

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By carrier per month \$1.00. By mail per year \$10.00. Daily without Sunday \$1.00. Evening and Sunday \$1.00. Evening without Sunday \$1.00. Sunday Bee only \$1.00. Send notice of change of address or complaints of irregularity in delivery to Omaha Bee, Circulation Department.

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

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JULY CIRCULATION. 53,977

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 July, 1915, was 53,977.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 24 day of August, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

August 24 Thought for the Day There's buggery in the love that can be reckoned.—Shakespeare.

Ak-Sar-Ben's dates have been definitely announced. Mark them down on your calendar!

Omaha continues a steady upward climb in bank clearings. Results measure the efficiency of the push.

Attorney General Reed's ruling is worth the toll. The heavenly chorus at the plebeil deserves encouragement.

It's dollars to doughnuts that the occupants of those railway commission "vacancies" will office in the state house longer than the attorney general.

Galveston sends official greetings to the world with the triumphant assurance that its great sea wall has conquered the raging hurricane seas. Hats off to Galveston!

No one with heart attuned to pity will deary the joy Russians draw from the Gulf of Riga. It is the first rift of sunshine that has pierced the gloom of Petrograd for five months.

The report that a good Indian has been made a field marshal of a Mexican revolutionary band should be accepted with caution. The field marshal was alive last accounts.

It is evident from the number, variety and vastness of the reports of the Industrial Relations commission that the literary junk department of congress will require a few more five-foot shelves.

George W. Perkins in the east and Victor Muddock in the west are beating up the political woods for bull moose game. The open season is some distance off, but pothunters usually get busy first.

The last of Brigham Young's nineteen wives has "crossed the divide." If family parades are permissible on the other side the Salt Lake line-up should exclude Solomon from the reviewing stand.

The labor and material already expended in building and destroying fortifications in Europe during the present war would have built a continuous sea wall around the whole Gulf of Mexico, and then some.

Spain is about to join other neutral nations in demanding damages for vessels sunk by submarines. The amount of business piled up by the underwater craft insures overtime work for the German claim department.

Not a word from the Water board's high financiers in answer to The Bee's exposure of its water bond sinking fund being computed on a 4 per cent basis instead of a 4 1/2 per cent basis, just to take more money out of the pockets of the people than is required.

Women constitute the vast majority of the members of the National Educational association. Whenever the women really want to elect one of themselves president of their organization, they can do it without waiting for the aid or consent of any masculine member on earth.

Thirteen Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Work is proceeding rapidly on the new school buildings on Casselair street and on Twentieth and Farnam, both of which are expected to be ready for occupancy by October.

M. Parr, the Tenth street druggist, is jubilating over the arrival of a seven-pound boy.

Boyd's opera house opened to a full house with the "Devil's Auction."

The county commissioners appointed Gustave Beneka to be county clerk as successor to H. T. Leavitt, resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Poppleton, accompanied by Mrs. Sears, mother of Mrs. Poppleton, went to Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Van Sickle left for Minneapolis, where they will make their future home.

E. R. French, Union Pacific attorney, of Denver, was visiting his brother, Mr. Howard French, of this city.

General Morrow, who is to command the camp at Fort Lincoln for the Grand Army of the Republic reunion, has given out a list of his staff, the Omaha names being: A. Allee, James France, C. H. Frederick, S. B. Jones, George M. O'Brien, John Honza, John R. Haney, C. E. Burmeister, Dr. R. E. Moore.

Effect of Compensation Laws.

The report on the first year's operation of the Iowa workmen's compensation law contains figures that must be satisfactory in a large degree to the advocates of that method of dealing with industrial mishaps. In its main features the Iowa law is similar to that of Nebraska, and therefore the figures shown in the report are of interest in this state. Thirteen thousand, three hundred accidents are reported, of which 2,781 were sufficiently serious to come under the relief provisions of the law, under which \$136,000 was paid out. Of this total \$96,000 went to the victims and \$40,000 to the doctors who attended them. This report doesn't show where the lawyers came in, but, as the Iowa law is automatic as regards relief, the contingent-fee ambulance chaser probably didn't get much. The average amount of compensation paid to the injured is less than \$40, and the average doctor's bill is a little less than \$15, showing the individual items to have been rather low, but the relief afforded at the time it was most needed is the best recommendation for the law. It is estimated that \$400,000 was paid in premiums to industrial companies by the Iowa employers during the year.

Again Mr. Bryan's Desk.

