## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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## 57,808 Daily—Sunday 52,223

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of April, 1916, was 51,365 daily and 52,225 Sunday. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1916. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Still Mr. Weatherman ought not to try to hand us the whole summer season all at once.

The lesson of what happened in Dublin will not be lost in Belfast when home rule comes

For reasons that are quite obvious the pressure for convention tickets for St. Louis is not nearly as acute as for Chicago.

National bankers no doubt appreciate the official hint for frequent vacations for emplayes. The comptroiler does not charge for it.

Seeing that Omaha and Douglas county are graciously permitted to help elect the ticket, why deny the privilege of a voice in the nomi-

The head of the Boston health school says the danger of getting germs from kissing is all tommyrot. Thus does experience wallop theory but of the ring. ,

Still, the Scott-Obregon treaty affords no assucance of peace from the Carranza stock of handits should the de factos lose favor. As things go in Mexico the winners of today may to the outlaws of tomorrow.

Preparedness patriots down east insinuate hat the redblooded west considers its blood too precious to spill. In which respect they are no more economical than the east, where spilling hot air is the preferred occupation.

Warring nations are now pushing ahead the arnda of the clocks. Twenty-one months ago they turned back the hands of time. The later change will not alter the reddened record of

As a speed promoter necessity upholds its reputation. The latest proof is seen in the development of American dyestuff industry forced by the exigencies of war. In less than two years the output of various dye products increased from 25.000 tons to 135,000 tons.

A professor whose hobby is statistics reports that the average man at 50 years of age has "eaten 16,000 pounds of meat, 17,000 pounds of vegetables and drank 7,000 gallons of liquid." The reckoning hints at one cause for the steady patronage of hillside rest cures.

"Omaha boasts that 1,000,000,000 passengers pass through the city every year," says the Detroit Free Press, "but does Omaha mean by amusement?" Hardly, but it has considerable and merit. If this can be accomplished withadvantage over shunting visitors through a

An eastern organization promoting quieter observance of the Sabbath, urges abandonment of golfing and automobiling on Sunday as a means to that end. The noisy character of both recreations might be remedied by more subdued clothes on the green and ditching the auto horn for a day. Otherwise joy may be unconfined.

Samples of New York patriotism hardly justify the label. A motion to decorate city aldermen with plug hats at the city's expense, for the preparedness parade, brought forth objection which proved fatal. Municipal dignity humbled with commonplace headgear on a great occas'on macks professions of sacrifice for the common good.

## Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Compiled From Bes Piles Mrs. Ellish Stiedlard and Mrs. Nathan M. Adams

use siturate after an absence in California Pustingator Coutant has arrived home from tailtorniar, where he must him wife have been for the last

Mrs. A. J. White is visiting her stone. Mrs. Herry. a fruthus; of Omana, and will probably make this NO. Detter bome.

Work on the Burker looking on the corner of

Thursday and loanguested a series of "Kutto-Kiranachange which they intend to give during the noming shapens. The following women bug the affair in state at at any other time, shapes. Mediamen Hollo, Biratona, Wobstones. Black & Linkson, Dailbook and Pomit

Much on the bridge colorest will had by precious

matte after the 20mc reve-Mrs. Augusta Designa estatement has been bless was no deturdey at the home of for daughter, Mrs. Rail, 1208 California street, with five accounting The Moral Obligation.

The attorney general of Michigan has said that under its presidential preference primary law the four delegates-at-large are morally bound by the general result of the primary, while the district delegaces are bound by the results in their districts. Under this ruling Henry Ford would get eighteen of the state's delegates and William Alden Smith twelve. Ford won in the state by a majority of 5,185 and carried seven districts to five for Smith.-Springfield Republican.

In this respect the Nebraska presidential preference primary law is exactly the same as that of Michigan and, by the same ruling, Henry Ford, although "nosed out" by Cummins in the state, is entitled to the votes of the two delegates from this congressional district in which he leads, with Hughes second and Cummins only third. The rule of the republican national convention makes the district the unit for district delegates and the state the unit for delegates-at-large, so that if the delegate is morally bound by the preferential vote the obligation is to his own constituency. If he wants to respect the preference vote, the wishes of his district cannot be overridden by the preference of voters in other districts of the state for someone else, any more than by the preference of the voters of some other state. The two delegates from this Second Nebraska district, therefore, rightly belong in the Ford column until they are ready to vote for their own real choice. For them to start with Cummins instead of Ford would be as much a repudiation of their "moral obligation" as it would be for the delegates-atlarge to start with Ford instead of Cummins.

