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JULY CIRCULATION.

53,977

State of Nebraska, County of Douglar, set;
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the
average circulation for the month of July, 1916, was
4,977. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 2d day of August, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Thought for the Day Selected by Cebelia Schaller

Oh world as God has made it,

All is beauty, And knowing his is love, And love is duty. -Robert Browning.

A democratic get-together meeting might be in order at the state house.

Merchants' week visitors to Omaha are cordially invited to come again and get the habit.

Yes, and others besides Pope Benedict are having aleepless nights because of worry over

Even if the unexpected happens, no one can truthfully charge the nation with vocal unpreraredness

The spectacle of the dollar shaking the ego out of pounds sterling is enough to bring tears from a statue of Britannia.

It does not require a mind reader to observe that State Treasurer Hall is rated an extrahazardous risk in a political china shop.

In compensation for the coldest August in Nebraska's history we ought now to have one

Tell your troubles to the street car conductor. Eyes, hands and voice are fairly busy, but ears need a stimulant to wag with the gayety of joy riding.

Mexican raids and risings on the Texas side of the Rio Grande doubtless were not fomented by cemetery promoters-just happened to work out that way.

Before our democratic state officers come to blows they will, of course, adopt the Bryan peace plan of giving one another written notice, and thinking it over for a year.

it is hardly fair to expose the police to heart palpitation by making them arrest a prisoner ready to surprise them by peeling off \$17.000 of real money from his person.

The state constitution's prohibition may keep "Billy" Sunday from making a religious talk in the schools, but there is nothing to prevent him taking an Ak-Sar-Ben initiation.

Won't that woman who has been communing with Julius Caesar please tell us what that distinguished gentleman thinks of the warriors who are now tramping the battlefields he first made

War prisoners supplied with four-course meals, valets and two baths a week, are rightly censured for kicking against the boarding house. These fortunates are unable to appreciate the privilege of being alive.

Film records of the British army front in Prance are to be made for historical and publicity uses. In the happy days to come pictures of the soldiers digging themselves in will help to cheer those who are digging up the debt.



An elaborate wedding uniting Ike New and Miss Rachael P. Newman, daughter of B. Newman, was celebrated at Temple Israel, and followed with a re tion at the residence of the bride's parents, EDI Dodge street. "The bride was attired in a white satin dress out princess en train, trimmed with oriental lacin ruffles, while from a head crest flowed a full

Dr. Lee read a paper on anesthetics before the Douglas County Medical society,

The city council has received a letter from Colonel P. D. Grant and spread it on the records as follows: "Mrs. U. S. Grant tenders her grateful thanks for the resolutions which have been received."

T. W. Read and family have gone to San Francisco, where they will make their future home.

P. O. Freeman, of Mr. Deuel's office, has gone to New York taking two return tickets with him. Mesers. A. C. and H. G. Harte went west on a general chicken hunt to return the latter part of the "The railroad company will furnish extra care

to bring in the game." Dr. J. T. Kinsler and wife of Bradford, Pa., are in Omaha looking over the city with a view to locating. Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Darrow and child returned from

Not a Partisan Triumph.

While all good citizens will rejoice in the notable diplomatic victory apparently achieved by the United States in its dealings with the European belligerents, and none will detract from the great good wrought by the president, it is not by any means a partisan triumph. All the people of the country have stood unitedly by the president and upheld his hands throughout the crisis. If he has had the criticism, and perhaps the opposition, of the radicals on one side, he has had also to deal with the extremists on the other. No more notable example of this possibly could be presented than that afforded by the late secretary of state, who resigned at the most trying moment of the tense situation, giving as his reason that he was not in accord with the president's views, and could not allow his name to be signed to the note that has brought the desired result. Try as they may, the democrats will have some difficulty in making a party triumph out of these international developments.

Pascual Orozco's Ending.

