

Throw away your washboard—it ruins your clothes—it gives you a backache to look at it. Use RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPHTHA SOAP. No rubbing required. Clothes on the line quickly—fresh, sweet and clean.

RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPHTHA SOAP should be used freely for washing the finest fabric. It does no harm to it and needs no hot water. Carbo Disinfects Naptha Cleans RUB-NO-MORE RUB-NO-MORE Carbo Naptha Soap Washing Powder Five Cents—All Grocers The Rub-No-More Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

1915 RECORD Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada. All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, and again in 1913, at Chicago, Manitoba carried off the Championship for beef steers. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent. Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to W. V. BENNETT, 160 S. 4th St., Omaha, Neb. Canadian Government Agent

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES Men's \$2.99 to \$4.99 Women's \$1.99 to \$3.99. Superior quality in every way except that of size, and yet they have long held the place of honor on the Christmas and the Thanksgiving dinner table, and they have had reams and reams of poetry written about them. But the hen, that most important of all feathered creatures, who writes poetry about her? Who even takes the trouble to know anything about her early history in America? Who owned the first hen; when and where did she land upon our shores? Why not make amends for our long years of neglect by making her the center of the feast on the Fourth of July? Hereafter let it be our Thanksgiving turkey, our Christmas goose, and our Fourth of July hen.—Atlantic.

Nebraska Directory GOFFE & CARKNER Grain and Groceries Correspondents for Logan & Bryan of Chicago, Ill. LINCOLN, NEBR. HASTINGS, NEBR. Phone 11-1157

THE PAXTON HOTEL Omaha, Nebraska EUROPEAN PLAN Rooms from \$1.00 single, 15 cents no double. CAFE PRICES REASONABLE

Good Road Tools All Kinds—Repairs for All Machines FARM WAGONS COMPLETE \$60 STROUD & CO., 20th and Ames Aves., Omaha, Neb.

ANTI-HOG CHOLERA Don't let your hogs die with the Cholera when you can prevent it by using this medicine. It is the only medicine that will cure cholera in hogs. Write for free booklet. NEBRASKA BEEHIVE COMPANY, 640 N. Street, Lincoln, Neb.

Lincoln Sanitarium Sulpho Saline Springs Located on our own premises and used in the Natural Mineral Water Baths Unsurpassed in the treatment of Rheumatism Heart, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Diseases MODERATE CHARGES. ADDRESS DR. O. W. EVERETT, Mgr. Lincoln, Neb. 1408 N Street

REDWOOD STOCK AND TANKS LAST A LIFETIME—CAN'T RUST OR ROT—NO KNOTS We manufacture the celebrated California Redwood tanks. They neither shrink nor swell and cannot rot. Our tanks are held in perfect shape by a patented appliance, not found in any other tank made. Redwood tanks have been known to stand 30 years without decay. Cost no more than other tanks. Send for price list and mention size of tank wanted. ATLAS TANK MFG. CO., 208 W. G. W. Bldg., Omaha

NOT SO MUCH TO BE PITIED

Visiting Englishmen Wasted Sympathy on Man of Millions Who Was Out for Exercise. James Stillman once received a group of British financiers in his imposing New York office and entertained them at luncheon in the Metropolitan club. Afterward he excused himself, saying that he had important business. "But you can use my big French motor," he said, pointing to a splendid \$15,000 machine that stood outside. They accepted his invitation and started off. A few hours later the Britons were speeding down a hill on the Hudson river drive. Suddenly they spied a lone cyclist toiling up the incline. He was pumping hard, but making progress. As they neared him one of the Britons said: "I wonder who that beggar is?" "Poor devil!" remarked another. When they raced past him they saw that the poor devil was their host, the head of one of the greatest of world banks, in whose costly car they were riding.—Saturday Evening Post

ECZEMA ON BACK AND CHEST

Pierson, N. Dakota.—"The eczema started on my scalp. It finally went on to the back of my neck, then on to my back, arms and chest. It broke out in pimples first and then seemed to run together in some places, making a sore about the size of a dime. At times the itching and burning were so intense that it seemed unbearable. The more I scratched it the worse it became, and there would be a slight discharge from it, especially on my scalp, so as to make my hair matted and sticky close to the scalp. The hair was dry, lifeless and thin. My hair was falling so terribly that I had begun to despair of ever finding relief. My clothing irritated the eruption on my back. The affected parts were almost a solid scab. "I had been bothered with eczema for about a year and a half. Then I began using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used them daily for two months and I was cured." (Signed) Miss Mildred Dennis, Apr. 30, 1913. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Plea for the Hen. I should like to see the hen on a plane, at least, with the turkey and the goose. She is their superior in every way except that of size, and yet they have long held the place of honor on the Christmas and the Thanksgiving dinner table, and they have had reams and reams of poetry written about them. But the hen, that most important of all feathered creatures, who writes poetry about her? Who even takes the trouble to know anything about her early history in America? Who owned the first hen; when and where did she land upon our shores? Why not make amends for our long years of neglect by making her the center of the feast on the Fourth of July? Hereafter let it be our Thanksgiving turkey, our Christmas goose, and our Fourth of July hen.—Atlantic.