## Another Centennial Anniversary.

The American Bible society yesterday celebrated its centennial anniversary by special observation in most of the churches, and with pretentious demonstrations in Washington, Philadelphia and New York. From a very humble, almost insignificant start in 1816 the work of this organization has grown, until it is one of the most extensive publishing houses in the world, and by far the largest that deals only with a single work. It has translated the Bible, or portions of it, into practically every known language, dialect or idiom, and has circulated the sacred volume in every accessible quarter of the globe. No other publisher pushes his business with the unremitting zeal that has been characteristic of the American Bible society. Its importance is admitted, because it has been a factor in the advance of civilization, and it would be a bold man who would undertake to say to what extent the world is made letter by the work of this society, which has placed the Book of Books w'thin the reach of all. It is only three centuries since a king of England gave to his people a version of the Bible that all might read, and thus immortalized his name. But his work had been far less fruitful were it not for the American Bible society, now entering on the second century of its great work. Its founders will not be so readily recalled by the popular mind as is King James, but their work has been the more productive, because they have made his of service to mankind everywhere.

New Army Bill Held Up.

The anticipated disagreement between the conferees over the new army bill has occurred. The house declines to recede from its position on the federal volunteer force, holding out for the National Guard as it is now organized. And back of all this will be found the miserable efficient military force, either state or national, despite the money that has been lavished on the establishment. So long as service is voluntary. it doesn't much matter to the young man who goes into the ranks from conscientious motives, or through the spirit of adventure, whether he is under state or national control, if he is assured of fair treatment. Nor does it greatly concern the studious, earnest men who make up the personnel of the line officers, whether their commissions are signed by the governor of the state, or the president of the United States. But it does matter to the politicians, who have for years hampered the service by their interference. At this moment, hardworking and efficient officers of the Guard feel that they have been injured by the operation of the political machinations that complicate the question of national defense. What the thoughtful students of the problem desire is the merging of the forty-eight little state this that watching the trains go by is its chief armies into one organization of uniform quality out destroying the distinctive attachment of each little army to its home state, all well and good; it can not be accomplished so long as the military forces of the United States are the playthings of politicians.

Political Cane Raising. The industry of case raising in Louisiana is not limited to cultivated fields. It reaches into receptive political soil with results hardly justifying the energy expended. A specimen of the crop raised in the latter way last year was exhibited before the United States supreme court recently, in the form of a law requiring the American Sugar Refining company to pay as much for Louislana sugarcane as it pays for like raw material in any market in this country. The huge refining plant of the company at New Orleans was declared a public utility and made amenable to law as a menopoly should the company discriminate against Louisiana cane in price. The law went to the limit of confiscation by providing for forced sale should the refinery remain title for any cause for one year. The high court, in a unanimous opinion, pronounced the law a violation of the Fourteenth amendment and sent it to the legal scrap heap. The outcome goes to show that politicians are not reliable tenders of an agricultural uplift.

The number of "written-in" votes for Charles E. Hughes in the Nebruska presidential printery furns out to be Bearer 18,000 than in. 606 to be exact, 15,537. How many Difficults and Parman streets has reasond the Real Thousand wrote the name in without making it count, for lack of the cress-mark or other mis-About fifty couple, competeing the best tiremen taken, can only be guessed at. Such a showing witness of the effy, gathered in Light tioxeds' had of "written-in" votes, however, has never been made so for as the records show in any other

The action of the Navy league in suing Meany Ford for damages is surprising and inconaratent. Beneriting to a year or more of impaiconversation hardly becomes an organization which regards battleships and artiflery the sole implements of rightenviouse.

## Washington Topics

Edgar C. Snyder. The Bee's Special Correspondent.

