# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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JANUARY CIRCULATION.

# 53,102

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, as:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the
average circulation for the month of January, 1916.

was 58,102.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager,
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before
ma, this 3d 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. Carranza troopers profess eagerness to

capture Villa, but discreetly dodge short range

Giving publicity to railroad reports of big tusiness rudely clamps the lid on the tears of poverty shed by legal departments.

China's president and emperor-to-be ascribes the rebellion to his "lack of virtue." Accusations of like tenor have been made by Yuan's enemies, but have hitherto lacked personal con-

The emperor of Russia told the Duma to cut out the speeches, dispatch the business in hand, and go home. What would happen in Washington under like circumstances is too much for the imagination.

The coming \$3,000,000 handout to Nicaragua for value to come is bound to be the juiclest melon ever sliced by the politicians of that country. It carries the indescribable thrill of getting money from home."

One of the pulsing congressmen bluntly says: "All of us are looking after our own dog hides." The tanning arrangements of some districts cause the creepy feeling eight months in advance of the operation.

Congressman Mudd regards a national good road from Washington to Annapolis as an ern states. "The remaining twenty-six states pass through Mudd's district underscores the bama) will allow," he continues, "the various defensiveness of the ideal defense,

A wall of woe comes out of the gloom surrounding spectacular ballet circles. Fashion is killing the business. Only a chronic spendthrift will pay for scenic effects as free as the form in president-nominating machinery and frisking winds in fashionable parades.

The aggressive stand of Montana bachelors against leap year proposals unaccompanied by hank statements constitutes a nervy defi to Safety first requires cashable assurances of ability to support a man in the style he has been accustomed to.

The names of Colonel Maher and Brother Charley are not yet "among those mentioned" for secretary and assistant secretary of war. More's the pity. Possibly the president has in mind material of equal brilliance, but in talent for war, shrewdness in council and capacity for team work the colonel and the mayor are unmatchable. While Nebraska could ill afford to lose them just now, the urgency of national defense affords consolation for the loss.

Recent experience affords no record equalling the lavish distribution of corporate wealth by the Interborough Rapid Transit company of New York City. To insure supremacy in building and operating subways, the company disbursed \$3,442,392 among a dozen law firms, besides maintaining a permanent legal staff at a cost of \$300,000 a year. The salary of the president was advanced to \$100,000 a year, sweetened with two bonuses of \$150,000 each. The company does not operate a gold mine, but is enabled to push its deficits over on the city treasury, which is just as good.

# Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Marshal Cummings' police detail for March shows up a force of one captain, one court officer, two special officers, two roundsmen, two jailors, two patrol drivers, nine men on day beats and thirtzen men or night beats.

The county commissioners have received a proposition from the sisters in charge of St. Joseph's hospital to conduct a similar institution at the poor farm.

Bank clearings for last week aggregated \$1.600,500. At the People's theater a buriesque on Robin Hood was being put on by Alice Cates and her company which is said to be side-splitting.

George Helmrod, 1708 Douglas, wants a good German girl for general housework. Miller Woods, son of Dr. O. S. Woods, died at their ce, 540 Davenport street, after twelve years of

The officers of the Home Fire Insurance company ars S. M. H. Clark, prendent; Fred Krug, vice presiat: C. W. Hamilton, treasurer; Ralph D. Gaylord, carbier; Charles J. Barber, secretary and manager.

Still After the Literacy Test.

Notwithstanding the successive presidential vetoes of the measure, the immigration restrictionists are still persistently pressing the literacy test as a means to closing the door tighter against incoming allens. The so-called Burnett bill, which went on the rocks in the last congress, has been reintroduced and reported out, even before it could have been printed and distributed, with a lengthy committee report plainly prepared in advance and buttressing its argument chiefly by quoting Samuel Gompers.

In the interval since its previous appearance the bill has been modified in some slight particulars, presumably to avoid the objections interposed in behalf of the Jewish refugees from Russia and the Balkans, by providing that "aliens who show proof to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution" need not meet the literary test. Such an exemption clause might mark us as still a refuge for the oppressed, depending, of course, upon the liberality or narrowness of view of the officers charged with its enforcement; but it does not answer the contention that literacy in itself is no test of fitness to become useful inhabitants of America and that literacy is for the most part proof merely of the denial of opportunity for education in the native land. The question of citizenship rights, or rather, full naturalization carrying the franchise with it, is entirely separable from the question of admission through the immigration gates.