So much ado has been made over the carrying off by Mr. Bryan of the desk from the office of secretary of state when he relinquished his cabinet portfolio, that it is only fair for him to have the benefit of his own version, which has just now come out in his own Commoner as follows: Those who are interested enough to make inquiry will find that it is customary for officials to purchase from the government pieces of furniture for which they have formed an attachment. Each cabinet member, for instance, takes the chair which he has used at the president's council table, paying therefore the cost of a new one. Mr. Bryan takes his, depositing it for \$25. He also buys his desk chair for \$20 and a desk for \$25—the cost of new furniture of the same character. The desk is the one used by him in signing the peace treaties. Is it strange that he is fond of it?

Mr. Bryan's explanation then is that they all do it, and that he has been merely following ancient and honorable custom. The only weak spot is that Mr. Bryan does not refer to the fact as reported, if it be a fact—nor does he dispute it—that this was an historic desk that had served all his predecessors, and had been used by every succeeding secretary of state since William H. Seward, if not farther back. If each succeeding secretary of state had taken his desk, buying a new one for the next incumbent, then, of course, there would be nothing "historic" about it except the history made by the secretary of state personally appropriating it. Yet even here it might accord better with the proprieties for each secretary of state to buy and install his own desk in the first instance instead of buying it from the government after using it. In that way no cabinet officer's desk would at any time be worth anything more than the market value of a new desk because it would not have had time to accumulate any historic reverence. Those interested will wait to see whether Secretary Lansing becomes "attached" to the desk which Mr. Bryan has so considerably furnished for him spick and span, sufficiently to take it off Uncle Sam's hands in the same way when he retires from the position.

Lining 'Em Up for Billy.

Omaha is just now getting a fine illustration of modern methods of organization for work in the extensive and somewhat elaborate preparations being made for the coming of "Billy" Sunday next month. So very thorough is the preliminary survey that one might almost think that not much will be left for the great revivalist to do when he gets here. Business methods are being adapted to religious effort in such a way as to leave nothing to chance. The city has been districted and subdivided for the various phases of the work, and is being thoroughly canvassed that the greatest possible amount of information relating to the religious predilections of the residents may be available. Great effort is being made in advance to awaken interest and arouse sympathy, so that when the head of the movement comes, he will find all ready and prepared for his ministrations. The thoroughness of the preliminary work is the most interesting feature of the campaign from the standpoint of the student. Omaha is getting the benefit of the experience gained in other cities in this regard. So far there has been no lack of responsive effort, and if the "trail" is not kept crowded after "Billy" unlimbers his vocal artillery, it will not be the fault of the advance guard.

Died Like a Man.

From all accounts, though in the nature of things undisclosed sources of information, Leo M. Frank died like a man. Surrounded by implacables, bent on his destruction, he went to his death supported by such courage as is not the portion of a guilty craven. The "inside story" of the lynching, just made public, is a recital of facts that more than any other so far known, give color to the belief he was not only not convicted by a fair trial, but was wholly innocent of what he was accused of. Seven hours he rode in silence with his self-appointed executioners, answering with monosyllables the two direct questions put to him. No appeal for mercy, where he knew he would get none; no debate with the men who had determined his death, he said nothing they can treasure in their memories as a pretext on which to excuse their cowardly course. His weakened physical condition was more than compensated by the strength of his spirit, and through the long ride he sat erect, and at the end he walked firmly among his captors to his end.

The Milk in the Coconut.

For the truth of history, the Water board manager's organ wants it known that the water fund levy has not been raised quite 50 per cent over last year. That's a minor matter, inasmuch as it is about 50 per cent over what it was when the city obtained the plant. The milk of the coconut lies in conceding that "the board could readily have gotten along without any water fund levy at all." The Bee's point is, therefore, well taken that the boost in the levy for which the Water board is responsible is unnecessary, and that it could, and should, lighten the loads on both taxpayers and the water users instead of needlessly piling up an excessive surplus to be kept in the banks or used for speculative purchase of bonds and securities.

"Lest We Forget"

Congressman J. Hampton Moore Opening of Mass. Republican State Campaign.

