

Talks on Teeth

BY DR. E. R. L. MURPHY

A Message to Toothless Humanity

If this message of the wonders and blessings of the Method of teeth restoration without plates or ordinary bridge work comes to you for the first time in this advertisement, you may consider this your lucky day.

The man who is blessed with good health is a lucky man, and in order that he may enjoy good health HE MUST HAVE GOOD TEETH. They are the fundamentals. "Chew your food," the doctors cry, "I wish I could," the man without the good teeth replies. "I haven't been able to really chew meat for years."

Our Method of supplying missing teeth is a boon to humanity. No plates needed, no boring, cutting—nothing that one need dread about the method. All we require is that you have two or more teeth left in either jaw; no matter whether they are sound or not. We will examine them carefully and make them sound if it is within the limits of dental skill to do so. The work of putting these teeth in the mouth and anchoring them is not in the least painful.

Once in the work takes anywhere from two to four sittings to complete, depending on the amount of work to be done.

We are promising you a NEW SET OF TEETH, not a makeshift or a counterfeit of teeth, which simply fill up gaps in between your teeth. We call these affairs "false teeth."

Over 10,000 patients have been treated by us and we can refer to people in all parts of this country regarding the work. No doubt someone you know or who lives near you is wearing these teeth.

We can't practice dentistry at long range. You must come to us. But we ask you: "What would a set of perfect teeth be worth to you?"

What would it mean in health and happiness, not to mention looks?

We offer you the services of experts, and shall be pleased to examine your teeth free of charge or obligation if you will call. Let curiosity bring you if you are at all skeptical. We will overwhelm you with such a mass of proof, if you demand proof, that you will want to have the new teeth—and throw away the partial plates you are wearing free upon request. We treat and cure EYEBLINDS.

DR. E. R. L. MURPHY
510 N. Y. Life Building—Omaha.
Formerly Consulting and Examining Dentist with G. GORDON MARTIN, (INC.)



The Brandt Sprayers For Killing DANDELIONS

also for all other purposes, such as spraying potatoes, shrubbery, whitewash, etc.

Used by the U. S. Government.

Full information furnished on request.

Brandt Bros. Mfg. Co.
350 Brandt Bldg., Chicago City, Minn.

The only flour made in Omaha



\$1.85 per sack

At all grocers

UPDIKE MILLING COMPANY, OMAHA.



TAFT IN JEWISH TEMPLE

President Speaks for Broad Tolerance to Pittsburg Congregation.

SEES BALL GAME IN AFTERNOON

Program for Day is Changed to Enable Executive to Attend Cub-Pirates Contest—Guest of Yale Men.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 29.—A day as fair as Pittsburg has ever known marked the first visit of President Taft into the central west since his occupancy of the White House. From the moment of his arrival at the East Liberty Street station, on the outskirts of the city, early this morning, through a varied program which carried him into the heart of a Jewish tabernacle, into the heart of the prettiest park in the country, through a business meeting of the Associated Western Yale clubs, and finally out to the Allegheny Country club, where he is to spend the afternoon, the president's day led him through streets that were fairly choked with humanity and filled his ears with deafening cheers. The president's day was a continued ovation.

"I never claimed to conform strictly to religious services," said the president at Temple Rodeph Shalom, where he made his first address of the day to Rabbi Levy's congregation, "and it has remained for Pittsburg to bring me to church, both on Saturday and prospectively on Sunday. The prayer to which we have just listened, by my presence, how much ours is a government of all the people, and how wise was the constitutional provision that no religious requirement or qualification should be necessary in this country. In this Jewish tabernacle, as president of the United States, I feel as much at home and feel as much support as I would in any other church in the world. I have been here since the president's day, and now I am in a Jewish tabernacle. That is a round which I think justifies me in saying that I hope to be the president of all the people and hope to have your support, as you have given it to my predecessors, without stint and with every desire to make this a truly good and great country."

From the temple the president was escorted to Arsenal park, where he participated in the dedication of a fountain presented to the city by the Daughters of 1812. Here the president in a brief address congratulated the people on the necessity of parks for all great cities.