HAVE talked to fifty men from widely different sections of the country in the last week and have found that the sentiment expressed in the Litrary Digest, as to Mr. Justice Hughes, that he has a prependerating hold upon the people of the United Sates, is entirely correct. The East, which for a time seemed to be rather cold toward the associate justice, is rapidly warming toward him, notwithstanding the recent announcement made by friends of ex-Senator Root of New York that headquarters in Chieago would be opened in the very near future and that the Washington end of the Root campaign for president would be looked after by the junior senator from New York, James W. Wadaworth, jr.

There is undeniably a very pronounced, a healthy and a very steady drift to Charles E. Hughes and there will have to be some mighty strong macing to prevent his nomination if the convention is assured of the justice's acceptance of the tender at Chicago next month. At heart the Virginia delegates are for Hughes and the Maryland delegation will be for Hughes, too, although in both instances the delegates go uninstructed, but not in a quarter of a century, certainly not in my time as a correspondent covering national conventions will there assemble in the city of Chicago a more representative body of American citizens as the republicans are sending as their delegates to perform the very serious business of naming a man who will be the next president of

Secretary Redfield of the Departmene of Commerce has issued a general appeal to the housewives to save their old rags and old paper in order to curtall as far as possible the shortage of paper which

is becoming a very serious problem. This destruction of old rags and old papers is only one of the many items in which the American people are wastefully extravagant. Not long ago I heard a cigarette smoker ask an acquaintance to save the tin foll in which cigarettes are wrapped and was advised that periodically a call would be made upon him for such foll as he might save. "What do you do with it?" I asked and he told me that the tin full gathered in the city of Washington was shipped to Baltimore every month where it is sold for the senefit of the tuberculosis hospital and those little strips taken from cigarettes, chewing gum, candles and tobacco, bring in a sufficient fund to support two beds in that hospital. This aroused my curiosity and after an investigation I found that tin foll such as described above brings about 25 cents a pound, on the average. The tin foil wrapping of an ordinary package of cigarettes weighs thirty grains and as there are 7,000 grains to the pound 234 packages are required to produce 35 cents.

The substitution of bronze for gold in picture frames has had a decided offect upon the perquisites of the men employed in the frame making industry in this city. Up to two years ago, according to the proprietor of one of the foremost art stores, it was the custom in all picture frame shops to carefully save all the aweeping from the rooms in which gold leaf was laid upon frames. These aweepings were sent periodically to Philadelphia, where they were refined and the returns amounted to as much as \$3,000 a year which were divided among the employes as extra compensation. But gold leaf is out of date in frame-making now, the bronze and other finishing having superceded the precious metal in this respect. Still the sign painter uses gold leaf very largely and they, too, conserve their sweepings for the benefit of their employes, and every three months there is a "cleanday when the returns from the refinement of these sweepings are received and distributed among the sign painters. A conservative estimate indicates that the receipts from this source run from \$75,000 to \$100,000 each clean-up day for each sign shop in Wash-

When the new mint was catablished in Denver the wash basins in the gold room were all drained into large vats or tanks in the basement of the building. There is a certain amount of abrasion connected with the handling of virgin gold which results in the attraction of fine particles of the metal to the hands of If he does not think them improper, what the workers. When they wash their hands these would be call it if someone clse had pubpolitics that has prevented the formation of an particles are carried into the vats referred to. The licly advised naturalized citizens to washings are allowed to settle, then the water is drawn off and the sediment is dried and refined. The the front against their former countryrefining invariably results in the recovery of sof- men? ficient of the metal to make up any shortage existing between the original weight of the bullion and the weight of the coin produced. But not only are the washings refined, but all aprons and cloths are periodically burned and the ashes refined with like results.

Some years ago the superintendent of a big packing plant in Omaha discovered that the creek running from the packing house into the Missouri river had been dammed up by some enterprising individual who was found to be busily engaged in skimming the top of the water above the dam each morning. An investigation quietly carried on revealed the fact that this enterprising citizen was skimming the fats which floated on the top of the water each morning and it was eventually discovered that by this process he was cleaning up something like \$30,000 a year. The superintendent thereupon decided that this waste might be saved to his company and he therefore installed great vats in the basement of the buildings into which all the washings from the floor were drained and by this means the fats were saved to a very large extent and what had theretofore run into the sewers and thence into the Missouri river was skimmed and a large amount of money was saved to the company. But in spite of all that could be done the "gentleman of the dam" continued to maintain his plant and at last accounts he was still "cleaning up" \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year, and no doubt there is half as much more that escapes even his vigilance.

