

**THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE**  
 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER  
 VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR  
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**JUNE CIRCULATION.**  
 57,957 Daily—Sunday 52,877  
 Dwight Williams, circulation manager of the Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of June, 1916, was 57,957 daily and 52,877 Sunday.

**NO EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR KING CORN!**  
 He works while others sleep.

That promise of land for the landless in Mexico seems to be still only an iridescent dream.

Mr. Bryan wants it distinctly understood that this is not his year for writing platforms, either state or national.

Wonder if it is possible to tap that federal good roads appropriation for money to build our proposed free bridge across the Missouri?

Our new municipal beaches may be chalked up a success if on no other score than of giving us an edifying debate on the one-piece bathing suit.

Plenty of work for all hands and busy times in shop and mill. Still, on a pinch, a man fuming over a fractured tire is sure of a crowd of sympathetic advisers.

While the sharks have materially diminished swimming at the Jersey beaches, bathing in the sand furnishes an abundance of the shapely scenery which draws the crowd.

Canada, Russia and France are negotiating for loans in this country. National trade combines may be useful as a bluff, but the country controlling essential goods is bound to get the business.

The national platform of the prohibitionists declares unequivocally for a one-term presidency and the prohibition candidate just darts the voters to put him to the test to prove that he means it.

An inquest on every accidental death, no matter how free from mystery, would indicate that the coroner, whose office has been legislated out of existence with the end of the year, is losing no chance to make hay while the sun shines.

Some day a genius will arise who will can the surplus heat of midsummer for winter use and send the coal barons to the bread line. Even if the consumer is not in on the joyride, the altered scenery will provide a thrill.

And pray why should not "Brother Charley" want a second term as mayor of Lincoln? Is not Mayor "Jim" taking a fourth turn at it here in Omaha? And have not both of them had a try for the governorship in the interval?

Now the discussion centers on methods of discussing a settlement of the disputed questions between the United States and Mexico. By the time the preliminaries are discussed to a finish, some Carranza knocker will toss a bomb and disturb the orderly current of debate. As a continuous performance, Mexican mediation has a reputation to sustain.

**Imminency of War Orders.**  
 In a general way everybody understands the war order business of the country is immense. Scattering figures of isolated orders and estimates based on the activities of big producers fortifies common belief. Few realize the unprecedented aggregate of the business, surrounded as it is with imposed secrecy. The Philadelphia Ledger succeeded in lifting the veil and gathered from authentic sources a showing of staggering industrial wealth flowing from Europe's struggle.

The total of verified war orders placed in this country east of Chicago to date foots up \$3,000,000,000. Besides munitions the figures include machinery, locomotives, blankets and other products required in prosecuting war. Twenty-four corporations account for \$1,000,000,000 of the aggregate orders placed up to February 1 of this year, and five of them booked orders ranging from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000. The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce places the value of munition shipments to date at \$446,000,000, which is only a starter. Most orders of this class are continuous, some calling for delivery as late as 1918.

The close of the European war, however, may be counted on to end this stimulus to our industries. The admonition to put our house in order for return to normal business conditions is not premature.

**Place for a Big Reform.**

The order for postoffice co-operation with the federal reserve banks in the new check-clearing project suggests that there are other places in our government administration where an immense economy could be effected by taking full advantage of the postal facilities instead of adhering to costly old-fashioned methods merely because they have been inherited from times gone by. This is particularly true in the matter of "serving" papers connected with court processes.

The federal reserve bank is going to let the postoffice make check collections at points where there are no member banks to do the work and charge for the service the usual rates for postage, registry and money transmission. In federal bankruptcy cases, the mails are now employed to give notice to creditors but in our state courts, from top to bottom, we are still sending out bailiffs, constables and sheriffs to "serve" subpoenas, citations and summonses and add ridiculous fees and mileage claims to inflated cost bills, outrageously loaded down in other items as well. This is what makes litigation so expensive as to become almost a denial of justice to the poor man and to make many people forego their legal rights rather than invoke their remedy at law. There is no good reason whatever why a subpoena or a summons or other ordinary legal paper should not be "served" by the letter carrier in his usual rounds at postage rates. The resultant savings each year would mount into the millions of dollars and the new way would be at least as efficient as the old.

A far-reaching reform like this could not be accomplished without legislation nor without putting a lot of people out of their jobs and consequently arraying them against the needed legislation. Naturally the various bar associations would be expected to take the initiative in bringing antiquated court methods up to date, but if the record of other reforms is our guide, they will never do it until stirred to action from the outside. A popular demand, however, can be made loud enough to secure an answer from those who are responsible.