During the morning the president was the guest of the state and city. At noon he was turned over to the Yale enthusiasts. President Taft decided to leave the Allegheny Country club at 1 o'clock this afternoon in order to get to the National league baseball ground in time to see the Pittsburg-Chicago base ball game. The official program placed the president at the Country club until late this afternoon, but when he learned of the ball game he decided to see it. Immediately special reservations were made for him.

With this exception the program for the day was not altered.

Greeted by Yale Men.
President Taft and party reached this city at 8:45 a. m. today. The president left the train at the East Liberty street station of the Pennsylvania railroad, upon the arrival of State Knowlton, Mayor Magee, United States senator Oliver, Congressman Burke, well-known Yale men from middle western cities and men prominent in business circles of the city were at the station to greet the president.

As quickly as a automobile and driven by an attendant to the home of Thomas K. Laughlin, Jr., a brother-in-law, who resides in Woodlawn road. Hardly an hour intervened from the time President Taft arrived until he started to carry out a program that had fair to fatigue him before midnight. The program was carried out, and every minute was occupied with engagements.

The president will remain here until late tomorrow evening, when he departs for the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., where on Monday he dedicates a monument in honor of the regular army. As a member and former president of the Associated Western Yale clubs, President Taft came here to take part in the fifth annual convention of the organization, which began at the Fort Pitt hotel yesterday. Excepting the two brief addresses, the president dropped official cares, and with Judge Henry E. Knowland of New York, President Hadley of Yale, Prof. George E. Vincent of Chicago, dean of the Chicago university, William N. Frew of Pittsburg, president of the Associated Yale clubs, and many others, entered into a spirit of college good fellowship.

President Well Guarded.
Every precaution is being taken to guard the chief executive during his two days' stay in Pittsburg. More than 300 uniformed police were stationed at the different places visited by the president, while twenty-five detectives assisted the secret service men who came from Washington.

From the Oakland district to the downtown section of the city, a distance of several miles, a majority of the buildings were covered with the colors of the nation and of Yale. Fifth avenue was roped and thousands of persons stood for hours behind the ropes for the purpose of getting a glimpse of the president.

WHEAT DEAL ENDS QUIETLY
(Continued from First Page.)
The Board of Trade gallery. They had seen but little. At the opening a representative of Bartlett, Patten & Co. offered to buy or sell May wheat at \$1.34. This established a quotation, at which price Mr. Patten disposed of 500,000 bushels to the far end of the short interest, those who had hoped against hope for a turn to the end.

Despite the immobility of Mr. Patten's countenance, his satisfaction became apparent an hour after the close, when a small army of clerks at the close, each wearing a broad, surprised smile on his face, filed into the cashier's office to cash checks for 10 per cent of their annual salaries, a present from Mr. Patten.

The first sale of wheat for delivery this month was made June 25 last at 89 1/2¢ the bushel. Last Tuesday it sold at \$1.34, a rise of 44¢.

Mr. Patten's assertion that reserves have been almost exhausted apparently is confirmed by a comparison of receipts to

PROCLAMATION

To the People of Omaha:
As Memorial day falls on Sunday this year, I, as chief executive of the city request that Monday, May 31, be made a legal holiday, so that each and every one of us may have an opportunity to observe this day and pay tribute to those who have passed away in defense of their country. Let these exercises be made so interesting that all may be impressed by keeping in remembrance Memorial day.
JAMES C. DAHLMAN, Mayor.
Saturday, May 29, 1930.

Chicago during the last month. During May a year ago 1,901 cars were received here; this month there were but 123 cars. Today, for instance, but one car arrived.

Patten Interests Five Millions.
Yesterday 671,000 bushels of actual wheat were delivered on the Board of Trade and today 54,000 bushels additional were transferred. Most of this went to Patten. Accurate information as to how much wheat now rests in the Patten warehouses is not obtainable, but the stocks in public and private elevators aggregate only 4,700,000 bushels. It is generally believed most of this belongs to the bull leader, and that he has paid in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 for it. Before Mr. Patten can calculate his profits on the deal he must merchandise this wheat—turn it into money by selling it to millers here and abroad.

