

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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MAY CIRCULATION
57,852 Daily—Sunday 52,748
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of May, 1916, was 57,852 daily and 52,748 Sunday.

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

The Stars and Stripes ueber alles!
Still England cannot rightly claim a monopoly of muddling things.

The handwriting on the republican wall spells "Harmony." For democrats its spells "Worry."

No sea battles in a war with Mexico—nothing but the occupation of a few almost defenceless ports.

Teutons have taken another bite out of Verdun. Four months of biting leaves little but the bones.

Still, the absorbing pressure of mobilization should not postpone arrangements for a "Safe and sane Fourth."

Compared with the mobilization camp at Lincoln, the Mexican border is an awful long, long way from home.

All right, when we want another rainy season broken we will call upon the grocers and butchers to hold another picnic.

There is no mistaking the determination of the country to make "lilacs" the national flower for the coming four years.

To their honor be it said that the colored troops, as usual, fought nobly and finished the author of the Carrizal trap.

A bankruptcy exhibit of \$299,000 in liabilities and assets of \$20.50 proves that a has-been pugilist retains a financial punch of considerable vigor.

Whatever the drawbacks may be, Omaha's summer amusement resorts are improving all the time and the lot of the stay-at-home is not at all bad.

With the Mexican situation so critical, just suppose our democratic senator from Nebraska had succeeded in his purpose to shut down all the munition factories in the United States.

It is not a new trick on the part of the democrats to raise a false issue. In 1896 it was the "British" gold standard they inveighed against just as they are now railing about the republican ticket being dictated from Berlin by the "Kaiser."

Mr. Bryan says in his Commoner, "Now for the campaign—we must win." Our recollection is that he said the very same thing at least three different times, when he himself was the democratic nominee for president, but failed to be sustained by the returns.

Though why Lincoln newspapers should become excited over the question whether our Douglas county road improvement bonds, which polled a majority of the votes cast, must still fail because short a majority of the total number of voters participating in the election, is difficult to grasp.

Savings and Loan Associations.
Savings and loan associations in Nebraska rank next to state banks as promoters of thrift and loaning agencies. Their importance in the field of finance and home ownership is known to all concerned in the upbuilding of communities.

Heretofore the signpost of safety for associations pointed solely to loans on local mortgage security, chiefly homes. Local knowledge of values and of the standing of the borrower buttressed the sign and experience justified it.

Nearly all Nebraska associations adhere closely to the local field. Several associations operate throughout the state, and a few seek business in adjoining states. The tendency toward larger fields of operation is evident from the recent action of the association league in abolishing what has been regarded as the "dead line of safety."

This tendency deserves thoughtful consideration. During the early '90s associations doing a state-wide and nation-wide business overran the Middle West. Their energy, enterprise and promises almost overwhelmed local associations. The big fellows reeled in riches, the little ones nearly famished for support. Yet when the lean years of 1893-4-5 strained the resources of the country, practically every one of the mammoth associations were swept out of existence, leaving trails of bankruptcy, extravagance and desolation throughout Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

Nebraska was spared the blight chiefly because the associations confined their operations to the local field and successfully weathered the stress of hard times.

Conditions have changed greatly in twenty years. New and greater resources have been developed, values vastly increased and investment opportunities multiplied. But the line of local safety is not materially altered. It is as clear today as when experience drew it through the national association wreckage of former years.

Some Outstanding Facts.

War with Mexico may be precipitated at any moment now, the issue depending upon the action of Venustiano Carranza and his advisers. The erratic course of these men since they came to the surface in Mexico a few years ago stamps them as irresponsible as well as incapable. Whim or impulse has so far been their guide, rather than reason, and to outline a policy that depends on their doing or not doing anything is to continue guesswork. However greatly our government may have blundered in its dealings with the Mexicans does not excuse the ignorance, recklessness and imbecility displayed on the Mexican side. That President Wilson clings to his hope that the present grave situation may be brought to a satisfactory solution without war is to his credit, and indicates his patience, which is supported by the national abhorrence of war. The step that will take us across the Rio Grande will only be made when all other hope is abandoned.

