

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By mail. Daily and Sunday. \$5.00 per month. \$45.00 per year. Daily without Sunday. \$4.00 per month. \$36.00 per year.

REMITTANCE. Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—218 N. Main. Council Bluffs—14 North Main street. Lincoln—21 Little Building. Chicago—60 Hearst Building. New York—Room 106, 38 Fifth avenue. St. Louis—206 New Bank of Commerce. Washington—15 Fourteenth St., N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

DECEMBER CIRCULATION. 53,534

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of December, 1915, was 53,534.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1916. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

January 7 Thought for the Day Selected by Mrs. R. B. Elliott

I will think compassionately of the nations of the old world now torn by inconceivable strife and discord. I refuse to lay the blame heavily on any of them, for I see the working out of the law and the fulfillment of a prophecy.

It looks as if the weather man were the most potent jitney regulator. A visiting medical authority is discussing "The Ideal Physician." The ideal physician is the one who keeps us well.

Did you get that, Jim? The mayor of Atlanta on a showdown, beat the bunch trying to recall him by a vote of 2 to 1.

With so many presidential primary states, unwilling candidates would do well to keep a supply of carbon copy withdrawals constantly on hand.

The real question is whether an American citizen has any rights outside of his own country when other nations are at war with one another.

True, our Nebraska representatives at Washington make an appearance of keeping mighty busy, but somehow they do not seem to accomplish anything worth pointing to with pride.

"One for all, and all for one," the Pan-American motto, is comprehensive and appealing. As the Kentucky said of Blue Grass elixir, "It smells good, it tastes good, and, by hevens, it feels good."

Oil companies are coming in with inspection fees and promises of future good behavior. A moment's thought should convince the oil men that digging up affords relief from the monotony of digging in.

It's a mighty poor public office that can not accommodate the incumbent in some way, and it would be a shame to disturb the private practice of the United States district attorney for Nebraska, just to attend to public business.

Pretty soon some one will be blaming the American tourists marooned in Europe at the outbreak of hostilities for allowing themselves to be caught abroad without taking precautions against the war risk, to which they were exposed.

A Portland police judge has quit his \$3,300 job because he cannot stand it to witness the misery of the unfortunates coming before him which he is unable to relieve. Neither of our two Omaha police judges show any signs of letting go for such cause, though neither of these jobs pay as much as \$3,300.

New county officials assumed their offices, among them: Sheriff, William Coburn; treasurer, Henry Hollis; county clerk, Charles P. Needham; coroner, John C. Drexel.

Residents of South Thirteenth street saw a street car running on the tracks in that locality for the first time since last Saturday.

The employees of A. Hoepf, twelve in number, together with some of the musical profession, were served with an elegant banquet last night.

John Matas of Cheyenne is here to spend a few days to visit his brother, Officer Pete Matas.

Samuel Wilcox, for two years chancellor of Knights of Pythias lodge No. 1, was the recipient of a gold-headed cane from his associates, the presentation speech being made by Alfred D. Jones.

The new ordinance creating the office of boiler inspector fixes the salary for the job at \$1,500 a year. John Stirling of Fredonia, Ia., is a guest of his old friend, chief Butler.

Judges Neville and Wakeley have re-appointed Louis Grebe bailiff of the district court. L. M. Bartlett of Worcester, Mass., is here visiting with T. Taber, organist of the First Congregational church and speculating on making a permanent location in Omaha.

The storm, which had abated, was resumed last night with a drop of twenty degrees in the temperature, bringing the thermometer to six below zero, and with snow and wind, again playing havoc with railroads and street cars.

Judge Gary's Warning.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation, warns the people of the United States to prepare against the time when the war now raging will no longer support American industrial activity at its present stage. Similar caution has been given by others, who foresee the changed conditions that must follow after peace. It is not the replacement of the billions of dollars of property now being wasted in the prosecution of the conflict that must be considered, but the re-establishment of the commerce and industries of the peoples now engaged in that conflict.

The great economic problem will come with the beginning of the readjustment of world relations. No matter what political circumstances then prevail, the nations alike will face the necessity of re-entering the race for trade, and out of this general competition, certain to be fiercer than any yet known, must spring expedients and devices as new and startling as were the weapons of war so suddenly disclosed to an astonished world. This much may be accepted.

