

**On The Alert**

Watch for any sign of distress in the Stomach, Liver or Bowels and be sure to try

**HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS**

promptly. It will tone and strengthen those organs and help you maintain health and vigor at all times.

**GET A BOTTLE TODAY**

**HOME-MADE MENTHO-LAXENE**

The Cold, Catarrh and Cough Remedy That is Imitated, But Never Equalled in Cheapness and Genuine Curative Qualities.

Obtain the Pure Essence Mentho-laxene at Drug Store and Mix With Granulated Sugar and Water, Making a Full Pint.

Usually a family spends two to five dollars every winter for cough, cold and catarrh remedies, buying 25c worth at a time.

For instance, a two-ounce bottle at 25c will contain about four-fifths "syrup" and one-fifth "medicine." That's paying too much for ordinary syrup; you can make a half gallon of syrup for 30c.

The syrup, extra bottles, labels, cartons, etc., make this method of buying very expensive by the end of the year.

A little thought and wisdom will save any family several dollars and give them purer and better medicine, too.

Make a simple syrup with a pint of granulated sugar and a half pint of boiling water; then buy the pure concentrated essence Mentho-laxene at your drug store (25c. bottle) and empty it into a pint bottle or jar and then fill it up with the syrup.

Now you have a season's supply of the purest, best and most promptly effective cold and catarrh remedy and cough medicine that it is possible to obtain. It keeps indefinitely, and relieves young and old of colds, catarrh, coughs, bronchitis, hoarseness, shortness of breath and lung and bronchial trouble. This remedy overcomes coughs and removes catarrhal matter from the system, by its tonic-laxative action. It improves the appetite, reduces fever and strengthens the system, thus avoiding chronic ailments and consumption.

Directions with each bottle of Essence Mentho-laxene tell how to make and how to take. The manufacturers also guarantee to refund money to any one not pleased by its thorough effectiveness.—Advertisement.

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ANY farmer has paid for their farms with one crop. Finest land on earth for grain, mixed farming and stock, only \$11 to \$25 per acre. Lands near railroads and fine towns. A Canadian farm will make YOU independent!

**20 Years to Pay—\$2,000 Loans**

Twenty years to pay for the land and repay the loan. Long before your last payment because the year's crop will have paid for itself over and over. Loan will be used to erect buildings and make permanent improvements to your farm. Ask for the facts TODAY.

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Gently Laxative. Sugar-coated. Dose, one pill, only one. Sold for 60 years.

Ask Your Doctor.

**SHOULD OWN WIRE SERVICE**

Burleson Says Government Should Control Communication.

**MANY ARGUMENTS FOR STEP**

He Says Uncle Sam Built First Telegraph Line and for Fifty Years Has Had End in View.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A sweeping declaration in favor of the principle of government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines and an assertion that the postal service now is self-supporting for the first time since 1883, are features of the annual report of Postmaster General Burleson, transmitted today to congress.

Concerning the acquisition of telephone and telegraph lines, Postmaster General Burleson says that the government has demonstrated its capacity to conduct public utilities, and, from his present information, he is inclined clearly to the taking over by the Postoffice department of the telegraph lines and, possibly, also, of the telephone lines. Discussing that the postmaster general says:

"A study of the constitutional purposes of the postal establishment leads to the conviction that the Postoffice department should have control over all means of the communication of intelligence. The telegraph line in this country was first maintained and operated as a part of the postal service, and it is to be regretted that congress saw fit to relinquish this facility to private enterprise. The monopolistic nature of the telegraph business makes it of vital importance to the people that it be conducted by unselfish interests, and this can be accomplished only through government ownership.

**End Long in View.**

"The act of July 24, 1868, providing for the government acquisition of the telegraph lines upon payment of an appraised valuation and the act of 1902 directing the postmaster general to report to congress the probable cost of connecting a telegraph and telephone system with the postal service by some feasible plan, are evidences of the policy of this government ultimately to acquire and operate these electrical means of communication as postal facilities, as is done by all the principal nations, the United States alone excepted.

The successful operation of the parcel post has demonstrated the capacity of the government to conduct the public utilities which fall properly within the postal provision of the constitution.

"Every argument in favor of the government ownership of telegraph lines may be advanced with equal logic and force in favor of the government ownership of telephone lines. It has been repeatedly decided that a telephone message and a telegram are the same within the meaning of the laws governing the telegraph service and therefore it is believed that the statute enabling the government to acquire, upon the payment of an appraised valuation, the telegraph lines of the country will enable the government to acquire the telephonic network of the country. While it is true that the telephone companies have not complied with the requirements of section 3387, revised statutes, this can not be held to nullify the intent of the law, since the non-compliance on the part of the government of any of its constitutional privileges in no wise surrenders the right to exercise these privileges whenever the best interests of the nation demand.