These are the outstanding facts. Appeals from Europe and from South America that war be averted do not fall on deaf ears in the United States, but all the world must realize that the United States has borne about as much from the irresponsible banditti of Mexico, whether masquerading as organized armies or riding as mere marauders, as can be expected of a self-respecting people. We are willing, nay, we have sacrificed much to maintain peace, but we are just at the end of our patience now. Slaughtered soldiers, murdered citizens, ravished women, burning homes, ravaged ranches and devastated industries of various kinds do not form a very eloquent basis for further appeal to forbearance. If we do not go to war to give Mexico a real government, it will be one of the miracles of history.

After Schooldays, On the Job.

Much white paper that might be devoted to better purposes, is nowadays being smeared with ink, to tell the newly graduated boys and girls what to do in order to conquer the world. All might be summed up in a single word, Work. The job you may have secured, young man, or young woman, may not be the one you expected, nor the one at which you intend to devote your life. It would be a mighty fine billet, if it did come up to your expectations. But it is the thing you have in hand to do, therefore do it with all your might. Do not slight it in any regard. The world is not cold nor is it at all indifferent, but it is very busy, and hasn't time to fool away on persons who are not in earnest. Also, the line ahead of you is pretty well filled up with others who started earlier, and who are quite as eager for success as you are. It isn't going to be easy to break through that line, but if you have the right quality you can do it. Only, don't wait for some one far up ahead to step out and give you his place. Those things do not transpire in real life. You didn't get through school without work, and you'll not get on in life unless you do put your energies of mind and body into your employment. Do not be discouraged if you do not get immediately the recognition you deserve. That will come in due season, but the old world is "from Missouri," and you must convince it. Hard work is the only known way to do that.

Conventions of the Future.

Four years ago the prediction was common that the president-choosing convention was a thing of the past and that nomination by nationwide direct primary vote would materialize before the end of another quadrennial period. As a matter of fact, however, all the big political parties have again held nominating conventions, and none has reverted to a nation-wide primary, except the socialist party, which has made its choice by referendum vote, but the conventions are plainly showing changes toward deliberation and sanity. Reviewing the republican gathering, Senator Borah of Idaho makes this declaration: "I wish all conventions were just such conventions as the Chicago convention except more so. I would like to see all future conventions of all parties meet in some building, preferably not a barn, sufficiently large to hold the delegates and then proceed without noise, without commercial enthusiasm, without competitive cheering to the discussion and consideration of policies and to the most important task that can devolve upon the citizens, the selection of a candidate for the presidency." Equally experienced observers have reached the conclusion that the day of stampeding delegates by manufactured demonstrations and artificially promoted outbursts of enthusiasm has passed, and that the convention of the future will be a business session rather than a campmeeting. Senator Borah unquestionably has the situation rightly sized up and has visualized the direction which convention reform has taken.

Nebraska on the Battlefield.

More of Nebraska's young men are under arms and on their way to serve the United States in battle, if need be, and before them marches a record to which they may look for inspiration when duty in its sternest form beckons them on. At Shiloh the first of all the First Nebraskans met the shock of battle with such credit that their colonel became a brigadier general. Only a few of this gallant body of men are yet alive, but six in Omaha, but the glory they won will never die. Another First Nebraska regiment waded through water up to the waist, under fire, to land at far-off Manila and help to carry the flag and the constitution to the Filipinos. "There goes the First Nebraska, and all hell can't stop 'em," exclaimed General Hale, as later on, he watched the regiment charge, with Stotsenberg at its head. Stotsenberg gave his life for his impetuosity, and Lee Forby, and others whose names are cherished went down, but the First Nebraska set Old Glory over the trenches of the insurgents, and gave Aguinado's cause a blow from which it never recovered. In 1898 the Second and Third Nebraska boys had only to stand and wait, but they also served, and they too are a part of the history in which the state has pride. And now the Fourth and Fifth are going out, and with them the good wishes of all the people of the state, who feel these younger soldiers will not bring less of credit to the name of Nebraska than did those who went before them.

That accident in which a trench-digger lost his life will illustrate the change made by the workmen's compensation law. Whether the mishap was due to negligence or not, his dependent widow will be entitled to a definite death benefit where formerly the choice would have been between a nominal settlement or the lottery of a lawsuit with the lawyers taking off half the winnings. Can there be any two opinions as to which is the better?

