

ROOSEVELT WILL AWAIT RESPONSE

"We're in the Fight, That's All," is His Only Comment Upon His Statement.

RECEIVES MANY TELEGRAMS

These Urge Him to Roll Up His Sleeves and Get Into Fray.

MAKES ADDRESS TO LAWMAKERS

Direct Primaries Are Advocated in Speech to Bay State Legislature.

OHIO WILL BE BATTLE GROUND

President Taft Will Make His First Answer to Columbus Speech in His Address at Toledo March 8.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—"We're in the fight, that's all," said Theodore Roosevelt today. It was his only comment on his statement issued yesterday that he would accept the presidential nomination if offered to him.

With Mr. Roosevelt squarely on record, the active work of getting together a Roosevelt organization was begun today.

Telegrams from many parts of the country and visitors urged Mr. Roosevelt to roll up his sleeves and throw himself into the fray, but he let it be known that for the present he intends to do little, preferring to await indications of the effect of his announcement. He said that his visitors today were forming a Roosevelt organization in Massachusetts, but that he would take no part in it. While he will keep in touch with the political situation in all parts of the country, Mr. Roosevelt expressed the determination to identify himself with no Roosevelt organization.

Requests for speeches have been received from several states, but Mr. Roosevelt said he had not made up his mind what to do. He said, however, that whether or not he embarked on a speaking campaign he would reiterate time after time his belief in the political principles which he set forth in his speech at Columbus, O. It is on this platform that the Roosevelt campaign is to be fought.

Address to Legislature.

Direct primaries, including presidential, the initiative and referendum under certain restrictions and a plan, "which, if adopted, will prevent the necessity of the recall of judges" were advocated today by Colonel Roosevelt in an address to members of the Massachusetts legislature at the state house.

Colonel Roosevelt was introduced by Speaker Cushing, whose guest he was this evening, and was applauded by the members of the house and senate. He said:

"I know you expect me to tell just what I believe. Our aim should be to help better the condition of these least favored by fortune. Because I believe in popular rule I favor direct primaries, including direct presidential primaries, not only for local, but for state delegates."

He then turned to his plan for the recall of judges' decisions affecting constitutional interpretations.

"My position," said he, "is if the people know enough to make the constitution their own, they know enough in the last resort to interpret it."

The colonel said there was only one sovereignty, the sovereignty of the people. He impressed on the legislators the fact that they were the servants, and not the masters, of the people. "I am not advocating the recall of judges," he continued. "I am advocating a measure which, if adopted, will prevent the necessity of the recall of judges."

Ohio Will Be Battle Ground

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Roosevelt's announced willingness to accept the republican nomination for president did not affect visibly affairs at the White House today. President Taft will have no direct answer to the announcement prior to the Ohio speeches, according to statements from official sources. There was no great increase in congressional callers today, but Mr. Sherman and Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts hurried to the president's offices. Neither would discuss his visit.

Secretary of War Stimson also was a caller.

Asked as to what attitude he would take, Mr. Stimson said: "I will make my position perfectly clear to the speech I shall make in Chicago March 8."

This speech is to be made before the Chicago Taft club. It has been looked forward to as one of a series of cabinet officers are to make in support of the president and it was the general impression here today that Mr. Stimson will adhere to his original position. The fact that he said he would announce his position before a Taft organization also is regarded as significant.

There is a growing belief that the crux of the pre-convention campaign will center in Ohio, the president's state. It is known the Roosevelt forces will make one of their strongest bids for delegates there and the president's friends are preparing to meet their activities.

Mr. Taft is to be called upon to bear a large share of the Ohio burden.

At Toledo on March 8, the president is expected to make the first speech in reply to the doctrines enunciated by Colonel Roosevelt at Columbus.

Bryan Interested.

OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 26.—Mr. Bryan has his address this afternoon by saying (Continued on Second Page.)

The Weather

FOR NEBRASKA—Generally fair; wind S. FOR IOWA—Generally fair; colder. Temperature at Omaha yesterday.

