

ANOTHER SKEPTIC CONVERTED

The United Doctors Daily Convince Hundreds of Their Great Power in Curing Disease.

Are you a skeptic—has disease fastened its terrible hold on you—have you tried so many doctors that you come to the conclusion that none of them know how to cure a real disease?

If so, you are in a bad way. But don't let your doubts keep you from going to these really great specialists—is the advice of all who know of the great work being done by the United Doctors in their Omaha Institute on the second floor of the Neville Block, corner of Sixteenth and Harney streets.

Here is a letter from Mr. John Neff of 1918 Vinton street, Omaha, Neb., who had given up all hope of ever being well, but he cast aside doubts and went to the United Doctors and now he writes:

Omaha, Neb., March 27, 1910. Dear Doctors:— "When I came to the United Doctors I was a complete wreck from asthma. For years I had been so that I could not rest at night, and if I walked a short distance against a moderate wind I would have to sit down and rest to regain my breath. I was scarcely ever able to breathe without great labor, and life was a burden to me. I have been under treatment now with the United Doctors for five months and I must say they have done me wonders of good. It will be some time before I can regain my entire strength, although I can do a fair day's work, right now at the carpenter's trade, and eat and sleep good every day. As for the asthma, that is entirely gone, and I feel that with treatment for a little while longer it will never return.

I am always ready to tell what I know about the United Doctors and their methods, and there is nothing I would not do to help any other sufferer from the affliction of asthma to find the right place for relief."

JOHN NEFF.

If you are a skeptic, how are you to be convinced? If testimonials from your friends and neighbors won't convince you, what will? Would you be convinced if you saw the wonderful cures made, saw it with your own eyes? If so, go to the United Doctors, whose Omaha Institute is on the second floor of the Neville Block, corner of Sixteenth and Harney streets, and see it. Their waiting rooms are always crowded with patients from all over the country, who are being quickly cured. A visit to the institute will convince any skeptic.

Pa's Conclusion.
"What is an old adage, pa?"
"Generally speaking, an old chestnut, my son."

Don't Risk Your Life
By neglecting Constipation. It leads to auto-intoxication. There is just one right remedy for Constipation, that is NATURE'S REMEDY, (See Tablets). It's different from all others because it is thorough, it corrects the entire digestive system and cures the kidneys, enters the bowels, and eliminates. It's easy and sure to act. Take one tonight—you'll feel better in the morning. Get a 25 Box. All Druggists. The A. H. Lewis Medicine Co., St. Louis.

Too Much of a Target.
Brown—How did you feel, Jones, when the burglar had you covered with his revolver—pretty small, eh?
Jones—Small! Great Scott, no! I felt as big as the side of a house.

They Surely Would.
A little American boy with his father was visiting a market in a Mexican city. He saw a little native girl with a small basketful of red peppers of which she was eating one. His father was about to say: "She thinks she is very smart," as the son called his attention to it. The boy spoke up quickly, knowing what was to be said: "Pa, would those red peppers make you smart if you eat all of them?" His father replied: "Yes, son."

Willing to Pay for Rammer.
When the British square at the battle of Abu Klea, in the Nubian desert, was penetrated by the dervishes, one of them attempted to spear a gunner who was in the act of ramming home a charge. The Briton brained the Sudanese, but the rammer head split on the man's hard skull. Next day the gunner was sent for. Mistaking the reason, and knowing from experience that soldiers are charged for government property which they break, he led off with: "Please, sir, I'm very sorry I broke the rammer, but I never thought the fellow's head could be so hard. I'll pay for the rammer so as to hear no more of the case."

For the Critics.
Creston Clark, whose untimely death at Asheville robbed America of a serious and capable actor, was somewhat impatient of criticism. To a Philadelphia critic he once said: "You chaps are unwilling to accept a man for what he is. You want to change him to your own taste. But each of you has a different taste. To whose inclination, then, is he to bend?"

"No, no! Take the artist for what he is. That is the right critical attitude. Don't be like the farm urchin I once saw—an urchin who, as he stoned a frog to death, repeated severely: "Til I'm ye to be a toad."