**Blacklist a Boomerang.**

The flareback of the British blacklist for American firms is likely to do the cause of the Entente Allies infinitely more harm than will result to American trade. Diplomats generally are amazed at the stupidity of the policy that permitted the announcement at a time when France is seeking a large loan in the United States. This is only one phase of the affair. Firms involved in the British boycott had long been aware of the displeasure under which they were resting, and publicity could not render their situation any more embarrassing. To notify Americans generally that certain of their fellows had been proscribed is not at all likely to increase sympathy or support for the British, but will surely arouse resentment that must affect relations between the countries for many years. The fact that in some degree British action is predicated on knowledge gained from letters intercepted in passage on neutral ships will not improve the feeling. American neutrality has been of immense service to the Entente Allies, and why it should be strained as it has been by the blacklist is beyond comprehension, even of those who are most familiar with the general course of British diplomacy.

**American History and the Schools.**

When General Leonard Wood went before the teachers assembled in New York at the convention of the National Teachers' association, he spoke very plainly on some matters that are close to army men. One of his pregnant points is thus reported in the New York Times:

History is too superficially taught here. How many of our children leave school with a knowledge of the fact that when we have never fought a war without aid when we engaged a first-class power? We have altogether too much of the Fourth of July style of oratory, all too much of the type of man who speaks of a million springing to arms between sunrise and sunset. We have been sitting up nights for three weeks, to see 30,000 men spring, and it is a very heavy spring.

The truth of this observation is what makes it weighty. It is no credit to our intelligence that children, while at school, are given a distorted idea of what actually occurred, but it is a fact that only the most meager bits of our true history are furnished them. For example, almost every child soon learns of the brave words: "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute!" and cherishes them always as typical of American spirit. But how many of them, even after attaining maturity, ever learn that when those words were uttered the congress had no money, and no means of getting any? How many of them ever learn of the experiences of Franklin at Paris, of Adams in Holland and of Lee in Spain? They need to be taught this, and also to learn as much about the battle of Bladensburg as they do of the battle of New Orleans.

Patriotism will not suffer if the child at school be taught the whole truth about his native country, and it be impressed upon him that his first duty is always to his country. The liberty he lives under was bought by blood, and can not be maintained by words alone.

**Scriptures as a Cipher Code.**

The convenience of the Bible is exhibited in its use as a cipher code, citations of passages being adopted by missionaries in Turkey to convey information of their situation to their countrymen in America. This is not the first time that Holy Writ has performed such service, its language frequently having served to carry secular as well as spiritual information. Had the Turks been as familiar with the Holy Scriptures as they are with the Koran, perhaps the news would have been held up. The episode has a peculiar interest in Omaha, for it recalls one witty passage at the Methodist General Conference here in 1892. Bishop Fowler, who was presiding, had some difficulty in controlling Editor James M. Buckley, who was pressing his point with unusual vigor. Dr. Buckley finally emerged with a reference to the first part of the citation from the Psalm quoted by the missionaries. Like a flash, Bishop Fowler came back with the second clause, and the shout of laughter that went up from the delegates is still ringing through Methodist circles. Familiarity with the Book of Books is serviceable elsewhere than in religious services.

According to the superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon league, \$200,000 is being raised to promote the prohibition campaign in South Dakota this year. He does not give the figure of Nebraska's allotment, but, on a corresponding population basis, the prohibition campaigners in this state are entitled to at least \$500,000.

**TODAY**  
 Thought Nugget for the Day.  
 A Sabbath well spent brings a week of content, and joy and enjoyment tomorrow; But a Sabbath profaned, whatever be gained, is a certain forerunner of sorrow.  
 —Anonymous.

**One Year Ago Today in the War.**  
 Germans crossed the Narew between Pultusk and Rozhan.  
 Germany reported pursuit of Russians in Courland.  
 Lieutenant Colonel Kemp, leader of the Boer rebels, sentenced to seven years in prison.  
 Russians kept up stubborn resistance, with Teutons pressing Warsaw on three sides.

**This Day in Omaha Thirty Years Ago.**  
 Charles F. Tuttle, for five years with the Burlington in their general passenger office in San Francisco, is now assisting J. K. Chambers, Union Pacific ticket agent.  
 Messrs. Lyman Richardson, C. E. Yost and L. M. Bennett have gone to Spirit Lake to bring home their families, who have been spending the season at that pleasant resort.  
 Captain O'Malley of this city, who was in the English cavalry service and also in the late war



in this country, has challenged Duncan C. Ross to a sword contest for \$500 a side.  
 Lieutenant John L. Gow, one of the professors in the Annapolis Naval academy, is the guest of his cousin, Alex. G. Charlton.  
 George A. Joslyn and wife have left for St. Paul, Minnesota, and northwestern resorts.  
 Mrs. J. C. Cowin and children and the children of W. V. Morse have gone to Spirit Lake.  
 William J. Maughlin sues in the district court to have his property on the west bank of the Missouri reconveyed to him by M. F. Sears and A. N. Ferguson.