"In June last a committee was appointed to make an investigation of this subject, to determine the preliminary steps necessary for the government to take toward the acquisition of the telegraph lines of the country in accordance with section 3387 of the revised statutes. This committee is now engaged in preparing its preliminary report, and if the findings justify such action proper recommendation will be made by the department at a later date."

**Finances of Department.**

Postmaster General Burleson presents an elaborate statement of the financial operations of the Postoffice department, including a discussion of the methods of bookkeeping, which he has changed.

"It is gratifying to report," says he, "that the total expenses of maintaining the postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, is found to be exceeded by the revenues for the same period; that there is an actual surplus of \$3,841,906.75; and that the postal service is now for the first time since 1883 self-supporting."

As to his general financial policy Postmaster Burleson says:

"The dominant policy of the present administration will be to conduct the postal service for the convenience of the public and not for profit. Its controlling purpose will be to promote efficiency by the complete standardization of the service, which will be attained by harmonizing the equipment, adjusting the personnel, and securing the greatest possible cooperation in every quarter.

"The prime consideration in perfecting the personnel of the postal service shall be to recognize efficiency and to eliminate partisanship. In the extension of service and in the imposition of charges the government must be guided not by the consideration of profit, but by the needs of the people, who have a right to expect efficient postal service, administered in the most economical manner possible, and made available to them at rates involving, for the service as a whole, no element of taxation. The service should be extended, with due regard for the exigencies of public revenue, wherever its benefits, commercial and social, warrant the expenditure necessary. Irrespective of whether or not the revenues from each extension will defray the cost thereof."

**Recommendations to Congress.**

Notable recommendations to congress for the enactment of additional legislation to facilitate and extend the operations of the postal service are made. Among the more important, are the following:

**Transfer of Clerks.**

"That the Postoffice department be given exclusive jurisdiction over the selection of the sites for public buildings to be used wholly for postoffice purposes, and joint authority with the secretary of the treasury in the selection of sites for federal buildings to be used jointly by the postal and other branches of the government service.

"To amend existing law in order to allow \$2,000 indemnity for accidental death of any officer or employee of the postal service or for death within one year as the result of injuries sustained in the service in the line of duty. Provision is also made for leave with full pay for a period of one year for injuries sustained in the line of duty and then at half pay for not exceeding one year additional. This is an important recommendation for the reason that the existing law applies

only to railway postal clerks, sea post clerks and postoffice inspectors.

"The elimination of surety bonds now required of postal officers and employees and the substitution of a guaranty fund established and maintained by assessments prescribed by the postmaster general.

"To authorize the postmaster general to contract for experimental aerial mail service, for which an estimate of \$50,000 has been submitted.

"To permit the postmaster general to transfer clerks from postoffices of the first and second classes to the railway mail service at salaries higher than the entrance salary in the railway mail service. The purpose of this legislation is to bring about an interchangeable personnel between the railway mail service and the postoffice service, with a view to a more effective utilization of the entire force of postal employees and to afford better opportunities for the advancement of worthy and efficient clerks in postoffices.

"To extend the provisions of existing law so as to provide substitutes for railway postal clerks who are absent with pay on account of sickness, the expense of employing such substitute to be borne by the government instead of by the clerk.

"To authorize the issuance of postal money orders payable at any money order office.

"To authorize the removal of the limitation on the amount of postal savings deposits with the proviso that interest shall not be paid on more than \$1,000. This will permit postal savings depositors to deposit any amount."

**Growth of the Service.**

The report indicates that the growth of the parcel post business has been phenomenal. "The experience gained in the operation of the system under the revised rates and weights has shown that a further reduction of rates and increase of weight limit is justified," says the postmaster general.

"It is believed that the parcel post should be made eventually to serve the people as fully and completely as possible without interfering with the efficient conduct of the postal service, and that changes in the regulations that will have the effect of increasing the volume of parcel post mail should be made gradually and only after experience and investigation have shown that they may be put into effect without loss or detriment to the service."

In connection with what is referred to as the "prodigious growth" of the parcel post service, particularly, Mr. Burleson discusses additional competition to the railroads for carrying the mails. He says that data is being secured by the department which will enable him to lay before congress at a later date his conclusion "as to what will be just and adequate compensation for all services which the railroads have rendered or will be called upon to render the government."

