

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.

OFFICE: Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha, 111 N. Street, Council Bluffs—14 North Main street, Lincoln—26 Little Building, Chicago—901 14th Building, New York—Room 106, 225 Fifth avenue, St. Louis—202 New Bank of Commerce, Washington—1214 Fourteenth St., N. W.

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

FEBRUARY CIRCULATION: 51,700

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 February, 1915, was 51,700.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 15 day of March, 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.

March 11
Thought for the Day
Selected by Villa B. Shippey

No man lives to himself alone. Who lives unto himself he lives to none. The world's a body, each man a member in it. To add much measure to the public bliss; Where much is given, there much shall be required; Where little—less. —Quarles.

"Stop off in Omaha" is a good slogan for everyone in Omaha to take up.

Speculators in hot air can safely bet on a bumper crop of political promises.

As a sign of spring the candidates' merry song has the robin beaten a mile.

It's a safe wager that the bakers over in Germany are not shortweighting the loaves.

Greater Omaha is made up of numerous parts, but the future prosperity of one is inseparably bound up with the prosperity of all.

Americans in Mexico who have not yet heeded the numerous notices to leave that country must be considered ready to carry their own risks.

No leaves of absence for city employees to run for office. Only Water board employees can indulge political activities and be sure of an immunity bath.

But the Gould family is not entirely sidetracked from the Missouri Pacific railroad. Mrs. Shepard is represented and she is as shrewd and sensible as any two of the family.

Washington's stock of "lame ducks" diminished amazingly within a week. The refusal of the powers that be to extend "first aid to the injured" started the lonesome waddle homeward.

While Kentucky raiders and regulators horse-whip men and strip women of their clothing and go unpunished, discretion suggests that the country work the soft peddle on Mexican outrages.

"Billy" Sunday lets it be known that he will not again postpone his Omaha engagement, which presumably means that the other cities clamoring for his services can more safely wait for their salvation.

That rule against recess appointments for men whose nominations have been rejected by the senate does not apply to the hungry faithful in Nebraska because none of them has yet had even so much as a chance to be rejected.

The district attorney's office in New York is striving to find out why a 6-cent loaf of bread and how the bakers agreed on the increased price. The testimony of bakers and dealers agree that there was no concerted action, simply a telephatic individual impulse to reach for the extra copper. The unaffected innocence of the interested witnesses has no rival outside of a gallery of nursery paintings.

Thirty Years Ago
This Day in Omaha
Compiled from Bee Files

The Apollo Social club tendered a reception and ball last evening to Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Gray, the popular photographer, who has recently taken double laurels. The committees in charge included: C. E. Thornburg, J. A. Booth, W. J. Ward, F. H. Kostera, F. E. Jones, H. J. Fuller, W. C. Kelley, F. C. Craig and G. R. Crandall.

Miss Genevieve Ingersoll and Miss Ella McBride gave a delightful elocution entertainment at the Commercial college.

Manager Steve Meadlo of the Academy of Music concluded negotiations with Colonel J. H. Woods of theatrical fame, by which the latter will take the academy on a five-year lease with a view to occupying it with first-class shows throughout the year.

Dr. Ayers and wife have returned from a few days' trip through Minnesota.

Dr. George L. Miller has returned from the east. He denies the rumor that he is to accept the position of first assistant postmaster general.

Among projected enterprises at South Omaha is a new stock exchange to be erected the coming summer at a cost of from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

James J. Burr, one of the popular molders in the Union Pacific shops, is rejoicing in the advent of a new girl at his house.

Changed Control of the Missouri Pacific.
The upheaval in control of the Missouri Pacific and its allied lines had been so generally forecasted that the passing of Gould domination does not come as a surprise to the business world. It is sentimentally noteworthy, for the Gould family has long been prominent in connection with Western railroad history, and the fortune left by its founder has been more than doubled by his sons through their connection with lines on this side of the Mississippi river. The Missouri Pacific is only one of their enterprises, although with the Rio Grande, the Rio Grande Western and the Western Pacific it was hoped to create a rival for the traffic controlled by the Harriman system in the west. This was the rock on which the Gould plan shipwrecked. The financing of the Western Pacific after control of the Rio Grande lines was secured proved too great a task, and the last link in the Gould transcontinental system is now in the hands of receivers, while the Missouri Pacific has gone under the new management.