A border tragedy, just enacted in the mounains of southwestern Texas, is not entirely withcut significant interest for any who care to give it a moment's attention. A former general of the army of liberation in Mexico has just been shot to death as a bandit while resisting arrest by a posse under the sheriff of the county. This is a most remarkable illustration of the transitory nature of glory at the best, and particularly that which has sprung from the anarchy into which Orozco and his kind have plunged Mexico. Pascual Orozco was really a man of ability, and in the beginning he seemed to be heartily devoted to the cause of political reform for his country. It was he who put "Pancho" Villa into the service from which the ex-jail bird graduated with others into the business of brigandage on a magnificent scale. Orozco was Madero's leader in the north, and gave his talents to the support of the cause that triumphed. Later he deserted to the side of the man who destroyed Madero and robbed the country of its chance for peace. With Huerta's flight, Orozco set up as an independent bandit, and soon found h:mself harassed by forces stronger than his own, to the end that his venture was turned to failure, and disgraceful death has overtaken him. He was a fine example of the men who have distracted Mexico under the pretense of patriotism, but not strong enough to stand among them on his own feet, for the very reason, perhaps, that he was more of a man and less of a brute than some who have succeeded.

Democrats and the State Treasury.

The misdirected zeal of the democrats to establish for themselves a record for economy has resulted in a situation that is both embarrassing and costly for Nebraska. No amount of scolding by Governor Morehead, or calling of names by lesser lights of the party, will alter the facts or relieve the condition into which the incompetency of the democrats have plunged the state government. The record is plain, and the result is seen in the option of discontinuing the activities of one of the most important bureaus of the state administration, or calling an extra session of the legislature.

The late legislature was controlled in both branches by the unterrified followers of the exgrand, good, old-fashioned Indian summer time. secretary and the senator. They had charge of the appropriations, and for three months the state was scandalized by the wrangling between house and senate committees, and the muddle that resulted from those disputes is just coming to be fully appreciated by the people. The legislature is responsible for the failure to provide means to support the state government.

The "technicality" the governor says the treasurer should brush aside in order to permit the proposed raid on the treasury is the law. But, what's the law to a democrat, when the payroll is at stake? State Treasurer Hall declines to violate the law, to accommodate the governor, and thus shows himself to be the one sane and competent democratic official in the state house, all the others having joined in an effort to induce the treasurer to commit an illegal act and thus atone for a blunder of the party.

It is a good thing for Nebraska that a man of Mr. Hall's backbone and courage is state treasurer now, for there is no telling where the others would go in their process of eliminating 'technicalities."

No Sectarianism in the Public Schools. The attempt to persuade the School board to

countenance and authorize a "Billy" Sunday revival meeting in the High school is a good publicity stunt, but it ought to stop there. Section 11 of article 8, of the constitution of Nebraska reads as follows:

No sectarian instruction shall be allowed in a school or institution supported in whole or in part oy the public funds set apart for educational purposes. That ought to settle it right off the bat without further discussion.

American tourists caught in the European war a year ago are invited to come across with the money advanced them by the government. Unless the money is refunded by October the government's publicity bureau promises to give the deadheads a superior line of free advertising. If that does not produce results federal courts will get busy.

Step lightly and speak in whispers. Unless the report proves unfounded, General Pascual Orozeo is dead. In a moment of unreflecting enthusiasm he imagined himself a second Santa Anna and led his raiders across the Rio Grande. What happened is a mere funeral detail.

Kentucky and Senator Ollie James have fired the first gun for President Wilson's second term. The fate of Colonel Bryan's one-term plank and Champ Clark's trenches cannot be told until the smoke lifts.

Once more the South Wales coal miners' strike is settled. Inducing a British mine owner to share war profits with his men is the most painful operation his majesty's surgeons are forced to perform.

The neutral world might obtain some recom-Lonse for the ravages of war if the officials who are bombarding the defenseless with typewriter gins were interned in the fighting trenches.

The Whitefield Revivals

Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography.