The only prudent course for Americans will be to place themselves in the strongest possible position. Progress made in foreign fields need not be abandoned, nor efforts in that direction lessened, but it is at home the greatest measure of protection will be required. Our home market, the most attractive in all the world, must be absolutely preserved for the home producers. Judge Gary's warning, as well as that of all who have carefully studied the situation, points directly to the need of abandoning the democratic doctrine of free trade.

Senators and Our Neutrality.

The debate on neutrality in the senate on Wednesday afternoon served at least to relieve the pressure on some minds, enabling a few of the opponents of the policy adopted for the United States to discharge pent-up feelings. Beyond this, though, the oratory and colloquies incident thereto will have little effect. Statements made give no evidence of change of heart on part of any one who took part, and may be taken as fairly indicative of continuance of personal positions voiced before adjournment last summer.

Our neutrality as a nation does not rest on sentiment, but on justice. Individuals have their own views, and the utmost freedom in voicing them, but the nation must hold itself clear of any or all favoritism, and has so far succeeded in doing so. The personal opinions of the critics of the course followed by the president are interesting as such, but they do not change the fundamentals involved in our dealings with the belligerents. These have been so fully, and so capably expounded, that it seems astonishing senators can be found who will yet profess to believe in palpable distortion of cold facts as a condition of proper behavior on our part as a responsible people.

The debate so far as it progressed will merely serve to continue the division of opinion as to the sale of munitions, and gives no indication as to what may be the position of the debaters on defense measures.

Harassing Hall.

The state house democrats are spending their post-holiday season in enjoyment of the sport of baiting the state treasurer, and pursue him with the fatuousness with has ever marked that party's course when it has bent itself to blundering. Mr. Hall's offense, heinous from the view point of his associates in office at Lincoln just now, has been a due regard for the constitution and the laws of the state, which the other officials find in the way. He declines to be made the scapegoat for the party's inefficient administration. A blunder of the legislature, due to partisan manipulation and an underhand effort to conceal legitimate expenditures, has forced a situation the governor and his coadjutors have sought to evade by ignoring a law the governor helped to pass. To bring this to success, it is necessary that the state treasurer ignore the letter and the spirit as well of the constitution. The situation is typical of democratic administration, and is not in any way creditable to the state. It will leave a nasty mess for the coming republican administration to clean up.

Conscription in England.

The British government has formally embarked on its newly adopted policy of enforced military service. While the measure is brought forward in the name of Premier Asquith, it will be generally ascribed to the Tory rather than the Liberal influence. Restricted in its present operation, the bill contains the principle that is capable of indefinite extension, and as such is certain to encounter vigorous opposition of the people, who have cherished the privilege of volunteering for national defense as a proof of political freedom.

The last vestige of involuntary servitude under the Union Jack was wiped out with the disappearance of the navy "press gangs" in the early part of the last century. Return to the principle of conscription denotes the desperation of the government. The Derby plan has been reported as having brought to the colors three million men. The Asquith bill will add but few to these, if it is carried, and therefore its value, even as an immediate expedient, is questionable. "Slackers" have always been present, many of them conscientiously opposed to war, and willing to suffer for conscience's sake. These will not be stirred into any unwonted military activity by any threat of penalty under the proposed law, and jails once filled with Quakers may again be used in Merry England.

The value of the present movement towards conscription to fill the ranks of Kitchener's army is debatable, because of the certainty of revolt, and the consequent diminution of patriotic impulse.

In suggesting Taft for the supreme court vacancy, Judge Parker forgets that the former ran against and defeated William J. Bryan in his third race for the presidency, and that the appointment, therefore, might displease the former secretary of state.

Lincoln's city council declines to allow a spur track to be laid across a street to reach the university campus, although the lack of such a track costs the state several thousands of dollars a year in hauling. This is one way of redeeming promises.

Can You Answer These?