**Billion Pounds of Paper.**

It is pointed out that the mailings of newspapers and periodicals as second class matter at the 1-cent-a-pound rate and free in the county of publication, for the first time in the history of the postal service exceeded a billion pounds during the last fiscal year.

In connection with the transportation of magazines and other bulky second class matter by fast freight, instead of by the regular mail routes, the postmaster general expresses earnestly the hope "that congress will remove the prohibition against the extension of this system of handling second class matter and enable the department to apply it where found practicable."

**Village Free Delivery.**

It is the announced purpose of Mr. Burleson not to encourage the extension of free delivery of mails in villages, because of the inferiority of the service and the impossibility to secure economical administration of it. It is his intention, therefore, wherever practicable to utilize the services of rural carriers for the delivery of mails in small towns.

On that phase of the service, the report says:

"As rural routes emanate from practically all of the places where the village delivery service would be desired, the carriers should be used to make such deliveries as may be desirable and feasible to the residents of the villages. The compensation of the rural carriers, however, at this time is based on the length of their routes and to make them available for the service indicated their salaries should be based upon an eight-hour day. With this change these carriers could be used not only to supplement the general delivery service as indicated, but in many instances in the delivery of parcel post matter as well, thus obviating the necessity for additional horse hire for the delivery of the larger packages. The compensation of rural carriers should therefore be changed from a mileage to an eight-hour basis, and these carriers should be permitted to deliver mail regardless of the distance from the post office or the corporate limits of the city or town."

**Business Institutions.**

In conclusion Postmaster General Burleson points out that the Postoffice department is essentially a business institution, which touches every home in the land. A high standard of efficiency is demanded of all postal employees and he says that he will require from every postmaster his individual attention to the affairs of his office and that this requirement will be rigidly enforced.

"For this reason," he says, "the merit system should be adhered to in the Postoffice department above all others in order to secure the very highest standard of efficiency in the conduct of its affairs."

**An Ugly Gash**

should be covered with clean bandages, saturated with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Heals burns, wounds, sores, piles, etc. For sale by your druggist.—Advertisement.

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**The CRIME OF THE AGE**

is committed every day by the wearing of wrong glasses. They effect the nervous system, impair the sight and result in misery and blindness. Avoid this danger by having your eyes scientifically examined by a specialist of reputation. I will examine your eyes and fit them with glasses as low as \$2.98. Do not put off for the need of ready money. I come now and PAY WHEN YOU CAN. I have served the people of Omaha for fifteen years, and guarantee satisfaction in every case I take. Office hours 2:30 to 5:30, Sundays 11 a. m.

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1111 W. G. W. Building.

**NO SUCCESSOR TO STOOKEY**

Bellevue Board Acts on President's Resignation Monday.

**REALIZES PLACE HARD TO FILL**

Hundred and Twenty-Seven Graduated in Stookey's Five Years—\$181,000 Raised for the College.

The board of trustees of Bellevue college will meet Monday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian association to act upon the resignation of President Stephen W. Stookey, tendered some days ago. As yet the board is said to have no one in mind as the doctor's successor and realizes the difficulty of supplanting him.

Dr. Stookey's resignation will take effect January 1, when he returns to his former position as dean of the faculty of Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Ia., one of the foremost of Presbyterian colleges. The board of trustees would like to have prevailed on Dr. Stookey to remain at Bellevue. It is understood, appreciating the earnest and able service he has given the college for the five and one-half years of his presidency, but this seems to be out of the question.

As a matter of fact, this is the second time Dr. Stookey has tendered his resignation to return to his former position at Coe college and the first time he was prevailed upon by the board to withdraw it and board members even went to Cedar Rapids to obtain the consent of the trustees there to the withdrawal, feeling that Dr. Stookey could not then be spared from Bellevue.

Now that Dr. Stookey, in announcing his resignation, says he feels that his work at Bellevue is finished, and in view of his former concession, the board, it is said, cannot consistently urge him to remain, though it would like to.

**His Work at Bellevue.**

Dr. Stookey's work at Bellevue has characterized him as a tenacious, hard-working and able executive, say those nearest to him.

"He has not flattered when the burden became heaviest," says one, "but just at such times has seemed to gather new power and zeal for the work. That he has faced tremendous odds, all, I think, will admit, and that these odds never conquered his faith in Bellevue or his willingness to go on is notably true."