What the future of the Missouri Pacific will be is not yet fully disclosed. The group of capitalists which has just taken over the system is sufficiently strong financially to properly rehabilitate the line and make it of service to the great section it traverses. Whether it will be dismembered or will continue to strive in the field of transcontinental traffic has not been indicated. With the Western Pacific in the hands of a receiver and the legislature of California demanding that the government purchase the line; the Rio Grande lines in poor physical condition and the Missouri Pacific main system much run down, the problem of the purchasers seems ample if the road is to be made what it ought to be.

As one of the chief terminals of the system, Omaha is much concerned in the future of the Missouri Pacific, and if for only a selfish reason, will hope to see it regain a leading position among western roads.

Venner Again.
Another Venner circular confirms the disclosure made before the Interstate Commerce commission that the Rock Island railroad ten years ago paid this Wall street speculator \$250,000 for a controlling block of stock in the Nebraska Central Railroad company, presumed to derive its value from a franchise for entrance to and terminals in Omaha. The circular embodies the correspondence outlining the details of the transaction, in justification of which Mr. Venner gives his expert opinion that the rights conveyed were easily worth anywhere from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

We take our hats off to Brother Venner's genius that successfully cashed in for \$250,000 franchise rights acquired from Omaha for nothing, and commonly supposed to have long before lapsed or to have become worthless. In view of his own confession, however, of the extent to which Omaha has proved a gold mine for him, it is incomprehensible why Mr. Venner should have distributed all those other circulars knocking on Omaha, and Omaha's credit, just because of a dispute over a measly \$5,000 forfeit. Instead of knocking, Mr. Venner should be boasting Omaha, whence so many of his worldly blessings flow.

Great Britain's Latest War Move.
David Lloyd George has started John Bull on several occasions since he became chancellor of the imperial exchequer, but perhaps never has he proposed so radical a step as that he has now embarked upon. It is the taking over by the British government of all factories in the United Kingdom capable of turning out materials for use in the war. This is a step farther than the German imperial government went in its order taking control of the food supplies in Germany, and, if anything, shows the purpose of the British government to pursue the war. While the action is justified under the imperial defense act, which gives extraordinary power to the cabinet of Great Britain, it will be watched with skeptical interest. As an experiment in governmental control of the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, it especially concerns those who feel that much hope for peace lies in the elimination of private profit from the making and selling of military and naval equipment. What consideration will be given the property rights of the owners of the commandeered plants is not shown, but Lloyd George evidently means business.

Little by little is cropping out evidence to support the conclusion that Great Britain was not so poorly prepared for war as some would have us think. The imperial defense act, taken together with the secret treaties, make it seem as if the military authorities of the empire had been quite as active, though more secretive, as those of the other belligerent nations.

Versatile Voters of Indiana.
Is it any wonder that Tom Taggart, Tom Marshall and the other Tom-Toms can control the Hoosier state, when a one-legged darkey can vote ten times in one precinct? What might be not have accomplished, in the way of piling up a democratic majority, had he not been physically handicapped? One is lost in admiration for the talent of so versatile a voter, and inclined to ask if there be any more there like him?

But the annoying interference of the federal authorities is proving most discouraging to the patriots who had so carefully built up and made perfect a machine for producing democratic victories. If the efforts of the district attorney at Terre Haute are not turned away, some of the energy of the active voters of that battliewick will very likely be turned into more prosaic and practical channels, such as the making of shoes and the repairing of roads under state supervision.

A few hours before Senator Root retired from public life, he drafted a brief but biting indictment of democratic incompetency. The occasion was a conference report on the naval bill abolishing the so-called plucking board which assumed to place naval officers in positions suited to their age and merits. "Mr. President," he said, "if there ever was an example of a failure on the part of a legislative body to do its full duty to the country it represents you find it here in what is being done in this naval bill by cutting out the system of elimination and substituting nothing for it, leaving a lot of men in command whom a former president once described to me as a lot of wheezy, onion-eyed, old, stuffed puddings."

Electricity in the War

By PROF. MICHAEL I. PUPIN.

Electricity for Communication.
We speak of the use and abuse of electricity in the war, but actually in the present war, we are practically confined to the application of electricity to the purpose of running searchlights, just as to Times Square or Columbus Circle and see how they manage the searchlights there to make their various exhibits. It is practically the same thing on the battlefield.