There is a reason Why Grape-Nuts does correct A weak, physical, or a Sluggish mental condition. The food is highly nutritious And is partially pre-digested, So that it helps the organs of the stomach To digest other food. It is also rich in the Vital phosphates that go Directly to make up The delicate gray matter of brain and nerve centres. Read "The Road to Wellville" In pkgs. "There's a Reason."

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE PRESIDENT'S FORTHCOMING VACATION

By WALDON FAWCETT

THE quaint little community of Beverly, Mass., is pretty certain to enjoy the distinction of ranking as the "summer capital" of the United States so long as William H. Taft is president. The Tafts chose the little seashore resort for a vacation retreat for the first summer of the present administration somewhat as an experiment. No member of the family had previously spent much time on the famed "North shore" of Massachusetts and consequently they were obliged to accept largely on hearsay its claims to pre-eminence as an ideal summer playground. However, after their first season at this pleasure domain the White House household was more than enthusiastic regarding the locality and forthwith decided to return there in future summers. Hence the action of the president in extending his lease on the cottage he occupies at Burgess Point.

For a decade and a half prior to the election of William H. Taft as president, the present occupants of the White House, together with the members of all the other branches of the very numerous Taft family, had been wont to gather each summer at Mur-



RESIDENCE OF JOHN HAY HAMMOND

ray Hay, Ontario, a picturesque resort on the north bank of the St. Lawrence river. They have not, to this day, lost any of their affection for the hamlet that was so long the rendezvous of the Taft clan, but Murray Hay is, of course, in Canada, and the president is not supposed to go beyond the borders of the United States, even for a vacation. This put up to the president and the first lady of the land the problem of selecting a new summer domicile.

That the North shore of Massachusetts was chosen was largely due to the influence of Miss Mabel Boardman, the well known Red Cross leader, and Mrs. Taft's closest personal friend. The Boardmans have long had a summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, which is but a few miles from Beverly and Miss Boardman, like her parents, is more than enthusiastic regarding this "summer colony belt." She accompanied Mrs. Taft on a house hunting expedition last spring, and was her chief adviser in the selection of the roomy frame cottage which was finally chosen as the "summer White House."

One factor in the satisfaction of the Tafts, and an influence in the decision to return to Beverly this summer, is found in the circumstance that this vacation retreat proved beneficial to Mrs. Taft. It may be remembered that Mrs. Taft broke down in health only a few weeks before the time set for the departure of the family for their summer home. When the physicians prescribed absolute quiet some of the friends of the mistress of the White House were dubious as to the effect of Beverly, for although the town is a quiet enough community, the whole North shore of Massa-

chusetts is a very lively place socially in summer, even rivaling Newport in that respect, and the migration of a president to a summer resort is always followed by the transfer of many of the diplomatic establishments from Washington, to say nothing of the influx of ambitious social



SUMMER HOME OF THE PRESIDENT

setts is a very lively place socially in summer, even rivaling Newport in that respect, and the migration of a president to a summer resort is always followed by the transfer of many of the diplomatic establishments from Washington, to say nothing of the influx of ambitious social



THE PRESIDENT'S "PRIVATE BEACH" AT BEVERLY, MASS.

leaders so that a "summer capital" quickly springs into existence as a setting for a "summer White House."

However, all misgivings to the contrary, Mrs. Taft was enabled to enjoy a thoroughly quiet and restful summer at Beverly, and this program will be repeated this season, for the health of the first lady of the land continues anything but robust. The Taft cottage being located on a point of land and surrounded by water on three sides, is well located with reference to quiet, and also for the securing of the sea breezes which have proven Mrs. Taft's best tonic. On the land side the house is located only about a hundred yards from a trolley line, but it is well screened by trees, and the fact that the cottage may be approached by land from only one direction makes it a comparatively simple matter for the secret service men to intercept unwelcome callers.

President Taft has planned for the summer of

Where Men Fought and Fell

Spurred by the efforts of Miss Georgia Frazer a descendant of an old revolutionary family, and Charles M. Higgins, a wealthy manufacturer of Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, the city authorities are taking steps to acquire for the erection of a suitable monument and a children's playground the plot of ground covering two city blocks on which part of the battle of Long Island was fought in the Revolutionary war on August 27, 1776. The plot is located between Third and Fifth streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues, Brooklyn, and there are now only about ten houses on the entire plot, which is owned by the Litchfield estate. The rest of the land is vacant.