For our part, we still adhere to the belief that America ought to welcome every ambitious, able-bodied and mentally and morally sound person who can be amalgamated into our population, and help us build up our industries and develop our resources.

# Unfinished Business Needs Attention.

Omaha is reminded by a statement from President Earling of the Milwaukee of certain unredeemed promises of the railroads, and of an important bit of unfinished business. It is the direct line to Yankton and southeastern South Dakota. Many times has the Milwaukee held out the prospect that a line would be built from Omaha through the great empire of northeastern Nebraska into the rich territory of South Dakota, now accessible only by a roundabout way, but now we are told the company has no intention of building the line. Once our people were led to believe that this relief would be afforded by a connection with the Great Northern, but that developed into a cut-off at Omaha's very back door, its object being to divert Nebraska grain from its natural market to the upbuilding of Minnesota cities.

A long time ago energetic Omahans set on foot an enterprise that resulted in the construction of the Omaha road to Sloux City and the Twin Cities. A revival of this spirit now might have the effect of clearing up at least one bit of unfinished business that has waited too long for the attention it merits.

## The Backward South.

Discussing the destination of the convention delegates from the southern states, a writer in Everybody's Magazine enumerates the presidential primary states-twenty-two of them-all with the one exception of Alabama being north-(which include all the southern states but Alapolitical parties existing within their limits to choose delegates to their national convention in almost any old way."

This is a pertinent reminder that, while the democrats have been loud in professions of reprocedure, it is just the states in which they are in supreme control that are most backward in adopting reforms. The dearth of presidential primary laws in the southern states is not because of any desire to hold back republican regeneration, but a determination on the part of the democrats there to keep their grip on the delegations they send to their own democratic convention, and thus to maintain their ascendency in democratic councils. The democrats are willing to reform republican presidential politics, but will have no reform in their own. As a consequence, the south will be in the saddle at St. Louis, and it will be the same old south that has held the whip hand over the democratic donkey all these years.

Prosperity and War.

The chorus of prosperity growing out of war continues swelling in volume. Russia struck the keynote by officially announcing steadily increasing savings accounts directly traceable to the prohibition of vodka, the national drink, Correspondents report that newly-made millionaires are flocking to Berlin and spending money with the abandon of Klondikers. Similar conditions are remarked in London and in the manufacturing centers of the United Kingdom, where high wages and fat contracts produce extraordinary flush times and corresponding extravagance. Some of the prosperity has overflowed into Ireland. Bank deposits are said to be greater than ever before, despite \$50,000,000 subscribed to war loans. Good crops and good prices explains the financial uplift. Back of the sunshine of good times reported in spots rests the immovable shadows of future hardships. Every nation at war is mortgaging the productive toil of today, tomorrow, and posterity and each individual must pay the price if Europe escapes bankruptcy.

A crusade against the fee system of the courts is on in Tennessee. A recent criminal trial in Memphis ran up a fee bill between \$1,800 and \$2,500. Exhibits made by the Nashville Banner show state officers with incomes as high as \$40,000 a year, chiefly from fees. There, as elsewhere, the fee system is a survival of political graft. It has been pretty well stamped out in Nebraska, but the remaining few fee grabbers are ripe for an operation.

Complaints about the insufficiency of the governor's salary start from a false premise. Public service is not to be measured by the dollar. Every aspirant for the office, past and present, regard the salary as secondary. Serving the people invariably is the spur of ambition. Honor and power and a life-long grip on the title of governor, are assets of intrinsic worth immeasurably above the dollar. If you doubt it, ask the candidates.

# The Drift to Hughes

David Lawrence, Washington Correspondent New York Evening Post. N one condition-and it is the only condition that would make it humanly possible for Charles Evans Hughes to accept the republican nomination for the presidency-would the distinguished associate justice of the supreme court leave the bench to lead the republican party.

That condition is that the people of the United States-not the selfish political managers, the boomers, the contentious "leaders," the former officeholders, or those interested in avenging this or that desertion m 1912, but the thoughtful masses of America-shall untversally and spontaneously demand Mr. Hughes.

This is my own deduction after a careful study of the republican situation so far as it affects Justice Hughes or so far as Justice Hughes affects it.