N 1729, arrived among us from Ireland Rev. Mr. Whitefield,, who had made himself remarkable there as an itinerant preacher. He was at first permitted to preach in some of our churches; but the clergy taking a dislike to him, soon refused him their pulpits, and he was obliged to preach in the fields. multitudes of all sects and denominations that attended his sermons were enormous, and it was a matter of speculation to me, who was one of the number, to observe the extraordinary influence of his oratory on his hearers, and how much they admired and respected him, notwithstanding his common abuse of them, by assuring them they were naturally half beasts and half devils. It was wonderful to see the change soon in the manners of our inhabitants. From being thoughtless or indifferent about religion, it seemed as if all the world were growing religious, so that one could not walk through the town in an evening without hearing pealms sung in different families of every street.

And it being found inconvenient to assemble the open air, subject to its inclemencies, the building of a house to meet in was no sooner proposed, and persons appointed to receive contributions, than sufficient sums were soon received to procure the ground and erect the building, which was 100 feet long and 70 broad, and the work was carried on with such spirit as to be finished in a much shorter time than could have been expected. Both house and ground were vested in trustees, expressly for the use of any preacher of any religious persuasion who might desire to say something to the people at Philadelphia, the design in building being not to accommodate any particular sect, but the inhabitants in general; so that even if the mufti of Constantinople were to send a missionary to preach Mohammedanism to us, he would find a pulpit at his service.

Mr. Whitefield, on leaving us, went preaching all the way through the colonies to Georgia. The settlement of that province had been lately begun, but instead of being made with hardy, industrious husbandmen accustomed to labor, the only people fit for such an enterprise, it was with families of broken shopkeepers and other insolvent debtors; many of indolent and idle habits, taken out of the jails, who, being set down in the woods, unqualified for clearing land and unable to endure the hardships of a new settlement, perished in numbers, leaving many helpless children unprovided for. The might of their miserable situation inspired the benevolent heart of Mr. Whitefield with idea of building an orphan house there, in which they might be supported and educated. Returning northward, he preached up this charity and made large collections; for his eloquence had a wonderful power over the hearts and purses of his hearers, of which I myself was an instance.

I did not disapprove of the design, but as Georgia was then destitute of materials and workmen and it was proposed to send them from Philadelphia at a great expense, I thought it would have been better to have built the house at Philadelphia and brought the children to it. This I advised; but he was resolute in his first project, rejected my counsel, and I therefore refused to contribute. I happened soon after to attend one of his sermons, in the course of which I perceived he intended to finish with a collection, and I silently resolved that he should get nothing from me. I had in my pocket a handful of copper money, three or four silver dollars, and five pistoles in gold. As he proceeded I began to soften and concluded to give the Another stroke of his oratory made me ashamed of that and determined me to give the silver; and he finished so admirably that I emptied my pocket wholly into the collector's dish, gold and all, At this sermon there was also one of our club who, being of my sentiments respecting the building in Georgia and suspecting a collection might be intended, had by precaution emptied his pockets before he came from home. Toward the conclusion of the discourse, however, he felt a strong inclination to give, and applied to a neighbor who stood near him to lend him some money for the purpose. The request was fortunately made to perhaps the only man in the company who had the firmness not to be affected by the preacher. His answer was, "At any other time, Friend Hopkinson, I would lend to thee freely, but not now, for thee seems to be out of thy right senses."

Some of Mr. Whitefield's enemies affected pose that he would apply these collections to his own private emolument; but I, who was intimately acquainted with him, being employed in printing his sermon and journals, never had the least suspicion of his integrity, but am to this day decidedly of opinion that he was in all his conduct a perfectly honest man; and methinks my testimony in his favor ought to have the more weight, as we had no religious connection. He used, indeed, sometimes to pray for my conversion, but he never had the satisfaction of believing that his prayers were heard. Ours was a mere civil friendship, sincere on both sides, and lasted to nis death.

The following instance will show the terms on which we stood. Upon one of his arrivals from England at Boston he wrote to me that he should come soon to Philadelphia, but knew not where he could lodge when there, as he understood his old friend and host, Mr. Benezet, was removed to Germantown. My "You know my house; if you can make shift with its scanty accommodations, you will be most heartily welcome." He replied that if I made that kind offer for Christ's sake I should not miss of a reward. And I returned: "Don't let me be mistaken; t was not for Christ's sake, but for your sake." One of our common acquaintance jocosely remarked that knowing it to be the custom of the saints when they received any favor to shift the burden of the obligation from off their own shoulders and place it in heaven, I had contrived to fix it on earth.