Directly behind the row of houses in Fifth avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, stands an old willow tree, marking the site of the old Stone house at Gowanus, where an important engagement between the British and Americans was fought. The Americans, although inferior in numbers, dislodged the British troops from the old Stone house, which was used as a fort, and as a result Washington was able to cross the East river with his army, thus saving the patriots from utter annihilation and virtually deciding the country's fate.

The old Stone house of Gowanus is not visible now and very few of the present generation know anything about it. The plot where it stands was very low—much lower than the surrounding places—and it became a dumping ground. As a result the historic house has been buried by 16 feet of earth. A willow tree which stood at the entrance to the old house was also buried, but from its branches rose another willow tree, and it is because of this

tree that the movement to uncover the old house and erect a lasting monument to the defenders of the country who fell there has received such an impetus.

Mr. Higgins, who, although of Irish extraction, is an ardent American patriot, was touched by the survival of the old willow and looked upon it as a mute appeal to those now living to remember the men who fought and died that the country might become free forever. His attention was called to the spot by a book written by Miss Frazer in which she gives the history of the old Stone house at Gowanus. Miss Frazer's attention was first called to the house by a painting executed by Louis Grube in 1846 at the order of George Anderson, her granduncle. Miss Frazer spent her girlhood at the home of her uncle, Thomas Easton of Newport, R. I., to whom the painting had been sent, and she took a great interest in the picture and the story attached to it.

At a dinner given recently by the Prospect Heights' Citizens' association at which Mayor Gaynor, who is a neighbor, was present, Mr. Higgins aroused the enthusiasm of the gathering by his appeal for the restoration of the old Stone house and the consecration of the plot surrounding it to the memory of the revolutionary heroes who fell there.

He said it was a patriotic shame that the historic spot should have been neglected so long. Mayor Gaynor, Borough President Steers and other officials who were at the dinner let it be known that they were in favor of the restoration of the old Stone house, and the board of estimate is expected to make an appropriation for the purpose in the near future.



PRESIDENT TAFT'S FAVORITE MOTOR HIGHWAY

1910 a much longer and more restful vacation than he was able to enjoy last year, when, it may be recalled, the extra session of congress and the fight over the tariff kept him in Washington until well into August. The president hopes to get to Beverly early in June, and with the exception of occasional trips, mostly to nearby points, will remain there throughout the heated term. A year ago the president planned to devote most of the summer of 1910 to a trip to Alaska—a journey that would have far surpassed in point of time consumed and number of miles traveled, the famous transcontinental "swing around the circle" in which Taft indulged during the autumn of 1909. However, various influences, primarily the state of Mrs. Taft's health—have caused the president to abandon this Alaska trip, and he will rest quietly at Beverly save for visits to fairs, conventions, etc., none of which will consume more than a few days.

The president is planning a very busy and beneficial summer on the golf links. The courses in the vicinity of Beverly include some of the finest and also some of the most difficult in the country, and the chief magistrate's summer program calls for three or four hours of golf every day. He will not lack for worthy partners and opponents either. His special chum "Jack" Hammond and W. J. Boardman, have cottages nearby; his brother, C. P. Taft of Cincinnati, also a golfer, has leased a cottage on North shore, to be near his brother this summer, and he will also have with him Capt. Archibald Butt, who in addition to serving as the president's military aide can likewise always be drafted for a golf game. Next to golf the president takes delight in motoring on the magnificent roads of the North shore—perhaps the finest in America. Several of the White House automobiles are transferred to Beverly, and these place the president within easy reach of three or four different golf courses.

Several of the White House automobiles are transferred to Beverly, and these place the president within easy reach of three or four different golf courses.

Several of the White House automobiles are transferred to Beverly, and these place the president within easy reach of three or four different golf courses.

Several of the White House automobiles are transferred to Beverly, and these place the president within easy reach of three or four different golf courses.

Several of the White House automobiles are transferred to Beverly, and these place the president within easy reach of three or four different golf courses.

