardly boast of boulevards until the completion of the central boulevard around and through the city and around Carter lake, but that part of the Central boulevard that is completed and Florence boulevard are beautiful driveways. They are excellent roads and riding over them after they have been recently oiled is very much like riding on a transcontinental railroad. The homes that have been built on the boulevards have been erected by discriminating homebuilders and were all planned to secure the largest amount of architectural beauty. Parking along the way adds effectiveness to the contrast between boulevard and sidewalk, while along all vacant lots, shrubbery, trees, hedges, vines and other kinds of foliage have been allowed to grow so that in many places clinging branches extend overhead and shut out the sunlight completely.

Minns Lusa Station.

For the convention visitor and especially the visitor from the smaller locality, the water works pumping station is a good place to visit. It is not often that a citizen takes the time or trouble to view the water works in his own town and as the Omaha station is a very large one, many take the advantage offered and examine the one in Florence. The huge pumps, the immense reservoirs, the rip-rapping on the river, the mechanical system, the chemical system, all interest and thrill the visitor.

Two very interesting places for teachers to visit while the convention is being held here are the public library and the city mission. The public library is one of the best equipped in the middle west and is purely Omaha's library and is supported by the city and not by any endowments. At the library, convention visitors will find several thousand reference books and innumerable curios and collections. The Byron-Reed collection of old coins and the Manderson collection of Indian curiosities are especially interesting to teachers. During the convention of teachers the Art Guild will hold an exhibit in the library. The exhibits of the art guild are held in the library at various intervals during the year and are always very interesting and pretty.

Big Charity Institution.

The City Mission is Omaha's biggest charity. Visitors to this city can ascertain the methods of a large charitable organization by merely making a short visit one morning because their work is so extensive that hardly a minute passes but what something new comes up. Even to the uninterested person the systematized work of a charitable organization becomes attractive because of the peculiar working methods.

While some visitors look for amusement or entertainment in a city others look for something different. That is why the stock yards in South Omaha are attractive. They would hardly be entertaining to the person who saw them several times a month or even a year, but to the person who never saw them are fascinating affairs.

At the Packing Plant.

The killing of the cattle, the cleaning and dressing, the packing and shipping are all new and unknown. The systems employed are very different from the systems employed in other lines of business. Few people come to Omaha and fail to witness the packing industry in South Omaha.

Another interesting sight to visitors from smaller places is the grain exchange when the members are on the floor buying and selling. It will be difficult to understand just what the members of the board of trade are trying to do, but the way they do it will be a sight that is very seldom seen. The constant yelling, the commotion, the hurrying messengers and clerks are all fascinating to watch.

Smelting Plant.

Down by the river is the largest smelting plant of gold and silver ore in the world. Huge furnaces, the engines, everything is wonderful within the smelter and the manner in which they bring clear metal from apparently dark, black or light white rock is a sight that will never be forgotten. The smelter is one of the points that no visitor should overlook.

For amusement, six theaters furnish an ample supply. Musical comedy, drama, farce, comic opera, vaudeville, stock and burlesque are played at the various theaters, so that no patron will be disappointed. He can have whatever he wants.

Omaha's new million-dollar court house is a beautiful place. It is one of the largest, neatest and best court houses in the country. It is an imposing sight from without and the interior decorations are nothing short of exquisite. While marble and light woodwork constitute the decorating and blend excellently.

The high school on the hill is an advisable place to visit and of course all school teachers will do so. It is the largest high school in the country with one exception. A huge three-story affair that covers four square blocks of more than ordinary size with a court in the middle. It is as well equipped as any high school and the rooms are large and comfortable.

Creighton college, the University of Omaha, the Presbyterian seminary, Bellevue college, the Nebraska State Medical college, the many churches, all are interesting places to visit and should not be slighted if the visitor has the time to make the excursions. Omaha has many other interesting places, but it would be almost impossible for a visitor who is to be here only a day or two attending a convention to see everything that should be seen.

Over Thirteen Hundred Men Join American Army in Last Ten Days

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A total of 1,338 recruits have been added to the army in the last ten days, the War department announced last night. The campaign to add some 24,000 men to the fighting forces, bringing them up to maximum strength, began March 15, ten days after American troops had been ordered into Mexico in pursuit of Villa. A total of 2,853 applicants were examined to obtain 719 men.

The White House, War department and members of congress have been deluged with offers of services from state troops and prospective volunteers for days. All pressure for largely increased border forces, it is said, has come from congress. There is nothing to indicate that General Funston had asked for additional men or that he feels alarm over the situation confronting him.

Another proposal for a call for volunteers found its way into congress today. A joint resolution directing the president to immediately call 100,000 volunteers for a term of service to last until peace is sufficiently restored in Mexico to guarantee protection to American life and property was introduced by Representative Dyer of Missouri. Mr. Dyer is the head of the Spanish War Veterans' national organization and the resolution provides that preference shall be given in this volunteer enlistment to the militia and the United States Spanish War Veterans.

Many British Actors Respond To Country's Call

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 20.—There are now 1,500 actors serving with the British forces, it was announced at a recent dinner in their honor given by members of the theatrical profession. Lord Derby, who raised England's big volunteer army, paid the members of the profession a compliment for the assistance they had given in his recruiting campaign when he said: "Nobody knows better than I do how much recruiting owes to the dramatic and variety professions. One had never to appeal to them in vain. They always have been ready to give their services, and much is due to them for the success that has attended the voluntary recruiting."

War Causes Dearth Of Paris Lawyers

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

PARIS, March 20.—The Parisian bar has been reduced to its lowest terms by drafts upon it for military service. There are no longer any of the younger members left. It was a young lawyer, or "stagiare," as he is called, who was generally assigned to the defense of accused persons who had no counsel. Monsieur Henri Robert, head of the Order of Advocates of Paris, who chooses these officially designated counsel, was obliged the other day to call upon Monsieur Ernest Cartier, 85 years old, formerly at the head of the Order of Advocates himself, to defend a man accused of a trivial offense.