The last time I saw Mr. Whitefield was in London, where he consulted me about his orphan house concern and his purpose of appropriating it to the estabishment of a college.

He had a loud and clear voice, and articulated his words so perfectly that he might be heard and understood at a great distance, especially as his auditors observed the most perfect silence. He preached one evening from the top of the court house steps, which are in the middle of Market street and on the west side of Second street, which crosses it at right angles. Both streets were filled with his hearers to a considerable distance. Being among the hindmost in Market street. I had the curlosity to learn how far he could be heard by retiring backward down the street toward the river; and I found his voice distinct till I came near Front street, when some noise in that street obscured it. Imagining then a semicircle, of which distance would be the radius, and that it was filled with auditors, to each of whom I allowed two square feet. I computed that he might well be heard by more than 20,000. This reconciled me to the newspaper accounts of his having preached to 25,000 people in the fields, and to the history of generals haranguing whole armies, of which I had sometimes doubted.

By hearing him often I came to distinguish easily between sermons newly composed and those which he had often preached in the course of his travels. His delivery of the latter was so improved by frequent repetition that every accent, every emphasis, every modulation of voice, was so perfectly well turned and well placed that without being interested in th. subject one could not help being pleased with the discourse; a pleasure of much the same kind with that received from an excellent piece of music. This is an advantage itinerant preachers have over those who are stationary, as the latter cannot well improve their delivery of a sermon by so many rehearsals.

His writing and printing from time to time gave great advantage to his enemies; unguarded expressions, and even erroneous opinions, delivered in preaching might have been afterward explained or qualified by supposing others that might have accompanied them; or they might have been denied; but scripta manet. Critics attacked his writings violently, and with so much appearance of reason as to diminish the number of his votaries and prevent thely increase. So that I am satisfied that if he had written anything he would have left behind him a much more numerous and important sect; and his reputation might in that case have been still growing even after bis death, as there being nothing of his writing on which to found a censure and give him a lower character, his proselytes would be left at liberty to attribute to him as great a variety of excellences as their enthusiastic admiration might wish him to have possessed.

The Bees Lefter Box

That Training School Problem. OMAHA, Aug. 31 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I have read with much interest your views as well as those of members of the school board on the very vital question of the abolishment of our training school for Omaha girl graduates. While on this, as on other questions, great minds differ, in this controversy I am confident there exists an honest and unselfish difference of opinion.

In giving my opinion I give it not from a theoretic standpoint, but from personal knewledge gained from actual results, results which speak for themselves, as is evidenced by the satisfactory work being done by the young women now teaching in our public schools who have graduated from our present training school. There having been no fault found or complaints made either by the principals of the schools, the parents or the scholars, as to the competency of these young teachers, then why this sudden demand for the abolishment of this school?

Is it not reasonable to presume that the graduates of our high school or other schools of like grades should be espable of teaching in any of the graded schools through which they have passed, this in addition to their two years actual training as teachers in the various grades? Are the opponents of this school imbued with the same idea that once obtained in the Union Pacific shops, where a young man who had served his apprenticeship in any mechanical calling was requested to leave that department for a year, learn new ideas in other shope, it made no difference where, and at the end of the year he could return and draw a mechanic's wages, in many instances knowing less when he returned than when he departed. The fact being conceded that their work as teachers has proven satisfactory, why put many parents poorly circumstanced to an unnecessary expense in sending their daughters away for a training, the possession of which gives them no additional qualifications to teach? This could be instanced in my own case, as I have a daughter, a graduate from this training school, now a teacher in one of our public schools and against whom no complaint has ever been lodged, and she is making good. Had I been forced to the painful necessity of sending her to Peru or a similar school, it would have been beyond my financial ability so to do. As in my case, so in the case of many others whose daughters are now teaching in our schools, as well as many others in like circumstances who