Several of the White House automobiles are transferred to Beverly, and these place the president within easy reach of three or four different golf courses.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Boy in Knickers a Wireless Wonder



WASHINGTON.—Grave, gray-bearded members of the United States senate committee on commerce listened recently with respectful attention to the arguments of a 13-year-old boy in knickerbockers whose head barely topped the table which separated him and his dignified auditors.

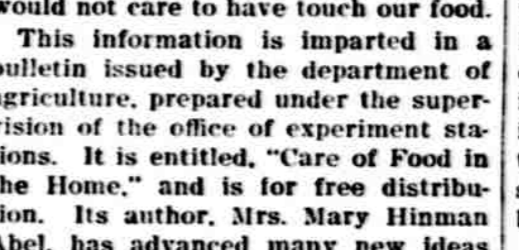
The youthful orator was William E. D. Stokes, Jr., of New York, and his theme was wireless telegraphy and telephony. He is president of the Junior Wireless Club of America, Ltd., and he is opposed to certain features of the Dewey bill, which provides for government regulation of wireless telegraphy.

Master Stokes also informed the members of the committee that foreign nations were far ahead of the United States in the development of wireless telegraphy and blamed the era of wireless stock exploitation this country has experienced. He said there were between 25,000 and 40,000 boys in the United States interested in wireless telegraphy and expressed the belief that their experiments would prove of great value to the nation in the future.

Young Stokes is the son of the proprietor of the Ansonia apartment hotel in New York, and will be remembered as the first person to devise a receiving box for the interception of wireless telephone and telegraph messages.

This device was perfected in September, 1908, on the roof of his father's hotel. It was the result of long and secret experiments in which the boy was unaided. When his invention was examined by wireless experts they pronounced him an electrical prodigy.

Animals In Kitchen Peril to Health



INSECTS play a large part as mechanical carriers of disease and none is worse than the common house fly, yet it is allowed to infest meat exposed for sale, bread and sweetmeats, berries, the edge of the milk pail and the food on the kitchen table.

The keynote of cleanliness is especially sounded with respect to keeping pet animals in the kitchen. The fur of the cleanest of them must come in contact with many things which we would not care to have touch our food.

This information is imparted in a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture, prepared under the supervision of the office of experiment stations. It is entitled, "Care of Food in the Home," and is for free distribution. Its author, Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel, has advanced many new ideas and called attention to many simple house methods that make for cleanliness and wholesomeness of foods in the home.

One of the most important suggestions is that in regard to ptomaine poisoning. On this subject the author says: "Food may become dangerous even before it shows outward signs of decomposition and the danger hardly recognized without laboratory apparatus. It is no uncommon thing to hear that a large number of persons attending a banquet were taken violently ill within a few hours. These cases of wholesale poisoning generally occur in summer after a heated term. It is a safe rule to eat sparingly of foods liable to changes in hot weather and where the serving

of a large number at one time brings a strain on the culinary forces, when material is certain to be served which has been prepared a considerable time in advance."

Mrs. Abel thinks ordinary kitchen methods fall short of today's requirements, especially with respect to sanitary science. The old fashioned hatred for dirt is not enough. This applies especially with respect to the cleaning of kitchen utensils. For instance, boiling has long been known to kill whatever was the cause of "spilling" food. However, most housekeepers did not "boil out" the milk cans, etc., but simply scalded them.

As a reward for cleanliness it is suggested that the merchant who keeps his goods in a sanitary condition merits patronage for his efforts. The praise and blame of the buyer has much to do with the keeping up of the standards of the dealer and it is held by some writers that the growing use of the telephone in ordering the dinner, thus bringing about absentee buying, is responsible for many bad conditions.

The author further states that "not one customer in a thousand sees the conditions under which bread and pastry are manufactured and it is this removal from public view and criticism that constitutes the chief difficulty in enforcing existing laws for the proper construction of bakeries and for sanitary methods for carrying on the business."

The concluding topic in the bulletin has to do with cleanliness in public eating places and calls attention to the results of the inspection of restaurants and lunchroom kitchens in this city by the board of health, which indicated that the matter is one which needs to be under control. Proper ventilation in kitchens and suitable sanitary conveniences making for clean food, are matters of public hygiene.

peared impressed by what he said. When he had finished his argument against the bill the boy turned prophet. He said that in ten years it would be possible for persons on land to communicate with distant points by wireless.