The next use is for telephony, ordinary telephony, not wireless, but ordinary telephony. Now, there is not much new in that, either, in this way. They simply have a telephone transmitting and receiving apparatus in the ordinary form, with a certain number of thousands of yards of telephone wire which they stretch along the ground to connect with each other. The only point I wish to mention is in connection with that was stated by Frederick Palmer, who was at the siege of Adrianople and spent about a week with the Serbian army there. The army had entrenched themselves in trenches which formed a large submarine village. In this village there was an officers' casino, and another group of club rooms, dwelling houses for the soldiers and officers. They had an exchange in the officers' casino, and from that telephone exchange suitable connections to all the various parts of this trench system.

Wide Application of Wireless.
Wireless telephony has been used to a tremendous extent in this war, so that it has transformed completely the methods of maneuvering, and I shall describe to you, briefly, the way that the French do it. They have a central station for each army. The central station is fairly powerful, so that the electrical waves sent from it can cover a distance of 30 miles in every direction. Radiating from the central station in various directions are the substations. There are six main directions in which the substations are arranged. About these substations are smaller stations, and they have various types of these smaller stations. One is the "knapsack" station, erected from parts carried by four men in their knapsacks. Each man carries twenty pounds, and it takes five minutes to erect and operate a knapsack station. Another, when they have a horse handy, they can load the whole knapsack station on the back of a horse.

Then they have the "marine landing" station. A cruiser or battleship will send a landing party to the shore and in fifteen minutes after landing they erect a station which can reach fifty miles.

Then they have the "aerowireless" station, or rather, wireless equipment carried by the aeroplanes. This receiving station differs from the ordinary Marconi stations because it is not connected to the ground. Formerly, we thought that, in order to receive well, it was necessary to have the receiving wire connected with the ground, but it turned out that although grounding is a very useful connection and increases the distance over which wireless communications could be received, if the receiving wire is not grounded, one can still receive, but not so well.

So-Called Wireless Whiskers.
The next is the wireless equipment called the "wireless whiskers," because it is an equipment sent out by cavalry brigades. It is loaded on horses and, sticking out as it does, it looks like whiskers on the side of the horse. These are equipments which are sent out by the cavalry doing scouting work.

The most important development, and a development which looks like the future, is the use of the mobile wireless station, or, in other words, the mobile wireless station in the automobile. This is used as an operating office; the outside, being of steel, is used as grounding for the wireless receiver, which they raise whenever they find it necessary to raise it. It is sometimes raised all the time, so that they can receive when they are traveling, through the top of the automobile. These stations are powerful. They use a generator, generating the electric current, which is driven by a gasoline engine right in the automobile station. Whereas, in the other cases, that is to say the "whiskers," and the knapsack stations, and the marine landing stations, are operated by electric batteries.

A code is used for transmitting signals between the various stations; otherwise, the enemy would intercept the messages, causing the whole system of signaling to be of no use, doing more harm than good. In each wireless company some men have to be acquainted with the code. Of course, if one of them should prove a traitor and give the code away, then, you can easily see, very serious consequences might result. But, so far in this war, there has been only one case in which a betrayal of the code seems to have taken place, and that is when the two German cruisers, the Emden and the Goeben, were in the harbor of Messina, and the English fleet, which was outside with the intention of catching the cruisers, received a message which they supposed was from London, the company office, but which in reality was not, but from someone else who knew the English code. It contained the command that the two cruisers should be allowed to proceed, and they did proceed and escaped through the Dardanelles. But outside of that there is absolutely no case on record in which a message has been betrayed on account of the giving away of the code.

Overhearing the British Admiralty.
The English government uses its stations at Clifden, Carnarvon and Glace Bay for the purpose of signaling to the various members of its fleets as far as Aden on the Red Sea. Every morning at 4 o'clock, if you wish to listen to those messages, come to our wireless laboratory and you can hear them. They are all in code and you do not understand them, but it is interesting to see that, at that time, they use a different wave length. At 4 o'clock in the morning, but during the war office gives the signals to the various members of the English fleets, there is a change of wave length and a change of everything else. That is the code. So that, every day, the whole English fleet, as far as the coast of the Atlantic and as far as the Red Sea, gets its command directly from the war office.

