THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
By carrier Daily and Sunday 60 Daily without Sunday 60 Evening and Sunday 90 Evening without Sunday 50

Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small ac-counts, Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES.

Omaha-The Bee Building.
South Omaha-21:8 N street.
Council Bioffs-14 North Main street.
Lincoin-26 Little Building.
Chicago-90! Hearst Building.
New York-Room 106, 286 Fifth avenue.
St. Louis-86 New Bank of Commerce.
Washington-725 Fourteenth St., N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

JANUARY CIRCULATION.

53,714

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the
average circulation for the month of January, 1915,
was 53.741. Was 53.741.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this id day of February, 1916.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily

should have The Bee mailed to them. . Ad. dress will be changed as often as requested.

February 16

Thought for the Day Selected by Sigmund Landsberg Follow thy star through Life's dark shadowed

hollow Follow that gleam the never so faint or far With all the might of thy soul sinew follow

- Robert Haven Schauffler.

With a pure measure lumber bill, a pure janitors' bill, and a pure sports' bill on the way, only one essential is lacking from Nebraska's flagon of pure joy-a pure politicians' bill.

It may be gathered from the reams of testimony in the case that Minister Sullivan of San Domingo is a fine type of the "deserving democrat" Mr. Bryan sketched in his political love letter.

Russia is the latest nation pushed into the publicity spotlight as "a champion of liberty." Spectators at a safe distance are equally openminded on the claim that Turkey is the real "land of the free."

Repealing the "Oregon plan" for electing United States senators is not likely to affect the main issue. The people are now charged with responsibility for selecting members of the United States senate.

Justification for longer hours of voting is readily found in the long ballots. But while consideration should be given the candidate whose agony is prolonged.

Cheer up! The country is saved again. Attorney General Gregory has forcibly evicted 'Nolle Contendere" from the precincts of the mighty. Those who are best acquainted with N. C. vouch for his offensive partisanship, and his going feathers the wings of hope of some "deserving democrat."

The Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne expresses the belief that God is on the side of the Teuton armies. The cardinal archbishops of Malines and Paris are equally certain that the Almighty is on the side of the allies. Pope Benedict has a more difficult task than President Wilson in maintaining neutrality among his subordinates.

Under the stress of a depressed cotton market the legislature of South Carolina last fall passed a law prohibiting farmers from planting more than one-third as much cotton this year as he planted the year before. One branch of the present legislature voted, four to one, to repeal the law. The incident turns a spotlight on the absurdities of freak legislation.

No general election is contemplated in Great Britain this year, although the life of the present parliament expires by limitation. An emergency amendment to the parliament act probably will bridge the political situation. British strength and energy are so thoroughly occupied by army and navy campaigns that a political campaign in war time is regarded as a waste of precious time and talent.



A special school board meeting decided to go ahead with construction of a school building at Twentyeighth and Farman at a cost of \$20,000 and made plans to creet a similar building at a cost not to exceed \$18,000 at the corner of Elgiteenth and Cas-

Max J. Backr and Miss Maria A. Zeminek were united in marriage by Judge Weis.

The B. & M. is repairing and enlarging its local passenger depot. A new waiting room and accommodation for immigrants have been added and new seats placed in every room,

At the corner of Ninth and Leavenworth the browery depot and warehouse are fast nearing completion, which will be a distribution point for this center of the west.

W. H. Bullins, formerly of Omahs, now of Chillicothe. Mo., is in the city. Marshal Ellis Bierbower, bringing his reappoint-

ment commission, has returned from Washington. looking hale and hearty.

Assistant General Manager Holdrege and Assistant Preight Agent Smith are in Lincoln on some mys-

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sullivan of 1335 Chicago. street are distressed over the death of their son, Peter L. Sullivan, a promising young man of 24 years. Pool's Mistaken Zeal.

In an ecstasy of official energy, the newlyinstalled secretary of state, aided and abetted by the equally newly-installed, and therefore also excessively zealous, attorney general of the state of Nebraska, has been whooping it up in the interests of reform and economy ever since he took his office. His last broadside was directed against the farmers' mutual insurance companies of the state when he declared "about seventy insurance companies were doing business without being incorporated, and were therefore working in defiance of law, and liable to prosecution."

If Mr. Pool or Mr. Reed had troubled themselves to inquire a little further, they would have discovered that the farmers' mutual insurance companies, organized under the law of Nebraska, are not liable to prosecution because they fall to incorporate as regular stock companies. These organizations being purely mutual, and not operated for profit in any sense of the word, with limited territory and limited liabilities, are not subject to the provisions of the general insurance law. They all make reports on business done, and their transactions are always open to proper inquiry. Their service is undisputed, and their right to operate has never been seriously challenged.