"If a man has an automobile breakdown 25 miles from home, ten years from now," he said, "all he will have to do will be to take out his wireless kit, call up his butler and tell him he will not come home to dinner."

Master Stokes also informed the members of the committee that foreign nations were far ahead of the United States in the development of wireless telegraphy and blamed the era of wireless stock exploitation this country has experienced. He said there were between 25,000 and 40,000 boys in the United States interested in wireless telegraphy and expressed the belief that their experiments would prove of great value to the nation in the future.

Young Stokes is the son of the proprietor of the Ansonia apartment hotel in New York, and will be remembered as the first person to devise a receiving box for the interception of wireless telephone and telegraph messages.

This device was perfected in September, 1908, on the roof of his father's hotel. It was the result of long and secret experiments in which the boy was unaided. When his invention was examined by wireless experts they pronounced him an electrical prodigy.

This information is imparted in a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture, prepared under the supervision of the office of experiment stations. It is entitled, "Care of Food in the Home," and is for free distribution. Its author, Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel, has advanced many new ideas and called attention to many simple house methods that make for cleanliness and wholesomeness of foods in the home.

One of the most important suggestions is that in regard to ptomaine poisoning. On this subject the author says: "Food may become dangerous even before it shows outward signs of decomposition and the danger hardly recognized without laboratory apparatus. It is no uncommon thing to hear that a large number of persons attending a banquet were taken violently ill within a few hours. These cases of wholesale poisoning generally occur in summer after a heated term. It is a safe rule to eat sparingly of foods liable to changes in hot weather and where the serving

of a large number at one time brings a strain on the culinary forces, when material is certain to be served which has been prepared a considerable time in advance."

Mrs. Abel thinks ordinary kitchen methods fall short of today's requirements, especially with respect to sanitary science. The old fashioned hatred for dirt is not enough. This applies especially with respect to the cleaning of kitchen utensils. For instance, boiling has long been known to kill whatever was the cause of "spilling" food. However, most housekeepers did not "boil out" the milk cans, etc., but simply scalded them.

As a reward for cleanliness it is suggested that the merchant who keeps his goods in a sanitary condition merits patronage for his efforts. The praise and blame of the buyer has much to do with the keeping up of the standards of the dealer and it is held by some writers that the growing use of the telephone in ordering the dinner, thus bringing about absentee buying, is responsible for many bad conditions.

The author further states that "not one customer in a thousand sees the conditions under which bread and pastry are manufactured and it is this removal from public view and criticism that constitutes the chief difficulty in enforcing existing laws for the proper construction of bakeries and for sanitary methods for carrying on the business."

The concluding topic in the bulletin has to do with cleanliness in public eating places and calls attention to the results of the inspection of restaurants and lunchroom kitchens in this city by the board of health, which indicated that the matter is one which needs to be under control. Proper ventilation in kitchens and suitable sanitary conveniences making for clean food, are matters of public hygiene.

The concluding topic in the bulletin has to do with cleanliness in public eating places and calls attention to the results of the inspection of restaurants and lunchroom kitchens in this city by the board of health, which indicated that the matter is one which needs to be under control. Proper ventilation in kitchens and suitable sanitary conveniences making for clean food, are matters of public hygiene.

The concluding topic in the bulletin has to do with cleanliness in public eating places and calls attention to the results of the inspection of restaurants and lunchroom kitchens in this city by the board of health, which indicated that the matter is one which needs to be under control. Proper ventilation in kitchens and suitable sanitary conveniences making for clean food, are matters of public hygiene.

The concluding topic in the bulletin has to do with cleanliness in public eating places and calls attention to the results of the inspection of restaurants and lunchroom kitchens in this city by the board of health, which indicated that the matter is one which needs to be under control. Proper ventilation in kitchens and suitable sanitary conveniences making for clean food, are matters of public hygiene.

Smoke as They Discuss Tobacco's Harm



WITH smoke curling from their various flavored cigars, heart specialists from throughout the country who recently attended the congress of American physicians and surgeons gathered in Washington to discuss whether the prolonged and excessive use of tobacco meant "sudden death." At the close of a lengthy debate they were far from reaching an agreement as to what was the real effect of the use of tobacco on the heart.