Views, Reviews and Interviews

By Victor Rosewater.

DETERMINATION to get the United States senate back into republican control is spurting the party in the different states that have senatorial seats at stake this year to bring out their strongest men, making it already certain that the new blood to be infused into that body will carry vigor and force. The primary in Minnesota has furnished as definite assurance as can be given in advance that the next representative in the senate from that state will be Frank B. Kellogg, who, to those who know him, is a man of exceptional ability and peculiarly attractive personality. Mr. Kellogg has been a visitor in Omaha many times, coming here always on an invitation, except once when he accepted an invitation to address our Fairmount club. Physically small, he is mentally a giant. He is a lawyer through and through and yet, at the same time, he has been active in politics. I served with him on the national committee through two laborious sittings beset with the hearing of contest cases and we were together on subcommittees that worked out the convention calls with a view to avoiding conflicts with the fast accumulating direct primary laws, no two of which were alike.

While Mr. Kellogg has more than once confessed an ambition to serve in the senate, I know that it took great persuasion on the part of his friends to induce him to run this time. What he objected to most, as he told me, was the necessity of making a vote-seeking canvass for the primary and then a second canvass for the election. "I would not mind making a campaign as the nominee of my party," he told me. "But appealing to people for their votes as a personal favor is distasteful to me, and I do not feel inclined to go in." That was six months ago, however, and he was later compelled to see that it was his duty to respond to the popular call for leadership, with the result, as the returns showed, decisively to his advantage. In other words, Mr. Kellogg is being "drafted" in almost the same sense as is Mr. Hughes.

The nomination of Frederick Hale for United States senator on the republican ticket in Maine, also attests the sincere efforts of the republicans in that state to put forward their most promising talent. Colonel Hale is a much younger man than Mr. Kellogg, and much newer in public life, but of the same aggressive type. He, too, has had service on the national committee and in the party strife was on the progressive side but maintained his regularity and has been a potent factor in the get-together movement. He was one of the early recruits in the Hughes movement this year and the deep-rooted Hughes sentiment in Maine and the adjoining New England states is due to the stand taken by him and others like him. It will be only fair if the strength of the Hughes ticket takes Colonel Hale along with it into the United States senate.

Missouri has had only one republican United States senator since the Civil war, but the prospect is so promising now that an interesting contest for the nomination is on between Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City and Thomas J. Akins of St. Louis. Mr. Dickey is much better known here for his active part in the waterways agitation and for having organized the company which inaugurated the barge line up to Kansas City. He has acquired a snug fortune, begun by the manufacture of sewer pipe and incidentally of the clay pigeons which trap shooters know as "Dickey birds." Mr. Akins, on the other hand, has no such wealth of his own or financial backing of others, but has been one of the party war-horses for years. He is a native Missourian and has been postmaster at St. Louis and has been an indefatigable worker for other candidates in a way that has made him hosts of friends. With considerable perspicacity, Mr. Akins took off his coat and rolled up his sleeves to help organize the Hughes sentiment in Missouri, never stopping his efforts until the nomination was landed in Chicago, while his competitor for the senatorial nomination sat upon the side lines. This, it is expected, will help make the contest brisk if it does not give Akins a positive advantage. At one time it was thought that ex-Governor Hadley would try for the senatorship in Missouri, but the poor state of his health is keeping him wholly out of politics.

Over at Chicago I got word of our former governor, George L. Sheldon, who has become a planter in Mississippi that warrants the belief that we will hear from him in his new location. Inquiring of some of the Mississippi folks, they told me, "Oh yes, Captain Sheldon is doing very nicely. We had him over to our state convention and he made us a fine speech. We would have had him here with us on our delegation but the selections had already been agreed to and he did not seem specially eager to come. We expect to have his help in building up our party and we wish we were strong enough down our way to make him governor of our state as he was of yours."

The time and care devoted to the selection of a chairman to manage the republican national campaign recalls the difficulty Mr. Bryan had in making his selection the last time he ran for president, and an apt remark of his I heard with reference to the difficulty encountered in realizing his ideal, which I have recited before. This is how Mr. Bryan expressed himself, "I am rather glad that we were unable to find the ideal chairman; for if we had a man in our party able to meet all the requirements of the ideal chairman, he would have been nominated for president instead of me."