teachers through our training school system. I would sincerely regret that our Omaha girls be deprived of this school, girls whose parents willingly pay their share of the taxes to support our schools and that outsiders with no greater qualifications be selected in their stead. I take great pride in our public schools, and in my loyalty to them I yield to no man. As proof to that statement I point to the fact that my children have all graduated from the Omaha grade schools, one now in the high school and another in the Commercial High. I ask the School board to let that school

have economized with the view and pur-

pose of having their daughters become

alone, as it is the poor man's hope ED F. MOREARTY.

Opposed to Commission Form. SOUTH SIDE, OMAHA, Sept. 2 .- To the Editor of The Bee: From what I can government is a very expensive luxury. From information I can gather there are too many offices and a great many of the officials are paid salaries far in excess of what they could earn in their private occupations. It would be much better, in my judgment, if we would go back to the old form and elect men to the city council by wards, so that every part of the city may have some repre-

A commission of level-headed business men and fair representatives of the labor organizations ought to be appointed to thoroughly overhaul city affairs and cut down unnecessary offices and cut the salaries where it ought to be done in their judgment. Have no politicians on the commission of investigation. Have them cut down city expenses at every point that will not cripple the management of city affairs, but which will be for the benefit of the taxpayers.

There is no good reason why so many of the city officials and their appointees should be supplied with automobiles. The salaries of most of them are far in excess of what the average taxpayers can earn and for that reason most of them could afford to buy their

own automobiles. If an election should be called today it is my opinion that the commission form of government would be voted out of existence. Let us get rid of the luxurious form of government, get down to bustness principles and run the city on an economical basts. F. A. AGNEW.

Signs of Progress

In 1840 there were no telegraph lines. In 1912 there were 1,400,000 miles. An order for 100,000 tons of steel rails was received by the Maryland Steel company from Russia. In 1850 there were 2,508 newspapers

are more than 22,000. The newest third rail patent is alive only at the point of contact with the shoe. Accidents are thereby prevented. More than \$300,000,000 has been spent by the various states of 21,000 miles of state highways. About 11,000 miles have

been built within the last two years.

published in this country. Now there

Only seven states have no form of state highway department. Enough Portland cement is manufactured in the United States each year to build concrete forts at every needed point on the entire coast of the United States. according to a report by Percy H. Wilson, secretary of the Association of

American Portland Cement Manufac-

In the last twelve months the Fail River mills used 51,121 more bales of cotton than they did in the previous year, In October and November they used a good deal less and in December a very little less, but in March, April and May they used a great deal more. In July the consumption decimed again; for the whole year the increase was about 1214

The car builders are as busy as the ammunition makers. Transportation has been contracted for to carry 7.500 care to Vladivostok, part of them from Seattle. but the greater part from New York. There is in the hands of the Pittsburgh Foreign Trade commission an order for nearly 6,000 railway cars, and very heavy orders for cars and locomotives and raffa have already been placed.

Editorial Siftings

Baltimore American: A peaceful world! A world at profound peace in all the fuse to give the waiter and then nooks and corners of the two hemi- we'll watch his face."-Washington Star. nooks and corners of the two hemispheres! Will it ever come to be? Let us hope that it will, but in the meantime let us not fool ourselves into a false security.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Mr. Bryan has

them all catalogued. He says we worship the gods of wealth, fashion, fame, physical comfort, travel, passion, chance and drink. Well, with all those elimi-

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Now it appears that all modern military strategy pears that all modern military strategy is founded on the principles and maxims of Loutao, a Chinese general, who lived more than thirty centuries ago. But, of course, he will get neither official credit nor iron crosses.

"Why does your wife dry the clothes in the cellar now? That isn't healthy, is it?"

"Dunno. To tell you the truth, daughter is wearing so little that mother is ashamed to hang the stuff in the yard."

"Judge.