Never was a public man in a more delicate dilemma, never did a man seek by his course not to impair in the slightest degree, either his own usefulness to the great tribunal on which he sits, or the traditions of the highest court in the land. Letters come to him by the thousands. He has answered many more than have been made public, but in all he has made it clear that neither tacitly nor actively is he a candidate, and that he does not purpose to give his views on public questions or participate in any political discussions because he is a member of the judicial branch of the government.

Then why doesn't the justice fiatly announce that he would not accept the nomination if tendered? Irrespective of the discretion of which he rgight be accused in meeting a hypothesis that does not exist and a contingency that may never arise at all, there are other considerations which I believe constrain him to follow exactly the course he is now pursuing.

And to understand the embarrassing position in which the justice involuntarily is placed is to commend him for the way that he is demeaning himself in the midst of it all. For his position is easy to understand because it is sincere, natural and un-

In the first place, Justice Hughes does not want to be president of the United States. No one who knows the man intimately or has studied his career can have any doubts on that point. If it were, indeed, a personal choice, and no question of public trust or duty were involved, he wouldn't have it on a silver platter. He has lived in Washington too long to have any illusions about the tremendous burdens and the thankless tasks that are heaped upon the innocent head of the nation's chief executive. Were the justice a man who loved power, who enjoyed the wielding of it, as, for example, did Mr. Taft and as seems fair to infer these days, Mr. Wilson does likewise, there might be a different story to tell. But the justice doesn't want power, doesn't want the burden of responsibility that it entails. It is not that the office of president means so much work. The justice never shirked work. His industry dates not alone from the days of his remarkable career as governor, but from his youth, and it is still to be noted in his quiet, but none the less onerous, labors on the opinions of the supreme court.

So far as the office itself is concerned, however, contains no allurament, no attraction for Justice Hughes. He is content with the place he holds on the bench. He believes in the future of the court. He is impressed with the dignity and importance of the tribunal. Government today is a complicated thing. growing more complicated every day. The success of American democracy is that it contains forty-eight separate sovereigntles to check the rule of the federal sovereignty. To maintain the equilibrium of the nation, to act as arbiter in the constant but inevitable clash of state and federal jurisdictions is the function of the supreme court—the safeguard of American institutions which the fathers wisely provided. Justice Hughes believes not only that political parties ought not to go to the supreme court to get candidates, but that the court ought to be beyond that, free from the slightest shade of political influence. But in America even the sacred precincts of the suprame court may be invaded by a powerful public opinion, and the name of Justice Hughes is just as much a part of political discussion today as that of Wilson, Rooseveit, Bryan, or any of the others who are not bound by any such restrictions as is the distinguished justice. This is a state of facts over which he has no

Amid all this turmoil and controversy, Justice Hughes maintains a dignified allence. He gives no interviews. He makes no speeches explaining nis views on public questions. He does not permit the use of his name on state ballots. He does everything, in short, that can humanly be done to show that he does not want the nomination. He cannot very well, as no doubt he has several times been tempted to do, announce that under no circumstances will be accept the nomination, if tendered, because that would imply that he was sure to receive the nomination, and no man can tell today, or before the convention, whether such a contingency will arise. To announce ahead of time that he would not accept the nomination might also impose upon him a responsibility subsequently for what happens to the republican party which he might not otherwise have had to share.

Should, for example, Mr. Hughes announce that he would not accept the nomination, and the republican party get into another tangle such as it had in 1912 with its rank and file split in half behind a regular and a progressive candidate, it is conceivable that many people would blame the justice for having closed the door against it all by his flat announcement months ahead of time that he would not accept the nomination. On the other hand, if the Hughes strength is imaginary, and the people are really more interested in the other candidates now being mentioned, it to much better, as far as the record of Justice Hughes and the supreme court is concerned, that he, with due

dignity, pay no more attention to the whole business. The justice, therefore, must meet the situation as it arises, either just before the convention or at the time of the conclave in Chicago. He is getting hundreds and hundreds of letters from all parts of the country telling him it is his duty to run for the presidency, that it is an obligation he must accept. The justice can't tell whether this is a popular demand or not. It is the kind of thing, however, that would make any man pause.