Secretary Pool may be able to find plenty of places for the application of his capacity as a reformer, but he should be warned in advance that proceedings against the farmers' mutual insurance companies may render him liable to suspicion of being concerned in the welfare of the old-line companies, that are already so well entrenched in the state house.

The President and the Partisans.

A complaint is heard from Washington that the president's shipping bill has been defeated through partisan activity. It is instnuated that the failure of this measure to go through the senate as smoothly as it did through the house is to be charged to the active opposition of the republicans in the senate to the program laid down by Mr. Wilson and his advisers.

Let us examine the facts a little more closely, It will be admitted that partisanship did enter to a very large extent into the cogsideration of the shipping bill. At the very outset it was introduced as a partisan measure; the partisan support of the president was so thoroughly developed that he positively refused to permit even the consideration of an amendment to his pet project. It was made a party measure by the democratic caucus, which organization adopted the president's suggestion and positively declined to allow any change to be made in the bill for any purpose whatever. This record ought to fairly establish the partisan nature of the shipping bill.

When it finally failed in the senate, it was because seven democrata broke away from the party organization, and refused to give their votes to the measure. The most severe criticisms of the administration's course in this connection uttered on the floor of the senate, during the prolonged debate on this bill, were uttered by democrats. If the shipping bill was defeated by reason of partisan activity, that activity must be plainly charged to the democrats themselves, and the president must take his full share of the responsibility.

Regulation, Not Embargo, Needed. Again requests are being made for an embargo on the shipment of wheat and other foodstuffs from the United States. The question of the price of food is becoming serious, and is of more importance at this juncture than the proposed embargo on arms. While the rise in the price of wheat and other breadstuffs is in some measure due to the unusual demand from Europe, a great deal more of it must be charged to the operations of American gamblers in grain. The people of Europe need our surplus grain. They must be fed, even if we are compelled to provide for other nations as we have provided for the starving people of Belgium. This condition we cannot escape. An embargo on wheat would not solve the question, nor is it likely that one will be laid. What might be done would be the application of some proper means for control of speculation in food supplies.

Anarchy in Mexico at High Tide.

Carranza's demand to the nations that he be recognized as the one supreme head in Mexican affairs marks the swelling tide of anarchy in that unhappy country, and will serve to bring conditions a little more clearly before the world. The announcement from Mexico that the ministers of such countries as are still represented there have been given instruction by their home governments to be guided by their own judgment, means that very shortly Mexico will be without official standing anywhere. The Spanish note, reported from London, which asks that the powers take some action to establish responsible government in Mexico, was anticipated. This matter will sooner or later be brought to the attention of the United States, and the policy of "watchful waiting" will then be subjected to a very severe strain. Prevailing conditions in Mexico cannot be tolerated much longer by the civilized world. The day is coming closer when some well-established government will be forced to assist the Mexicans in working out their destiny.

Bantam scrappers supply a diverting sideshow from the tussle of the heavyweights in the main tent. Portugal follows Afghanistan into the ring, leaving the honors of a neutral European audience to Spain on the west, Holland on the north, Bulgaria on the east and Italy and Greece on the south. With the exception of Spain and Bulgaria, these neutrals are dressed for the killing tournament and only await

Douglas county farm land at \$175 an acre is a moderate price, considering the selling price of farm products. While the latter will not continue at the war level when peace comes, there is no doubt that the returns from intelligent cultivation of the soil will continue enhancing the value of productive farm land and hold it as the safest of investments.

Japan's demands upon China, as outlined in press dispatches, leaves so little for President Yuan Shih Kai to do that he might as well take a pension and vote for annexation. The situation suggests an attempted reversal of the scriptural miracle—a Jonah swallowing a whale.

Pointers on State Politics

Oakland Independent: The present legislature wants to make a record for economy, which is very commendable. But the danger lies in being niggardly where a small expense might bring good returns. The item of printing, for instance. The daily papers have correspondents on the ground and they send their papers the titles of bills introduced. In some cases they go into some little detail and explanation. The public knows practically nothing of the hundreds of bilis introduced and will know nothing more until they are enacted into laws. Then if the laws are halfbaked, as they so often are, nothing can be done until another assembly undoes the work of the previous one. It would look like good sense to have enough copies printed to send to all who are vitally interested.