In the five years of President Stookey's incumbency Bellevue has sent out 127 graduates, seventy-three from the college of arts and sciences, fifty-four from the normal school. In that period, under the president's leadership, it has raised \$109,762 for current expenses, debt and permanent funds and \$72,032 for endowment and building funds, according to the latest financial statement issued, making a total of \$181,794.

President Stookey's popularity with the student body was attested in expressions of surprise and regret which greeted his announcement of resignation. In returning to Coe college, he goes back to his alma mater, where after graduation, he spent seventeen years in the faculty, divided chiefly between professorship in geology and dean of the faculty.

**Not Beyond Help at St.**

Sleep-disturbing bladder weakness, stiffness in joints, weak, inactive kidney action and rheumatic pains are all evidence of kidney trouble. Mrs. Mary A. Dean, 47 E. Walnut St., Taunton, Mass., writes: "I have passed my 57th birthday, and thought I was beyond the reach of medicine, but Foley Kidney Pills have proved most beneficial in my case of kidney and bladder trouble." Elderly people will find Foley Kidney Pills both tonic and strengthening, and may be sure they contain no harmful drugs. For sale by all dealers everywhere.—Advertisement.

**PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS**

Howard Hunt, United States steamer trustee, arrived in Omaha Tuesday to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr and Mrs. E. C. Hunt, who live at the Uihart apartments.

**OCEAN TRAVEL.**

**ANCHOR LINE** SAILINGS Every Saturday

New York London Glasgow

NEW YORK—The weekly mail steamer "Anchor Line" leaves New York for London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, and other ports. For full particulars apply to the Anchor Line Office, 20 Broadway, New York.

**WINTER CRUISES**

ITALY & EGYPT via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers. Largest Steamers in the Trade.

"Adriatic" "Celtic" "January 10" "February 21" "March 7"

PANAMA CANAL WEST INDIES SOUTH AMERICA. Newest Steamers to the Tropics.

"Laurentic" "Megantic" "January 31" "February 11" "March 14" "April 4"

**BERMUDA**

48 HOURS—PROB TO FLOWERS. Sails Every Week—Tideless Interchangeable Special Rates for January.

**S. S. Caribbean and Arcadian**

(Arcadian Beginning Jan. 15, Booking Now) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. S. S. Caribbean & Arcadian. S. S. Co., Ltd. 110 St. La Salle St., Chicago.

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**Christmas Gifts**

You'll find that this great, new, modern store offers widest varieties of high class furnishing goods and lowest-in-the-city prices. Nothing like it elsewhere—

**A Few Hints for "Him"**

Smoking Jackets—New models, \$5.00 to \$9.00  
Bath and Lounging Robes, at \$2.90 to \$8.00  
Shirts—Always good to get—50c to \$5.00  
Sweaters—All weights, big values. \$1 to \$7.50  
Neckwear—Wonderful all new showing. 25c to \$2.50  
Gloves—Street, dress, fur or fabric. \$1.00 to \$10.00  
Traveling Sets—Fitted; wide variety. \$1.00 to \$25.00  
Handkerchiefs—Boxed, all prices 10c to \$1.00  
Military Brushes—95c to \$1.50  
Collar Bags—50c to \$2.50

Bath and Lounging Robes, at \$2.90 to \$8.00  
Pajamas—Silk, flannel or madras. \$1.50 to \$5.00  
Hosiery—All guaranteed makes—at 25c to \$1.00  
Suspenders—In fancy boxes—25c to \$2.00  
Fur Caps—Extensive showing, at \$1.50 to \$7.50  
Mufflers—All wanted styles—at 25c to \$3.50  
Jewelry—Cuff Links, Scarf Pins, etc. 25c to \$1.50  
Holiday Slippers—50c to \$2.50  
Umbrellas—\$1.00 to \$6.00

**Nebraska Clothing Co.**  
CORRECT APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

**The Beer of individuality and quality**

If in doubt—try it out

**FOOD BEVERAGE TONIC**

**Dietetic Value of Beer**

From a German Medical Opinion

The intoxicating action of beer is very much less than that of wine and whiskey; and as it gradually tends to suppress the use of the latter, it accomplishes a high mission in the history of civilization. The intoxicating action of the small quantity of alcohol (in beer) is neutralized by the carbonic acid and the malt extract. Hops in small quantities stimulates the appetite and promotes evacuation, (or acts as a laxative.) Beer is very nutritious when consumed with meat, cheese and bread and it is greatly undervalued as promoting health and robustness.

—DR. KIRBACH

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