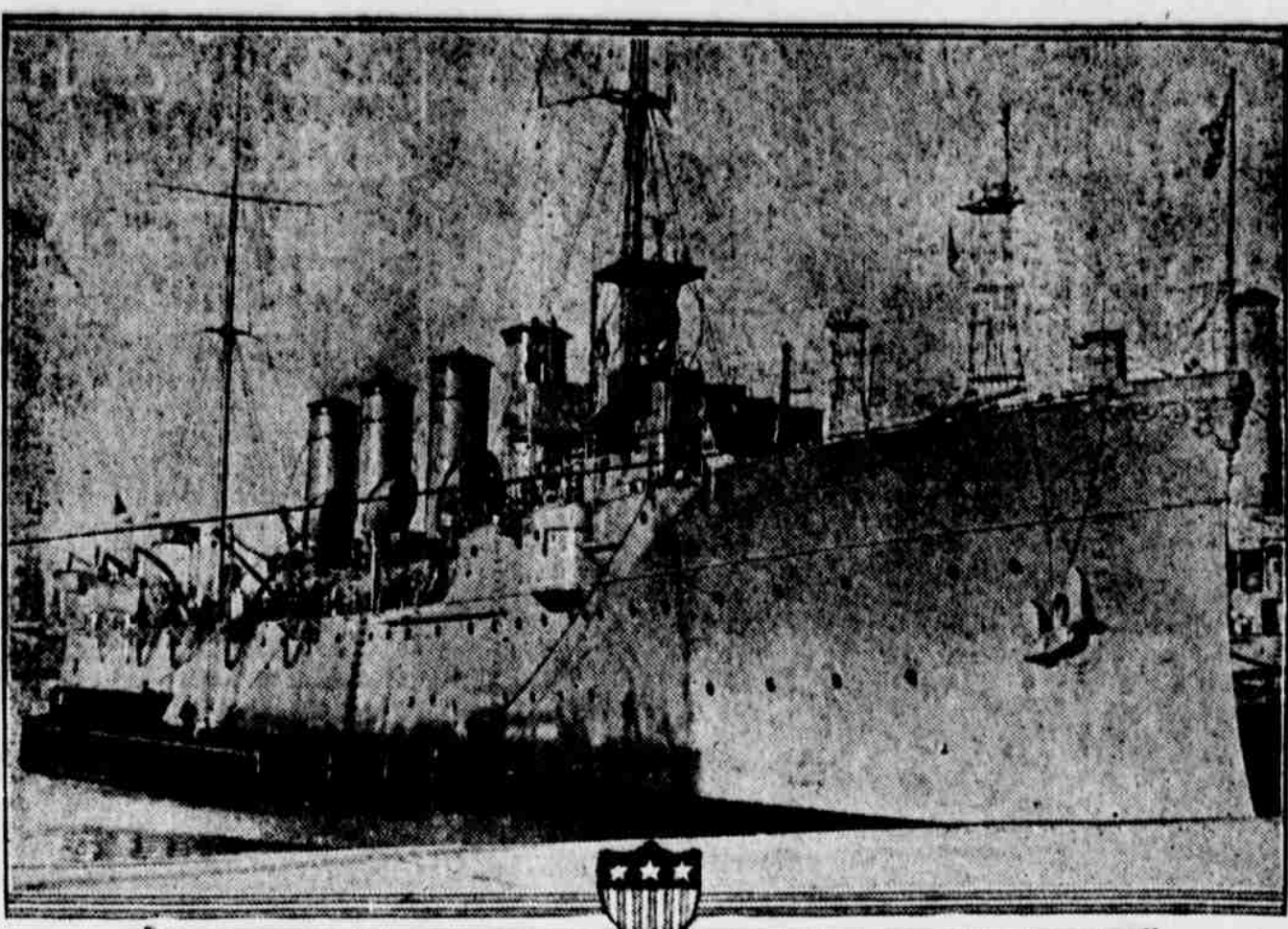
Animal Idiosyncrasies. Many are the idiosyncrasies of animals. Some horses are afraid of a dog, some of a bit of paper, some of a bear, some of a car. I have known two mules to shy at a big yellow cucumber on a fence, and a cow we formerly owned could not endure to see any man's hat removed. The oldest trick recorded of a riding animal is that of Balaam's ass, who tried to crush his rider's foot against the wall. Biting, pawing and bolting are also described in the Scriptures. A balky team figures in Esop and Chaucer. That the horses of the Saracens used to shy is shown by the traditional inquiry, "If they thought King Richard was in that bush?" This same balking, or jibbing, in all its varieties is one of the most aggravating of vices.—From "A Farmer's Note Book," by C. E. Phelps.