Fremont Tribune: The new commissioner of labor appointed by Governor Morehead is not unknown in Premont. He at one time had charge of a strike here. in which he resorted to disreputable tactics that practically ostracised him. The governor was evidently hard pressed for material. The appointment of chief justice, which has been so vigorously criticised, was

an inspiration compared to this one. Plattamouth Journal: The critics don't seem to bother Governor Morehead in the least in the performance of his duties. And every day denotes more fully that no mistake was made by his friends in re-electing him. Governor Morehead has proven an executive of great ability, and by the time his present term expires there will be a universal call for the noble governor "to go up higher," for he is deserving. He is today the most popular democrat in Nebraska, and when the proper time arrives his friends will not be slow in demanding his promotion to a higher position, and in such a tone of voice that means success.

Grand Island Independent: Steps are being taken to keep Railway Commissioner Hall off the floor of the house and senate. This erratic commissioner has a few ideas which he wants enacted into law. One of them is that he should have a co-guardianship over municipal ownership and should not permit communities, otherwise inclined to do so, to put in plants if private capital already has a plant established, regardiess of the character of the service that may be rendered. Ordinarily the citizens of each community are amply able to govern themselves and all attempts at legislation of this kind ought to go into the furnace

Columbus Journal: Four of the saloons in Columbus closed their doors last Tuesday and put up signs. "Closed, Election Day." The saloons keeping open probably benefited by the timidity of their competitors. The fact was that Tuesday was not an election day according to law, and the saloons that did business. violated no law. If it were possible to close the saloons by one man declaring an election on a certain date, prohibition and liquor laws would be useless. Those destring to close saloons could arrange for an "election" of some kind every day, as any citizen has an equal right to call an election, if they can find sufficient excuse for so doing.

Fremont Herald: 8. E. Marty was chosen for the Columbus postmastership at an election held last Tuesday., It is asserted that Mr. Marty was never enough affiliated with democracy to permit of his neighbors recognizing him as belonging to that party. and the fear expressed previous to the election that the republican vote would land him in the place has been fully verified. Mr. Marty is a native of Switzerland, and has been running a meat market at Columbus for a number of years.

Silver Creek Sand: Representative Osterman has introduced a bill in the legislature to levy one-fourth mill on the taxable value of the property in the state to pay hall losses. Sand thinks that Osterman has got in wrong. While he was at it he should have included losses by lightning, hog cholers and for expenses of candidates defeated for office.

Edgar Howard in Columbus Telegram: And now have had a chance to study Dan Stephens' postoffice primary at close range. It did in Columbus one of the acts it has performed in every other place where it has been tried. It selected for postmaster an excellent man, but one who has never been known as a working democrat. All the other candidates had always been active in party affairs. Mr. Marty, the successful candidate, had never participated in the party councils, although his friends claim that he has been a consistent democrat for many years. It was a ciran victory for Mr. Marty, and T congratulate him heartily, although my own vote was cast for another candidate. I shall be hoping that his career as postmaster may be mutually pleasant to himself and the and by character to give the public good service, and I predict that he will do so. But as to the Stephens postoffice election plan, I insist now, as I did in the beginning, that the plan places a penalty upon po litical activity, and premium upon political sloth. an engine of democratic harmony it jumps the track at every telegraph pole. As a producer of republican smiles, it is a combination of ice cream and cherry ple.

Aimed at Omaha

Albion News: Mayor Dahlman is a candidate for re-election, and insicts on making prohibition the issue. It's needless to say on which side he cast his lot-in Omaha.

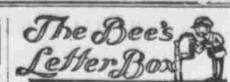
Hastings Tribune: That Omaha man who entered school at the age of 28 because he could not find work to do is moving along the right road to success. And one thing is certain, when he does get a job there won't be any question about his making good.

Kearney Hub: The Omaha Bee makes a telling point against the hoary folly of having the Nebraska egislature engaged at every session in the making and unmaking of charters for the city of Omahi especially since the adoption of the constitutional amendment which enables the people of Omaha to frame their own charter.

Beatrice Express: Billy Sunday has sent word to Omaha that he is going to get Jim Dahlman into the fold when he comes to Omaha. Now it is up to Jim to attend the Sunday meetings and give Billy a chance or stay away and tacitly admit that the base ball evangelist has him on the run and that if he stops long enough to listen to the still, small voice, he will victim to Sunday's eloquence. Wonder what would happen to Omaha if Jim tied up with Bill?