LEST WE FORGET, is about the best text that can be recommended to republicans at the present time. The European war and the temporary prosperity it has brought about in spots is being used for all it is worth to make republicans forget what was "done to them" in 1912. Above all things this is the time not to forget, but to remember. We should remember that the whole country was prosperous, and that all men were employed prior to 1912. We should remember that the entire republican system of prosperity was attacked and that we were charged with responsibility for the high cost of living and for a great variety of economic evils. President Wilson came with a direct message to back up these charges. He did not mince words, but declared emphatically that the progress we had made under the protective tariff system must be destroyed. In his "Address from the Throne," April 8, 1913, immediately after he had called congress in extraordinary session, he said: "We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of a privilege, every kind of artificial advantage... We must reduce the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably cannot, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxury and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be, not to protect competition, the winning of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world."

This was the beginning of the president's efforts to put into effect the promises of the democratic party. In any discussion of the relative merits of a republican or democratic system of government, this message of President Wilson should not be forgotten. Neither should we forget the failure of the administration to reduce the cost of living, to destroy the trusts, or to remedy any of the other evils charged against the republican party.

We should not forget the consequences of the policy which the president advocated with such vigor. Our democratic friends prefer now to discuss the war in Europe, but we must not hold them to the industrial war they have wrought at home.

What was the effect of the president's tariff declaration? First—A staggering blow to all business in the United States because of the fear of what was to come.

Second—The passage of the Underwood low tariff law which produced the most unsatisfactory industrial conditions.

Third—The loss of trade and employment at home, and the development of industries abroad.

Fourth—An income tax and a war tax imposed upon people who were at peace with the world; and a great legislation adverse to American enterprise.

Fifth—A depleted treasury with more taxes in sight, and the present war tax bill expires by limitation at the end of the current year and will have to be renewed in some form.

In seven months, from January 1, to July 21, 1914, the loss of revenue, under the Wilson-Underwood tariff law, as compared with the repealed republican tariff law of the previous year, was upwards of \$23,000,000. The damage to the country in that period was enormous and foreign manufacturers displaced \$34,000,000 worth of American labor. That, however, was only the beginning. The argument in favor of President Wilson's low tariff system was based upon the supposed control of trusts and monopolies and the high cost of living. Let us remember how his remedial scheme worked out. By admitting the goods of foreign cheap labor free of duty, and at such rates of duty as made American competition impossible, the Wilson anti-"artificial" tariff law cost the American treasury a net \$100,000,000 of revenue the first year. The retail price of foreign goods was not reduced to the advantage of the American consumer because the duty to his price. The democrats, therefore, did not relieve the American consumer, but added \$100,000,000 to the profits of the foreign manufacturer, who was thus enabled to take the work from the American workman.

If anyone thinks the cost of living has been reduced by Mr. Wilson's plan of reducing the tariff and lowering the "artificial barriers" which check competitive imports, all he has to do is to compare the prices of 1915 in the heyday of the Wilson administration with the prices of household commodities in the closing days of the administration of Mr. Taft. The advantage in prices was all in Europe, not the United States.

And "Lest We Forget," let us sum up the present situation. The Wilson administration, having passed all the vexatious laws it could, is now trying to assure all business, both big and little, that it did not mean any harm. Any suggestions that business has suffered reverses or that capital has gone into hiding, or that workmen have lost employment have been treated as "a state of mind." That sort of loss in business or employment was purely "psychological." The man who lost employment or who suffered in business wants to remember this. He does not want to forget it because we are having spasmodic prosperity in certain parts of the United States, due to the demand for war supplies in Europe. The European war does not excuse the democratic policy. The European war does not excuse the balance that was left in the treasury when Mr. Wilson took hold. It does not excuse that party for losing \$100,000,000 of revenue and a full \$1,000,000,000 of business and wages. It does not excuse the deficiency that now exists in the treasury—that is to say, the excess of expenditures over receipts that must eventually lead to an issue of bonds or additional taxes. It does not excuse the tendency of all legislation of the last two years toward government ownership and the destruction of individual enterprise. It does not excuse the violation of democratic pledges of retrenchment and economy, nor does it excuse the most extravagant congress in all history. It does not excuse fake anti-trust legislation, injurious shipyard laws and the deliberate destruction of American ships by the proposed issue of American taxes to purchase foreign war vessels. It does not excuse the raids upon the treasury for sectional purposes. All these things should be remembered, and "Lest We Forget" let us take up the United States treasury statement from day to day and discern for ourselves whether we are drifting. I have before me the treasury statement of August 19, which includes in collections all income and war taxes and all revenue receipts on the democratic basis. It shows that six weeks of the fiscal year of 1915 it shows that our receipts have been \$16,500,000 less than they were for the same period in 1914, and that our expenditures were \$2,300,000 greater. Here is a net loss for six weeks of the new year only, of approximately \$19,000,000.