No individual, no group of individuals, political or otherwise, truly can compel or coerce Justice Hughes to enter the race or accept the nomination if tendered him. He absolutely does not want it, and has shown that by his letters to Representative Slemp and the Nebraska authorities. But there is one thing that can compel him, that would touch any man to the quick. It is the voice of the American people demanding a new leader, an expression through the medium of a united republican party that there is need for a man like Justice Hughes, and that he must be the spokesman of their convictions on the issues of the day. Justice Hughes probably modestly doesn't think any such sentiment exists. Certainly the Roosevelts, the Burtons, the Tafts, the Barneses, the Hitchcocks and the McCalls are doing enough to confuse the republican situation so that only a superman can possibly tell what is going to happen.

But the outstanding fact and consideration is that if the people honestly want Justice Hughes they can have him. The trouble nowadays is that party organisations are in the hands of men who are more interested in promoting particular candidacies than in discovering the true will of the people. The primary system, originally designed to meet just such a weakness in democratic institutions, is now so cluttered up with legal restriction and entanglement as to make it more the voice of the party organisation than of the

rank and file. And so, unless the tremendous demand for Justice Hughes does exist, which alone would make him leave the bench, and it is expressed in some tangible way by crushing out, for example, all other candidacies in the republican convention and sending forth its mandate with unmistaxable emphasis, Justice Hughes will be lost both to the republican party and, conceivably, to the country as well, as a possible president of the

# The Bees S

Good-Bye, Germ Theory of Disease.

OMAHA, Feb. 3.-To the Editor of The See: Kindly permit me a word about the Nathan Straus telegram The Bee received from Long Branch, Cal., in relation to "Milk and Scarlet Fever."

I know The Bee would not wish to make the lot of the Omaha mothers and fathers any harder at this juncture, but note from your editorial that you are perfectly willing to "take his word for t without further investigation." With the valuable contradictory evidence or information at hand, you will pardon me, if I am not willing to accept every new theory as a fact, especially this one. 1 am not doubting Mr. Straus' sincerity, but when so many doctors throughout the land are holding to opposite opinions, may we not question the certainty of his Having interviewed a great number of

professional men here and there, and nearly always meeting with the frank admission that they should be signing such articles as this, rather than myself. consequently ought I to be deterred from giving expression to such views? Holding as I do in high regard our medical profession, it is far from my desire to say a word of unfairness Common sense, sanitary requirements

of the dairy man should be demanded of him. This means a sanitary stall, good water and feed and cleanliness in every detail, also, cut out the pump handle and the pasteurization machine. Deliver as Denmark (the most enlight-

ened milk authority of the world) requires, "cool, clean raw milk" never "pasteurized," the housewife can do all the boiling necessary. Pasteurisation. done in a laboratory by a scientific person is one thing and done by the average milk man is another.

Who knows but what the present epidemic may be traced to the use of pasteurized milk. Now I do not say so, but who can prove that this is not so any more than they can prove their contention.

Medical men, and no other class of scientific know positively the real origin of disease. If they did, it would be a long step towards control and cure of the same. Why then, give to the world statements of theory, garbed as facts. It is not fair to the people.

Dr. Small says on the "Special Examination of Disease" the following: "If the fact be elicited that a patient has become sick about the same time that many others in the same region of the country have become so, it is perfectly safe to regard the malady as endemic. and that some evil influence in the atmosphere is operating to impress disesse upon all, who are in an impressible condition."

I sincerely believe that more proof can be produced at present to disprove the germ theory as we now accept it than

can be brought forward to prove it. Recently Dr. Louis Renou of Paris states: "As a result of long research he is able to prove that tuberculosis, contrary to the generally accepted theory. must be treated by chemical means and not by serums." Dr. Renou very nearly admits my prediction and theory of the wholesale discard of the germ theory. Mr. Straus' views are unjust to the public, the dairy man, the milk inspector and the cow. S. ARION LEWIS.

## Road Building.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Feb. 27 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Many people are opposed to the county engineer, because of the experience with the state engineering department in bridge constuction. This writer has given the matter some study, and I will suggest an

It is my idea that in the parts of the state where the land is rolling and rough, not less than ene-third of the present roads should be changed in order to get better grades and make those grades to avoid snow banks and floods. This is one of the very important matters which has been overlooked in the present road system. Engineers only can determine the best routes,

There is another matter in the laying of roads fully as important. I am not certain that cutting deep gulches through the hills in order to get a reduced grade is the proper remedy in roads running east and west. They fill with snow and there have been a half dozen winters in Nebraska within the last thirtyfive years, in which all east and west cuts would have filled with snow.