Blair Tribune: Two girls, 13 and 14 years, respe tively, were allow to attend a public dance in Omaha The children were unescorted and when the morning dawned the loving (?) parents reported to the police that the children were missing. After a search of several days the tots were found in the home of an elderly degenerate, who was placed under arrest. What the Omaha police should do is to arrest the parents of these unfortunate girls and have "his bonor" hand them a jolt of justice that will make other careless parents sit up and take notice. We are not "buttin' in" on the Omaha police affairs, but it appears that in the instance we have mentioned a policewoman would have been a handy thing to have around the house and would have saved two young girls from the mortification and disgrace that will follow them to their graves.

Ord Journal: Billy Sunday is coming to Omaha in May to hold a series of meetings and the town is divided against itself in anticipation of his arrival. Most of the preachers are attempting to pave the way for a tremendous revival, but some of them, and there are conservatives in religion as well as in business are opposed to clap-trap conversions. Rev. Mr. Sunday will prove almost as strong an attraction to people out in the state as does the annual Ak-Sur-Ben festival. The newspapers all over the country are giving whole columns to Sunday's campaign and he is doubtions the most advertised man in this country. Not even the trongest Omaha critics dure to say that his visit there will result in failure. They know from the experience of many other cities that are larger and wickede than Omaha that he will anatch many brands from the burning and that many sentimental persons will fall to his methods of appeal. The fact that the municipal campaign is coming on in the metropolis complicates matters. Some who claim to know say diffeely that Sunday's campaign of gix weeks in Denver had largely to do with the state of Colorado voting for prohibition at the fall election. It is generally understood that the prohibition question will emitted under the referendum at the next general election in Nebraska. Billy Sunday will have an influence and the result of his May meetings in Omaha will be observed with keen interest by politicians as well as religionists.



New Plan for Taxation.

FLORENCE, Neb., Feb. 12.-To the Editor of The Bee: I see by the editorial columns that our senator, L. J. Quinby. and O. Vando Cowles of Norte ing quite a discussion on the single tax question. I was at one time quite enthused over single tax, but now take my stand for a graduated tax, to be assessed on all property and discriminate against none, except to exempt a man who is worth less than \$500, allowing him to give one day's labor on the road in payment for his tax. Mr. Quinby asserts in his argument that

this uncarned increment is what he is after, and why is not the purchaser of land entitled to this mutual increment which is made by a supply and demand market, the same as any other article should be sold for? For instance, the war raised the price of wheat, which was in reality a larger demand for wheat, and consequently the price went up, and it is the same way with everything, excepting where a monopoly controls the price on certain articles. But did our friend ever consider the fact that single tax would depreciate the price of land on account of taking away the speculator's demand. Now, say that it depreciates one-half in value, which would be my estimate under the single tax system. Then how are we going to get enough money in taxes to run the county, state and government if land values depreciate one-half in value; And why this tax discrimination when the graduated tax system covers all mutual increment of every nature and kind without discrimination on the assessment of property, namely, assess all property. Find out what each individual is worth Have sales or offers recorded at actual

value if necessary. Bank books open for the assessor and so forth. Commence action upon the man worth \$10,000 and scale it up each \$5,000 more with a larger mill or per cent levy, by the county or state under the graduated system. In this way society gets back part of that mutual increment without discrimination upon any certain kind of property, and it shoulders the fax upon the man who can afford to pay it. And on the man, with a few instances excepted, who earned his \$10,000 without the help of others.

Just another word with regard to that valuable lot that Mr. Quinby speaks of under single tax, it depreciates in value. Mr. Quinby may hesitate to acknowledge this, but the sum and substance of all single taxers is cheaper land, so the people can get more homes. Now, under the graduated system, if a man offers \$250,000 for said lot, the owner would be assessed on that value, but it would not take away any value from the lot or no one should advocate a tax law to take value away from property that a supply and demand market has created.

And I assert and believe under the graduated system more tax can be levied and less chance of property decreasing in value and no investor to be disturbed, as under the single tax, as he pays his tax upon what he is worth and not upon any particular property. No one is to blame on account of land going up; in fact, that is nothing unusual. Just what we want so that graduated tax I speak of can clip their wings when they are worth more than \$10,000. The tenant class can still get cheap land in the west and should not be discouraged on the single tax law so their land will not advance as Mr. Quinby thinks. The rural credit bill that we expect to become a law at this session of our national congress will solve this tenant farming question far more than single tax. Am I correct?
C. L. NETHAWAY.