Titta Ruffo's Important Views. A piece of baked macaroni trying to stand upright. This is the definition of the modern American woman given to a Denver newspaper reporter by Titta Ruffo of the Chicago Grand Opera company. "It ees like a piece of cooked macaroni making effort to stand upright," he said with an air of disgust. "In Ee-taly the women are beeg. Only beeg women are beautiful. "The American woman is very chlc and it is good for her to be a suffragette. It is nice for woman to rule man in America. In Ee-taly it is not so nice."

All Do it. "I understand he's writing a play." "Oh, yes. Everybody has to go through that period of life."—Detroit Free Press.

Fond lovers are apt to mistake the glycerine and rose water they got with a kiss for the sweetness of the girl.

SWIFTEST AMERICAN CRUISER, THE CHESTER



The Cruiser Chester, fastest of its class in the American navy, took part in the shelling and capture of Vera Cruz.

BROTHER TELLS ABOUT FLETCHER

Career of the Rear Admiral Who Took Vera Cruz. YEARNED FOR SEA WHEN BOY Forced to Remain at an Executive Desk During the Spanish War, He Became an Expert on Ordnance.

Chicago.—While Admiral Fletcher, who captured the city of Vera Cruz Tuesday, has never resided in Chicago, he has been a frequent visitor here at the home of his brother, Thomas J. Fletcher, 5237 Cornell avenue. The latter is treasurer of the Co-operative League of Chicago. J. Fletcher, a son of the Chicago Fletcher, is a lieutenant on Admiral Fletcher's flagship. "We Fletchers do not come of a seafaring breed," said the civilian Fletcher at his home. "On the contrary, we are Iowa men and we should by all rights have lived and died landlubbers. My brother is an admiral now because our representative in congress in Marshalltown, Iowa, decided he would fill a vacancy at Annapolis by holding a competitive examination. "Tom," said my brother when he saw the notice of the examination, "I'm going to be a sailor. That's the life for me. I never thought of it before, but I see now that I was meant to be a hero of the deep."

Leads in Examination. He entered the examination, just as he said he would, and took first place over 25 other boys. That was in 1870 and he has been in the navy service since. According to the Chicago Fletcher, it was one of the bitterest disappointments of the admiral's career when he was compelled to remain at an executive desk in Washington during the Spanish war. But the admiral, as the result of that experience, became an expert on ordnance. "Secretary Long promised him that if he would remain as assistant chief of the ordnance department until he could get things in order, he could have anything he wished. But before his work was done there the war was over. You see, the country was totally unprepared for war and the ordnance department was placed under a terrific strain."

Invents Recoil Apparatus. Admiral Fletcher had been in the service but a short time when he invented a recoil apparatus for quick frasers, which has been in use ever since. He also improved the Farcot breech mechanism, thereby insuring the success of the system. Whereas to open the breech of the big guns it had been necessary before to depend upon power from the engine-room, the admiral's improvement made it possible to move the huge blocks with one hand. As commander of the torpedo boat Cushing the admiral, then Lieutenant Commander Fletcher, conducted an investigation of the behavior of torpedoes and discovered many errors in range and in almost every instance the correctness of his deductions was proved. He is regarded as one of the first ordnance experts of the navy.