Columbia Alumni News. RAYMOND A. KENT, '10 A. M., assistant professor of education and principal of the University High school, gave an examination to the junior and senior classes of the College of Education to test their general knowledge. Fifty questions were asked, as follows: Name the Vice president of the United States. Governor of Minnesota. Ruler, with title, of England. Ruler, with title, of Germany. United States senators from Minnesota. Locate: Petrograd. Vatican. Court house. Parthenon. Golden Horn. Golden Gate. Who? Was the little corporal? Played the harp before Saul? Invented the telegraph? Discovered the Pacific ocean? Wrote nine symphonies? Received the Ten Commandments? What? Is the motto of the United States? Is the blood forcing organ? Is the center of the nervous system? Is the normal temperature of the body? Is the maximum weight carried by the parcel post? Who wrote: "Captains Courageous"? "Treasure Island"? "The Virginians"? "The Virginian"? "Franklin's Autobiography"? "Paul Revere's Ride"? Complete the following: Poets must— It's a long way— Give me liberty— What is so rare— Why are the following famous? Alexander Graham Bell? Father Damien? Daniel Boone? Edward MacDowell? Florence Nightingale? Felix Kreisler? Mary Pickford? In what books do the following characters appear— Shylock? Little Eva? Rowena? Some fell as low as 16 per cent on the examination, and the general average was not high. The same test was given to the high school students and they fell still lower in percentages earned. Try them yourself and see how many you can answer.

Talking Through Hats

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The few published remarks President Wilson made to members of the democratic national committee but whet our appetite for those concealed. It is easy to imagine that the president explained to his party committee how he has been deliberately trying to trim his administration sails to current breezes. He thinks that he has trimmed so much that the only debatable issue left is the tariff and he intimates a willingness to reverse himself on that as soon as he can ascertain just what course will be required at the end of the war. In his complacency over his achievements he said that the opponents who predicted his defeat were talking through their hats. The hat has furnished politics with imagery before. The democrats sought to associate Benjamin Harrison with his grandfather's headgear. Mr. Wilson once singled Mr. Bryan out as the typical unscrupulous demagogue of America and expressed a wish for some way, "at once dignified yet effective, to knock Bryan into a cocked hat, once for all." Colonel Roosevelt's contribution of a hat to the ring will linger long in the memory. Mr. Wilson will not soon hear the last of his slang imagery. He has acquired something of a reputation himself for using the ventilation holes in his hat for purposes of conversation. He admitted in his 1912 letter to John Brisben Walker that his "History of the American People" was written with ignorance and prejudice of place and that he was not in a position to think while writing it. He has confessed that what he used to say about foreign immigration, the initiative and referendum and organized labor came through his hat. His New Jersey speech on tariff, his Harvey correspondence, his "too-proud-to-fight" speech, his varying expressions about Mexico and his inconsistent attitude toward civil service, war loans, export of arms, public economy and the binding force of platform pledges prove him almost a professional hat talker. On the subject of preparedness he must have talked through his hat last December when he poked fun at the "nervous and excited" people who contended that the country had been "negligent of national defense." He used rhetorical platitudes to deaden the effect of Secretary Garrison's annual report of 1914 regarding military preparation. He put his stamp of approval on Secretary Daniels' famous report last year. He has been on both sides of nearly all current problems except the tariff, and he shows signs of flopping on that. The saddest feature is that he can never tell when he is talking through his hat.

Twice Told Tales

Breaking the News. In Liverpool there is a man famous for his calmness on every occasion. One day he strolled leisurely into the office of a friend. "I've just had a chat with your wife," he began. "Why, I didn't know she was in town." "Oh, she wasn't in town," replied the other. "I called at your house." "I didn't know she was receiving today," said the husband, with some surprise. "I thought she had a headache." "She didn't mention it to me," said the calm man. "There was quite a crowd at the house." "A crowd?" echoed the husband. "Yes," went on the calm man. "They came with the fire-engine." "The fire-engine?" gasped the husband. "Oh, it's all right," went on the calm man. "It's all right now. It wasn't much of a fire, but I thought you'd like to know of it."—Pearson's Weekly. Both Lose. At one time Kid Brown a famous dance-hall proprietor and early-day character of Alaska, was approached by a gambler and requested to lend him ten dollars. Without saying a word, the Kid punched the gambler, pulled out five, and handed it to the gambler. "What?" said the latter. "Didn't I ask you for a ten-spot?" The Kid shifted his chew of tobacco over to the other side of his mouth, kicked his slippers in the corner, and drawled in his characteristic fashion: "We both lose five."—Everybody's Magazine. Squelched. Uncle Joe Cannon has a way of speaking his mind that is sometimes embarrassing to others. On one occasion an inexperienced young fellow was called upon to make a speech at a banquet at which former Speaker Cannon was present. "Gentlemen," began the young fellow, "my opinion is that the generality of mankind in general is disposed to take advantage of the generality of—" "Sit down, son," interrupted "Uncle Joe," "you're coming out of the same hole you went in at!"—Everybody's Magazine.

