## Nebraska

# REPUBLICANS HAVE MARGIN UPON VOTE

**Their Majority in Primary Nearly Eighteen Thousand on Face of Returns.**

**DEMOCRATS ARE GLOOMY**

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, April 22.—(Special.)—As an indication that the republicans of Nebraska have quite a margin on the vote is shown for seventy-two counties as published on governor, the total vote cast for the democratic candidates showing 53,785, while for the republican candidates the vote was 71,765, a majority for the republicans of nearly 18,000.

That democrats who are not afraid to express themselves on conditions recognize the above figures as being a criterion of what may be expected this fall has been repeatedly shown since the primary and now that they have succeeded in ridding the democratic party of Mr. Bryan, now they are wondering what they are going to without him.

Were Mr. Bryan out of the democratic party for keeps, many democrats would feel happy, but now they fear that he may be able to come back in the election and the victory gained last Tuesday may not be so much to brag over as it appeared to be when the excitement was on during the counting of the ballots, when it showed Mr. Bryan far in the rear.

Mr. Bryan has left Lincoln without expressing himself. He hiked to Washington to save the country from war as soon as the papers stated that the president had sent another ultimatum to Germany and has since been "assisting" the president with the same able support which he has given him since he resigned from the cabinet. So Lincoln democrats are waiting somewhat anxiously the time to come when Mr. Bryan will allow himself to be interviewed on the Nebraska primary election.

### NEW DRAINAGE DITCH IN KEARNEY MAKES GOOD

MINDEN, Neb., April 23.—(Special.)—The recent heavy rain of about three inches was a great boon to this part of the state to all crops. Especially did it give a test to the ditch which had recently been constructed in the north part of the county to divert the water of two sloughs, which heretofore had practically drowned out all the crops on a long stretch of the Platte valley. For forty-eight hours the water rushed in torrents through the ditch.

Many of the farmers were out watching its work and to see that no part of the embankments proved deficient. It has proven an absolute success and the benefited farmers are jubilant over its construction.

### MEETING OF STATE PRESS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ORD, Neb., April 23.—(Special.)—A meeting of the executive committee of the Nebraska Press association has been called by President Horace M. Davis, editor of the Ord Journal, for York, Friday evening. The meeting will consider proposed plans for making the midsummer excursion into western Nebraska and will canvass the returns of the referendum expression that has lately been taken on that subject. The members of the committees are: Editor Israel of Havelock, Editor Van Deusen of Blair, Editor Ludi of Wahoo, Editor Backhaus of Pierce, Editor Schaffer of Curtis, Editor Wood of Gering and Editor Parkins of Aurora. Editors Cutright, Helvey and Foxworthy of Lincoln and Edgecomb of Geneva and M. A. Brown of Kearney constitute the legislative committee and will be present.

### CONTRACT FOR OAKLAND'S NEW SCHOOL HOUSE IS LET

OAKLAND, Neb., April 23.—(Special.)—The contract for the building of the new high school building has been let to the Trenton Building company of Lincoln. Its bid was $45,987. The local men, E. F. Nelson and Terch Electric company, received the plumbing and electric wiring contracts, while Erickson & Lindleaf of Omaha were low bidders on the heating plant. It will be a three-story, modern, fireproof building. Work will begin at once.

**Golden Wedding at Burwell.**

BURWELL, Neb., April 23.—(Special.)—The many friends and relatives of William H. Myers and his wife, Margaret Meyers, assembled at the Myers' home in West Burwell on Thursday evening, April 20, to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. They were married in Eldora, Ia., April 20, 1866, but have lived in Burwell for the last thirty years. After a social evening in which all enjoyed themselves, County Superintendent I. I. Jenkins made a presentation speech and handed the couple a very substantial token of their friends' esteem.

**Cambridge Sends Much Stock.**

CAMBRIDGE, Neb., April 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Seventeen carloads of stock were shipped from Cambridge Saturday night for Monday's market. Since January 1, 111 cars of stock have been shipped from here.

