

ROURKE FAMILY BACK HOME

Omaha Base Ball Team Holds Its Own While on the Road.

RETURNS IN SECOND POSITION

Start Tuesday with a Four-Game Series with Des Moines—Double-Header is Billed for Sunday.

The Omaha base ball team, fresh from its double victory over Topeka Sunday afternoon, arrived in Omaha Monday morning looking fit and trim and from all appearances in the best of health.

The Omaha team will now stay at home for twelve days, during which time they will play thirteen games. Des Moines comes for four, after which Sioux City will come for four games and one postponed game, which was called off on account of rain during the opening series in Omaha.

The double-header will be played next Sunday, the first game to be called at 2 o'clock. After Sioux City leaves St. Joseph will come for four games. If Omaha can win the majority of the games during the first two series they will be in line to fight St. Joseph for first place in the league.

Pa. Rourke is highly pleased with the way the Omaha team has been going on the road. "The men are playing clean and fast ball and are fighting at all times," said Pa. "When they cannot win by hitting they win with inside ball playing and base running. We are now ready to clean up at home."

The lineup in today's game will be: Omaha. Position. Des Moines. X. Thompson. First. Thomas. Scanlon. Second. Colligan. Niehoff. Third. ...

KUHNS BUYS APARTMENT HOUSE FOR INVESTMENT

Peter Soderberg has sold the Central apartment, 625 South Eighteenth street, to Paul W. Kuhns. The price received was \$23,000. Kuhns bought for an investment.

Edward C. Moore bought a nine-room house at 2434 South Fifteenth street today from John Fuchs, Jr., paying \$3,600. The two deals were negotiated by the D. V. Sholes company.

BIG FINE FOR AUTOMOBILE SPEEDING IS SUSPENDED

James Hollaway, arrested for speeding on West Farnam street, was fined \$100 and costs and given thirty days in jail in police court. The fine and sentence was suspended with the warning that if arrested again on this charge he would have to pay the fine and serve thirty days in jail. This is the third time Hollaway has been arrested for speeding.

Absorbs Offensive Perspiration!

"Absorbitt" Keeps Every Stitch Dry



"Oh, glory! Perspiration troubles gone forever! No more sticky stockings—no more wilted collars—no more soaking wet spots at the armpits! Absorbitt has stopped all that. I can wear any weight clothing now—in any weather—in any indoor atmosphere. I can mingle with the crowds without being conspicuous—in street cars, theater, at the dance, anywhere."

"Absorbitt" is a new and wonderful scientific discovery, quickly dispels noxious body moisture—not by stopping perspiration, but by instantly absorbing and neutralizing it. Women who acquire the "Absorbitt" habit can say good-bye to unsanitary dress shields—no more sopping, streaked, faded, discolored spots and holey places, no more stiff fabric and perspiration-ruined garments for them!

"Absorbitt" is easily applied—a pad for the purpose in every box. Use it today—you'll never be without it. At your druggist's, 50c, and send amount to Von Vogt Laboratories, Chemical Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Sold here and recommended by Sherman, McCosmull Drug Co., corner 16th and Dodge; 18th and Harney; 34th and Farnam, also Loyal Pharmacy 207-4 No. 16th St.



PURELY S.S.S. VEGETABLE

The absolute vegetable purity of S.S.S. has always been one of the strongest points in its favor, and is one of the principal reasons why it is the most widely known and universally used of all blood medicines. A. The most widely known and universally used of all blood medicines. A. The most widely known and universally used of all blood medicines.