The New South. HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., Feb. 8,-To the Editor of The Bee: It strikes me that some of your readers might be interested

ir knowing something of the conditions in the cotton country as seen by a "northerner." For the last four months the writer has been in the "cotton country" and has come in contact in a bustness way with the cotton growers, both land owners and "croppers" (renters). If you will take a took at the map of Georgia you will note that the state has a network of railroads, as well as many good towns and large cities. As you cross and recross the state you begin to wonder what on earth supports so many rail-

reads, and who builds the cities. Outside of the city or village you seldom see a painted house; all you see along the track are little shacks. What little stock you see is of very poor quality as compared with our Nebraska and Iowa stock. But after you get down to the grass roots and rub up against the tiller of the soil the mystery unravels. To commence with, Georgia was a pine forest, and, in fact, it is still a pine forest with the good pines cut down and the poor "croppers" and "niggers" struggling for an existence among the stumps and stones. A "cropper" and a mule can "tend" about twenty acres of cotton, which on the average will produce about ten bales, of which the owner of the land gets onethird. The "croppers" as a rule are a year behind in money matters and mortgage their crops, either to the land owners, the banks or the merchants for the necessities of life. They grow nothing but cotton-hence have to buy everything they eat and wear, and even feed for the mule. In addition to the above the 'cropper" has to buy expensive fertilizer in order to grow a crop. Under normal conditions he can eke out a pretty fair existence. "Croppers" are about fiftyfifty, white and black.

On the larger plantations where the 'cropper' system is not used, they depend on the negro for their help. A negro is paid from \$10 to \$20 per month and furnished a shack, called cabin, to live in. After buying clothing and the necessities of life for himself and family the negro can spend the balance of his salary (?) for "Kenesaw" thome distilled whisky).

Even with the low price of cotton the and is paying the land owners big returns on their investment, but instead of adding to the comfort of their "croppers" and to the beauty of the country by dotting the fields with white houses and red barns, the money is spent building cities. That there are better days in store for

the south there can be no question. The whitee are now slaves as well as the blacks. The one-crop (cotton) system is much to blame for the present condition. The war and low price of cotton is going to bring about a change, and any change will be for the better. Land owners are beginning to realise that other crops will have to be grown, and that the stock of the country will have to be improved and added to. The press of the state is doing splendid work in blasing the trail. The effects of the rural route and better schools are being felt, and the younger generation will demand better things. There is a something about the south

that you cannot help but admire. Whether

mild climate, their beautiful women or their slighting the "R," I cannot say but there is a something, "the sho is."

Sunday's Sermon Methods.

OMAHA, Feb. 18 .- To the Editor of The Bee: A number of your readers would he gratified if you would reprint the article in the New York Times of January the so-called "evangelist," Sunday, provides himself with material for his socalled "sermons."

Mr. Sunday's defense of his predatory practice is simple but enlightening. He explained to the interviewer that "nearly all of his sermons were written from material sent him from persons, many of whom he did not know." "I get hundreds of clippings during every campaign and whenever I see anything that looks good I tuck it away for reference. Every speaker does that. Why, I've had a whole bunch of fine sermon material and illustrations come to me since we've been n Philadelphia." How easy! What a lesson in resource

or his clerical admirers, especially those whose mental supply is not equal to the weekly demand! And so convincing, too, when you compare the text of, say his Beaver Falls address (the one cribbed from Ingersoll), with the usual profane rubbish of his every-day harrangues—as different as light from darkness—and Ingersoll an atheist at that! Probably the Blest with victory and peace by our allies' clever Mr. Sunday failed to realize how well known was the irreligious gentle man's graceful writing, or he would not have "tucked away" such a wholesale lot of it. The bulk of his address and that of Ingersoll were printed in columns. side by side, and were practically word for word identical. The wonder is that such glaring instances as this one are not more promptly and generally exposed; they would be if Sunday's immense audiences should but contrast his natural outbreaks with his polished utterances of special occasions,

The New York writer who shows him up, inquires "whether a man who steals the products of another man's brain is any less a thief than a man who steals his pocketbook?" This is a very apt question, which should be referred to the clergymen who have arranged to turn the city over to Mr. Sunday's elevating ministrations-about as elevating and much the same in after effect as the 'voodoo" hysteria, once so prevalent in the south.