## SOLDIERS' HOME NOTES

George W. Taylor, who was on a furlough, was taken sick while out, and had to return to the home for medical treatment.

William Butterfield has returned from a short furlough to Omaha. He now says that he will remain at the Home until he is sure that the good old summer time has arrived.

Anderson Adams, an ex-carpenter of the Home, is now putting on an annex to the Jones cottage.

James Cummings has taken a thirty-day furlough to visit Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] of Springfield, Neb., and George Webber of McCook, Neb., were admitted to full membership of the home recently.

Pension Agent Napoleon U. Fay of Burwell, has just been notified by the department at Washington, that Mrs. John Gaddis' accrued pension has been allowed. Mrs. Gaddis has just returned from a furlough.

Miss Nellie Williams, state librarian of Lincoln, is being entertained for a couple of days by Matron Hopkins. She is looking over the Home library and will look after the needs of that department.

Mrs. Alson of the West hospital, is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and daughters, Helen and Ruth, of University Place.

Mrs. Kindle has returned from a furlough to Hampton, Neb., and is again in the West hospital.

# *Hay Fever Weeds and How They May Be Recognized and Uprooted*

With the approach of early summer the hay fever sufferer looks forward with dismay to the beginning of his trials. The efforts which have been inaugurated in many of the states to eradicate or control the hay fever weeds give promise of the eventual eradication of hay fever, but these measures should be commenced at once in order to be effective.

Fortunately the weeds that are the most noxious to the hay fever sufferer are already on the black list of the farmer, and have no redeeming features in color, scent or utility. Their chief characteristics as are follows:

1. They are wind-pollinated.
2. Very numerous.
3. The flowers are inconspicuous, without bright color or pleasant scent.
4. The pollen is found in great quantities.

All hay fever weeds are wind-pollinated, otherwise their pollen would not be in the air to irritate the nostrils of susceptible persons. Bright colors and sweet scent are intended to attract insects for fertilization, and are therefore absent in hay fever weeds which are wind-pollinated.

Among the hay fever weeds which will soon be in flower and distribute their noxious pollen are the yellow dock (Rumex crispus), careless weed (Amaranthus spinosus), cockle bur (Xanthium strumarium), etc. The grasses also are noxious to a certain class of hay fever sufferers and should not be allowed to bloom unless intended for seed.

Dr. Scheppegrell, president of the American Hay Fever Prevention association, calls attention to the daisy fleabane (Erigeron), which is beginning to blossom and whose toxidity has recently been established by the association. Children collect these flowers and in one whiff will inhale sufficient pollen to cause a paroxysm of hay fever lasting three to five days. Such attacks are almost invariably attributed to "colds," the real cause not being suspected. It may, in addition, cause a "sensitization," which will make the child susceptible to hay fever in later years.

From an agricultural standpoint, weeds already cost the farmer millions of dollars annually. When we add to this the economic loss due to hay fever caused by these weeds, several millions may easily be added. The representatives of our agricultural and legislative interests should therefore unite with the health authorities to eradicate the hay fever weeds, which are alike a nuisance to agriculture and a reproach to preventive medicine.

## List of Nominees In Nemaha County

AUBURN, Neb., April 23.—(Special.)—The Tuesday primaries resulted in the nomination of the following local ticket:

Republicans—Treasurer, J. M. Kleckner; county clerk, W. B. Fisher; sheriff, A. H. Rogers; county assessor, C. E. Blessing; commissioner, C. E. Keyt; clerk of court S. L. Bixby; senator, R. F. Neal; representatives, George Christy and E. E. Good.

Democrats—Treasurer, Earl Conner; county clerk, C. O. Snow; sheriff, W. G. Hughes; county assessor, L. Grant; commissioner, Lafe Higgins; clerk of court, G. W. Harmon; representatives, Benjamin T. Skeen and John T. Swan.