Delegate for Taft Swears to Attempt to Buy His Support

CHICAGO, June 17.—An affidavit charging an attempt to bribe V. H. Cook, a negro delegate from Louisiana to the republican national convention, for \$1,000 to desert the Taft forces and vote for Roosevelt, executed by Cook himself, was published tonight by Director McKinley of the Taft headquarters. The Taft headquarters asserted that Cook, who is a Baptist minister and a bank cashier in Vidali, Concordia parish, Louisiana, made his statement before a notary of his own volition. It reads as follows:

"I, V. H. Cook, being first duly sworn, make oath and say: That on Thursday night, the 13th of June, 1912, a gentleman who claimed to be a Mr. Thompson from Colorado, after being introduced to each other (he and I) after finding out from me that I was a delegate from the Fifth congressional district of Louisiana, said to me, 'If you will come over with the T. R. crowd here is \$1,000 which, of course I refused and at the same time he had the money in his hand and attempted to count it out to me.'

"I make this statement because it has been going the rounds by some irresponsible person that I had agreed to sell out. All of which is false upon its face. There are my friends on each side, and they are friendly toward each other, not because I am on one side and I on another. All these reports which come out saying that I am coming over is untrue. I was elected to vote for Mr. Taft and the first and last thing I'll do will be to cast my vote for the renomination of Mr. Taft. I make this affidavit of my own free will and accord."

Senator Dixon commented on the affidavit as follows: "I never heard of Cook and I never heard of Thompson. I think it is all a pure fake," he said. DELAYED PROGRAM IS GIVEN A. O. U. W. Omaha Lodges and Auxiliary Gather at Riverview. GRAVES ARE ALSO DECORATED

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Addresses in the Form of Eulogies Are Delivered—Dress Parade Review of Degree Teams Is Given.

Fifteen hundred members of the Omaha Lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the ladies' auxiliary, the Degree of Honor, gathered at the pavilion in Riverview park Sunday afternoon and continued with the exercises of Flag day broken off because of rain the week before. Floral day, set aside each year, in which to do honor to the memory of the dead members of the orders, was set for Sunday, June 9. After the decoration of the graves, included in the morning exercises, the afternoon and evening program was postponed until yesterday, because of the weather. A beautiful day greeted the attendance at the park and every remaining item of the program was carried through.

The addresses of the afternoon were delivered by A. M. Walling, grand master workman, of Omaha and Mrs. Mayne H. Cleaver, grand chief of honor, of Lincoln. Both addresses were in the form of eulogies and called for a cooperation of different fraternal orders to commemorate Flag day to all purposes that would tend to a tightening of fraternalism in and between the different orders.

"The purpose of this day is not alone to bring honor to the dead brothers and sisters, but to call together our purposes in life for the general uplifting of humanity and the building of human souls," said Mr. Walling. The speaker referred to George Washington as the leader in this country of the fraternalism which led to the forming of so many fraternal societies. "In history prominent characters stand forth who hold to the principles of brotherhood as the fundamental necessity for the moral uplift of man," he said.

Origin of Motto. Mrs. Cleaver referred to the scriptural origin of the Degree of Honor's motto, "Maiden Arise," and declared the principles of founding of the two orders were based upon cementing of brotherhood and sisterhood into close ties of fraternal love. "That," she said, "is what both our orders represent. In honoring our dead, let us look to the uplift of humanity, which they so generously begun."

Prayer was offered by Dr. F. S. Dunham and an oration delivered by Rev. Frederick T. Rouse. The Rev. Rouse also pronounced the benediction. Aside from the addresses the exercises included the singing of hymns by the Degree of Honor chorus, a eulogy by Mrs. Margaret Pilgrim, the decoration of the Degree of Honor emblem by fifteen young ladies and band selections.

A dress parade review by the degree teams of Patton Lodge No. 173, North Omaha Lodge No. 177 and Union Pacific Lodge No. 17, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Washington Lodge No. 27 and North Omaha Lodge No. 28 of the Degree of Honor concluded the program of the afternoon, with Colonel L. P. Reger in command.

A Sudden Collapse of stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels is most surely prevented with Electric Bitters, the safe regulator. 50c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

And hundreds of other goods at startling low prices. It's the unusual goods, a thing which no other store has, that pleases. Here they are and you may never see again. Sale opens 8 A. M., closing 9 P. M. for only 9 days, closing for good next week, June 27.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

INFERIOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Representative Schools Abroad Far Ahead of American.