PAINTING CROWN PRINCE SAID TO BE PUBLICITY

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

BERNE, Switzerland, March 20.—Prof. R. Junker, the well known German painter, has just arrived at the headquarters of the German crown prince, where he is going to have a series of sittings from the prince, according to dispatches received here.

Swiss newspapers state that the professor's visit forms part of a great publicity campaign in favor of the crown prince in progress in Germany. Photographs depicting the prince performing acts of kindness to French peasant children are now on sale in Berlin.

It takes but a minute of time to save dollars when you read The Bee Want Ad columns.

Washington Affairs

Officials of national and state probation organizations asked a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee to recommend the passage of Senator Owens' bill for a probation system in the United States courts. It would authorize appointment by federal judges of probation officers and would permit probation of all offenders except those convicted of treason, murder, assault and kidnapping.

The senate public health committee recommended passage of a bill creating a national home for lepers. Various estimates placed the number of lepers at large in the United States as high as 2,500. The report of the committee based on expert testimony declares leprosy is present in every state and that its victims are rapidly increasing in numbers.

The senate military committee has decided not to attempt to reconcile its army bill with the bill which already has passed the house, but will report the senate bill as a substitute.

IRELAND WINS A VICTORY

At Last England is Forced to Recognize Volunteer Training Corps as Part of Military System.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 17.—The decision of the government to recognize the militia organization known as the Volunteer Training corps as part of the military forces of the country solves a difficulty that for many months threatened to wreck the whole volunteer home-defense movement.

The trouble arose in connection with Ireland, and shows how the old home rule quarrel persists even in the face of war. The Irish nationalists, or home rulers, saw that a bill giving official recognition to the volunteer forces would strengthen the power of the Nationalist volunteer force, which is a considerable body of men, all united with the intention of backing the demand for home rule with force, if necessity should arise.

To prevent this strengthening of the home rule element, the government prepared a bill at the last session which was carefully worded so as not to apply to Ireland at all, but the nationalists saw through the ruse promptly and threatened to put up a big fight. The government then included Ireland, and proposed to include both the nationalists and the Ulster Anti-Home rule militia. But the Ulsterites rose in force against this compromise, pointing out that practically all the young men of the Ulster volunteers had forsaken it for the front, whereas there were still large numbers of men of military age in the nationalist militia.

So, while Ireland was quarreling, the bill was allowed to die, and accordingly no official recognition could be given to the home-defense organizations through act of parliament.

The ministry has now got around this by merely recognizing the volunteers under an old military act of 1863, whereby Ireland is excluded, inasmuch as the act in question never applied to Ireland.

The Volunteer Training corps thus enrolled as a part of the nation's fighting forces are believed to aggregate nearly 400,000 men. The corps was organized specifically for home defense, and includes mostly men past military age or otherwise exempt from military duty. The organization led a thankless and unhonored existence during its first year. The papers poked a good deal of fun at it, and the war office ignored it. But despite rebuffs, the movement spread with remarkable rapidity. It adopted a gray-green uniform with red brassard, with the initials "G. R." standing presumably for George Rex, and drilled faithfully in the highways and byways.

Punsters explained the "G. R." as standing for "George's Wrecks," "Going Rotten," or "Government's Rejects," but no amount of ridicule availed to hinder the growth of the movement.

At one time it was suggested that the Volunteers should go to Flanders to dig trenches, but the scheme fell through. When the Derby canvass began they proved of the greatest assistance. They helped in the canvass, and as soon as the canvass was completed they threw open their ranks to the Derby recruits, offering them free preliminary training, so that when they were called up they would not have to begin absolutely at the beginning.

AMERICAN TROOP TRAIN IS DERAILED IN MEXICO

EL PASO, Tex., March 26.—Word that two box cars or coaches had toppled from the track of the Mexican Northwestern railway, and that several American soldiers were injured, was brought here today by Bruce McKellar and his wife, who came in on a belated train, that left Pearson, Mex., last Thursday. McKellar said that a defective rail was the cause of the accident. The train was said to be carrying American troops to Madera.

"Mos' Unfort'nit."

Appealing to a lady for aid, an old darky told her that through the Dayton flood he had lost everything he had in the world, including his wife and six children.

"Why," said the lady, "I have seen you before and I have helped you. Were you not the colored man who told me you had lost your wife and six children by the sinking of the Titanic?"

"Yeth, ma'am, dat wuz me. Mos' unfor'nit man dat ever wuz. Kaint keep a fam'ly nobow."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Iron Is Greatest of All Strength Builders, Says Doctor

A Secret of the Great Endurance and Power of Athletes

Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Make Delicate, Nervous, Rundown People 200 Per Cent. Stronger in Two Weeks' Time in Many Cases.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Most people foolishly seem to think they are going to get renewed health and strength from some stimulating medicine, secret nostrum or narcotic drug, said Dr. Sauer, a specialist of this city, when, as a matter of fact, real and true strength can only come from the food you eat. But people often fail to get the strength out of their food because they haven't enough iron in their blood to enable it to change food into living matter. From their weakened, nervous condition they know something is wrong, but they can't tell what, so they generally commence doctoring for stomach, liver or kidney trouble or symptoms of some other ailment caused by the lack of iron in the blood. This thing may go on for years, while the patient suffers untold agony. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, rundown people who were ailing all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray, while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents is widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach, on the contrary it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous run-down conditions. The Manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by Sherman-McConnell Drug Stores and all other druggists.—Advertisement.