R. M. Armstron and Fred G. Hawxby are the nominees for county judge.

For judge of the district court John B. Raper will be unopposed unless H. A. Lambert should accept. Three hundred and thirty-one voters wrote in his name and made a cross, and probably 100 others wrote in the name and did not make a cross, and these were not counted.

## German Youths Light Cigarettes With Currency

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, March 31.—Compulsory saving has been introduced on a small scale in at least one district of Germany. This is revealed in an order issued by the military commander of the district of Cassel, famed as the early schooling place of Emperor William.

The order is aimed at the extravagance of young men and boys who are earning high wages in war industries. The order recites that young men in receipt of swollen war earnings have in many cases been leading profligate lives and sometimes neglecting to support dependent relatives. In some places, it is observed, boys have been lighting their cigarettes with paper money, which is issued in denominations as small as 25 cents and 50 cents.

As this class of youth has not desisted from its practices after repeated warnings, the commanding general decrees that persons under 21 years of age must henceforth make such economical use of their wages with the gravity of the time, must adequately support their dependents, and must deposit in the savings bank their surplus earnings, or they will not be allowed further to collect their wages. Instead, their money will be handed over to a duly appointed trustee, who will withhold such amount as he sees fit for deposit in a savings bank until after the war, or until his charge has attained his twenty-first year.

### WHAT SHE WAS LOOKING FOR

**Round of Social Festivities Which Brought Business to the Doctor.**

"I just saw your wife going into old Dr. Soakum's office as I came around the corner," remarked Spigwell Atkins to his old friend, Jonathan Jimson; "anyone sick in the family?"

Jimson, who always appeared tired, looked unusually so, as he made answer.

"Well, no, there isn't anyone really sick, but my wife said she was going to see the doctor for what ails her, and I expect old Soakum will render me a bill for about ten bucks for the valuable advice he gives her."

"What's wrong?"

"Well, in the morning my wife drinks three cups of strong coffee, and repeats the operation at dinner time, not forgetting her pot of tea for lunch. She's very fond of eating between meals and usually consumes a pound of candy or half a cake during the day, just for the exercise, while she reads the latest novel or goes through the fashion magazines.

"Three nights a week she plays bridge whist until 12 o'clock, and never misses anything on the menu served at the close, whether the entertainment is given at our home or at a neighbor's."

"Yes, but what has she gone to the doctor for?"

"She wants to find out why she can't sleep nights."—Judge.

**All the Same.**

One—of course they are nice to have, but they are a lot of trouble just the same.

Two (with a sigh)—Yes, they are.

One—Cost a bunch of money, too.

Two—You're right—they do.

One—Isn't the first expense one minds —but the upkeep is fierce.

Two—Don't I know it!

One—Always something wrong with the blamed things and when there is nobody but a specialist can tell what it is.

Two—That's true.

One—Still, after you've had one or two of them you couldn't get along without them.

Two (brightening)—That's what I think. People envy you, too.

One—Yes, still it's an endless worry keeping them looking trim and shining. And gasoline and tires are going up.

Two (puzzled)—Gas and tires! Good heavens, man! I thought you were talking about babies!—Judge.

**Bees to Make Orange Honey.**

Two carloads of bees have arrived at Porterville, Cal., from Utah, shipped into the district by the [illegible] company.

The stands will be distributed among the orange groves in preparation for the orange blossoming season, which promises to be very early this year.

The owners of the stands declare there is a ready market at a high price for the orange honey, [illegible] the price [illegible].—San Francisco Call.

## Mine Owners and Men Agree on Plan To Prevent Strikes

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

CARDIFF, Wales, March 30.—To prevent restriction of output in the Welsh coal fields by strikes over the employment of nonunion men during the war, an agreement has just been made between the miners and the mine owners, which, both sides admit, would have obviated hundreds of strikes if it had existed during the last twenty years. It provides that miners and others employed at the collieries shall be required to become members of the trade unions.