Dr. H. L. Elsner of Syracuse, N. Y., introduced the subject by discussing the influence of tobacco on hypertension in the circulatory system. Smoking in moderate amount by grown persons might not be injurious, he said, but he expressed a belief that smoking was injurious to those who had hereditary heart affections.

Dr. Judson Daland of Philadelphia told of a family of four whose parents had died of causes other than angina pectoris. Three of the brothers, cigar manufacturers, who were compelled to smoke more than 29 cigars a day, developed angina pectoris, while a sister at the age of 52 never had suffered from the disease.

So far the anti-tobacco men had had the floor. Dr. R. G. Curtin of Philadelphia rose to stem the tide. He told of 69 cases of angina pectoris, in which seven of them were in female subjects.

"Women commonly do not use tobacco," said he, "although I hear recently they are taking it up."

He pointed to Japan, "where boys begin to smoke at nine and girls at ten, and where angina pectoris is not common," to prove that tobacco did not cause the disease. He said it might aggravate the disease but not cause it. So might the mind, for that matter, he said. He told of an Episcopal bishop who always had an attack of angina pectoris when he drove up hill and of another patient who was accustomed to have an attack of this disease when he ran for a street car.

Dr. H. L. Elsner of Syracuse, N. Y., introduced the subject by discussing the influence of tobacco on hypertension in the circulatory system. Smoking in moderate amount by grown persons might not be injurious, he said, but he expressed a belief that smoking was injurious to those who had hereditary heart affections.

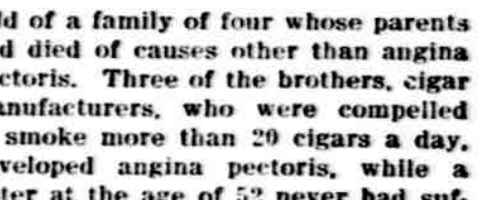
Dr. Judson Daland of Philadelphia told of a family of four whose parents had died of causes other than angina pectoris. Three of the brothers, cigar manufacturers, who were compelled to smoke more than 29 cigars a day, developed angina pectoris, while a sister at the age of 52 never had suffered from the disease.

So far the anti-tobacco men had had the floor. Dr. R. G. Curtin of Philadelphia rose to stem the tide. He told of 69 cases of angina pectoris, in which seven of them were in female subjects.

"Women commonly do not use tobacco," said he, "although I hear recently they are taking it up."

He pointed to Japan, "where boys begin to smoke at nine and girls at ten, and where angina pectoris is not common," to prove that tobacco did not cause the disease. He said it might aggravate the disease but not cause it. So might the mind, for that matter, he said. He told of an Episcopal bishop who always had an attack of angina pectoris when he drove up hill and of another patient who was accustomed to have an attack of this disease when he ran for a street car.

Taft In Quandary; His Cook Has Quit



TO be the White House cook and prepare the food for the president, his family and guests is an honor, but to be the bride of an Irish policeman detailed for duty at the executive mansion has proved more attractive to Martha Peterson, who has resigned.

Now when Martha decided to become the wife of Policeman Mulvey she thought of her cousin in Sweden, who she says is a better cook than herself. So she recommended her cousin to the president as the chef. The president was considering the advisability of having Mrs. Mulvey's cousin to come over to Washington to do the White House cooking when the question arose: Is Swedish cooking an American industry to a great

enough extent to demand protection under the contract labor law? Foolish question No. 667,765? No, not at all, but the chances are it will be a mighty serious question with the honorable the attorney general of the United States and the honorable the solicitor general, ditto, ditto, to say nothing of the president of the same place, who needs the cook.

Just how serious are the intentions of the president toward his former cook's relative in Sweden time alone will divulge, but labor union officials are not so reserved. They, through Secretary Frank Morrison, cannot understand how the president can even consider the importation of a cook from Sweden.

Mr. Morrison said he could not go into the details of the affair, because he did not know them, but he said the president ought to know all about the law and ought not to think of doing such a thing. The contract labor law is plain and its provisions are not to be evaded.

Other men's sins are before our eyes; our own, behind our backs.