Remember another thing, that if we do so poorly with a European war operating as a protective tariff, we shall still have the Underwood low tariff law on the books when the war closes. Remember that the moment the war is over, the men who are in the trenches will go back to the mills. It will be necessary for them to work hard and at the lowest wage. As the Wilson administration stands today it stands to welcome the products of this cheap foreign labor as soon as hostilities cease. Republicans who believe in the protective tariff system should not be lulled into the belief that "Watchful Waiting" in Mexico or "Ultimatums" to Europe are a sufficient atonement for the wrong that has been done to industries of the United States. Our duty now seems to be to unite forces and to proceed immediately to the repeal or revision of those laws which, when the competition of Europe is again free, can only humiliate us financially and economically.

Spotted.

Mayor Riddle of Atlantic City said at a clamor on the beach: "You can tell, if you're clever, a vacationist's home position. All vacationists, of course, are not bankers or hotelkeepers or manufacturers of war munitions, though many are. You can spot them out if you keep your eyes open. Thus, on a fishing excursion to the bank, it was easy to spot a blonde in a Faquin gown for a telephone girl because, as she was drawing in a flounder, somebody called to her, 'Hello!' and she frowned and answered impatiently: "'Line's busy!'"—Newark News.

The Bee's Letter Box

Fairness of the Letter Box. SHELANDOAH, Ia., Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wish to congratulate you upon your fairness in publishing letters for your Letter Box column. You have shown your fearlessness in allowing Luster Stebbins' article to appear in the debate which started. It contains his best yet and hope that it attracts a wide circulation. C. B. LE BARRON.

Going Back Too Far. CRAB ORCHARD, Neb., Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: A contributor to your Letter Box today charges it up to you for publishing the American revolution as a "petty German king" against England by furnishing soldiers to fight against the colonies. If the writer of that letter will look up the historical data touching this fact he will find that the petty German king he refers to was the absolute ruler of a sovereign principality, whose connection with the German empire is slightly less intimate than that existing between the United States and the defunct kingdom of Korea.

The German empire had its beginning in 1871. Acts, treaties and agreements made and entered into by Prussia or any of the minor German states prior to that time are not binding upon the empire unless they were specifically recognized and assumed by the imperial government, any more than a treaty made by the sovereign and independent republic of Texas would be binding upon the United States unless specifically recognized by the federal government. O. J. WERNER.

Protection to Build Up the West.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: Some years ago a bill was being voted upon in congress one day which provided for an appropriation for a relative of the late William N. Holman, then serving in the house from Indiana. (You remember him—the old "Watch-dog of the Treasury.") For once he failed to get the vote. He was instantly a wit's colleague, approving the situation, arose and recited the famous lines: This sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark Bay-mouthed welcome as we draw near home.

That story came to my mind as I read of that great free trade newspaper, the Springfield Republican, demanding tariff protection. The famine in dyestuffs, you know, has paralyzed the manufacturing industries of the Republican's home city and other Massachusetts manufacturing centers, and the Republican is now clamoring for protection, in order to build up a dye manufacturing industry in order that Massachusetts' industries may not be again crippled by a European war.

The same argument can be made for the best sugar industry of the middle west, and let us hope that the light that is breaking in the east will fall upon our democratic newspapers of this section. PHIL EASTMAN.

Does Beam Observe Mote?

SOUTH OMAHA, La., Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: Let me explain to you that the Georgia have learned the "civilized ways of the north." They learned them fifty years ago when they were carried to them by a noted northern general who spread "northern civilization" and future "twenty century barbarism" as he marched his army to the sea. In later years they have taken lessons in the same "northern civilization" from Kansas, Colorado, Indiana, and other states located north of Mason and Dixon line. Doubtless the sheep and cattle men contributed some information to the night riders, and our own Greek riot may have helped some.

Possibly A. D.'s splendid knowledge of the south came by the Carpet Bag route—hence the lack of shock.

Such a pity Mr. Waite that the Oglethorpe strain should exist longer than Salem witch-craft strain—blame it all to the climate.

Really, now, are you northerners conscious of the beam in your own eye? A SOUTHERNER.

Just a Little Knock.