From the industrial point of view the decision is regarded as one of the greatest importance. The miners have been contending for this recognition for many years and are especially elated over the fact that the mine owners have stipulated that they have given their consent without prejudice to their action after the war.

Notices have been posted in 700 collieries advising all the workers of the decision of the employers. The agreement provides that if workmen fail to join the union or withdraw from it, the miners' federation can apply to the mine owners' association for assistance in carrying out the terms of the agreement.

In the event of difficulties arising which cannot be amicably settled, the difficulty is to be reported to the chief industrial commissioner for final decision.

## English Commend German Methods For Getting Trade

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 30.—The British Board of Trade, which has undertaken the task of instructing British manufacturers and merchants how to capture German trade, does not permit patriotic prejudice to stand in the way of profiting by German methods. It has just announced an exhibition in London of a collection of over 3,000 German catalogues, representing a great variety of German industries. The exhibition is given, it states, in order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with German methods of publicity.

It commends these methods. "One feature of the catalogues which is of special interest to British manufacturers, who are themselves publishing catalogues with a view to increasing their export trade," it states, "is the number of languages in which the German catalogues are printed. The collection includes Finnish, Polish, Italian, Dutch, Hungarian and Greek. Many are polyglot in character, and are printed in three, four, and in some cases, five different languages."

### WILD SWANS ATTACK SHIP

**Bombard Vessel Lying at Anchor and Many Birds Are Caught.**

Hundreds of wild swans, which had apparently lost their way in the fog, dashed against the steamer Ericsson, early in the morning, while the vessel was in the mouth of the Chesapeake bay. The huge birds shattered many panes of glass and caused so much disturbance that many passengers sprang from their berths and rushed on deck, thinking some mishap had befallen the boat.

Several of the birds were captured and were brought to this city on the steamer, which docked at Pier 3, South Wharves. F. S. Groves, president of the company, declared them the finest specimens he had ever seen. The prisoners, which were pure white in color, were among a number which flew in the forward gangway, which was open, and failed to find their way out the other side of the boat. Some of the birds became confused among the cargo and were easily captured.

Captain McNamee, commander of the Ericsson, said that the odd attack occurred about 2:30 a. m. He ventured the opinion that the birds were attracted by the electric lights of the vessel.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### DEATH RECORD

**L. B. Brown.**

MINDEN, Neb., April 23.—(Special.)—L. B. Brown, one of Kearney county's oldest settlers, died Friday. He was an old veteran of the civil war and had taken prominent part in all the civic affairs of the county and its upbuilding. He leaves a widow, two daughters and two sons, all grown.

**An Intellectual Transaction.**

The smart Aleck went into the fruit store. He handed the clerk a bit of paper on which was inscribed: A V?

The clerk wasn't getting his little $6 a week just for counting out grapefruit and things and looking pleasant, and he promptly wrote beneath it: MURK.

"You're a wise guy," said the Smart Aleck, and he put down the coins, a cent, took the goods, a fig, and departed.

A spectator of the transaction, being a bonehead, said he might as well be a goat, too.

"What's the answer?" said he.

"The Smart Aleck shoves me the paper with the A V on it," replied the clerk. "Easy mark. A figure eight. A fig. [illegible] Wanted a fig and how much would it be? I shoves the paper back to him with 'Murk' written on it. M-u-r-k, a cent. That's how much would it be."—New York Times.

## SOME GAS ABOUT GASOLINE

**Country Facing a Crisis in Price and Litle Relief is Now in Sight.**

**TASK OF GETTING SUBSTITUTES**

It is a curious illustration of the frequent lack of foresight in big business that the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in industries centering about the internal combustion engine—motor cars and boats, their accessories, farm engines, etc.—has done so little toward solving the fuel problem. There has, it is true, been an occasional prize offered for a cheap gasoline substitute. Not long ago it was reported that the International Association of Recognized Automobile clubs had announced such a prize of $100,000. But of really intelligent efforts to solve the problem there have been almost none—at least outside of Germany. And yet these industries are absolutely dependent on an ample and relatively cheap supply of liquid fuel.