I thing you would be doing the public service if you would consent to reprint the instructive article above quoted from the New York Times.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

"What's the matter with your friend "Oh. he's a politicism in hard luck. Got a confession that no magazine seems to care to buy."—Puck. "I hinted to Miss Gladys that I was

In the matrimonial market."
"Did she take the hint?"
"In a way. She said I would have to go to par before she could take any

P. Is must their courteous manners, their stock in my declaration."-Baltimore

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Betsey Ross in New York Post Adapted for British use and respectfully ledicated to the British admiralty.) Ohl say, can you see by the dawn's early

what so proudly we spurned at the twishowing one of the methods by which be so-called "evangelist." Sunday, pro-ides himself with material for his so-But the submarine scare, and the bombs in the air

made us content that our flag is not there. say, does that star-spangled banner Have Ob, say, To insure that no Briton can e'er be a

On the shore dimiy seen through the mists of the deep. Where the kaiser's grim host in dread what is that?" he exclaims, "do I wake what is that? he exclaims, "do I wake or I sleep? What flag now the breeze half conceals, half discloses?" Now it catches the gleam of the morn-ing's first beam, And Old Glory reflected now shines on the stream.
"Tis the star-spangled banner, intended

to wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

firm stand.

And by brave little Belgium, which served as a buffer.

Then conquer we must, for the Yankess To kindly forget we are ever unjust;
And the star-spangled hanner we earneatly crave
May enable Britannia to still rule the

Overnight Relief For Constipation

When the bowels become clogged with a mass of poisonous stomach waste, sick headache with all its attendant misery, belching of sour stemach gases, bloat and general discomfort are sure to follow.

A mild, pleasant laxative-tonic that will carry off the congested mass without upsetting the stomach or griping the bowels, is the combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin sold in drug stores under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. A dose taken just before retiring will afford grateful relief next morning, without unpleasantness or discomfort.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the ideal family remedy, especially for the women and children and old folks. A free trial bottle can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 452 Washington St., Monticelle, Ill.

An Open Letter

(About Bronchitis.)

August 2, 1914.

In March, 1914, I became afflicted with an attack of Bronchitis which forced me to remain in bed for two months. The doctor in attendance changed the medicine several times, and instead of improvement, I seemed to grow worse. For a while I was despondent, until my wife read a little pamphlet advertising the "Essence Mentho-Laxene." Discouraged with what I had been using without effect, I was willing to try almost anything that sounded like a cure. The Mentho-Laxene was bought, the syrup prepared according to direction, and before half of the quantity was consumed the cough had abated and I was at work four days after, and have never felt any symptoms of the cread disease since. All who are acquainted with Bronchitis will understand how hard it is to subdue the cough, but today I am willing to take oath, or make an affidavit to the effect, that my case of Bronchitis was as severe as ever afflicted man, and that I was positively cured of it in less than four days, all due to the wonderful curative powers of the "Essence Mentho-Laxene." Since then I have recommended it to all sufferers as I was, or to those who were subject to colds of any kind. In each case the medicine sustained the reputation I had given it, and all were loud in their praises of this truly valuable prescription.

All who may be skentical in its use can write me and I will chestfully. TO THE PUBLIC:

All who may be skeptical in its use can write me, and I will cheerfully them all the information they desire above my personal signature. give them all the information they desire above my personal signature,
Very respectfully,
A. CAMPBELL,
2447 Lafayette St., Denver, Cole,

For the benefit of readers: Essence Menthe-Laxene can be obtained of druggists. A 2½ oz. bottle makes a full pint of cold and cough syrup. Full directions are with each bottle.—Advertisement.

You can have your choice of either

a Boy's or Girl's Wheel

it is a famous

WORLD MOTOR BIKE



with Coaster Brake. Motor Bike Handle Bars, Eagle Diamond Saddle, Motor Bike Pedals, Motor Bike Grip, Luggage Carrier Holder, Folding Stand, Front and Rear Wheel Guards, Truss Frame and Front Fork. This picture of the bicycle will be in The Bee every day. Cut them all out and ask

It has a 20-inch Frame

you can get and bring them to The Bee office, Saturday, March 6th. The bicycle will be given Free to the boy or girl that send us the most pictures before 4 p. m., Saturday, March

your friends to save the pic-

tures in their paper for you, too. See how many pictures

Subscribers can help the children in the contest by asking for picture certificates when they pay their subscription. We give a certificate good for 100 pictures

for every dollar paid. Payments should be made to our authorized carrier or agent, or sent direct to us by mail.

Protect Yourself Ask for

Dear Editor:-I really

need a new bicycle and need

one bad, because it is hard

for boys to get errand jobs unless they have a wheel. I

haven't any bicycle and will

work and try to get one. I will be very glad if some-

body will help me.—Herman Lewis, 2009 N. 25th Street.