Any endeavor to estimate his profits is futile. The Bartlett-Patten House has by no means purchased all the May wheat that has been traded in for its own individual account. Much of it was for customers. Other houses have participated in the advance. The other factors render any attempt to estimate the financial gains of Mr. Patten the veriest guesswork. Close followers of the market are content with the statement that he has made a huge sum, which may grow or decrease as he merchandises his actual wheat. Half a dozen other houses have been bullish on the market for months, but generally retired with their profits some weeks ago.

Second Trial of Kaufmann Case Starts This Week

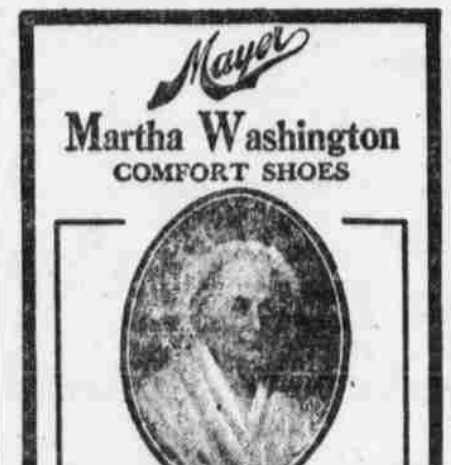
Celebrated Criminal Prosecution Growing Out of Death of Agnes Polreis at Sioux Falls.

FLANDREAU, S. D., May 29.—(Special.)—On June 1 will be called the second trial of Mrs. Moses Kaufmann of Sioux Falls, wife of one of the richest men in the state, reputed to be a millionaire, upon the charge of torturing to death a servant girl in her employ named Agnes Polreis.

The whole state and, for that matter, surrounding states, will follow this second trial with intense interest, not only because of the prominence of the defendant and the cruelty charged against her, but also because this case has become almost a state political issue, and had much to do with the defeat of United States Senator K. E. Orr and the election of George W. Egan, one of the most prominent attorneys of the state. Not only that, but Egan, the special attorney employed by friends and relatives of the dead girl to assist the prosecution, has from the public platform accused State's Attorney Alpha E. Orr and his partner of having proposed to him that the case be dismissed, for reasons which Mr. Egan represented were not worthy. Now Mr. Egan has been disbarred and Mr. Orr, whose term has expired, has been employed by the county as special attorney to assist in the prosecution.

The second trial is in accordance with a decision by the supreme court last fall, in which the court, at great length, denounced Egan's methods in court and based the reversal on Egan's alleged misconduct in court. The same point was made in the application for a new trial from Judge Smith, the presiding judge, but it was overruled.

Building Permits.
London theater company, 211 Cummins street, alterations and repairs to store building, \$1,000; Mrs. Kate Wolfner, 418 Hamilton street, frame dwelling, \$2,200.



Martha Washington COMFORT SHOES

Secure comfort to a degree never before experienced for your sensitive, tired, aching, fevered feet by wearing Martha Washington COMFORT SHOES.

Stand on your feet all day, walk miles and your feet will never know the distress so common in ordinary shoes. Mayer Martha Washington Comfort Shoes are as easy on the feet as a glove is on the hand. They will relieve every sensation of discomfort. The elastic goring at the sides holds the foot snugly, yields with every movement, prevents pressure and allows unrelieved rest in freedom. No buttons to button or laces to lace—just slip them off and on. Comfortable, stylish and suitable for home and street wear.

The genuine have the name "Martha Washington" stamped on the insole. Beware of imitations. Only the genuine gives the fullest comfort. Made in 3 styles, high, low, medium.

Sold in every city, town or village. If not obtainable, write us.

FREE If you know the name of a dealer who doesn't sell them we will send you one suitable pair.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GEORGIA STRIKE IS SETTLED

Will Be Called Off, Says Neill After Conference.

BOTH SIDES MAKE CONCESSIONS

Announcement Follows Long Session of Labor Commissioner, Railroad Officials and Firemen's Representative.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29.—At the conclusion of the conference between Commissioner of Labor Neill, T. K. Scott, general manager of the Georgia railroad, and E. A. Ball, vice president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, at 2 p. m. today, Commissioner of Labor Neill announced that the strike had been called off, the telegram to that effect had been sent to all interested parties and that a statement would follow within half an hour. It is understood that both sides made concessions.