TRAINING METHODS A SCANDAL

Three-fourths of Our Medical Institutions Below the Standard Required Abroad—A Carnegie Report.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Three-fourths of the medical schools in America would be driven out of existence if the lowest terms upon which medical schools can exist abroad were applied in this country, according to President Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

This is one of the deductions made by Dr. Pritchett in his introduction to the foundation's report on "Medical Education in Europe" by Abraham Flexner, which was made public today.

The Carnegie foundation published in 1910 an elaborate and fearless report describing the conditions of medical education in the United States and Canada. The present, a companion volume on "Medical Education in Europe," by the same author, Abraham Flexner, with an introduction by Henry S. Pritchett, president of the foundation, is based on a personal study in 1910-1911 of representative medical schools in Germany, Austria, France, England and Scotland.

President Pritchett explains in his introduction that the foundation's study of medical education in America led to a demand for an extension of the investigation to the leading European nations. The bulletin therefore describes conditions as they now exist in these countries, and draws attention to both their strong and their weak points. Perfection is found nowhere, but all European countries make a definite educational requirement for entrance upon medical education, and permit no schools to teach medicine without the essential laboratory facilities and abundant clinical opportunities.

A Monopoly of Medical Scandals. In President Pritchett's words: "Scandals in medical education exist in America alone. In no foreign country is a medical school to be found whose students do not learn anatomy in the dissecting room and disease by the study of sick people. It has remained for the United States and Canada to confer annually the degree of doctor of medicine upon, and to admit to practice, hundreds who have learned anatomy from quacks, and whose acquaintance with disease is derived not from the study of the sick, but from the study of text books. These scandalous conditions are less widespread today than they were a decade ago; yet they are still to be found in almost all sections of the country, even in the most cultivated. The state of Massachusetts tolerates in the city of Boston, the state of New York tolerates in the city of New York, the state of Illinois tolerates in the city of Chicago, the state of Missouri tolerates in St. Louis, the state of California tolerates in San Francisco, so-called medical schools that pretend to train doctors, though the fact that they are without adequate facilities. In no European country is it possible to find an educational force of this description. There every school has adequate clinical resources under complete control. If the lowest terms upon which a medical school can exist abroad were applied to America, three-fourths of our existing medical schools would be closed at once. And, let me add, the remaining fourth would be easily and entirely adequate to our need. Managers of feeble medical enterprises in our country pretend that they are making great sacrifices for the public good. This hypocritical pretense ought not to be permitted longer to damage the public interest. No medical school that lacks proper facilities has any other motive than the selfish advantage of those that carry it on; and no civilized country except America at this day allows such enterprises to impose upon the public."

Germany Leads the World. The report, after tracing briefly the historical development of the modern medical school in Europe, first discusses the distribution of physicians, showing that in any civilized country it is not necessary to make cheap and poor physicians in order that the country may not have physicians enough. Every nation that supplies good secondary school facilities has more physicians than it needs, at a high level of professional training. The arguments on this point in the former bulletin are thus enforced by European conditions.

In spite of serious defects, which are frankly pointed out, the author finds medical education in Germany still leading the world, both because the medical sciences are highly developed in the laboratories in institutes of the German universities, and because the clinical teachers in the German university are university professors appointed on the basis of scientific eminence, an not, as often in America, local physicians who happen to be teachers of medicine besides. The German universities, moreover, absolutely control the hospitals in which their clinical teaching is given. These hospitals are not always the property of the universities, but may be municipal and private hospitals in which the university appoints the hospital staff, which thus becomes the clinical faculty of the university. In Great Britain and France conditions are in some respects even more favorable to the student, for there students are freely admitted to hospital wards as clerks and dressers, a practice that is being introduced in the United States wherever hospitals make favorable arrangements with university faculties. A startling contrast between American and European conditions is pointed out in the amount of clinical material available for teaching. Nowhere in Europe is medical education carried on by any institution without abundant clinical material. Even in the small German university towns like Tubingen, with only 1,500 inhabitants, clinics of 800 or 900 beds are to be found. The way in which these hospitals have been so highly developed in out-of-the-way places is fully described in a chapter on the financial aspects of medical education. In respect to the curriculum, the report holds that a training in scientific medicine cannot be given on hard-and-fast lines.