There is a way of getting around that, if the road machinery might be more thoroughly perfected by which to load. haul and unload dirt. It is my that the lower places on the east and west roads should be raised instead of cutting too deep into the hills. If the hills are to be cut down, they should be reduced in such a way that snow cannot collect in those cuts. Road-making machinery might be much improved. Generally, the land lying next to the cut would make a better field if the top of the hill were sufficiently reduced to raise the grade farther down. But this requires machinery that will move dirt at a very low cost. The only way to make a road is to begin the construction in the proper way, because roads are made for all time, and to lay an improper foundation means that sometime when the proper work is to be started the improper construction will prove a complete loss. Nebraska should get busy and make state graveled roads the most substantial form. Our trouble is that we have too many profesional politicians and Ignorant fogies in office-the two going togetherthe politician to pull the wool over the fogy's eyes and keep him feeling wise. WALTER JOHNSON.

#### How Big a Navy? ST. MARY, Neb., Feb. 26-To the Ed-

tor of The Bee. I note in yesterday's Bee, "America plans a bigger navy than that of Germany." This plan was formulated in 1805 to protect us from German invasion. This is not sufficient now. The plan now is to build a bigger than that of England. They tell us that if we have the biggest navy of any nation on earth we will be secure. Is there not more buncombe than logic in such an argument? Suppose that we had a bigger navy than that of England, that would not be any security against invasion. England and Germany might form an alliance. In that case we would need a bigger navy than the two combined. Suppose that with our almost unlimited resources we were to build a navy that would outclass the two, would that be positive security? Not at all. What assurance have we that France, Russis. Japan or any other nation. all other nations, would not join the al-

liance? Logically, then, what we need is a bigger navy than the navies of all the nations combined, in order to be sc-

of consideration

not attack an unarmed merchant vessel, but says: "If you put as much as one gun on board as a means of protection we will sink it if we can. Verily, verily, the minds of our democratic (and republican ditto) national leaders have gone wool gathering.

Better use a little common sense, stay at home and quit poking our nose into other nations' affairs and there will be very little probability of getting into H. SCHUMANN.

#### Proposes a Law of Selection.

FALLS CITY, Neb., Feb. 26.-To the Editor of The Bee: This is the crucial period in healing the wounds of an afflicted party and in the selection of strong men for various offices, and I desire to offer a few auggestions for the benefit of said party. Being entirely neutral, having supported both Taft and Teddy. and very sorry that neither is president today, my desire is solely for the success of the G. O. P.

Firstly, I deplore the senseless flings that are aimed at both wings of the party. Such aggravating slurs are not soothing in uniting the sore spots in the two factions. I regret to hear the hyphenated adjectives "stand pat" and "progressive," republicans for the party They talked of billiards, bowling frames, was always progressive and only when Mark Hanna said "stand pat for a continuation of McKinley's policies," did the But name take hold as a misnomer to a Secondly, in selecting our standard

bearer we should look for a atrong man and not so much to measures or platform, for what is a platform without strong backing? As for instance Dr. Wilson and his platform. We should discourage the "favorite son" folly and pick only the strong men regardless of location for what does it benefit a state to name a poor stick for an executive, as for example Buchanan in Pennsylvania. And why not eliminate every United States senator in the start who is a candidate for president. They are all strong men and should remain on the job to which they were elected, especially in view of the danger of losing to the opposition in case of their vacating their The republicans are anxious to gain and not to lose a single senator in order to again gain control of the senate. No senator should isopardize the party by boosting himself out of his seat and thus open an opportunity for the opposition. Nebraska republicans can recall much bitterness and trouble in raising governors and congressmen to United States senatorships and seeing the opposition party holding said jobs for years in consequence. I admire our Senator Norris for refusing to file as candidate for president and I wish our neighbor senators could feel how much they owe to their party and country and refuse to be senators, and I will add governors of states who are "rodding up" some, the selecting is simplified in the choice of a nor Hadley, ex-President Roosevelt, ex- run down' as I was. rick. The party is not barren of good, me.

job, hold them there. So here's to the men whose name spells success at the polls and who will be an honor to his party and his country whether the name begins with an R and ends with a T matters not to me