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Compiled From Bee Files

The Union Pacific is replacing its Thirteenth street bridge, which is only sixty feet long, with a bridge 100 feet long, the full width of the street, which will leave the street unobstructed.

The plat of Richmond, an addition of seventy-two lots on West Leavenworth street, has been filed in the county clerk's office.

United States Marshal Bierbower has returned from Detroit, where he went to escort Tietzort, the Kennard postoffice robber.

H. B. Chamberlain of the firm of Chamberlain, Anderson & O'Connell, has left for the east.

Nine cars of excursionists pulled out of the Union depot at 9 o'clock to attend the bricklayers' picnic near Waterloo. In the morning a match game of ball—four innings—was played between the nine of the bricklayers, consisting of C. McGraw, T. O'Neill, T. Curry, A. Looker, Harry Troxell, Ben Ricketts, Hank Galvin, Ben English and Charles Willis, and the nine of the plasterers, consisting of Garrett, Wilson, Foster, Rich, Anderson, Toney, Allen, Cox, Burns and Carey. The bricklayers won by a score of 10 to 2. The committee of arrangements consisted of D. O'Keefe, George Cridge, J. Jobat, John Schroeder, Perry Ellis and William Micklejohn.

Articles of incorporation of the Gate City Oil and Mineral company were filed, the incorporators of which are C. B. Harmon, T. H. Harmon, F. Wells, F. Houll, D. Donahay, Paul Platz, F. J. Broderick, Philip Andres, A. Burmeister, John Peltz, H. A. Schmidt and F. J. Lohlin. Dewey & Stone are supplying the furniture for the new Exchange hotel at the Union stock yards, which will be opened within a few days in first-class style. It is a handsome, substantial structure and contains forty rooms.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Bearded policemen are a rarity in New York, as are policemen wearing glasses on duty. They have nothing against beards but the rules of the job.

After courting each other forty years without a "spat," and feeling content they knew each other well enough to live under the same roof, Lafayette Gates and Bettie Reagor of Rutherford, Tenn., were married three other day. Time and thought makes for safety in perilous undertakings.

The novice at the auto wheel can draw courage and confidence from the experience of Otto Huffman, Phillipsburg (Pa.) butcher. While taking a trial spin with his new machine, all went well until Otto tried to work the brake. Falling to connect with the right lever he jumped from the seat, grabbed the rear wheel and brought the car to a standstill by main strength.

He who plants in the dry belt may reap, provided he is quick enough to beat the officers to the harvest. The Alabama bootlegger who planted a potato patch with 200 pint bottles of forty-rod clearly overdid the job. Booze spotters scented the dope and plowed up the patch before the owner could give first aid to the suffering.

A socialist editor in an Oklahoma town let loose a grouch against guardians called for service on the border. Foolishly he put his grouch in print. Then something happened. When the paper reached from his surprise he found himself on the high road outside of town, with a fine assortment of bruises and orders to keep going and never come back.

Judging by appearances is not very safe, even for a policeman. One "red head" of San Francisco thought he had an easy one when he collared a panhandler playing the one-arm beggar game, but the disguised arm, built on the ham model, came out from under the beggar's coat and smote the unsuspecting copper shamefully. The beggar landed in jail and the cop in the hospital.

A crusade for honest weights and measures continues unabated in New York. City inspectors have given the movement an educational turn by lectures and demonstrations in the schools and distribution among the pupils buttons bearing the motto: "Sixteen ounces to the pound. He who gives best, profits most. Honesty is the only policy." The need of a public awakening is shown by the fact that 100,000 false wooden measures were seized last year and thousands of fraudulent scales and metal measures scrapped and melted.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Washington Post: A Connecticut minister has entered a munitions factory in order to make a living, but Billy Sunday burlesqued him from the same old stand.

Detroit Free Press: The unanimous protest of the ministers at Coatesville, Pa., against a diving-gear act in that progressive village seems to indicate that, they were all present.

Springfield Republican: The Presbyterian general assembly of Canada, after three days' debate, voted, 408 to 88, to accept the plan of uniting the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist churches of the Dominion. A bitter fight was waged against the proposal by an influential minority composed largely of ministers and laymen from eastern Canada, whose loyalty to Presbyterianism made them look with disfavor upon a consolidated church in which the salient features of their denomination might be modified. Yet the sentiment for the union gained noticeably in strength as the debate proceeded.