Train service will be resumed immediately.

Previous to the announcement of a settlement the indications were that the day would bring forth serious trouble and the state decided to interfere in the strike. State officials instructed the sheriff at Lithonia to summon a posse of sufficient size to protect and insure the movement of the stalled freight cars from Lithonia to Atlanta.

Later there was a renewal of last night's rioting, when a negro fireman was badly beaten at Augusta. But before there was serious consequences the police interferred and settled the matter by arresting two white men.

Ultimatum by People.
In the morning the people of north Georgia in the strike district had delivered an ultimatum that negro firemen should not be allowed to operate engines except on the main trains. This ultimatum came in the form of a worded protest from nearly every community along the railroad, voicing indignation against the forcing of negro firemen on the train under the cover of the United States mails. To what extent the people were prepared to carry out this ultimatum puzzled the authorities here. It was shown that this intolerant spirit forced the assumption of the negotiations toward arbitration.

Many leading citizens also openly declared that the moment the Georgia road attempted to move passengers or freight with negro firemen life and property would be in jeopardy. The situation was chaotic and dangerous condition would result.

The panic of negroes in the back woods was pitiful. Reports were circulated by a few negroes that the strike was a forerunner of a race riot which would destroy their race. The race issue, however, extended to only those blacks who were firing Georgia railroad trains.

Today also, for the first time, there had been a real food shortage.

Arbitration Feature Simplified.
The arbitration feature of the Georgia railroad strike was simplified today. It was announced that General Manager Scott of the railroad now had full power to say whether or not there should be arbitration for every mile of track covered by Georgia trains.

After a brief conference late last night with Commissioner of Labor Neill, C. E. Evans, vice president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, left the city, nothing being given out as the result of his visit. Some of the firemen today were negroes and others nonwhite men on the different mail trains that are operated over the Georgia railroad. If the engineers have objected to the negroes because of their color, there has not been the slightest indication of it. Rather the engineers are heard to speak with the usual friendliness in ordering "Bob" or "Tom" to "stoke 'er up and get a move on you."

But out on the line the feeling is unmistakable and it is decidedly adverse to the presence of negro firemen. People living near the Georgia railroad between Atlanta and Augusta are in sympathy with the striking firemen, and their sympathies have been demonstrated within the last few days are apt to get the better of their judgment. They have taken up the fight for the white firemen and they are making it a white man's fight, and a fight they declare, to a finish.

Violence Fires Feelings.
The violence of the Atlanta night was known within an hour in almost every town along the Georgia railroad and it served to add to the already embittered feelings or resentment manifested against the railroad for using negro firemen in operating the mail trains yesterday. At Union Point and Thorsonton excitement was reported at high pitch near midnight. Every one of the mail trains sent out today carried United States postoffice inspectors, as was the case yesterday, and it is realized that an overt act directed against a member of the crew on one of these trains might result in still further and more serious complications. The postal authorities state positively this morning, however, that they do not anticipate the slightest trouble in the operation of the mail trains.

The mail train on the Georgia railroad which left for Augusta this morning had for its fireman a nonwhite white man. A negro was used on this train yesterday.

DOSE THAT KILLS DANDELION

Iron Sulphate or Cupersas Solution Said to Be Effective.

PROF. R. W. FISHER THE AUTHOR

Government Horticulturist Says Spray Lawns and Blue Grass and White Clover Will Not Be Injured.

If the method recommended by Prof. R. W. Fisher, horticulturist, at one of the western experiment stations of the government, does all that the professor says it will do, the yards of Omaha will be free from dandelions. The necessity of getting up a 5 a. m. dig them out at the roots or of giving dandelion parties and inviting friends to help "dig" will no longer annoy the owners of fine yards.