The Bee's Letter Box

Smooth Auto Transmission. OMAHA, Jan. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: Several years ago the present writer placed quite a little study on the automobile transmission gear. In the study of the question I could find no satisfactory method by which to eliminate the several gear wheels, much less to make the shift from high to low and intermediate without the usual whang and jerk incident to the present transmission. The present transmission is much improved over the transmission of a few years ago. But the knock of the sliding gear is still in evidence, and a look into most any garage will convince you that the transmission still has its faults. A great many of the best engineers of the country have worked for many years to eliminate the transmission entirely, and this might be done were the roads level and the machine might be started without the aid of the low gear. But like every other fellow who never knows how to quit, I took up the subject again. I have been taking a little interest in the tug-of-war which is being held at the Auditorium this week, and feel as though it really needs some comment. In my opinion, I do not think that things are conducted fairly and squarely, as they should be. Take, for instance, the Bohemian and Irish match on Monday night. After twenty minutes of hard tussling, the referee declared the Bohemians the winners. The Irish, however, protested it, and stated that the anchor man gripped the ladder twice and that he had fouled. It certainly was a surprise to me that an argument should arise over that, as the anchor man of the German team had at various times supported himself so that his team might not slip. Why was this not criticized? I wish to call attention to a fact which I, as well as hundreds of others, have witnessed. When the captain of the Bohemian team was giving orders to the team, the ropes around the Irish anchor man slipped under his arms and the captain of their side adjusted it. Now, if this isn't a foul, I would like to know what is. However, the captain of the Bohemian team, not wishing to start an argument, agreed to have the teams pull again, as he is a man who wishes to see a fair and just play. The Bohemian and American match was Tuesday night. After almost thirteen minutes of hard tussling, the Bohemians had pulled the Americans two feet over the line. One of the bystanders came up to the referee and said that the Bohemian anchor man had fouled by gripping the ladder. The referee admitted that he never saw it, but after a few words between each other the referee, taking the word of the bystander, called it off and declared the Americans the winners. This certainly is not just and fair. That very night in the match of the Germans and Swedes, I have noted, as well as others, that the German anchor man had twice supported himself by gripping the ladder, and the third time he even assisted himself and team by using both hands. This, no doubt, was detected by almost everyone, and yet no one had stated that he had fouled. The Swedish anchor man had also done this once. Now, why is it that no word of complaint has been brought against the other nations' anchor men gripping the ladder, and that the Bohemian man should be commented on it both times? In my estimation, I do not believe they want the Bohemians to get any honors, as it surely looks as though they are arguing them the worst end of the deal. Of course, they could start an argument, but they are a people who prefer peace. I want to see the best team win, but I wish to say that to be a good loser is the greatest honor as to be a winner. And Tuesday night had proved the Bohemians to be good losers. I certainly would like to see that things were conducted more just and that no certain nation would be given preference.

Don't Like Tug-o-War

OMAHA, Jan. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have been taking a little interest in the tug-of-war which is being held at the Auditorium this week, and feel as though it really needs some comment. In my opinion, I do not think that things are conducted fairly and squarely, as they should be. Take, for instance, the Bohemian and Irish match on Monday night. After twenty minutes of hard tussling, the referee declared the Bohemians the winners. The Irish, however, protested it, and stated that the anchor man gripped the ladder twice and that he had fouled. It certainly was a surprise to me that an argument should arise over that, as the anchor man of the German team had at various times supported himself so that his team might not slip. Why was this not criticized? I wish to call attention to a fact which I, as well as hundreds of others, have witnessed. When the captain of the Bohemian team was giving orders to the team, the ropes around the Irish anchor man slipped under his arms and the captain of their side adjusted it. Now, if this isn't a foul, I would like to know what is. However, the captain of the Bohemian team, not wishing to start an argument, agreed to have the teams pull again, as he is a man who wishes to see a fair and just play. The Bohemian and American match was Tuesday night. After almost thirteen minutes of hard tussling, the Bohemians had pulled the Americans two feet over the line. One of the bystanders came up to the referee and said that the Bohemian anchor man had fouled by gripping the ladder. The referee admitted that he never saw it, but after a few words between each other the referee, taking the word of the bystander, called it off and declared the Americans the winners. This certainly is not just and fair. That very night in the match of the Germans and Swedes, I have noted, as well as others, that the German anchor man had twice supported himself by gripping the ladder, and the third time he even assisted himself and team by using both hands. This, no doubt, was detected by almost everyone, and yet no one had stated that he had fouled. The Swedish anchor man had also done this once. Now, why is it that no word of complaint has been brought against the other nations' anchor men gripping the ladder, and that the Bohemian man should be commented on it both times? In my estimation, I do not believe they want the Bohemians to get any honors, as it surely looks as though they are arguing them the worst end of the deal. Of course, they could start an argument, but they are a people who prefer peace. I want to see the best team win, but I wish to say that to be a good loser is the greatest honor as to be a winner. And Tuesday night had proved the Bohemians to be good losers. I certainly would like to see that things were conducted more just and that no certain nation would be given preference.