In this connection it is interesting to observe the following: You know that, from the very beginning of the war, people were a little nervous about the English fleet; they didn't know what those Zeppelins were going to do; they were terribly afraid they might get at the English fleet and destroy it. Whenever a newspaper speaks about the distribution of the English fleet, it gives you a picture of certain elongated black lines representing battleships, and their distribution, resembling a flock of wild geese or ducks somewhere in the North Sea, covering an area of perhaps ten or twelve square miles. "Of course," they say, "if a Zeppelin ever should go over the English fleet and drop bombs, some of those bombs are bound to hit some of the ships, and then, having thus destroyed some of the number of English battleships, this would weaken the enemy's fleet, the Germans would come out and finish the rest." and so forth and so on. But wireless telegraphy has completely changed the maneuvering of naval warfare. The various members of a fleet, while concentrated, covered by a short distance formerly, because otherwise they couldn't get into communication in case of necessity. Formerly they had to send a swift cruiser to carry a message from one battleship to another telling each member of the fleet what the commander-in-chief wanted done, today, these ships may be, and actually are, anywhere from fifty to two hundred miles apart.

Rescuing the German Fleet at Scaville.
Now, the next very important use of wireless telegraphy is between continents. Germany is in a very difficult position today. The cables have been cut; they have no way of communicating with this country or any other country except by wireless. The station here at Scaville, on Long Island, is the only place where news reaches from the other side. I think we must be fair and give everybody a chance. One day I was called up on the telephone by a representative of a firm in Berlin who are the largest owners in this country of the "Scaville" station. "We are in trouble," he said, "and we do not know the reason why. Something is wrong. Now, will you help us out?" I said, "I will, mein lieber freund." So I told my assistant, a splendid fellow, one of the finest young men in wireless telegraphy, and otherwise, I said, "Armstrong, you go over to Scaville station and help them out, if you can. Take the latest improvement that you have in wireless telegraphy and try it there, and tell them that." He did, and the result is that they have been receiving more news since that time than they did before.

The Bee's Letter Box

Let Farmers and Business Men Speak

FLORENCE, Neb., March 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: I had the pleasure of hearing the railroad officials' arguments at Lincoln before the railway committee for the increase of 1/2 cent per mile for passenger fare, and wish to state quite frankly that their statistics introduced has no bearing upon the subject at all. In order to justify the increase they should give us their receipts and expenditures from the very beginning of business and tell us farmers, laborers and business men of this state how many, what sizes and how often have they cut melons since their inception and what bonds was voted for them, how much land was given by the government and value, etc., so we can consolidate these figures and facts and see what their profits have been, and if this is not satisfactory, let them show a desire to go out of business if not doing well and allow the government to take hold at their actual value, as the people are getting tired in buying over and over again a corporation's property and still not own it. Let the farmers and business men of this state get busy and send a petition to Lincoln with 100,000 signatures against this bill, backed up by arguments that we know which they have done to us in the past.

C. L. NETHAWAY.

Municipal Light Plants.
OMAHA, March 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have recently examined the reports of 25 municipal-owned electric light and water plants with the following results:

Thirty-six per cent were sold or leased to private parties within ten years.

Twenty-two per cent were shut down or abandoned and contracts made with private companies to furnish power.

Forty per cent were operated at a loss of 10 to 20 per cent, requiring the levying of additional taxes each year.

Two per cent are about holding their own.

It is claimed that the Lincoln consumers are getting rates of 5 cents per kilowatt hour. Why not add the readiness to the charge of 10 cents per month to this and say 7 to 8 cents and tell the truth? And who knows whether maintenance, interest and other costs are included in the 5-cent rate? The fact is that not one municipal-owned light plant out of twenty in this state is making and delivering electricity for anywhere near 5 cents. In many plants it is costing 10 cents per kilowatt hour. The people in the smaller cities and towns are up against it and will be until they can get current from some central water or steam power plant.

W. J. McEATHRON.

Hitting the Bull's-Eye.
SOUTH OMAHA, March 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: An all right to "The Size of Broad Leaf." Mayor Tucker, Annie Vio Gates, J. C. and Walter Eren, contributors in this morning's letter box. They are all good and interesting.

J. G. BLESSING.

Is This the Cure for Strap-Hanging?
The Bee's Corporate ownership of public utilities has become a matter of concern on account of the lack of intelligent regulation by our city government. The crowding of passengers on street cars during morning and evening hours like sardines in a can is a public disgrace, and has done much to add odium to the street car company, and has caused many to become the arrival of the jitney as a cure for this affliction. Relief cannot, however, be obtained in this manner, for when we lessen the street car company's income, we also lessen their ability to provide adequate facilities; lessen their means for making required extensions, and decrease the chances of their employees receiving increased wages. What we need is a determined and intelligent stand of our city commissioners requiring a definite number of cars on each line during rush hours, cars of sufficient number to give every car a seat.