Take the automobile business. Under present conditions it would be bankrupt in a month without gasoline. With gasoline at from 30 to 50 cents a gallon its prosperity would be seriously hampered. And 35-cent gasoline next summer is predicted by people who ought to know. In other words, this great aggregation of capital is practically dependent on a single product which to all intents and purposes is controlled by one group of corporations. Furthermore, it has been frequently stated by men competent to express an intelligent opinion, that the supply of petroleum from which gasoline is obtained is on the wane, and likely to be greatly reduced in amount if not actually exhausted in the near future. It is true that the 1913 scare regarding gasoline exhaustion proved unjustified. The opening of a new oil field prevented, or perhaps better postponed, that result. But even though a similar happy disappointment is in store for us now, there is no reasonable doubt that much dearer gasoline has got to be faced in the near future.

**Over 3,000,000 Automobiles.**

The Horseless Age estimates the number of automobiles in the world today at 3,114,000, of which 2,400,000 are in the United States, and they are increasing by the hundred thousand every year. The 1914 output of crude petroleum in the United States was 191,262,724 barrels of forty-two gallons each. The gasoline produced from this amounted to 23,908,242 barrels of fifty gallons each. The estimate of the United States geographical survey of the crude petroleum output for 1915 is 265,762,535 barrels. This is quite likely to prove the high-water mark; and that it has already fallen behind the increase in motor cars and other gasoline-using machines is clearly indicated by the rapid advance in price of gasoline.

The so-called improved "cracking" process of Rittman, which is now being installed in a number of refineries, may, if it proves commercially practicable, postpone the gasoline famine, but can hardly be expected to prevent its final advent. It simply increases the amount of gasoline obtainable from petroleum, while the real basic trouble is the failure of the crude petroleum supply to keep up with the demand. This is shown by the recent price changes in the latter. With the decline in production of the gushing field the price of "crude" began to creep up. "Mid-continent" was 40 cents a barrel a year ago; now it is $1.50 per barrel. Pennsylvania grade was $1.35 and now is $2.50 per barrel.

**Gasoline vs. "Crude."**

At first sight the increases in the price of crude petroleum may not seem to justify the doubling of the price of gasoline. But they do justify it or a considerable part of it, because of the relatively small portion of each gallon of crude that can be obtained as gasoline. For example, if each fifty gallons of petroleum furnishes but five gallons of gasoline, an increase of $1 in the cost of the former will increase the cost of each of the five gallons of gasoline 20 cents, or would increase it by this amount if there were no other salable products obtained by the distillation of petroleum. There are, of course, many others—illuminating oils, fuels, lubricating oils, greases, paraffin wax, etc.

If it were not for these other products, whose total value in 1914 amounted to about $250,000,000, gasoline would already be beyond the reach of the motorist. In spite of them, however, there is ample reason to believe that it will be beyond his reach before many years, so that the motorman's real problem is to discover a substitute for gasoline. Of possible substitutes there are a number, of promising substitutes but one, namely, alcohol.

The heavy or fuel oils which abound in petroleum are now used in internal-combustion engines such as the Diesel. The latter, however, are cumbrous, heavy, more or less complicated machines, not suitable—in their present form at any rate—for use in automobiles and aeroplanes. Kerosene, which also occurs in considerable amount in petroleum, can be used as an explosive in engines—is, in fact, so used to some extent already—but it is not nearly so satisfactory as gasoline, and has the disadvantage of the latter, as have also the heavy oils, that the supply of it is dependent on the supply of petroleum. Benzol is another suitable fuel. It more nearly resembles gasoline than any of the others. It is a by-product of the distillation of coal. It is, however, a product of gas works, and the amount of it, at a price making it available as a cheap source of power, is limited.