Hours	Deg.
6 a. m.	24
7 a. m.	24
8 a. m.	24
9 a. m.	24
10 a. m.	24
11 a. m.	24
12 m.	24
1 p. m.	24
2 p. m.	24
3 p. m.	24
4 p. m.	24
5 p. m.	24
6 p. m.	24
7 p. m.	24
8 p. m.	24
9 p. m.	24
10 p. m.	24
11 p. m.	24
12 m.	24

The National Capital

Monday, February 26, 1912.

The Senate.

Senator Stone introduced resolution directing foreign relations committee to make prompt inquiry into conditions of Mexican border.

Senator Reed introduced resolution directing an investigation into the election of Senator Dugout.

Senator Cummins introduced trust bill creating trade commission and providing for investigation into conditions of labor and against unfair competition.

Senator Poinsett, after a personal investigation at Lawrence, Mass., introduced a resolution to instruct the labor bureau to furnish information on the textile strike.

Senator Gardner introduced a bill for government acquisition of express properties at a probable cost of \$2,100,000.

Senator Cummins spoke favoring general pension legislation, saying government could tax wealth if necessary to provide revenue.

Senator Newlands introduced revised Interstate trade commission bill.

Page vocational bill to provide appropriations for encouragement of education introduced.

The House.

Met at noon.

Investigation of political influence charges against Major Ray resumed before War department expenditures committee.

British Ambassador Bryce explained British legislative system to Judiciary committee in connection with legislative bureau bill. Secretary Meyer was heard by naval committee in executive session.

Florida Everglades land case investigation was resumed by Agricultural department expenditures committee.

After considering District of Columbia legislation the house took up a four-hour debate on fortifications appropriation bill.

Announced rules committee would act upon Representative Berger's resolution providing for investigation of Lawrence textile workers' strike.

House and navy committee again considered the advisability of increasing milk duties to make up for sugar tariff reduction. May report sugar bill in two weeks.

Money trust investigation hearings will begin here within a few days.

Secretary Meyer urged building of two battleships a year and an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for round the world system.

Representative Sabath introduced bill for regulation of government express, telegraph and telephone properties.

Lawrence Strikers Parade Along Picket Line and Jeer Police

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 26.—Stormy scenes marked the beginning of the seventh week of the Lawrence textile workers' strike today. In the early morning's affair nearly a dozen shots were fired from tenement houses upon a squad of Metropolitan Park police and the officers returned the fire. The strike sympathizers were arrested as a result of the shooting; one of them being taken to the hospital with a bullet wound in his back.

Essex street, the principal thoroughfare, was in disorder for half an hour while several thousand strikers and friends paraded along the picket line, jeering the police and singing the revolutionary song "L'Internationale." The demonstration was a protest against the action of the police Saturday in preventing the sending of a company of children to Philadelphia.

At the railway depot the crowd became so noisy that police reinforcements were called out. The officers bundled a dozen demonstrators into automobiles which carried them to the police station. In only one case did an officer use his club. No women were arrested. The demonstration was not ended until the officers had charged the crowd off Essex street out to the common, half a mile from the railway station.

There was no apparent response to an appeal for a general strike of all workers in Lawrence to "lie up the town." All the mills seemingly retained their operating strength. The strikers' pickets were usually active and twenty of them were arrested for intimidation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Poinsett of Washington, back from a personal investigation of the labor strike at Lawrence, Mass., today introduced a resolution to instruct the Department of Commerce and Labor to furnish the senate with information regarding the strike. The measure asks for the "free passage of people through the state of Massachusetts" and for information regarding the condition of aliens.

Representative Berger of Wisconsin, after a call at the White House, said President Taft had promised him to take up with Attorney General Wickardham the Lawrence, Mass., strike.

British Government May Operate Mines

LONDON, Feb. 26.—It is reported in radical circles here today that Premier Asquith has determined in the event of a national coal strike the government will take over and work temporarily all the coal mines and thus prevent a panic in prices.

At the conclusion of a meeting this afternoon between the members of the cabinet committee and the coal owners, at which the threatened strike of 300,000 miners was discussed, an owner authorized the statement that the situation is easier and "decidedly more peaceful."