Baltimore American: Waste, the stern indictment of the Protestant churches, stands today the one fell foe to efficiency. It flourishes by the grace of the competitive system that has at the base of Protestant divisions. There is no counterpart to this waste in the Catholic parochial system which enables the church to follow up every one of its members and to keep them in line, unless by virtue of their own acts they persistently separate themselves from its communions. But they are not even then lost sight of. Many are revived and brought again into the church, with a Christian experience. The ideal of the gospel must be the ideal of the church—to present every man faultless before the presence of the Father. But the Protestant churches make the congregation, rather than the individual, the unit. As long as the congregation is sustained, the membership satisfactory, the fact that there are other sheep of Jesus outside the fold does not seem to stir some of them any great degree. Yet the most wonderful and most beautiful parable of the Master centers in this one idea, to effect the saving of the last individual.

BRIEF BITS OF SCIENCE.

India ink was first brought from China. It is now made in this country with lamp-black and glue.

There are 4,200 species of plants used for commercial purposes. Of these 420 are used for perfumes.

Electrically illuminated signs to be carried on the roofs to show whether taxicabs are vacant or occupied have been patented in England.

A keyless padlock is operated by gravity. To open you must know exactly what angle to hold it at while manipulating.

The first class of Chinese students trained to read their own language by means of the newly invented alphabet was graduated in March.

To lessen the humming of telephone wires fastened to buildings, a new German system encases them in cement cylinders that are softer on the inside than the outside.

From New York harbor and immediate approaches alone 268 beacon lights to navigation are required, including forty-six shore lights, two light vessels and thirty-eight lighted buoys; there are 192 buoys of all classes and thirty-seven for signals, including sounding buoys.

Sir Robert Hadfield, the noted English maker of projectiles, is authority for the statement that the useful life of a modern high-velocity gun is about three seconds. Which is to say that the time taken by the shell in traveling through the gun, from powder chamber to muzzle, multiplied by the total number of rounds that can be fired before the rifling is so worn as to impair the accuracy, give a total useful life of only three seconds.

For, let us say, a twelve-inch gun costing from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

AROUND THE CITIES.

Wilminston, Del., has just completed a city and county office building at a cost of \$1,500,000.

Buffalo is the residence of 10,882 licensed auto drivers out of a total of 108,000 in the Empire state.

St. Joe is working up a preparedness parade for next Wednesday and expects 10,000 marchers in line.

San Francisco's new city hall, the chief structure of the civic center, is completed and nearly ready for the grand opening.

San Antonio, Tex., is talking up a Pan-American university there, contending that the city has the right Latin-American atmosphere.

Sioux City is about to launch a city dispensary in charge of the Visiting Nurse association and backed by volunteer service of doctors.

Manhattan borough of Greater New York this year operates 100 park playgrounds, eight recreation piers, twelve swimming pools and several thousand overhauls.

Sioux City and the rest of Woodbury county fattened the tax register with personal property valued at \$14,851,285, a gain of \$4,000,000 over last year. Prosperity did it.

The largest single personal tax schedule in Chicago is the Commonwealth Edison company, marked up \$1,250,000. Second place is held by the First National bank with a schedule of \$19,569,000.

New York City's fire loss in 1915 amounted to \$5,775,018, or \$1.68 per capita, said to be the lowest in the city's history. Effective fire insurance and safety law enforcement produced the result.

Organized pressure is being exerted on the authorities of Philadelphia to pass an ordinance abolishing overhead wires of telephone and telegraph companies. A forest of poles lining the streets mocks all projects for the city beautiful.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Youth enjoys many things that manhood dislikes." "Oh, I don't know. That's a platitude. Cite an instance." "Well, when I was about 16 years old I thought that shaving was fun."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Crawford—I suppose Rockefeller, as usual, was the largest contributor to charity the last year." "Crabshaw—It looks so, the way gasoline is going up.—Life.

"I would love if I dared," said the enthralled young man to the fair telephone operator, "to press some kisses upon those ruby lips." "Yes," said she, abstractedly. "Number, please."—Baltimore American.