The remaining substitute is alcohol, and it is certainly the most promising of the lot. The ordinary gasoline engine, after a few carburetor adjustments, will operate with alcohol as a fuel, and in fact give more power than when gasoline is used. But it consumes much more alcohol. An engine built especially for alcohol, however, with high compression, can be made to operate as economically as the gasoline engine—that is, as much horse power can be got out of it on a gallon of alcohol as from a gasoline engine using a gallon of gasoline. Furthermore, an alcohol engine of the same dimensions as a gasoline engine will give something like 30 per cent more power than the latter.

The substitution of alcohol for gasoline is, therefore, largely a question of price. Cheap alcohol would solve the problem. The alcohol engine has, it is true, certain defects from the motorist's point of view. The chief of these is due to the low volatility of its fuel. It is also sensitive to changes of load, and hence, presumably, very easy to "stall" at low speeds. But there is no reason for doubting that these deficiencies will be easily overcome as soon as the mechanical experts of the automobile world give their minds to the work. It is said that in both France and Germany, particularly in the latter country, alcohol engines are quite extensively used, chiefly on the farm.

According to Prof. C. E. Lucke, of Columbia, the first serious attempt to do anything with the alcohol engine was made in 1894 at Leipzig by Prof. Hartmann. The government soon took up the propaganda, and aided in the giving of exhibitions, prizes, etc., to help in its perfection and encourage its use. It had already, before the war, replaced the steam engine on the farm in many regions. An inquiry made by Prof. Strecker among 120 farmers who had adopted the alcohol engine showed 91 per cent. of them pleased with the change. Fifty-seven per cent reported that it was cheaper than the steam engine, and the 34 per cent who found the cost about the same preferred the alcohol engine because of its simplicity, comparative compactness, and ease of operation.

It may be safely assumed, therefore, that the only obstacle in the way of a general adoption of alcohol as an engine fuel is its high cost. And regarding this side of the question there is, unfortunately, no very definite information available.

Yet this alcohol problem once solved the liquid fuel problem would be solved for all time. As long as vegetable things continue to sprout and grow in this vale of tears, the raw material for denatured alcohol will continue to be produced.—New York Post.

**Bad Cough? Feverish? Grippy?**

These ailments weaken your system: don't wait. Use Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It allays inflammation, kills germs, 25c. All druggists.—Advertisement.

## Dingy-Saloniki Cafe Joy Center for Campaigners

(British Official Eye-Witness.)

SALONIKI, April 1.—Floca's has become the social focus of the entente armies in the Balkans. Some such rendezvous comes to be associated with almost every expeditionary war. The bar of Shepheard's hotel in Cairo was the place through which everyone passed sooner or later in the time of the Sudan campaigns; the Rand club at Johannesburg fulfilled a similar function in South Africa. Here the same unexpected greatness has been thrust upon Floca's, so that its name will always remain in the memory of those told off to spend this tedious winter at Saloniki.

Floca's in peace times was just a commonplace cafe, with no more than the modest distinction of being the best of such establishments in Saloniki. Here on an ordinary week day were to be found a sprinkling of Levantine gentlemen drinking Turkish coffee while they discussed with fluent gesture the latest political rumors from Athens.

Its fortunate proprietor, who like so many others here, is making a small fortune, has to thank two of the most cherished allied institutions—the Englishman's afternoon tea and the Frenchman's afternoon aperitif or appetizer. From 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 8, Floca's is more densely populated than any spot in Saloniki. It is filled with officers of the allied armies—base officers, camp officers, embarkation officers, staff officers, flying officers, French, British, Serbian, Greek—such a varied collection of officers of every rank and corps that Floca's might be the animated fashion-book of a military tailor of international clientele.

But Floca's would hardly be a success in fashionable London. Its interior is gloomy and often foggy. Its entrance is beset by an importunate horde of ragged urchins. Its Greek waiters, of sinister aspect, only condescend to serve when their attention is attracted by a series of sharp hand-claps. But in Saloniki men count themselves lucky to find a table free, and for those who have lived for months on a barren mountain side, it is a shadowy and distant reproduction of the institutions of home.