I realize this would cost the city money, but the public are entitled to it, and no one but a street car official or director can consistently plead against it. But in return for service of this kind, I favor placing the jitney on a basis that competition from it would be impossible to exist. Jitneys should pay an occupancy tax in equal proportion as new paid by the street car company; they should be compelled to furnish bonds to the city to indemnify passengers receiving injuries and a license fee for the use of the streets. In addition to this, they should be compelled to run their routes the entire length of the street car line with which they compete.

Let us be fair to the street car company, but in turn be equally fair to the people in obtaining for them street car facilities second to none.

ALBERT F. MITZLAFF.

Rail Rates for Hauling Lumber.
OMAHA, March 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: Kindly look at your article headed "Lumber Rates Into Omaha Market Stand," which states that the moving will accrue to the lumber dealers in Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs. The selling prices at wholesale and retail are based on actual cost, and the freight is a portion of the cost, and when the freight is reduced prices are correspondingly reduced, and when the freight is advanced, prices are advanced, so the people, the consumer, receive the benefit when the freight on lumber is reduced, and pay the advanced prices when the freight on lumber is increased.

I do not believe any lumber firm in Omaha is earning 5 per cent net on their sales. The reason for present high prices on lumber is because of the great advance of timber and railroad rates. When the southern lumber associations requested the Interstate Commerce commission to reduce the 25-cent rate to Omaha, I wrote the Interstate Commerce commission a long letter, and giving them the low rates I had for many years, and which the traffic officials told me were profitable to their roads, so I requested them to change from 25 cents to 20 cents. Given this would be excessive and unfair, with present increased powerful agencies that had from four to twenty times more tonnage than when I received my low rates, and those covered twenty years, so under present conditions even a rate of 15 cents would be plenty, but present rate of 25 cents is excessive and unjust.

H. N. JEWETT.

Censoring Co-Ed Plans.
The words of Chicago are gratefully submitted to censoring of slanting words in the texts of their summer theatrical, but when it came to eliminating Greek costumes of diaphanous texture wherewith the figures of the maidens were to be encased, rebellion started on the spot and the show threatens to go to pieces on the absurd requirement of wearing petticoats.

Nebraska Editors

Editor F. D. Stone of the Harrington Herald is ill with an attack of grip.

Editor J. A. Dobson of the Saturday Night Review of Ulysses died last week after an illness of a few days. Mr. Dobson was also cashier of the First Bank of Ulysses.

The Webster County Argus, W. D. Edson editor and publisher, is moving into its new home in the State bank block.

W. K. Strode, who purchased the Blair Tribune a few weeks ago, has sold the paper to John A. Rhodes. The change is effective this week.

Kearney Hub: The editor of the Grand Island Free Press, who dropped his wand in a foolhardy daily newspaper venture in that town, is lucky enough to be appointed postmaster of a booming big salary. Therefore he has fewer tears to shed than might have been expected.

Signs of Progress

Private employment bureaus have been abolished in the state of Washington by the initiative.

The library of congress at Washington, D. C., is now ranked as third among the great libraries of the world.

About three-fifths of the tobacco imported into the United States comes from the United States of America.

Co-operative rural credit associations are planning for the Philippine Islands. The object is to help the small farmer.

The output of musical instruments in this country is constantly increasing, but the number of factories is on the decrease.

New York is said to have more telephones than Belgium, Hungary, Italy, Holland, Norway and Switzerland combined.

Fewer people under twenty and more people over forty-five are now employed in various industries than was the case ten years ago.

A million and a quarter dollars is on deposit in school savings banks in the United States. This money is distributed among 247,000 pupils.

Ohio leads the states in the value of its clay products and in the manufacture of grindstones and pulpstones, and ranks fourth in the value of its total mineral production.

Editorial Sittings

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The tabulation of war supplies sold during the year is about as cheering as an undertaker's annual report on the year's business.

Washington Star: Nations which used to pride themselves on contributing to the world's art and science are now regarding themselves as fortunate if they can provide their own food supply.

Chicago Herald: A dispatch from Vienna states, in effect, that when the brewers raised the price of beer, two hells the public instantly replied by raising an equal number of "hollers."

Pittsburgh Dispatch: A Turkish minister of war decorated with the Iron Cross of Germany naturally causes some sarcastic speculation as to the fealty of a Mahomedan to the cross. But, after all, it is not much more inconsistent than the use of a cross to pay honor for achievements in killing.