Writ of Prohibition in Darrow Case

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 26.—The district court of appeals issued a writ today prohibiting Presiding Judge George H. Rutton of the superior court from setting a date for the trial of Clarence S. Darrow, when the case of the former chief counsel of the McNamara comes up tomorrow.

SOUTH DAKOTA MISSIONARY ON WAY HOME FROM CHINA

SIKOU FALLS, S. D., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—Wrecking of the torpedo in China, Miss Winnie L. Stout, a South Dakota young woman who for the last two years has been a teacher in a school at Chengtu, has decided to abandon her foreign missionary work, at least for the time being, and now is on her return to South Dakota. Letters received by relatives from her state she has sailed from China and will return to the United States and South Dakota via Europe.

FORT CROOK MEN MAY GO TO TEXAS

Fourth Infantry is Ordered to Be Ready to Entrain for San Antonio.

TROUBLE ALONG BORDER FEARED

United States Will Insist on Neutral Zone.

NO INTERVENTION IS INTENDED

Senate May Make Inquiry Into Conditions Along Frontier.

IS AWAITING ATTACK

from Army Officers that Fight is Actually On Comes Excitement in War Department at Washington.

BULLETIN.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 26.—The rebel leaders this afternoon sent a demand to Juarez for the surrender of the city in six hours. They declare in their communication that if the city is not surrendered the attack will be made and Juarez officials are asked to warn foreigners to leave.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Fourth infantry, now divided between Fort Crook (Omaha), and Fort Logan H. Roots (Hot Springs, Ark.) was ordered today to be prepared to entrain for San Antonio, on receipt of a second message.

The War department was thrown into a state of excitement here today by telegraphic reports of the arrival of a large band of insurgents in the vicinity of Juarez, Mex., opposite El Paso, and of serious fighting in the outskirts of the town. These reports, it was explained at the department, came from army officers and the department officials were started a second time by press dispatches from El Paso declaring there had been absolutely no fighting in Juarez or its environs. None of the department officials would comment on the complex situation.

The immediate effect of the Juarez reports was to cause the dispatch of orders looking to further movement toward the border of troops, including the Fourth infantry, which probably will be the first regiment to reinforce the border patrol.

No invasion contemplated.

The assemblage of troops on the border does not mean a projected invasion of Mexico, it is emphasized at the War department, but it is admitted the troops will not hesitate to cross the boundary line to insure the maintenance of a neutral zone broad enough to insure the safety of persons on the American side.

"There is no thought of intervention in Mexico," said Secretary of War Stimson at the White House today. "All that we propose to do is to protect American lives and property, and this we will do."

There is general belief here that the Mexicans will respect a neutral zone and will not invite even a temporary invasion of American territory.

Senator Stone of Missouri introduced a resolution today directing the foreign relations committee to make an inquiry into the conditions on the Mexican border and to report its findings and recommendations as to the duty of the United States.

Realizing the need of a stronger patrol on the Mexican border in Arizona, the War department today ordered two companies of the Fourth cavalry to Douglas and one company to Nogales from San Antonio. Captain Mahlin Craig of the general staff has been ordered to go immediately from San Francisco to the Imperial valley to investigate conditions.

Juarez Expecting Attack.

EL PASO, Feb. 26.—El Pazonas are at a loss to explain the origin of a report that fighting has occurred at Juarez, or ten miles south of that city. There has been none in the city and railroad employees south reported all quiet at 10 o'clock. A peace commission which will attempt to persuade the rebels not to enter Juarez left for El Paso, fourteen miles south of here this morning.

Juarez is waiting. The rebels are waiting. Seven hundred rebels under command of Emilio Campa are encamped twelve miles south of the town. Their commander announces his intention to attack unless the town surrenders as soon as reinforcements a thousand strong arrive from the south. Juarez is guarded by over 400 apparently determined, but unarmed men, and the officials declare they will put up a fight if attacked.

