



PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

is the real tobacco for jimmy pipes and makin's cigarettes

Copyright 1916 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Get a Fresh Start!

For men who got away to a false start on a pipe or home-made cigarettes Prince Albert has a word or two for what ails their smokeappetites!

Forget you ever tried to smoke, for Prince Albert is so different, such a fine flavor, so cool and cheerful and friendly, you'll get a new idea of smoke joy! The patented process fixes that—and cuts out bite and parch!

And this little preaching is also for men who think they're on the right track. All to be said is that the sooner you lay out a nickel or a dime for a supply of Prince Albert, the sooner you'll make a discovery that'll be worth a lot to your peace of mind and tongue!



Buy Prince Albert all over the civilized world! Toppedred bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy crystal-glass pound humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such fine shape—always!

Get the idea of smoking all you want without a comeback—that's P. A.!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

On the reverse side of this tidy red tin you will read: "Patented July 30th, 1907," which has made three men smoke pipes where one smoked before!

THE SLOCUMB LICENSE LAW VERSUS The Bootlegger and Express Shipments

Where the sale of liquor is open and licensed, proper supervision can be kept, and the seller is subject to such regulation and competition that it is only profitable for him to offer for sale pure beverages and liquors that conform to Government standards.

Denied the liberty to purchase such beverages from a licensed dealer, the purchaser obtains by stealth, and in violation of law, such liquors as the "blind pig" keeper offers.

Beverages low in alcoholic content are not sold because of their bulk, and the consequent inconvenience in handling.

The licensed dealer in Nebraska pays a substantial fee into the city treasury. The "bootlegger" and the express company pay none. The licensed dealer must confine his sales to the premises named in the license permit. The "bootlegger" peddles anywhere and everywhere.

"No-license" does not keep liquor from the man who habitually misuses beverages.

The illicit dealer finds that he can sell crude, cheap spirits as readily as pure liquors, which under open sale are subject to Government inspection.

In most cases where people can get the lighter beverages they do not go out of their way to drink strong liquors to excess.

Here, then, lies one of the glaring evils of prohibition—the man who has indulged moderately now turns to the illicit seller.

Boys who are not permitted in licensed places are fascinated by the opportunity to violate law, and the "bootlegger," being under no restriction as to age limit, introduces minors to liquors of the most vile type.

The real issue in Nebraska is between the "bootlegger" and the Slocumb License Law.

Des Moines Deluged with Liquor

The following clipping is taken from "The Des Moines Capital" of February 19, 1916. The city of Des Moines adopted the "No-license" policy a year ago (March 1st, 1915). It is to this day a "No-license" city, but by no means a "Dry" city.

LIQUOR BY CARLOAD IS SHIPPED IN HERE

Police Records Show Million Dollars' Worth of Booze Reaches Des Moines in "Dry" Year

Amazing Showing for This Month

Twenty-five Carloads Arrived in Des Moines in First Half of February—Surprising Facts

(By Carl A. Dixon.)

Des Moines banished the saloons a year ago last Wednesday.

But Des Moines today is consuming liquor at the rate of a million dollars' worth a year—mostly whiskey.

Des Moines is receiving two carloads of liquor a day.

This is at the rate of 730 carloads a year, or fifteen trainloads of fifty cars each.

A half-carload of liquor goes to the towns and mining camps in Polk county.

Figured on the same basis as the Des Moines consumption, Polk county is drinking a million and a quarter dollars' worth of liquor a year.

The School Boy and the Bootlegger

Has "No-license" in Kansas solved the boy problem? Kansas adopted prohibition in the year 1880, and thousands of boys in Kansas have been born and lived to attain a mature age without ever having entered a place in Kansas where liquors and beverages are sold legally under license.

The following clipping is taken from the "Topeka Capital," Governor Capper's own paper:

(Topeka Capital, November 3, 1915.)

ROONEY SAYS HIGH SCHOOL BOYS ARE BUYING LIQUOR

Probation Officer Says He's Collecting Evidence

Atchison Orders Arrest of Negro Who Sold Liquor to Boys Who Smashed Plate Glass

"Liquor is being sold to high school boys by bottom characters," according to Ed. Rooney, probation officer.

"We have learned that high school boys have been buying liquor of men in the bottoms," said Rooney, and we are collecting information for prosecutions. We are getting in the evidence of sales.

"W. E. Atchison, county attorney, yesterday afternoon ordered a warrant drawn for the arrest of the negro who is said to have sold liquor to Reuben Niedens and Jonie Barrett, the two boys who took Mrs. Ida Brownell's Ford from in front of her residence, 205 Madison, and began a mad career of window smashing that ended in their arrest. Niedens is 17, Barrett 14. The boys gave information to Atchison about purchasing the liquor. The warrant will be served this morning."

Does Prohibition Banish Poverty?

Sorry Conditions in Kansas

To the many sincere people who hope and believe that the "No-license" policy tends to minimize poverty, it will come as a severe shock to read the following article taken from the "Topeka State Journal," Topeka, Kansas, of January 10, 1916. The article speaks for itself. The reader's attention is called to the fact that this article was published after the state of Kansas had had thirty-five years of "No-license."

(Topeka State Journal, January 10, 1916.)