Visitor—What brought you here? Prisoner—I owe me downfall to a woman. Visitor—How was that, my poor man? Prisoner—She yelled for the police.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"So you think women should be able to run the country?" "Well, for logic and style, I'm willing to put my daughter's graduation essay up for comparison with a lot of the regular campaign speeches."—Washington Star.

"Prof. Diggs is an authority on the Chaldeans." "Indeed?" "Yes. He knows as much about those ancient people as Mrs. Diggs knows about the Smiths and Joneses who live next door."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Doctor, my brother stepped in a hole and wrenched his knee, and now he limps." "What would you do in a case like that?"

"I'm afraid I should limp, too!"—The Christian Herald.

Ecotistical Author—Of course you are familiar with my books. Chairman—On the contrary, I have only a nodding acquaintance.—Judge.

Mabel—Do you know anything about Tom Higsby? Arthur—Why, Higsby is my first cousin. Mabel—I know that, but is he all right otherwise?—Boston Globe.

MEXICO AND THE MILITIA.

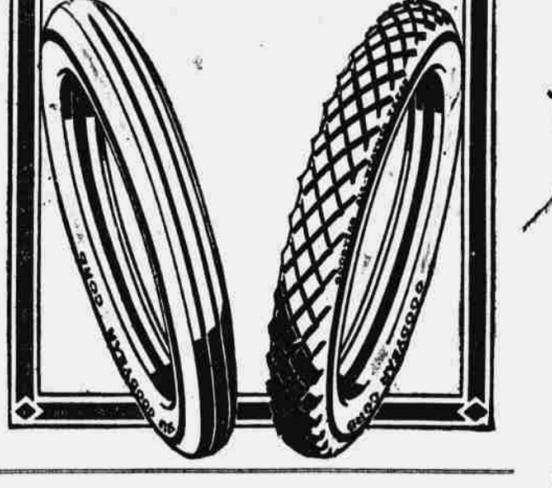
"Blaglow Papers," by J. R. Lowell (1847). This kind of "sober" ain't a mite like our October trainin'. A chap could clear like rainin'. An' the cummies, tu, could liver up their shoppes and bandannas; And send the 'maines accout' to the bar rooms with their banners. I don't approve o' tellin' tales, but jest to you I may state, Our officers ain't wut they wuz, afore we left the Bay state; Then it wuz "Mister Sawin, sir, you're mid-din' well, now be ye?" Step up an' take a nipper, sir; I'm drest in glad to see ye; Bur now it's "Ware my epplet? Here Sawin step an' fetch it; An' mind your eye, be thunders' spry, or I'll damn you, you shall fetch it!" Wal, as the doctor aye, some pork will bite so, but by mighty, Ef I had some of 'em to hum; I'd give 'em I'd play the reg'le's march on their hides, An' other music, fellerin'. But I must close my letter up, for one on These Anglo-Saxon officers—Wal, 'tain't no use as a jawin'; I'm safe enlisted for the Fred.

Yours, BIRDFOUR SAWIN.

THE steadily growing list of Goodyear Cord users includes in addition to the manufacturers who regularly equip their cars with these tires—the owners of practically every car built.

What makes so many motorists glad to pay the higher first cost of Goodyear Cords? Greater goodness, of course, and greater comfort; less-power-lost, and more-mileage-gained; and a new-found freedom from stone-bruise and blowout.

Goodyear No-Hook Cord tires are made strong, safe and sturdy by these unique advantages: Jaws and bolts are combated by great over-stress and the suppleness of Goodyear Cord construction. They are easy to put on and take off because they do not rust fast to the rim. Blowouts are lessened by our No-Rim-Cut feature. Punctures and skidding are reduced by our Goobulb, AS-Washer Tread. Loose Treads are diminished by our Air-Cure. Blowing off the rim is prevented by our Braided Piano Wire Base.



PRACTICAL LOVE SENTIMENT WILL NOT FURNISH BREAD FOR THE "KIDDIES." A CERTIFICATE IN THE Woodmen Of the World WILL AND A BIT OF CAKE ALSO. RING DOUGLAS 1117. NO CHARGE FOR EXPLANATION. J. T. YATES, Secretary. W. A. FRASER, President.

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.