In Chicago several years ago another big packing house found that it had in its give works an enormous amount of waste product, which was the drainage from the glue which was dried into sheets, and it became necessary to discover some means by which this wasts could be utilized, and, therefore, the superintendent of the plant tried running it over onto sheets of thick manila paper which was subsequently sprinkled with sand and the absorbant qualities of the sand dried the glue which would not solidify and sand paper became one of the by-products of this packing house. Later, as the sand paper market grew, there was a demand for emery paper, and, therefore, emery dust was purchased and emery paper added to the product of the concern Later sales igents reported that there was a demand for a higher abragive and the conclusion was reached that garnet paper might be markotable. A quantity of low grade garnets were, therefore, purchased, and garnet paper

thereafter was added to the products of the company. But the owners of the garnet mines jumped their prices to such a degree that the Chicago concern deolded that they were greedy, and, therefore, sent an agent to look around, who found a garnet field or mine somewhere in New England and purchased it for the company which he represented

I might go on to the extent of another column telling of the means which great corporations have adopted for the saving of waste, and then hark back is the consest of Secretary Brdfield in the housewives. f America that they start once more to save their rage and their old papers, so that we may some again hour the cry of the public who a few years ago passed through the alloguant and the readwars ainging his song: "Any rage, any bones, any buttles today." the same old story in the same old way.

Appeared of a young girl's rich marriage. Mayor Rockwell said at a reception in Alicon-"the girls don't marry duadvantagement as areas as our hoys do. In the which of love the remain ductor? leven to get as disay as the male

A postty got tild on the other day that one was managed for a year chile bandeways Well, will, said to and here we all thought reich make the simplest round provider who test yes, about as much last successe.

The girl audies. Thesis speak fourter than words, she said," - and organ infusion was prespecting until Clayetand Loader.

# The Bee's S

CLEVELAND, O., May 4.-To the Editor of The Bee: As you were kind enough to furnish our committee with information helpful to our public hall campaign. I thought you would be interested to know the results of our efforts to pass a bond issue of \$3,500,000 for a Cleveland auditorium.

The vote carried by an overwhelming majority and within a few days we will begin the erection of a public hall on a desirable site in our group plan.

Let me thank you again for the information you furnished the committee. WILLIAM GANSON BOSE,

Tearing Up Paved Streets. OMAHA, May 6 .- To the Editor of The When Twenty-fourth street was payed in old South Omaha it was the pride of the whole city, for it was one of the best paved streets in this part of the country; but it had not more than become settled when the process of tearing it up began and it has been kept up more or less ever since, and now the climax has come when it is being torn up from one end to the other by a public service corporation.

It is about time we had some city engineers who would be up to date and devise some means to prevent the tearing up of streets as fast as they are paved. for it is a well known fact that they are never relaid as well as they were laid in

the first place. In some cities no payement is permitted to be torn up after it is laid, and it is about time something was done in that line in Omaha.

The talk of a "City Beautiful" will not avail much as long as the streets are constantly disfigured by bumps and holes made by those who tear up the pavements and fail to relay them as good as they were laid in the first place.

I have heard a great many regrets expressed by people in the last week over the mess the people who are tearing up our fine Twenty-fourth street pavement are making of it.

Some provision should be made by our city engineers to make our pavements

permanent in a real sense. The streets of Omaha that are paved are torn up from the beginning to the end of each and every year. In the city of Paris, France, I have been told that those who wish to lay underground pipes wires have to go under the streets and are never allowed to tear up a pavement when once laid, and if we ever expect to have a city beautiful some provision will have to be made by the city engineers to prevent the tearing up of pavements when they are once laid.

I am not an engineer nor the sen of one, but it seems to me that there ought to be wise men among the engineers of the city that can devise a means of eaving the paved streets from the bumps and holes that can be seen on every paved street in the city.

FRANK A. AGNEW.

Ask Him Yourself.