POVERTY IS WIDESPREAD

It Cost Kansas Counties \$607,580.03 Last Year

This Is Exclusive of Aid Dispensed From Other Sources

Mothers' Pensions \$29,080

New Law Is in Effect in But Twenty-five Counties

Levy of One Per Cent in Ottawa County For Charity

In one year Kansas counties spent \$607,580.03 for aid of indigent poor, and under the provisions of the Mothers' Pension law, according to reports compiled by Senator J. W. Howe, secretary of the State Board of Control. The expense is independent of state and local aid. According to the reports received by Senator Howe, 12,871 persons received county benefits.

(Published and Paid for by The Nebraska Prosperity League)

Kansas Criminals are Multiplying

Decreasing in Nebraska

The "No-license" policy became the law of Kansas on November 23, 1880. Thirty-five years later an article appeared in the "Topeka State Journal" of November 13, 1915, which throws considerable light on the question as to whether the "No-license" policy of Kansas has solved the crime problem in that state. Here is the article:

(Topeka State Journal, November 13, 1915.)

ARE KANSAS PEOPLE GROWING WORSE?

Or Are the Laws Being More Rigidly Enforced?

Big Increase in Number of Prisoners Sent to Lansing

INCREASE 73 OVER LAST YEAR

Sixty-five Counties Turned in Total of 272 Convicts

Shawnee Heads List With Twenty-One

While more criminals were sent to the state penitentiary during the fiscal year ending June 30 than were sent during the preceding year, there are forty counties in Kansas that sent no prisoners to the state prison last year. Sixty-five counties transported 272 prisoners to the penitentiary during the year, at a total cost of \$3,396.08, as shown by a report issued today from the office of the state auditor.

Note—There were forty-five Nebraska counties that did not send a single prisoner to the state penitentiary during the entire year of 1915. On December 31, 1914, there were 369 inmates in the Nebraska penitentiary, and on December 31, 1915, there were 359, a decrease of ten.

Public Sale

I will sell at my place, 5 miles south of Emmet, 10 miles southwest of O'Neill, the following described property, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, on

Friday, March 31

210 Head of Cattle

Fifty head of cows and heifers, 2 to 4 years old; 50 head of steers, 2 to 3 years old; 50 head of yearling heifers; 50 head of yearling steers; 10 calves.

30 Head of Hogs

Of which 20 are Good Brood Sows.

PLENTY OF FREE LUNCH SERVED AT NOON

TERMS—One years' time will be given on approve security bearing 10 per cent interest.

MAT BROWN, Owner.

Col. Tim Preese, Auctioneer. W. P. Daley, Clerk

HOW MUCH OIL DO YOU USE?

Don't buy barrels and half barrels of oil when you only need Five and Ten gallons.

Compare these prices—bring in your cans—get just what you want, when you want it and at the right prices.

- Eldorado Castor Machine Oil, 5 gallon lots 19c
- Standard Red Engine Oil, 5 gallon lots 25c
- Heavy Graphite Harvester Oil, 5 gallon lots 27c
- Genuine Polarine Automobile Oil, 5 gallon lots 45c
- Hard Oil in Bulk, any quantity you want, per lb. 8c
- Standard Hand Separator Oil, one gallon 50c

When you buy your oil here you are taking no chances as to Quality for my personal guarantee covers every sale.

NEIL P. BRENNAN.

The Editor Takes An Outing.

Last Tuesday morning we accepted an invitation extended by County Attorney Hodgkin and in company with L. C. Peters of Omaha we accompanied him to the public sale of William Carson, twenty-eight miles northeast of this city. We left here at 10 o'clock and drove out to the residence of Ernest Beaver, on the Blackbird and he accompanied us to the sale. We had a pleasant journey out and at the sale met many old time friends, some of whom we had not seen for a few years, and spent a pleasant afternoon with the oldtimers. It had been nearly twenty years since we had been in that section of the county and we were surprised at the greatly improved appearance of that section of Holt county, which is one of the richest and most productive sections of the county. There was a very large crowd at the sale and everything offered brought good prices. The sale netted a little over \$11,000.00 and several who were there said it was the best sale they had ever attended. As Mr. Carson had estimated that his property would bring about \$9,000, it is needless to say that he is greatly pleased at the sale. We left there about 5 o'clock on our return journey and had all kinds of "fun" on the home trip. The automobile, like automobiles do some times, bucked, and after we had gone about three miles quit. Then we occupied a seat on Joe Schollmeyer's wagon for a few miles, walked a ways and then had a kind-hearted autoist—Frank Calkins—take up part of the way to Mr. Beaver's, where we were headed for. After wading the Blackbird—and it was a little cool too—we finally arrived at Ernest Beaver's palatial home about 8:30 and after erasing some signs of travel sat down to a splendid meal served us by Mrs. Beaver, and it is needless to say that the weary travelers done ample justice to the splendid repast. And by the way Mr. and Mrs. Beaver have one of the nicest country homes in the state. It was built the past summer and is modern throughout. He has hot and cold water in every room; it is lighted by gas and gas is also used for cooking. A wood furnace supplies the heat. There is a full basement, all cemented, in which washing machines and cream separator are run by gasoline engines. Located as it is on the Blackbird it must be an ideally beautiful place in the summer time when the trees and flowers have taken on their coats of varied hues. After supper Mr. Beaver cranked up his car and brought us to town, where we arrived at 10:30 a little tired but glad that we had made the trip and we hope that it will not be twenty years before we again visit the garden spot of Holt county.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank our many friends and neighbors for their help and sympathy during the sickness and death of our beloved husband and father. Also the friends for the beautiful flowers.
MRS. ELTHA SIVESIND and Family.