

Allen Finishes His Work

The following press dispatch reviews the official record of Thomas S. Allen, federal district attorney for the state of Nebraska during the past six years.

Mr. Allen was a member of the law firm of Talbot, Bryan and Allen prior to Mr. Bryan's nomination for president in 1896, and is also related to Mr. Bryan as brother-in-law, Mrs. Allen being a sister of Mr. Bryan.

Omaha, Neb., June 30.—Formal transfer of the office of the federal district attorney for Nebraska was made here Thursday afternoon, when T. S. Allen, Democrat, after nearly six years' service, gave way to J. C. Kinsler, republican. No formal ceremonies marked the transfer. Mr. Allen came up just after noon and after checking over his affairs turned the office over to his successor. He returns to Lincoln to resume private practice.

Mr. Allen was high man on the job. He received the congratulations of the attorney general of the United States for having obtained the largest percentage of convictions of any district attorney in the United States. His success was not largely limited to the district court. The convictions he obtained in the lower court stuck when appeals were taken by the persons convicted to the higher tribunals. Mr. Allen, during the five years he was federal district attorney, handled some remarkable cases, cases of national importance. He was appointed to office in August, 1915, but was not confirmed until July, 1916, on account of the opposition of Senator Hitchcock.

During the administration of United States Attorney Allen the business of the office increased three-fold due largely to the many arrests, the prohibition and the drug laws. He successfully prosecuted

many cases of disloyalty growing out of the action of the United States in going to war with the German empire. The national prohibition laws produced an immense amount of work. Mr. Allen won some notable cases wherein persons were charged with conspiracy to violate the anti-liquor laws. Liquor dealers of other states were involved in the prosecutions.

WILD HORSE CASES

What was known as the "wild horse" case attracted the widest attention because of the unusual features attached to it. Thirty persons were tried and convicted and sentenced either to jail or the penitentiary for selling "phantom" horses in Arizona. It developed that an immense number of horses were sold, 16,000 head, and the victims were numerous. The defendants were charged with using the mails to defraud. The case was carried by the convicted men to the federal court of appeals and twice to the United States supreme court. The government won in all courts. It was considered one of the most gigantic swindles that ever came to the attention of the federal authorities.

A noted case prosecuted by the federal district attorney was the United States against Thomas H. Matters. He was indicted by a federal grand jury in session at Lincoln for aiding and abetting the president of the First National bank of Sutton in issuing and putting forth certificates of deposit without authority and without paying anything for them. Matters was a well known lawyer practicing at Harvard and at Omaha. The convicted attorney fought against serving a term in the penitentiary for seven years. He was twice convicted in the United States district court. The first time he was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary at Leavenworth. The second time he got five years in the government prison. Thomas H. Matters went to the circuit court of appeals and to the United States supreme court but was whipped all along the way. Petitions to President Wilson and then to President Harding for a pardon were refused, though powerful interests were declared to have interested themselves in the case. Recently the doors of the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth closed on Matters and he is now serving his term of five years.

The Reed amendment and dry Nebraska presented new problems. Great quantities of booze were being transported from St. Joseph, Kansas City and other wet cities and it was suspected that wholesale liquor dealers were interested in a conspiracy to transport liquor into Nebraska.

District Attorney Allen conceived the plan of charging wholesale liquor dealers of St. Joseph, Kansas City and Chicago with bootlegging and indicting them for conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States, bringing them to Nebraska for trial. As a result of this action liquor dealers in many instances shut down the lid and refused to sell it for the purpose of transporting to Nebraska. Several were convicted.

MILLION DOLLAR CASE

An irrigation suit involving the title to the seepage waters of the Pathfinder ditch, its waters being valued, it is estimated, at a million dollars a year, was won by the government during the administration of Mr. Allen. The state of Nebraska was one of the parties to the suit against the government. The federal circuit court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the district court. The Pathfinder ditch case was one of the biggest irrigation cases ever in the courts.

He vigorously prosecuted many espionage cases and obtained convi-

Thousands Are Nervous Wrecks

CROSS, CRABBED AND CARE-WORN

From Weak, Thin Watery Blood

without ever suspecting the real cause of their trouble—Iron-starvation

A New York Physician says that MORE THAN ONE-HALF THE POPULATION OF AMERICA PERISHES BEFORE MIDDLE AGE and that one of the chief contributory causes of this terrible waste of human life is the debilitating weakness brought on by lack of iron in the blood.

THERE ARE 30,000,000,000 RED BLOOD CORPUSCLES IN YOUR BLOOD AND EACH ONE MUST HAVE IRON.

An enormous number of people who ought to be strong, vigorous and in the prime of life are constantly complaining of weak nerves, headaches, pains across the back, disturbing digestion, shortness of breath, a general "run-down" condition, melancholy bad memory, etc., when the real cause of all their suffering is IRON STARVATION OF THE BLOOD.

The proof of this is shown by the fact that when organic iron is supplied to their blood, that all their multitude of symptoms often quickly disappear and the very men and women who were formerly so complaining now become strong, healthy and vigorous, with even dispositions and a sunny, cheerful nature.

Nature put plenty of iron in the husks of grains and the skin and peels of vegetables and fruits to enrich your blood, but modern methods of cookery throw all these things away—hence the alarming increase, in recent years, in anaemia—iron starvation of the blood, with all its attendant ills.

If you are not willing to go back to nature then you should eat more such iron-containing vegetables as spinach and carrots and reinforce them by taking a little organic iron from time to time. But be sure the iron you take is organic iron and not metallic iron which people usually take. Metallic iron is iron just as it comes from the letters N. I. on every tablet. At all druggists.

NUXATED IRON

ENRICHES THE BLOOD—GIVES YOU NEW STRENGTH AND ENERGY

SIMS IS PUBLICLY REPRIMANDED

A Washington dispatch, dated June 24, says: Secretary Denby today "publicly" reprimanded Rear Admiral William S. Sims as a result of the speech of the admiral, made in London June 7, in which he criticized Sinn Fein partisans in America.

In the reprimand Mr. Denby pointed out that once before the navy department had found it necessary to take similar action against the officer for an address delivered in London in 1911, and, referring to the text of that reprimand, added: "Your remarks on the occasion now under discussion there are constitute a flagrant and deliberate disregard of specific instructions."

While the secretary of the navy was making public the reprimand Admiral Sims was calling on President Harding at the White House.

OWNERS OPERATE 50 PER CENT OF FARMS

A Washington dispatch dated July 1, says: More than one-half of all the farms in the United States are operated by their owners, the Census Bureau yesterday announced in classifying the 6,488,366 farms in the United States as of 1920.

The number of farms operated by their owners, including owners who hired some additional land in 1920 was 3,925,090, as compared with 3,948,727 in 1910, while those worked by tenants numbered 2,454,746, compared with 2,354,676 ten years ago.

LOST RELATIVES

Mrs. John Quincy Elliott, 5904 Julian Ave., St. Louis, Mo., (maiden name Emma Lawyer), wishes to find two brothers, Edward and William Lawyer, who moved to farms in central Nebraska from Iowa during the early 80's. Any information that may lead to locating the above parties will be greatly appreciated.

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