OMAHA, May 6 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I notice Judge Sears' attempt to side-step his "shoot in the air" speech by referring to your quotation as a "pretended resume of some of my remarks." but he does not say he did not say "shoot in the air." Why does he not state what he did say or say what he meant to say when he used those words! "shoot in the air" if they were sent to

Never said Anything Bad. COLUMBUS. Neb., May 4.-To the

Editor of The Hee: On the editorial page of The Daily Bee of this day I find the following paragraph:

Swallowing paragraph:

Swallowing all the bad things he said about him, Edgar Howard is out pledging his support to Neville. Of course, if "Edgar" can favor the man he denounced as fiercely as a puppet of the liquor interests, he must be willing to accept the other fellow's support for his own candidacy for licutonant governor. Politics make strange hed-fellows:

It is true that I am supporting the candidacy of Kieth Neville, the democratic nominee for governor, but it is not true that Edgar Howard has ever written, spoken or printed any word of criticism of Mr. Neville. During the late primary campaign I did all possible to secure tha nomination of Hon. Charles W. Bryan. but in all that campaign I did not utter an unkind or uncomplimentary word or writing with reference to Mr. Neville. All the way, and on all occasions, I apoke of him as a high-type Nebraska gentleman, and so I regard him now, So certain I am of the fact that I have neither spoken nor written a denunciatory word about Kieth Neville that I now challenge The Bee to reproduce any such words, with my pledge that if such can te produced I will instantly offer applogy to The Bee for calling attention to the apparent infraction of the rule in newspaper offices forbidding misrepresenta-Both as man, and as a candidate for a political office, my only capital is my name among men. A great newspaper, like The Bee, should not employ its yest power to despoil me of my prop-EDGAR HOWARD. erty.

Vital Importance of Sect Sugar. TOPEKA, Kan., May a -- To the Editor of The Ree During the closing days of April, \$50,000,000 worth of raw sugar (Cuban cane) was concentrated in New York, held. up there by order of the seaboard refiners waiting for the "free sugar" act to go into effect. The senate and house conferres were deadlocked and if they did not agree before May I this sugar would escape duty. However, an agreement was reached and the refiners had to pay t anny little fortune to the government

The incident reveals the eagernous of he refiners to take advantage of free trade. If they had been able to get that \$50,000,000 worth of sugar into this could try free of duty, do you suppose they would have given the consumers the bone fix at the local a pound saving? At the same time we were retaining

our rocks tariff, Great British, wax been ing a duty on sugar of I cents a pound Great Britain has practically no sugar industry to protect, yet it will industry edly have a temletox to encourage and promote the scowth of sugar ciem and sugar break in the Strttleh punteralous. which has bus begun in lingland.

In the count debate in the second divother day, because Mardwick of Courges declared that the Louisians can argul industry is decised, saviet so no larvit because of the constantly increasing ever of labor. Threefore, he become abandusing our united demonstra sugar confirms At once and laveleg a direct orthogon tive tax on sugar. The fact is, the Limit the domicrate triggs modifing with the

Chairman.

But if Senator Hardwick is right, it is all the more imperative that the United industry. We should not abandon it be cause Senator Hardwick has despaired of the Louisiana industry. England blockaded France in 1808-4-2 and sugar went to \$2 a pound in the latter country. Thereupon Napoleon originated the beet sugar industry which, up to that time had been only an experiment. Suppose the United States should become embroiled in war and had to depend solely ipon the refiners; where would the price: of sugar go? PHIL EASTMAN.

But Do They!

OMAHA, May 6.-To the Editor of The body of sane men would injure so valuable an asset as the household cat, there is, in the proposed city ordinance licensis in the proposed city ordinance licensing cats, now afoot a movement to that
ond, and it is in hope of attracting attention to the folly of such a law that
shed.—Louisville Courier-Journal. tention to the folly of such a law that these lines are written.