Prof. Fisher has published the prescription and circular letters have been sent to many of those who have made inquiries and stated that they did not like butter not growing in the yard, anyway. Here is the cure for the pest:

Iron sulphate or cupersas as a spray solution for the eradication of dandelions has been tested by several experiment stations in the United States with more or less success. When the spray solution is properly made and applied the dandelions can be killed without injury to blue grass or white clover, except that the leaves of the white clover may be spotted a little by the iron sulphate solution—rarely enough, however, to disfigure a lawn. By keeping the lawn closely cut and well watered the clover and blue grass will rapidly recover from any injury which might result from the spraying.

An automatic spray pump, of which there are several makes, will give the best results. If they are not available, a hand sprayer, such as the one made by Bros. Chicago, Minn., has been found very convenient in experiments made at this station and is well adapted to lawn spraying. The nozzle should be such that a fine mist can be made, because if large drops of the spray fall on the leaves of the dandelion they will run off and no injury to the dandelion leaves will result. When spraying with an automatic spray or hand pump high pressure should be kept at all times, as only then will a fine spray be made.

One good spray pump will be sufficient for several lawns, as it takes only a short time to fill the tank. The spray solution cannot be successfully applied with a sprinkling can, as the large drops will not reach the leaves. Spraying should be done on a day when the wind is not blowing, when the grass is dry, and still have the roots in the soil moist enough so the lawn can give a day or two without water, in order to give the spray solution a chance to do its work. If water is applied too soon after spraying the iron sulphate will be washed off and no results will follow.

If each city in the state would start a force of men spraying vacant lots and roadsides, and each person owning a lawn, the dandelion pest, which has given so much trouble in the past, could within a few seasons be almost stamped out in our cities.

The following instructions are followed out good results will follow:

Procure a good spray pump, one that holds about three gallons and can be carried while spraying.

Spray when the leaves are dry and can be kept dry for several hours after spraying.

Spray with a fine mist, which can be done easily with a good nozzle under high pressure.

Use iron sulphate at the rate of one and one-half pounds per gallon.

Do not let the solution stand more than three or four hours after mixing.

The iron sulphate solution through a fine sieve or cloth into the pump so that no material will get into the pump to clog it up.

Spray about every six weeks, or whenever the dandelions start into growth.

Keep the lawn grass well watered so that the grass can overcome by vigorous growth any damage resulting from the spray solution.

Do not spray more than it necessary to kill the dandelions.

Further information in regard to lawn spraying can be secured by writing the horticultural department of the experiment station at Roseman.

GERMANY IN TARIFF DEBATE

(Continued from First Page.)

what the ambassador asked for. If I am not saying something harsh would say the attempt on the part of any government or of a manufacturer of any government to influence legislation of congress in this way is to say the least, impertinent."

Mr. Thimman expressed the fear that the comments on the German government might not be graciously received by that government. "If we ask for something," he said, "and get something we did not want, that is another thing; but we should be fair to those people."

Mr. Carter was commenting on the propriety of printing communications of foreign governments when a message arrived from the president. It was the document relating to German wages that had provoked so much discussion. The president stated that the document has "this day" been returned to the State department by the committee on finance and that "this document was obtained upon the understanding that the name of manufacturers were to be held confidential and that the information furnished will not be made the basis of administrative action."

The president's message was referred to the committee on finance, Mr. Aldrich remarking that he would have the German report translated at once and printed.

LINCOLN DEFEATS DES MOINES

Exhibition Game at the Iowa Capital Won by Greens by a Score of 8 to 3.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 29.—An exhibition game was played between Des Moines and Lincoln Western league teams in this city this forenoon with the score of 8 for Lincoln and three for Des Moines.

ROYAL WORCESTER ADJUSTO CORSETS for Stout Women



THE ADJUSTO is to-day, as it has always been, the ideal figure-reducing corset for stout women. It not only reduces and shapes the hips and back, but moulds the entire corseted part of the form into fashionable lines with the utmost ease and comfort.

It positively reduces the abdomen several inches without undue pressure or discomfort, through the aid of the adjusting bands as shown in the illustration. It gives the form correct poise, and makes the wearer stand properly.

Equally adapted for medium figures.