Sees Germany Down and Russia Up. BENSON, Neb., Feb. 26 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Fifteen years ago British statesmen realized that a defensive alliance between England, France and Russia would eventually become inevitable if Germany was to be prevented from becoming the dictator of Europe. A careful analysis of the Russian premier's recent speech, as well as the speeches that have seen made by the British premier, has convinced me that the German empire is thing of the past, that Russia will surprise the world and that the central em pires are caught in a vise and nothing Their defeat will be more decisive than Napoleon's was, for the European war is only in its infancy. N. B .- Any official apt made by the United States to wards mediation would reveal a lack of foresight on the part of the administra-THOMAS HENRY WATKINS.

## MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

the nations combined, in order to be secure. This seems to be demonstrative theory, but this, in my opinion, is so extremely ridiculous as not to be worthy by a crank."—Baltimore American.

We have a fair illustration now of what preparation to resist attack means. The Wife-No wonder, Charles; you have such a lot of ways; Fuck.

"Do you know that I am wearing a million dollars" worth of diamonds?" inquired the lady.
"No." said the gentleman, "but I am glad you told me. My time being worth 115 a second, I was only going to give you two seconds. But now you can have "ten."—Louisville Courier Journal.

"Hypocrite!" cried the Swordfish to the Clam.
"Why hypocrite!" retorted the Clam.
"You consider yourself the emblem of pacifism, and all the time you and your tribe are engaged in the making of shells!" sneered the Swordfish.—New York Times.

#### ONE MISNOMER.

Arthur Chapman in Judge.

When Farmer Jones retired to
A life of ease in town,
He didn't know just what to do
To keep the ennul down;
He said: "For idling I'm not strong,
Life's dull in this here hub;
I'll go where rural chaps belong—
I'll join the Country Club."

So Farmer Jones paid in his dues—
They took his breath away—
And started in to air his views
Where club members held sway;
He thought to talk about the crops,
Of poultry, hogs and blight,
But when he switched to wheat or hope
His hearers said: "Good night!"

And polo's latest rule;
Until at last the farmer said:
"I am one awful dub,
But who was it—insane, misled—
Named this a Country Club?"

# HE FEELS LIKE A **REAL "COME BACK"**

Jacob Ennis Tells How He Struck Keynote of Content.

## AN OMAHA MAN'S STORY.

When a man loves life, throws out his chest, pulls his cigar from between smiling lips and says: "I feel great-I can eat anything," he has struck the keynote of content and is envied by his fel-

time before, is all run down, nervous and can't trust his stomach to accept even the plainest fare, and then comes back into his own, he is so happy that he wants to make life better for the 'other fellows' who suffer as he once

That is the story of sacob Ennis, day cierk at the Union Hotel, Omaha. Yesterday he added his praise in behalf of named as candidates. By dropping all Tanlac, in order, as he said, that he might help others to be benefited.

"Tanlac has changed me from 'grouch' to a normal, happy man," said few ex-senators. For instance, take the Mr. Ennis, "and I want to recommend combination, ex-Senator Root, ex-Gover- it to the men and women who are 'all

"My stomach became so disordered Senator Fairbanks, ex-Senator Knox, or "My stomach became so disordered ex-Senator Burton and ex-Governor Her-that the bare sight of food nauseated There was no dainty that could safe material outside of officials. And tempt me. I was nervous and could not this principle might apply as well to su- get any restful sleep.

morning more tired, if possible, than I had been the night before. preme court judges. Good men on the Then I read about Tanlac, and tried From the very first I felt the improvement in my condition. Almost over night it relieved my nervousness and brought real sleep.

"Daily I felt better, and now, after having taken two bottles of Tanlac I can eat anything and, say, but I feel Tanlac is wonderful." Tanlac is being specially introduced in maha at the Sherman-McConnell Drug

Company. There the Tanlac man exclains to scores daily how it should be taken and what results may be expected rom its use. Tanlac may be obtained in the follow-Ashland, Cone's Pharmacy; ng cities: Blue Springs, B. N. Wonder; Benson,

schiller-Beattle Pharmacy; Central City, schiller Drug Store; Grand Island, Clayon's Pharmacy; Weeping Water, Meyer Drug Store .- Advertisement.

## **ADVERTISING GARNER & EVANS**

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