## WOMEN DO BERLIN'S WORK

**Members of Fair Sex Swarm Into Every Field of Activity in German Capital.**

**AFTERMATH IS A PROBLEM**

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

BERLIN, March 31.—Nearly 900,000 women are now at one kind of work or another in Berlin. They have swarmed into almost every field of activity, no matter how difficult; they are earning more money than they ever had before; many have lost their own bread winners and are for all time dependent upon their own efforts. The probable unwillingness of the women to go back to their homes after the war is being more and more anticipated by the labor leaders who say the women must go in favor of the men when the time comes.

By far the largest proportion of the women now employed in Berlin are unskilled workers—perhaps 600,000 of the 900,000. Of the remaining 300,000 skilled workers, only a small part are customarily so employed. They have done wonderfully well, even in such difficult and strenuous occupations as metal workers, but they are not, because of physical handicaps, the equal of their male predecessors.

**Many War Widows.**

Just how large will be the number of widows, or of women left with crippled husbands, after the war, the labor leaders as yet to estimate. These, on the one hand, constitute, however, but part of the problem. Fully as puzzling is the question of what to do with those women who, though they later will have other means of support, are expected deliberately to balk at retiring to a non-productive life again.

The employer who is able to hire women more cheaply than men will be loath to change to the old method, and for a time is not going to be able to afford it. A not inconsiderable degree of diplomacy, combined with a judicial use of compulsion, is going to be necessary, labor leaders feel, before the problem can be adjusted.

There is hardly an occupation into which women have not crowded during the last year. The employment of women as street car conductors is already an old and familiar condition, and women "motormen" have become more or less familiar sights even in the busy downtown streets of Berlin.

The first woman taxicab chauffeur was noted early last summer, and she has multiplied somewhat since then. The construction company building the new tube under the Friedrich Strasse connecting the northern and southern sections of the city has for months employed feminine "huskies," young and old, in shoveling out the sandy underpinning of the street.

Two years ago the streets of the capital were cleaned by men of military age. Their places were taken by boys, and now women are being introduced as fast as the youths grow up to military age and enter the army. It is a common sight on any street to see coal being carried into residences from teams by women instead of men.

The underground railway companies of Berlin months ago installed women as ticket choppers, and then introduced them as guards. When it was found that their dresses frequently got caught in doors the companies did not go back to male help, but ordered the women to don bloomers, and today there are more of them to be seen than men.

Few of the trades are harder or more strenuous than metal work, which, just now, of course, is booming because of the need of ammunition. Yet there are thousands of women thus employed today, who do not seem to mind the heavy work, and who are earning, relatively, a great deal of money.

## What About Starchy Foods?

Aren't starchy foods all right? They certainly are. The starch of grains is one of the chief sources of food energy.

But some stomachs are not able to digest the starches as presented in ordinary foods, such as white bread and white flour products, which are often the unsuspected cause of digestive troubles—imperfect assimilation, fermentation and gas, biliousness, headache, constipation, anemia and other common ills.

One food that supplies the valuable starch elements in easily digestible form is

# Grape-Nuts

It is made of the energizing grains, whole wheat and malted barley, the starch cells of which are largely converted by long baking into dextrin and grape-sugar which are easily assimilated by even weakened digestive organs. Grape-Nuts digests in about one hour.

This food comes ready to eat, nourishing and delicious; and as it retains all the nutriment of the grains—including the mineral elements largely lacking in the usual dietary—it is a wonderful builder of well-balanced bodies, nerves and brains.

**"There's a Reason"**

Grocers everywhere sell Grape-Nuts.



# HUMAN BRAIN IS LIKE AN ENGINE

**Requires real energy to travel over the steep road to success.**

**LINCOLN MAN DESCRIBES WAY**

The smartest brain in the world has no more chance of carrying its owner over the road to success, without perfect digestion back of it, than a railway engine has of traveling from Omaha to Chicago without steam. It is digestion that furnishes power for the entire body.