Perhaps the most important part of the report deals with examinations. The American state board examination is almost altogether written, in consequence of which medical school lacking laboratories and clinical facilities can by hard drilling prepare their students to pass. The commercial establishments in Chicago, San Francisco, Memphis, and even in institutions like the medical department of Dartmouth college and the University of Vermont, with very scanty clinical facilities, can live in America because state board and hospital examinations are largely written. In Great Britain and in Germany the qualifying examinations

are pre-eminently practical. In order to pass in anatomy, students must actually dissect; in order to pass in medicine and surgery, they must make a diagnosis on people actually sick, and indicate the lines of treatment to be pursued. It is clear that examinations of this character automatically suppress schools that do not possess good teaching facilities.

It is sometimes claimed that the high standard of European medical education has caused many who cannot meet this standard to become quacks. Quacks do abound in Germany, but the report points out that this is due simply to legislation which permits indiscriminate medical freedom. With practically no restrictions, any one may prescribe and sell medicine in Germany. The prevalence of quackery is not due to the high educational standard, for quacks are most common in large cities, which are most over-crowded with properly trained physicians.

Medical sects, such as homeopaths, eclectics, osteopaths, etc., are practically unknown in Europe. The laws recognize only one type of qualified physician, and although a properly qualified physician may call himself a homeopathist, an eclectic, or anything else that he pleases, there is no inducement to do so, where the sectarian enjoys no special privileges. The report maintains that medical sects have developed in America because sectarian medicine can be practiced on lower terms than scientific medicine. Brief final chapters deal with post-graduate instruction and the medical education of women.

Following is South Omaha's showing in hog receipts for the year 1912 to date, as compared to same period of 1911, from which it will be seen that the gain of the local market equals 70 per cent of the total gain of the five principal markets, including Chicago, South Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph:

Table with 3 columns: Market, 1912, 1911. Totals: 5,159,839 vs 5,523,281. Increase South Omaha for 1912: 653,348 vs 486,851.

The present outlook is that South Omaha will lead all western markets in total receipts of live stock for the entire year of 1912 and move into second place among the world's markets.

NICK KILL FALLS FROM CAR, BUT IS ONLY SLIGHTLY HURT

Nick Kill, a shoe cutter, living at 723 Pacific street, fell from a swiftly moving Leavenworth street car last night at 9:15 o'clock when he attempted to get off while it was in motion to retrieve his hat, which had blown from his head. He sustained painful injuries to his face and shoulders. The accident occurred at Forty-eighth and Leavenworth streets, but Kill was able to go to his home without assistance.

To Water Consumers. Until further notice, all water bills are to be paid as usual at the office of the Omaha Water company, which on July 1 will become the temporary office of the city water department, and the customary discount will be allowed on advance payments of semi-annual rates up to July 1.

WATER BOARD OF CITY OF OMAHA. By Milton T. Barlow, Chairman. THE OMAHA WATER COMPANY. By E. M. Fairfield, General Manager.

CROWDS RUSH FOR BARGAINS

Big Jam at the Bennett Store Orkin Bros. Sale.

FORCED TO LOCK THE DOORS

So Great is the Rush that Buyers Are Forced to Stand on Street and Await Turn to Get in the Building.