Born in Oskaloosa. "Admiral Fletcher," said his kinsman in Chicago, "was born in Oskaloosa, Nov. 23, 1855. He was only fifteen years old when he took the examination and entered Annapolis. "My brother was graduated in June, 1875, one of the honor men of his class. He served as a midshipman for one year and then was promoted to the rank of an ensign. On April 1, 1882, he became a junior lieutenant,

and at the outbreak of the Spanish war was a lieutenant and had attracted attention by his knowledge of ordnance. "After the war he was relieved of desk work at Washington and ordered to sea. In March, 1904, he was promoted to the rank of commander after having served as commanding officer of the gunboats Kanawha and Eagle. Soon after this promotion he was made inspector of ordnance in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, where he served until March 15, 1905. "When he again went to sea it was as chief of staff of the Asiatic fleet, which position he gave up to take command of the cruiser Raleigh. After two more years at sea he was ordered to the naval war college at Newport, and later he became a member of the special ordnance board. "In 1908 he was made a captain and given command of the battleship Vermont. After leaving the Vermont he became an aid on the staff of Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer. It was during this service in October, 1911, that he achieved flag rank. "May Succeed Badger. Admiral Fletcher is regarded as a probable successor of Rear Admiral Badger as commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, a promotion that will carry with it the honor of commanding the great United States fleet that will be the first to pass through the Panama canal when the waterway is opened to the ships of the world in 1915. It was immediately following the assassination of President Madero that Admiral Fletcher was ordered to Mexican waters. Enters Harbor in "Norther." It will be recalled that Admiral Fletcher in his first cablegram recording the seizing of the custom-house at Vera Cruz said that he commenced operations in the face of an approaching "norther."

The following extract from a navy text-book on navigation may explain why Admiral Fletcher acted without undue delay in carrying out President Wilson's orders: "To attempt to run into the harbor (Vera Cruz) in a 'norther' is extremely perilous, for it blows more powerfully within than without the shoals. No confidence can be placed in anchors and no assistance can be given from the shore in case of accident." Admiral Fletcher when not at sea resides at 1441 Massachusetts avenue, Washington. He married Miss Susan Hunt Stetson in 1895. He is a member of the Chevy Chase and the Army and Navy clubs in Washington. How Seizure Order Was Given. Washington.—The story of how President Wilson ordered the custom-house at Vera Cruz to be seized has been revealed. The president had gone to bed Monday night after having read his message to congress. The senate was debating the joint resolution to approve the use of the army and navy, and the president had determined to withhold action until the resolution passed, although feeling that in an emergency the executive had ample authority to act. At 4 o'clock Tuesday morning Secretary Bryan received a cablegram from Consul Canada telling of the approach of a German vessel with a tremendous cargo of ammunition for Huerta. A number of locomotives and many cars were in readiness to rush the arms to Mexico City. Mr. Bryan telephoned Secretary Tumulty, who decided to awaken the president. He telephoned the White House. The servants were timid, but Tumulty insisted. Finally the president came to the telephone, and while Secretary Tumulty was explaining the situation Secretary Daniels called up and was put on the same line. He, too, had a dispatch about the ammunition. Rear Admiral Fletcher had sent a wireless that 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 250 machine guns would be landed from the German vessel by noon that day. The president listened in silence.

"What shall we do?" asked Secretary Daniels. "Tell Fletcher to seize the custom-house," replied the president without hesitation. "Good night," said the secretary. The telephone conference ended and in a few minutes wireless dispatches were on their way to Rear Admiral Fletcher. He received the message at 10 a. m., and an hour later American marines had landed and taken possession of the custom house. No War Tax for Six Months. Washington.—The government's finances are considered to be in excellent condition. The treasury officials informed the house leaders that there will be no occasion for six months, at least, to worry about raising a war revenue. Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee said: "No plans are being considered for raising a war fund. I have consulted with the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy and they both assure me that the current appropriations for the army and navy will be sufficient for the present needs. Secretary Daniels told me that it would cost no more to maintain the navy and the marine corps in Mexican waters than in the waters of the United States. "If we are forced into a prolonged war with Mexico, which I do not believe will happen, we can easily arrange to raise the revenue necessary to finance it by the same measures as were taken during the Spanish-American war. The extraordinary taxes then imposed increased the revenues of the government approximately \$100,000,000 a year, and the same taxes applied today would yield even a larger return. There was talk of a new issue of \$200,000,000 of bonds out of the authorized issue of \$240,000,000 Panama canal bonds, which are still in the treasury, but Secretary McAdoo authorized the statement that no such action was planned. The bonds are available at any time and can be issued at the pleasure of the president, without any further action by congress.

Wilson Could Raise \$200,000,000. Under section 40, also, the secretary can issue 3 per cent bonds up to \$200,000,000, it being specified that he may make such action if he deems it necessary. The section of the law permitting the secretary of the treasury to raise \$200,000,000 for emergencies, reads as follows: "That section 33 of the act providing ways and means to meet war expenditures, approved June 31, 1898 (the so-called Spanish war stamp act), be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: "That the secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of \$50 or multiples thereof, and each certificate shall be payable with the interest accrued thereon at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of issue, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe; provided, that the sum of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$200,000,000, and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act."