Springfield Republican: From some Springfield Republican: From some German comments one would get the impression that the submarine is a German invention and a German monopoly. To the inventing of it America contributed to a beautiful woman."

I know. Still. I guess I'll have to really move out of the younger set."—
Louisville Courier-Journal. as much as any country, and the battle of Riga shows that in the use of it there s no monopoly.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Roosevelt's Plattsburg speech has hurt the movement for national defense a little. It has hurt smiling—

Mr. Roosevelt more. Many people, with the Table of the same and dashing and smiling—

That youth whom she met at the shore. And he told her that she was the Mr. Roosevelt more. Many people, with the Tribune, will put his remarks down to his unbridled impulsiveness; his opponent will call it an attempt to use the great public issue for personal purposes. Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The

president is assalled at home from too many sides. He is ignoble and weak; he s also reckless and eager for war. His parleying" is paltering and craven; his stern insistence on the recognition of the rights of American noncombatants on the high seas is plunging his country into the abyss of European militarism and economic devastation. The criticism in its various aspects becomes absurd when pieced together, and the bulk of the Amercan people recognize the fact. The president is the one leader who has thus far offered the nation a policy at once patriotic, cautious and consistent with underlying desire of all the people-which is the maintenance of peace with honor.

BREEZY TRIFLES.

"The stage manager says I must assume an expression of haughty scommore eloquent than words, said the actor. "I wonder how I'm going to get that?" Come with me to dinner. We'll re-"Would you go to war for your

Gentleman-What would you do with a nickel if I gave you one? Tramp (agreatically)—Git a new ris, nister, an' some supper an' a night's origin' an' breakfast an' dinner termornated, man would be almost as gay and row.

Gentleman-My good fellow, take this quarter and support yourself for the rest of your life.-Boston Transcript.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Baltimore American.

sweetest—
o'd ne'er met a sweeter before!
h blm she walked oft' in the moonlight.
And for him she acknowledged her love.
While the gay little stars brightly
twinkled
And winked, in the blue sky above.

She told him she'd ne'er loved another—
He said that he'd never yet met.
A girl whom he loved so completely—
If he'd kiss her—oh then she would get.
Angry, and wax most indignant?
The maiden but looked coyly down.
And the man in the moon who was watching
Couldn't see e'en the trace of a frown.

They said a farewell that was mournful.

Vowing oft' that they'd surely be true,
That they'd always remember the vows

they'd Exchanged 'neath the skies so blue. Then they turned their thoughts to the cities. Where for her, dearest Tom did wait: And he thought with great joy of soon His bonny fiancee, fair Kate.

Opportunity for Sales Executive

I want a man who has a lot of selling ability and some money to take a heavy interest in my manufacturing business with full direction of sales.

Products are staple food articles and provide yeararound business. The sales field is greater than we can fill for years. Freight rates are so materially to our advantage that we can underprice every competitor if necessary

My reputation as an expert in my line is nationwide. My goods are admitted to be the very best.

I am handicapped because I must at present divide my time between manufacturing and selling; also because of lack of capital to fill big orders offered me, which necessitates my refusing a big line of attractive, well-rated business.

The man for this place must be able to produce

\$15,000 or more to invest, which is not much for the type of man I seek; it is little indeed compared to the volume of business we can turn out with this much Quick action is absolutely essential, as I have other

plans which may mature any day, thus eliminating this opportunity for you.

For Appointment, Write at Once to Box M84, Omaha Bee.

HOTELS.

"IN THE HEART OF THE CITY"

17 POWELL ST. AT MARKET EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.50 AND UPWARD FREE Auto Bus Meets Trains and Steamers

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transfer. Built of concrete and steel.

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Good service is the strongest inducement a bank can offer for your patronage - it includes everything else.

Capital, . \$200,000 Surplus, - \$100,000

PACKERS NATIONAL BANK



HOTELS.

New

Allorrison Hotel

Clark and Chicago In the Heart Madison Chicago of the Leop

Persistence is the cardinal virtue in advertising; no matter how good advertising may be in other respects, it must be run frequently and constantly to be really successful.