There have been sales and sales in Omaha during the past and there have been crowds at the sales, but there has never been such a sale as was started Monday morning when the Orkin Bros. company opened the doors of the Bennett company store and offered every article in the immense stock at reduced prices. Then, too, there have never been such crowds at a sale in Omaha as attended this one. Twice during the forenoon the four lower floors of the building, which covers one-fourth of a block, became so crowded that it was necessary to lock all of the outside doors for brief periods until a portion of those inside could finish their buying and get out.

Speaking of the business of the first day, J. L. Orkin, head of the Orkin Bros. company, said: "We expected a rush and prepared for it, but we never anticipated anything of this kind. When the store opened this morning we had 500 extra clerks on duty extra cashiers and fifty-four extra bundle wrappers. We thought that this would be a sufficient force to handle all the business that could crowd through the doors, especially when we had retained all the Bennett company help, which was enough to take care of the Saturday rush, which is always heavy. The store had not been opened half an hour until we discovered that we were simply swamped. People continued to come and at 9 o'clock the store was so crowded that we had to lock the doors and wait on those inside before letting any more customers in."

"We kept the store locked half an hour, letting people out the back way as fast as they completed their shopping. When the store was pretty well cleared, we straightened up and rearranged the goods and then threw the doors open again. An hour later we were swamped again and the crush was as great as during the early morning.

"To say we are pleased with the business outlook would be putting it altogether too mildly. We are simply delighted. The business today far exceeds our fondest expectations. It is 100 times better than we had hoped for and it shows that the people of Omaha and vicinity realize that when we advertise bargains, as we did in the Sunday papers, that we are going to keep our word."

All Are Buying. "The people who have been in the store today have not been curiosity seekers, but instead have been purchasers. Most of them have bought very liberally and a good quality of goods."

The doors of the Orkin Bros. company store opened at 9 o'clock this morning, but fully an hour before that time the crowds commenced to gather at the Harney and Sixteenth street entrances. At 8 o'clock the crowd on the Sixteenth street side extended on either side for half a block to the north and south. On the Harney street side it was a solid mass of people, on the west to as far as the Boyd theater and on the east to the Sixteenth street intersection. Police moved back and forth, clearing a narrow passage through which pedestrians might pass, but it was with difficulty that they did so, as the size of the

Hog Receipts Show Immense Increase

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crowd increased so rapidly. It was a good natured crowd, made up of men and women of all classes. The rich were there as well as those of moderate means, and they waited, all together, that they might get into the store early and take advantage of the bargains offered.

Pioneer Resident Dies of Old Age

Mrs. Sarah Roddis, aged 85 years, widow of Edward Roddis, died of old age at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jo F. Barton, 2618 Capitol avenue, Sunday morning. Mrs. Roddis was born in Ecton, Northamptonshire, England, November 25, 1827, and came to this country with her mother and brother when she was 23 years old, settling in Milwaukee. After being there a few years she was married to Edward Roddis and moved to Omaha with her husband forty-two years ago. Mr. Roddis for a while was connected with Governor Boyd and later opened a packing plant of his own. Thirty years ago Mr. Roddis died of pneumonia on a trip to Texas, where he went to purchase live stock. The funeral of Mrs. Roddis will be held from the residence of her daughter Tuesday morning and will be private. Interment will be in Prospect Hill cemetery, where the deceased will be laid beside her husband.

FUNERAL OF M. D. WELCH WAS HELD SUNDAY

Funeral services for Merrit D. Welch, managing director of the Omaha Co-operative company, were held Sunday afternoon at the family residence, 1140 South Thirty-eighth avenue. The services were private and interment was in Forest Lawn cemetery. Rev. E. H. Jenks, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, officiated. Mr. Welch had lived in Omaha for thirteen years and was 70 years of age. He is survived by a widow and two children.

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Big Returns. Movements of Ocean Steamers. Post. Arrived. Sailed. LIVERPOOL. Montreal. Cincinnati. SOUTHAMPTON. Boston. Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Cameroun. America.