Mexican Consul E. C. Lorente, in El Paso, says Pancho Villa and 100 loyal state troops are enroute to Juarez from Chihuahua and that the rebels may be expected to be attacked from the rear at any time. This morning a committee of Juarez citizens went out to the rebel camp to appeal to the rebels to return south without attacking and avoid a possible cause for intervention, which might come if the town is attacked. A bridge which the Juarez citizens burned near the rebel camp to keep the rebels from slipping in on trains has been rebuilt under a temporary truce and the rebels are getting water and supplies from Juarez, over the railroad, which they hold. The rebels promise to give ample notice before attacking, if the town refuses to surrender, so that foreigners may get out. They also say they will move around to the northwest of Juarez, so they can fire parallel with El Paso when attacking.

All is Now Quiet.

American Consul T. D. Edwards, in Juarez, said at noon in response to a telephone call:

"There is no fighting near Juarez. Everything is perfectly quiet. I have sent no information that there is any fighting near here."

Colonel E. Z. Hoover, Fourth cavalry, commanding the United States border guard, said:

"I did not send Washington any report today that there was fighting near Juarez. I sent a message early Sunday morning stating that it was reported that there had been a skirmish near Juarez during Saturday night. This later proved to have been an exchange of shots between guards in the city of Juarez and not any skirmish with rebels. The situation is perfectly quiet today, and has been so far as I know."

Officials of the Mexico Northwestern (Continued on Second Page.)



From the Washington Star.

COLONEL SURPRISES CARROLL

Governor of Iowa Says Roosevelt's Announcement Inopportune.

NOT SQUARE DEAL TO TAFT

Should Have Recognized Predecessor's Right to Second Term and Not Have Complicated Matters by Entering Race.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, Feb. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Governor Carroll made a statement today that more than ever should the republicans see the necessity for nominating President Taft. He added: "I am not surprised at Roosevelt's announcement of his candidacy. It has been apparent for some time that he was giving encouragement to those advocating his nomination. I am surprised, however, that he did not long ago announce his adherence to his repeated doctrine of the 'square deal' and recognize the justice of the candidacy of President Taft for renomination and give him the same loyal support that President Taft as secretary of war gave to the Roosevelt administration. No other man did as much to make Roosevelt's administration a success as did Secretary Taft, and he was justly entitled to the encouragement and support of his predecessor. This he has not had."

The Iowa executive broadly intimates that Wall street influences are responsible for the opposition to President Taft, in the following language:

"There can be no question but that Wall street and the so-called 'big trusts' trusts and combines are fighting the president and that every influence which they can bring to bear will be exerted in behalf of his opponents. I am, however, decidedly of the opinion that Taft will be renominated and the Roosevelt candidacy will serve only to complicate matters and endanger the result of the November election."

Ten Persons Killed By Two Tornadoes in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 26.—Details of a double tornado that devastated Lincoln, Jefferson and Arkansas counties yesterday, place the list of dead at ten with at least twenty-five persons severely hurt. Handmade homes, plantation equipment, rice and pumping stations were wrecked. Rice broke out in the debris and only the rain that accompanied the wind saved from cremation ninety persons.

Apparently there were two storms. One in the eastern portion of Jefferson county, which occurred at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, while that in Arkansas county swept in an hour earlier.

Weight of Snow Causes Collapse of Garage at Red Oak

RED OAK, Ia., Feb. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Two feet of snow fell here last night and as a result a new garage building belonging to Stevens Bros. collapsed under the weight on the roof at 9 o'clock this morning. The building was 60 feet in size and is a total wreck. A number of men were at work in the building when it started to collapse, but all escaped without injury. The building was built of brick and concrete with truss roof. It had no supporting posts. Burlington passenger train No. 1 is tied up in a cut full of snow three miles east of here. It has been there several hours awaiting assistance.

Kansas City Home Telephone Company Sold to Gary System

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 26.—The Kansas City Home Telephone company was sold today to the Telephone Securities company, a corporation organized under the laws of West Virginia. The officers of the company are: Theodore Gary, Macon, Mo., president; A. E. Adams, Joplin, Mo., vice president; and H. T. Gary, Macon, Mo., secretary-treasurer.

Theodore Gary is also president of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Telephone company, the Joplin (Mo.) Telephone company and the Nevada (Mo.) Telephone company. The purchase price was not made public.

The Telephone Securities company purchased more than a majority of the stock of the Kansas City Home Telephone company and all the stock of the Kansas City Home Long Distance Telephone company.