Red Cross Prepared to Respond. Washington.—The war relief board of the American Red Cross has prepared to respond to any call the government may make. The committee on direction was appointed to have immediate charge of relief work. Mexican Volunteers Organize. Eagle Pass, Tex.—At a mass meeting of Mexican citizens in Piedras Negras, 600 volunteers were organized and armed to resist what they called the expected invasion of the United States. Wants Large Amount for Injuries. Denver, Colo.—Harry B. Brockey, a locomotive fireman, has filed suit in the district court here to collect \$26,500 for personal injuries against the Burlington railroad. Sheekey charges negligence against the company when he was thrust suddenly against heavy pipe in an engine cab, May 1, 1913. He was employed on a run between Sterling, Colo., and McCook, Neb. The engine struck what he says was a defective joint in a rail, throwing him forward against the cab piping.

KILL MINE GUARDS

SCENE IS SHIFTED TO CANON CITY.

PLEDGE LOYALTY TO WILSON

Resolutions of Support Adopted by Newspaper Publishers—Austria Stops the Emigration of Its Youth.

Western Newspaper Union News Service, Des Moines, Ia.—Unless conditions are improved in the southern Colorado coal fields, a strike of the 500,000 coal miners of the country probably will be called, said John P. White, international president of the United Mine Workers. A meeting of the executive board has been called for May 4 at Indianapolis to consider the question, he announced.

Canon City, Colo.—The force of mine guards at the Chandler mine near here, after the death of at least four of their number, fled before an attacking mob of strikers, who were continuing their assault upon the mine property, begun Saturday. The mine camp was then occupied by the strikers, the tippie dynamited and the buildings fired. Four mine guards, William King, Robert Ferry, Charles Pinch and John Thomas, are known to be dead and at least twelve other guards are said to be missing.

Austria Restricts Emigration. Vienna.—By a simple ministerial decree, without the passage of any new law, or even reference to parliament, the Austrian cabinet has stopped the emigration of youths and men under the age of thirty-four. They were not permitted to cross the frontier unless they can produce a passport, and the local authorities have received strict instructions to issue such papers only to applicants who can prove that they have performed their military service, including the full term in the reserve, and have passed into the "landstrum," the last line of reserves for home defense.

PLEDGE LOYALTY TO WILSON.

Newspaper Publishers by Resolution Announce Support. New York.—The American Newspaper Publishers' association, on the last day of its convention, adopted a resolution pledging loyalty to President Wilson in the Mexican situation. The resolution was sent to the White house by telegraph. A resolution was also passed upholding the enforcement of the newspaper publicity law, which provides for a full statement as to ownership and circulation.

Message Sent to President. Denver.—Several hundred women met in the capital Saturday to present to Governor Ammons resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the women's peace society. Their demands were submitted by Mrs. R. W. Steele, wife of the late R. W. Steele, chief justice of the Colorado state supreme court. They included a request for federal troops, the withdrawal of the state militia and investigation of charges against Major P. J. Hamrock and Lieutenant Lindertolt. The women were insistent that the governor send a telegram to President Wilson relative to sending troops into the strike zone with the result that there was exchange of messages.

Lincoln, Neb.—Upon receipt of telegraphic information Saturday afternoon from war department headquarters at Washington—the first that has come from there since the American marines and naval forces took Vera Cruz—activity at the office of Adjutant General Hall was renewed. The contents of the message were not made public, but it was evidently of a character to encourage the hope that there is some chance of Nebraska troops taking the field.

London.—In response to numerous American inquiries received in London for tonnage in connection with the Mexican crisis, many British steamers have been offered, but no business has resulted. A large volume of war insurance on property in El Paso has been arranged in London.

Red Cross Prepared to Respond. Washington.—The war relief board of the American Red Cross has prepared to respond to any call the government may make. The committee on direction was appointed to have immediate charge of relief work.

Mexican Volunteers Organize. Eagle Pass, Tex.—At a mass meeting of Mexican citizens in Piedras Negras, 600 volunteers were organized and armed to resist what they called the expected invasion of the United States.

Wants Large Amount for Injuries. Denver, Colo.—Harry B. Brockey, a locomotive fireman, has filed suit in the district court here to collect \$26,500 for personal injuries against the Burlington railroad. Sheekey charges negligence against the company when he was thrust suddenly against heavy pipe in an engine cab, May 1, 1913. He was employed on a run between Sterling, Colo., and McCook, Neb. The engine struck what he says was a defective joint in a rail, throwing him forward against the cab piping.