The taxing of cats would mean their almost extermination, for but few people would stand the tax, and the outcome would be the legal destruction of

In the great number of poor homes where cats are harbored principally for the amusement of the children the tax would be resented as unjust, nor would it be paid, with the result that, having been deprived of their pets, their homes would soon be infested with mice, thus causing much loss to those the least able to endure it and, as well, robbing childhood of its best playmate. Ordinarily, if not always, the only freedom from mice it through cats. The cat has its good traits as well as its faults, and to enjoy the benefits of the one we must endure the other. There is, of course, much objection to the night noise of the cat, from which we all suffer at times. and, while it is very annoying, it is no greater a reat robber than the disturbances of the crowing cock, the discordant robin, the whistling paper boy or the notay ice and milkmen, and as an active nulsance is much more preferable than the practice of a music student, yet no one would ask for the extermination of these peats.

Much can be said against, as well as for, the cat, but for the moment let us consider only the issue at present in the public's mind, viz.; the cat as a destroyer of birds. But, do they? The writer is extremely fond of both birds and cats and has ever been a careful student of them. During a half century of observation he has not seen an instance of a cat destroying a bird, although many times having seen it attempted without success. Nor has he found among the large number inter- Confronted by a task that's new, found among the large number interregated on the subject a single person
but whose experience was similar to his,
all of which leads him to the conclusion

Like to see bin think it out,
Sum up his chances and reply:

I'll try! that, while cats may destroy birds, the

of felines has always had a large number of bird nestings of many kinds and a superabundance of the cheery, but flitby, sparrows with their penchant for clogging the rainspours with their nests. Beging the rainspours with their nests. Because a few people have an unrational lill try!

Would there were more young men today when duty calls to them, who'd say the mortals, and that more were held; Rold in their willingness to face, the tasks that are not commonplace, and that it is reply; the mortals are not commonplace, and that it is reply; the mortals are not commonplace, and that it is reply; the mortals are not commonplace, and that it is reply; the mortals are not commonplace, and the more were more young men today.

tariff; then eleven of the factories went | dislike for cats is not sufficient reason for their extermination, and that the cata' friends far autnumber its enemies goes without saying. Let us hope that States continue to protect our best sugar the bird lovers, which is practically all of us, and particularly the Audubon society, will not be led to pull the cheatnuts for the few, unfortunately, supernervous persons who "just can't stand s cat," in this truly unwise crusade against one of the most valuable domestic animals we have. Confer with the city commissioners and acquaint them with the gravity of the situation. Protest against any taxation of cats. We need them to keep us free of mice. A. HEATHEN.

## GRINS AND GROANS.

Head of Firm-How long do you want o he away on your wedding trip? Hawkins (timidly)-Well, sir-er-what would you say?

Head of Firm-How do I know? I haven't seen the bride.—Kanwas City Star.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, DO WOMEN LIE ABOUT THEIR HUSBANDS' SALARY? YES, TWICE - ONCE TO HER FRIENDS WHEN SHE'S ENGAGED, AND ONCE TO THE JUDGE WHEN SHE'S TRYING TO GET ALIMONY

A VAL

Miss Gabbie-I think you were present then she remarked that I had a big mouth.
Miss Kute-Yes, and I took occasion to

set her right.

Miss G.—That was very nice of you.

Miss K.—I told her your mouth wasn't really so big, it only seemed so because you kept it open so constantly.—Boston

"One of my ancestors was a signer of the Declaration of Independence."
"Indeed," replied the haughty lady, "Well, an ancestor of mine was one of the men who helped draw up the paper and who told the others where to sign their names."—Washington Star.
"Is this land rich?" asked the prospective purchaser cautiously,
"It certainly ought to be," replied the gentlemen-farmer. "I have put all the money I had into it."—Indianapolis News.

### I'LL TRY!

Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press, When difficulties line his way, I like to hear a fellow say:

that, while cats may destroy birds, the occurrence is too rare to deserve attention.

The off-repeated statement that many of the desirable hirds avoid a locality infested with cats is also unsupported by the facts in my own case, for our home neighborhood with its bountiful supply

There's something in the boy of mm Who rules himself upon this plan;

I'll try!

There's something in the boy of mm Who rules himself upon this plan;

I'll try!

There's something in the boy of mm Who rules himself upon this plan;

I'll try!

There's something in the boy of mm Who rules himself upon this plan;

I'll try!





Persistence is the cardinal virtue in advertising; no matter how good advertising may be in other respects, it must be run frequently and constantly to be really successful.