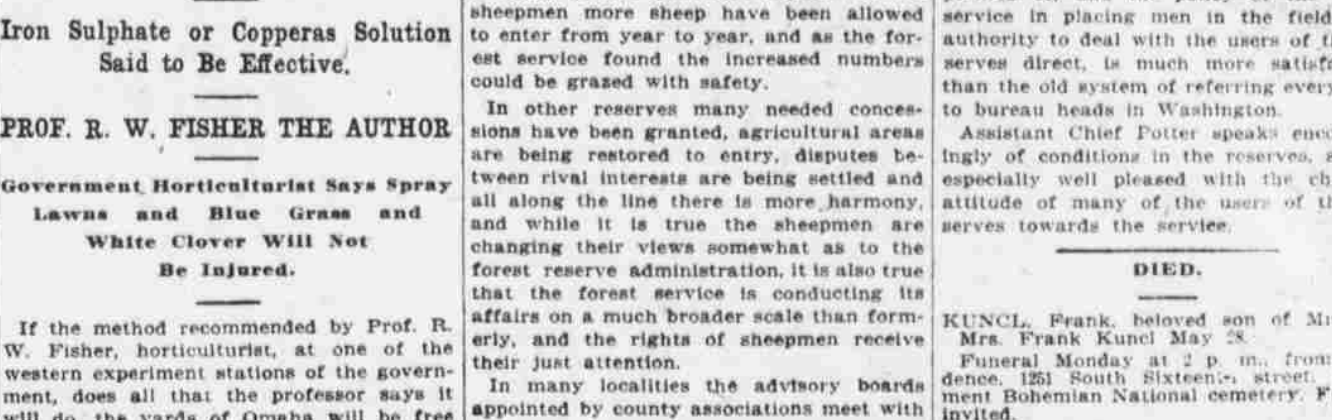
STYLE 611 AVERAGE FULL FIGURE. TALL, FULL FIGURE. COUTIL or BATISTE. STYLE 615 SIZES 20 to 36

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO.
186 MARKET ST., CHICAGO. MAKERS ALSO OF

BON TON CORSETS \$3 to \$12
Royal Worcester Corsets \$1 to \$3

SEND FOR THE 1909 ROYAL BLUE BOOK.

AN INOVATION IN DRUG MERCHANDISING



The American Druggists' Syndicate, which is an organization of (12,000) twelve thousand of the leading retail druggists of the U. S. for the protection of the public health, are sending a fully equipped Pullman car through the country for the purpose of advertising in a most unique and effective manner, everything needed by their members for their drug stores.

The organization does a large manufacturing business for its members, and such lines as family remedies, toilet goods, soap, perfumes, confectionery, pharmaceutical preparations, surgical dressings, cotton, gauze, bandages, stationery, soda fountain supplies, etc.

The home office is in Long Island City, New York, and has distributing branches at Chicago, Detroit, Columbus, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Omaha, Salt Lake, Portland and San Francisco.

This special car will arrive in Omaha Wednesday, June 26, at 11 a. m., and remain until 2 p. m., the 26; a large delegation of retail druggists will be in the city to meet the car and see the many new lines which have been added to the stock carried at the home office and its various branches.

We don't make all the good clothes, but the clothes we do make are good and they make good or we do for them. There are lower prices and higher, but when you own a suit of



Sincerity Clothes

you've paid the lowest price at which the best can be sold. Lots of young men's models; but like the wearers for whom they are built, they're always within the bounds of good taste.

A book about clothes free for the asking. Ask.

Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Co.
CHICAGO

BETTER FEELING PREVAILS NOW BETWEEN WOOL GROWERS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 29.—(Special.)—Dr. A. F. Potter, assistant chief of the Bureau of Forestry, spent the day here in conference at the headquarters of the Wyoming Wool Growers' association, and the National Wool Growers' association, and the National Wool Growers' association, in reference to conditions on the forest reserves of the west. The woolgrowers and officers of the forest service are co-operating more and more every year, and many of the misunderstandings of the past are being removed. The sheepmen are coming to understand the forest service better, and it is also true that the forest officers are coming to better understand sheepmen and the conditions and necessities of the sheep business.

A few years ago only a limited number of