The organizers of the new company constitute the active management of the Gary Telephone company system now operating telephone properties in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska.

Gilman Hotel in Portland Burned; Two Men Are Dead

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 26.—The destruction by fire of the Gilman hotel, a landmark of pioneer days, resulted early today in the death of two men and three others are missing.

Edward Gilmore, aged 24, fell dead of excitement and an unidentified man was killed when he jumped to the sidewalk from a fourth floor window. Seventy lodgers escaped into the street in their night clothes.

Soon after the alarm was sounded the windows in the hotels filled with men, women and children who had been driven from the corridors by the smoke. Most of them were carried down the fire escapes and ladders. Nearly a score of persons went to the roof of the burning building and crossed over to the roof of an adjoining structure, from which they were rescued.

School and College Men in Council

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—Special sessions of affiliated societies of the National Educational association began here today with a large attendance. This morning the National Council of Education, the National Society for the Study of Education, the Society of College Teachers of Education, the national committee of agricultural education and the conference of state superintendents of education held sessions.

Prof. Edward F. Buchner of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, in opening the program of the Society for College Teachers of Education, criticized America's institutions of learning as ultra-conservative. Discussion of Prof. Buchner's paper held until the luncheon recess.

Man and Woman Murdered at Tacoma

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 26.—A double murder was revealed today when the bodies of Mrs. W. Brown, aged 24 years, and John Wilson, aged 35 years, were found on the county road near Tacoma, a short distance beyond the Tacoma city limits, both having been clubbed to death. The husband of the dead woman said his wife and Wilson had gone to Tacoma for the evening, and it is thought they were attacked by robbers when they left the car on their return.

BRANDEIS ANSWERS CRITIC

Attorney Replies to President of Shoe Machinery Trust.

HIS SERVICE WITH MONOPOLY Was Director and Counsel for Company Until Convicted It Was a Violation of Law, When He Withdrew.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The allegations of President S. W. Winslow of the United Shoe Machinery company that Louis D. Brandeis of Boston in his recent testimony before the senate interstate commerce committee criticized acts of the company which occurred while he was a director and counsel in it were answered today in a letter from Mr. Brandeis to Senator Clapp of Minnesota, chairman of the committee. Mr. Brandeis asked that his letter be embodied in the hearings of the committee as supplementary of the testimony he gave on December 14, 15 and 16 last.

Referring to Mr. Winslow's letter to the committee as presenting "half-truths and statements, some false and others grossly misleading," Mr. Brandeis explains in detail how and why he became convinced "that the policy and methods of the United Shoe Machinery company were inconsistent with the general welfare and that additional legislation was necessary to protect the public against the practices of that trust."

Believed in It Then.

Mr. Brandeis declares that while it was true that in April, 1906, he believed in the policy and methods of the company as "legally and morally unobjectionable" he withdrew as director a few months later when he alleged a different set of circumstances developed.

Mr. Brandeis says he was of the opinion at first that there were good and had trusts, and that the shoe monopoly was being operated beneficially and was promoting competition. As a consequence, he adds, he appeared before the Massachusetts legislature to oppose a bill seeking to compel a change in the methods of the company.

Meanwhile, relates Mr. Brandeis, his attention was called by President W. H. McElwain of the company bearing that name and President Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather company to the so-called "tying" clauses of their leases which seemed to them objectionable. At a conference between these men and Mr. Winslow, an understanding was reached to secure the defeat of the pending bill and adjust differences in amicable conferences. After these objections had been presented, Mr. Brandeis asserts, he pursued the subject and ascertained facts to some extent inconsistent with those furnished him by Mr. Winslow and other officials of the company.

Discovers Its Evil.

For three and a half years, Mr. Brandeis says, he took no part in questions relating to the policy of the company, but that in the summer of 1910 the situation "had entirely changed" from what it was in 1906 through the attitude of the federal government in connection with the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, and the alleged intention of the shoe machinery company to "ignore or evade the act of the Massachusetts legislature prohibiting tying clauses in leases." He was impelled to no longer remain passive in the shoe controversy as a consequence of the purchase by the machinery company of the Plant system of shoe machinery—an act of monopoly which Mr. Brandeis asserts had been believed would be looking "jail in the face," because he construed it as a "flagrant violation" of the Sherman anti-trust law.