Nebraska Editors

The Grand Island Daily Independent. A. F. Buechler, editor and proprietor, rounded out the thirty-third year of its existence last week. The weekly edition is fourteen years older. Editor Thomas of the Alliance Herald entertained the members of his staff and their wives at a Christmas dinner at an Alliance cafe. Mr. Thomas was presented with a handsome pipe and case by his employes. W. A. Overhage and W. W. Moore have purchased the Schuyler Sun. F. Ralston Moore will continue as local editor. The Nemaha County Republican and the Auburn Granger have been consolidated. R. E. Cunningham purchased the interests of his partner, Mr. De Wolf, in the Republican and later made a deal with J. H. Dundas, whereby he became the owner of the plant and good will of the Granger. Mr. Dundas retires from the Auburn newspaper field after thirty years of active service. W. B. Rodgers of Gilmer has bought the Gibbon Reporter from R. A. St. John. The transfer was made December 31.

LAUGHING GAS.

"It is the regret of her life that she has never been able to afford a trip abroad." "Wants to see the world, does she?" "It isn't that. But she has a remedy for seasickness that she is simply crazy to try."—Kansas City Journal. "Don't you think it is extravagant to think of giving that record engraving to a diamond engagement ring, as they did in Philadelphia?" "I think it an outrage when so many other 'chickens' have to do without diamond ones."—Baltimore American. "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "but he doesn't mean it. If he believed it was the greatest gratifier on earth he'd be right with me in every campaign, trying to get text and make himself useful."—Washington Star.

KABIBBLE KABARET

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE SHOULD I LET MY SWEETHEART HAVE HER OWN WAY TILL WE GET MARRIED? YOU'RE THROUGH!

THE WORLD'S WORKERS.

James Russell Lowell. New times demand new measures and new men. The world advances, and in time outgrows the laws that in our fathers' days were best. And, doubtless, after us, some purer scheme will be shaped out by wiser men than we. We cannot hale Utopia on by force. But better, almost, be at work in sin. Than in brute inaction browse and sleep. No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him: there is always work. And tools to work withal for those who will. And blessed are the horny hands of toil! The busy world shoves angrily aside the man who stands with arms akimbo and set.

Editorial Snapshots

Washington Post: Possibly one reason why our sister republics are unable to get together on the basis of a perfect understanding is because they are sister republics. Boston Transcript: Postoffice returns show that every city in the country sent away more Christmas gifts than it received. Which indicates that the citizens of the country are like the individuals who compose them. Chicago Herald: Though quite old enough to do better he is still "her boy" to the old mother he plundered and she is ready to forgive him and pay the others he robbed. We get our truest conception of the infinite when we consider the patience of mothers. Indianapolis News: Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who says his government disclaims all responsibility for the continuation of the war, reminds us of what a party "us boys" would like to have done after we had started a ten-ton boulder down a steep hillside once on a time. Springfield Republican: If the king and the British people and Baron Astor are pleased, that is surely all that matters. The American people won't care, and it is, of course, absurd to propose that they will feel flattered by this royal honor to "American." There is no hyphen in the baron's Britishism, in spite of the \$60,000,000 source of his income in New York City real estate. Baltimore American: Now a theorist wants international marriage to bring about world peace. There is one thing certain in the whole situation: It is going to let loose all the fool theories which the mind of man can conceive upon the world. And the mind of man has always been particularly fertile and disdainful of such restraints as reason and probability in the direction of theory. Springfield Republican: "Does a maker of baby carriages increase the birth rate?" asks Henry Wise Wood, who sees no difference between the relationship and that of preparedness and Angloism. There is quite a difference. Baby carriages are made in anticipation of babies; not to guard against them. Would Mr. Wood favor a kind of preparedness that would encourage the feeling that was inevitable?

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