Milady's Toilet Table

For dark and discolored skin, enlarged pores, blotches and other facial blemishes a simple lotion made at home is highly recommended. Dissolve an original package of makayone in a half pint witch hazel and rub a little on the face, neck and arms each morning. This is better than powder, for it tends to correct facial complexion and makes the skin soft, smooth and youthful looking. "Plain pyroxin applied to thin and straggly eyebrows with finger tips causes them to grow thick and beautiful. Eyelashes will come in long and curly if pyroxin is applied to the roots with forefinger and thumb. A dry shampoo refreshes the scalp, removes dust, excess oil and dandruff, and leaves the hair beautifully fluffy, light and lustrous. To make the shampoo powder, mix four ounces of powdered orris root with an original package of therax. Sprinkle a teaspoonful on the head, brush it out thoroughly and you will be delighted with the result. An effective and satisfactory method of removing superfluous hair is to apply delatone paste to the hairy surface, allow to remain two or three minutes, then wipe off, wash the skin, and the hairs will be gone. To make the paste, simply mix powdered delatone with water."

SALE OF U. S. ARMY GOODS 1414 HARNEY ST.

The Most Interesting Display of Army Goods Ever Seen in Omaha

Such things not carried by any other store in the world. This statement made by men and women who have traveled. The sale rare schooling for men, women and children. Shows the many uses U. S. goods can be put to.

- The U. S. knife bayonet into sconces. Scabbards converted to candle holders. The bayonets reformed into candelabras. Rifle barrels into smoking set tables. The helmet spear top into paper weights. Cartridge box with bayonets as a wall picture. The carbine leather socket into cigar holders. Rapidfire cannon shells into flower vases. The helmet plume top into candlesticks. Spanish captured projectiles for mantel ornaments. The American Eagle to U. S. coat-of-arms. Uncle Sam's revolver into paper weights. The cross guns and cannon into stick pins. U. S. army chearons into pillow for sofa. Army and navy trappings on plaques to interest all. The army rifles into hat and coat racks. Government cartridges into needlecases. The army abdominal bands into petticoats. U. S. navy silk ribbons into fancy pillows. U. S. army dress coats into coat shirts. The army slicker coat into auto dusters.

And hundreds of other goods at startling low prices. It's the unusual goods, a thing which no other store has, that pleases. Here they are and you may never see again. Sale opens 8 A. M., closing 9 P. M. for only 9 days, closing for good next week, June 27. Catalogue with prices.

1414 Harney St., Omaha W. S. KIRK, Mgr.

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The Most Interesting Display of Army Goods Ever Seen in Omaha

Such things not carried by any other store in the world. This statement made by men and women who have traveled. The sale rare schooling for men, women and children. Shows the many uses U. S. goods can be put to.

- The U. S. knife bayonet into sconces. Scabbards converted to candle holders. The bayonets reformed into candelabras. Rifle barrels into smoking set tables. The helmet spear top into paper weights. Cartridge box with bayonets as a wall picture. The carbine leather socket into cigar holders. Rapidfire cannon shells into flower vases. The helmet plume top into candlesticks. Spanish captured projectiles for mantel ornaments. The American Eagle to U. S. coat-of-arms. Uncle Sam's revolver into paper weights. The cross guns and cannon into stick pins. U. S. army chearons into pillow for sofa. Army and navy trappings on plaques to interest all. The army rifles into hat and coat racks. Government cartridges into needlecases. The army abdominal bands into petticoats. U. S. navy silk ribbons into fancy pillows. U. S. army dress coats into coat shirts. The army slicker coat into auto dusters.

And hundreds of other goods at startling low prices. It's the unusual goods, a thing which no other store has, that pleases. Here they are and you may never see again. Sale opens 8 A. M., closing 9 P. M. for only 9 days, closing for good next week, June 27. Catalogue with prices.

1414 Harney St., Omaha W. S. KIRK, Mgr.

Advertisement for PAD Boston Garter, featuring an illustration of a garter and text: 'Holds Your Sock