New Marshal for Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The president today nominated Charles A. Overlock of Arizona to be United States marshal for the district of Arizona.

DEEP SNOW TIES UP RAIL TRAFFIC

Worst Blizzard of the Season Strikes Omaha and Vicinity Sunday Afternoon.

STREET CARS ARE ALL BLOCKED

Wind Piles the Snow in Drifts on the Car Tracks.

TRAINS CAUGHT IN DRIFTS

Traffic is Almost Completely at Standstill on Some Lines.

MANY ARE FORCED TO WALK

Farmers Line Is Blocked for Hours and Line of People Drift Down the Tracks All the Way from Dundee.

One of the worst blizzards that has ever hit Nebraska in its grasp visited Omaha and the southeastern part of the state Sunday afternoon and early Monday morning. Railroad traffic and street car service was entirely demoralized and trouble of a most serious nature was occasioned by the severe storm. In many places the drifts were ten feet high.

Street cars were continually getting off the track and as the Farmers' line was blocked, people all the way to Dundee were forced to walk to work. At Murray's, where railroad reaching Omaha suffered severely from the effects of Sunday night's blizzard, which railroad men unite in declaring to be the most paralyzing of its character that has occurred in the middle west for many years. All that was lacking to make it a record breaker in all respects was a low temperature.

The absence of the usual intense cold means the conditions less uncomfortable so far as physical conditions were concerned, but did not mitigate the serious encountered by the engineers. Every train that finally reached the city was many hours late and a number failed to arrive at all.

Freight trains were abandoned all along the lines in Iowa. The Wabash failed entirely to get a train through during the day.

When it became evident in the early part of the night that a real blizzard was on, division superintendents ordered every available snowplow and began bucking the drifts. It was this foresight that prevented a complete tieup of all of the trains, for the drifts in the cuts were kept at a workable minimum. Up to 6 o'clock last night only one-third of the through mail trains had arrived from the west.

Trains Is Halted.

The Burlington suffered more severely than it has for many years. At Murray's, Ia., a passenger and mail train became lodged in a drift in a deep cut and was finally buried under a depth of snow that ranged from twenty to twenty-five feet. A short distance ahead of it in the same cut a ridge of snow had been thrown against the tracks that was sixty feet deep. Only the rear end of the train was visible, and an army of men was set to work at daylight yesterday morning digging it out. Enough of the snow was cleared away so that several powerful engines hooked on behind and pulled it out into the sunshine. The passengers rather enjoyed the novel experience and were very comfortable during the time they were embroiled. This train should have got into Council Bluffs at 1:30 yesterday morning. Closely followed by another Chicago train, it was expected to reach here between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. Murray is between Alton Junction and Osceola.

On the Great Western zone of the mail trains got in during the day, but some of the passenger trains pulled through late in the afternoon. All of the Milwaukee and Rock Island trains that finally got through were many hours late. The Northwestern Minneapolis lines had less trouble and the regular trains arrived only a few hours late. The Illinois Central enjoyed the same experience, as the storm was very much less severe in the north.

Schedules Knocked Galley West.

Train service on nearly all lines was practically demoralized. Trains were all from two to twenty hours late. The blizzard centered around Omaha, the southwestern part of the state, and Iowa. From Fremont on up northwest very little snow fell, and practically all the Northwestern trains pulled into Omaha on time.

The Rock Island and Missouri Pacific roads felt the effect of the storm more than the other roads. The Missouri Pacific train No. 10, which leaves Omaha at 9:45 a. m., did not get out until late in the afternoon, and no word has been received of the Kansas City train which was due here early this morning. The Union Pacific Seattle train, due here last evening at 5 o'clock, did not get in until 10 o'clock this morning, and the Overland Limited from the east, scheduled to arrive here at 9 a. m., was over five hours late.

From six inches to two feet of snow has fallen throughout the state.

The Burlington train from Denver, which arrived here at 7 a. m. was three hours late. This train encountered little trouble with the snow until it reached McCook. From there on the cuts were filled with over three feet of snow. The

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