New York World: General Kitchener is now said to have started the story of a Russian army coming around from Archangel to France via Scotland, in order to keep the Germans nervous over the western flank and to divert their minds from Paris. Whether or not this is a true version, the suggestion of a war game without mathematical bloodshed in it furnishes an agreeable variation.

Philadelphia Record: The most important scientific achievement for many years is the discovery of a process for getting three times as much gasoline out of petroleum as is now obtained, and for extracting toluol and benzol, the bases of high explosives and of dyes, from petroleum. The latter is likely to make the United States independent of Europe in the matter of dyestuffs and the former is of enormous importance in peace and war, for the gas engine is now a universal motor.

GRINS AND GROANS.

The policeman had a gambler by the arm and was waiting for the patrol wagon to arrive.

"What are you doing?" asked a friend of the officer, who happened to be passing.

"I am holding a card party," replied the cop.—Boston Transcript.

FORWARD MARCH

Forward March and lead us out. Of these high-piled drifles we're stalled in. Out from under leader skulls. That of late the winds have equalled in. Lead us out beneath the blue. Out where the birds have their keenness. Lead us from this blur of gray. Out where landscape's hint of greenness.

Forward March and lead away. From the furnace where we're moping. Where the sun has ample warmth. To heat the mansion and the hotel. Where the coal-bin haunts us not. Out to warmth and light and freedom. Out from heaviness which we'll hide. In our attics till we need 'em.

Forward March and lead us out. Of the four seas where we're moping. Out where Nature holds her big Exposition in the open. There a thousand wonders wait—'Tis an hour of an hour of hiking—All alone, or you can take A companion to your liking.

Forward March and lead away. From our cramped and dwarfed conditions. From the tongue that bites and gibes. From our perverse dispositions. Out of doors, where the sun is bright. Where bright suns dispel our sadness. Out of winter's woolly ways. Into Springtime, into gladness. Omaha. —BAYOLL NE TRELE.

To Darken Hair Apply Sage Tea

A few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur brings back its vigor, color, gloss and thickness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautiful black and insuring, restoring every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, gray or dry, scraggly and thin. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of fuss.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant.—Advertisement.

Combing Won't Rid Hair of Dandruff

The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this tonight, and by morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have. You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop at once, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.—Advertisement.

Various Forms Of Headache

It is necessary in order to treat headache properly to understand the causes which produce it. For this purpose, Dr. J. W. Hay of Hockley, Ala., continues he says: "Headache can be of many kinds. It is a symptom of a disease without knowing what causes give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the same rule. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause, but we must also give a remedy to give the pain until the cause of the trouble has been removed. To answer the purpose, Anti-kamnia Tablets will be found a most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one or three hours gives comfort and relieves the most severe cases of headache, neuritis and particularly the headaches of women."

When we have a patient subject to regular attacks of sick headache, we should caution him to keep his bowels regular, for nothing is better than "Aetoids," and when he feels the least sign of an oncoming attack, he should take a few Anti-kamnia Tablets. Such patients should always be instructed to carry a few Anti-kamnia Tablets with them, and have them ready for instant use. The tablets are prompt in action, and can be depended upon to relieve a headache in a very few minutes. Ask for A-K Tablets.

Anti-kamnia Tablets can be obtained at all druggists.

DON'T FUSS WITH MUSTARD PLASTERS!

Musterole Works Easier, Quicker and Without the Blister.

There's no sense in mixing up a mess of mustard, flour and water when you can so easily relieve pain, soreness or stiffness with a little clean, white MUSTEROLE.

MUSTEROLE is made of pure oil of mustard and other helpful ingredients, combined in the form of a pleasant white ointment. It takes the place of the out-of-date mustard plaster, and will not blister!

MUSTEROLE gives prompt relief from Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Tonsillitis, Croup, Stiff Neck, Asthma, Neuralgia, Headache, Congestion, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches of the Back or Joints, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Chills, Frosted Feet, Colds of the Chest (it often prevents Pneumonia).

At your druggist's, in 5c and 20c jars, and a special large hospital size for \$2.50. Be sure you get the genuine MUSTEROLE. Refuse imitations—get what you ask for. The Musterole Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

WELCOME! emblazons Omaha's signal arch. The Bee's advertising columns are the channel for you to signal the visitor.