OMAHA, Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: Jesus of Nazareth was so poor that he did not even own a stone whereupon he could rest his head. Now he must be looking back to that time of depressed poverty, and promises himself that whenever he employs anyone to work for him he would at least pay him (to be sure). He must be well paid or else his advance agent would not be wanting to rent for his lord and master a furnished twenty-room mansion. Yes, they are even talking of hiring Fontenelle hotel rooms at \$1 to \$1.50 per day, per room, but what is the difference as long as the pinheads are willing to foot the bills.

The local preachers must be hard up for lamb chops when they resort to a tie-up with the foul-mouthed Billy Sunday. P. WIG.

Safety on Railroads.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial on "Safety of Railroad Travel" is of interest not only as a good record for the railroads, but as it indicates a well marked tendency toward increasing safety on railways as shown by statistics covering periods of years. But I am chiefly interested in your reference to the proportion of fatalities to persons trespassing on the right-of-way and to the too prevalent custom of "tagging" chasers.

Trespassing on railway property is a peculiarly American habit. It is not due to ignorance of the risk, but to the great American habit of "taking a chance." There is a general impression that the trespassers killed are largely hoboes. This is not a fact. Nor are they foreigners. A committee of the Association of Railway Claim Agents recently made an exhaustive inquiry in relation to the trespassing habit and the victims of it. The report covered nearly 11,000 specific cases, or about 90 per cent of the total number of casualties reported to the Interstate Commerce commission in 1914. It showed that 68 per cent of the trespassers were Americans. Only 12 per cent were reported as in the hobo class and 29 per cent were reported definitely as not in this class. Only 19 per cent were foreigners.

Casualties to trespassers are 44 per cent fatal. Official records of casualties include all persons except trespassers, and including passengers and employees, in all classes of accidents show a relation of injuries to fatalities of about thirty or forty to one. Almost half of all trespassers reported in all railway casualty lists are reported killed. Of course, the explanation is that they are walking on the tracks, or climbing or riding on cars. They are struck by locomotives or knocked off and run over by cars. Safety appliances, in the provision of which the railways have spent much money in the last twenty years, do not afford them protection as they do to passengers and

TOLD IN JEST.

Mrs. Crabshaw—When you were in the hammock with that young man, didn't I see his arm around you? Marjorie—Why, mamma, we couldn't both sit in that hammock without squeezing a little.—Judge.

KABIBBLE KABARET AS MENDEL MINSK SAYS: WHERE THERE'S SMOKE THERE'S FIRE—AND AN OMEGA OF THE TWO MAKES A GOOD BARGAIN SALE!

Trespassing on railway tracks or on railway trains is taking a long chance. F. W. L.

No Smoked-Up Groceries. BLAIR, Neb., Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: My womanly indignation rises to such a degree that I would throttle some of the villainous conditions that secretly undermine all the sacred efforts of home, school, church and state; for when the average village grocery becomes a dragon spider, to lay the snares of death and destruction in the very articles of food, it is time to act. Society in general has carefully placarded the avenues of life of the dangers of the tobacco habit, and the institutions of the land have been lending their aid in developing moral suasion in this line, so that the fond mother can in a measure feel safe when she kisses her child on the doorstep, knowing that the school, church, Boy Scout, Campfire Girls, etc., all impress the warning against narcotic poisoning, and this fond mother keeps an eye on all these institutions to see that the demands are met, and then joins the Mothers' club, justifications, that as much has been accomplished—when in the dreaded enemy has crept into the home, and nestled itself into the very bodies of her entire family, as well as herself; in fact she herself has been feeding it to her loved ones. "All in White House Cook Book," and thus she herself has become the direct vendor of the venom, she has declared unceasing war upon.

My eyes have just been opened, and the revelation has taken effect, for the village grocer, from which she gets her provisions, has its tobacco department at the front door, so that at its opening the fumes are carried back through every line of shelves, then the habits that inhabit these places, smoke and spit and saturate the floor. Women, let us fight for clean groceries, and that they shall be free from all tobaccos, no smoking nor vile spittoons permitted—real sanitary places. And let tobaccos be sold in places for that special purpose, "Smoke Houses," if it must; for I don't want to feed it to my family. In fact, grocers will be glad for this condition, and if we demand it, the old tobacco worm will be chased out of the grocery store. JENNIE WREN.

WHY NOT? "My husband won't dare criticize my party gown next winter. "Why not?" "He's wearing a low-neck shirt himself this summer."—Detroit Free Press.

ITCHING ON FACE FROM PIMPLES

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