Mr. W. W. Cross, 330 South Twenty-first street, Lincoln, was run down—lacked the power furnished by digestion.

"I felt like this," said Mr. Cross in relating his experience of how Tanlac, the great tonic, restored his health. "A case of indigestion for three years undermined my system and I became badly constipated. I would bloat after meals and especially after supper. Beans were bad for me and meat was a stranger to my diet.

"I saw Tanlac advertised and decided to give it a chance. It did more to better my condition than all the other medicines I ever took, and I tried a lot of them, too.

"Why, I feel so much better since taking Tanlac that I can eat anything without discomfort.

"I am going to get two bottles and send them to my daughter. I want her to try it. It is a great remedy and all who try it will find it fine. Since taking Tanlac I have never taken a laxative."

Tanlac is being specially introduced in Omaha, by an expert, at the Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., Sixteenth and Dodge streets.

Tanlac may be obtained in Benson at the Schiller-Beattie Drug store; Springfield, H. Fiegenbaum; Weeping Water, Meyer Drug Co.; Nebraska City, Henry Schwake & Co.; Auburn, E. H. Dort; Ashland, H. H. Cone; Malmo, P. B. Fitch; Fremont, Brown-Fredrickson Drug store; Oakland, M. O. Harding & Son; Clarkson, E. H. Kosa; Columbus, Purity Drug store; Monroe, Hill's Pharmacy; Madison, E. E. Burris; Nickerson, Young & Murrie; Fullerton, Griffin Bros.; Broken Bow, S. R. Lee; Unadilla, Frank A.; Lincoln.—Advertisement.



# BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.



# DRIVES AWAY HEADACHE

**Rub Musterole on Forehead and Temples.**

A headache remedy without the dangers of "headache medicine." Relieves headache and that miserable feeling from cold or congestion. It acts at once! MUSTEROLE is a clean, white ointment made with oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Used only externally, and in no way can affect stomach and heart, as some internal medicines do.

Best for Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup, Stiff Neck, Asthma, Neuralgia, Congestion, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, all Pains and Aches of the Back or Joints, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Colds of the Chest (it often prevents Pneumonia).

At your druggists, in 25c and 50c jars, and a special large hospital size for $2.50.

Be sure you get the genuine MUSTEROLE. Refuse imitations—get what you ask for. The Musterole Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

MUSTEROLE

WILL NOT BLISTER



# IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS

You have swollen feet and hands. Stiff, achy joints! Sharp-shooting rheumatic pains torture you. You have aching back, pain in the lower abdomen, difficulty when urinating! Look out! These are danger signals. Trouble is with your kidneys. Uric acid poisoning, in one form or another, has set in. It may lead to dropsy or fatal Bright's disease if not checked.

Get some GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. They are an old preparation, used all over the world for centuries, combining natural healing oils and herbs, well-known to physicians and used by thousands in their daily practice. The Capsules are not an experimental make-shift "patent medicine," or "salt," whose effect is only temporary. They are a standard remedy and act naturally, gently and quickly. But when you go to the druggist, insist on getting the pure, original Haarlem Oil in Capsules. Be sure the name GOLD MEDAL is on the box and thus protect yourself against counterfeits.—Advertisement.



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AS DIFFERENT from physic, pills, mineral water, oils and enemas, as day is from night. DIFFERENT in taste, action, result. DIFFERENT because with its use constipation and kindred ailments pass away like mist before the sun. DIFFERENT because it invigorates and upbuilds, and BECAUSE it is a natural way to better health, a stronger stomach, more regular bowels, clearer skin, greater energy.

**LET FRUIT-VIGOR HELP YOU TO GET WELL and KEEP WELL**

ANY first class druggist or grocer can get Fruit-Vigor for you—$1 per jar. Or by parcel post from us. One jar $1—Four jars $3.50—Six jars $5.00.

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## HOW STAGE DANCERS AVOID FOOT TROUBLES

[illegible]