**Today in History.**  
 1766—First medical society in the colonies organized in New Jersey.  
 1803—Outbreak of the Irish insurrection under the leadership of Robert Emmet.  
 1842—Capstone of the Bunker Hill monument laid.  
 1848—The Italians were defeated by the Austrians under Marshal Radetzky near Verona.  
 1858—Last civic disability of Jews in Great Britain removed by alteration of the Parliamentary oath.  
 1866—A joint resolution was passed by congress restoring Tennessee to the union.  
 1869—American end of the French Atlantic cable was laid at Duxbury, Mass.  
 1870—Napoleon III issued his formal proclamation of war against Prussia.  
 1885—General U. S. Grant, eighteenth president of the United States, died at Mt. McGregor, N. Y. Born at Point Pleasant, O., April 27, 1822.  
 1888—Ninth centenary of the introduction of Christianity into Russia celebrated at St. Petersburg.  
 1891—The Jewish Alliance of America made public a plan for distributing Russian Jews in communities throughout the western and southern states.  
 1906—Fourteenth conference of the Inter-Parliamentary union began its sessions in London.

**This Is the Day We Celebrate.**

G. Fred Elasser, formerly county treasurer, is 59 years old today. He was born in Chicago and is a barber by trade. He has also been in the coal business and the restaurant business.  
 Joe B. Redfield, president of the Klopp-Bartlett company, was born July 23, 1874, in Omaha. He started to learn the printer's trade at 12 years of age and was a journeyman at 18.  
 George W. Edgerly, secretary of the Sunderland Machine and Supply company, is 39 years old today. He was born in Ottumwa, Ia.  
 James Cradinal Gibbons, the foremost prelate of the Catholic church in America, born in Baltimore, eighty-two years ago today.  
 Dr. Norris A. Brisco, head of the department of political economy and sociology at Iowa State university, born at Napanee, Ont., forty-one years ago today.  
 Montague Glass, well-known American playwright, born at Manchester, England, thirty-nine years ago today.  
 Dr. Albert Shaw, noted New York editor and publicist, born in Butler county, Ohio, fifty-nine years ago today.  
 Rt. Rev. James B. Funsten, Episcopal bishop of Idaho, born in Clarke county, Va., sixty years ago today.  
 Margaret Illington, one of the best known actresses of the American stage, born at Bloomington, Ill., thirty-five years ago today.  
 Dr. Henry S. Barker, president of the University of Kentucky, born at Newstead, Ky., sixty-six years ago today.  
 Rt. Rev. Edwin G. Weed, Episcopal bishop of Florida, born at Savannah, Ga., seventy-nine years ago today.

**Timely Jottings and Reminders.**

Most Rev. Sebastian G. Messmer, archbishop of Milwaukee, will today observe the forty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.  
 Cape Cod spiritualists and liberals, said to be the oldest spiritualist camp of its kind in the world, will begin a celebration of its fiftieth anniversary today at Harwichport, Mass.

**America's "First Ladies."**

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson of Chicago was the first woman admitted as a delegate to a convention of the American Medical association.  
 Mary Putnam Jacobi was the first woman admitted to the medical societies of New York, and among the first received into the American Medical association.  
 Louise Bethune of Buffalo was the first woman to enter the architectural profession and the first woman member of the American Institute of Architects.  
 Ann Haseltine Judson, who accompanied her husband to India in 1813, was the first American woman to be sent to foreign lands as a missionary.  
 Mary Chilton, one of whose descendants married John Singleton Copley, the painter, was the first woman to set foot on American soil from the Mayflower.  
 Belva A. Lockwood was the first woman admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States and also the first woman nominated for the presidency.

**Story-stts of the Day.**  
 An American was touring Scotland and one afternoon mounted a high hill in company with a Scot, who began bragging of the extensive view.  
 "I suppose you can see America from here on a fine day?" said the American, jocosely.  
 "Oh, ay, farther than that," replied the other.  
 "Farther than that?"  
 "Aye! On a fine night we can see the mune."  
 —New York Times

**Views, Reviews and Interviews**  
 By Victor Rosenwald.

IT IS interesting to note that the competition for the nomination for president at the prohibition national convention at St. Paul this last week narrowed down between J. Frank Hanly and William Sulzer, the former having been once governor of Indiana by election as a republican, and the latter having been governor of New York as a typical Tammany democrat. Of course, a nomination on the prohibition ticket this year, as in other years, is for advertising purposes only, but it is supposed to add to the prestige and stimulate the demand for the man as a public speaker.

Governor Hanly is the orator I referred to in my convention reminiscences not long ago in connection with his speech putting Fairbanks in nomination for president before the republican convention of 1908, when his characteristic gesture of bringing his palms together to emphasize the point was caught up by the assembled multitude for a resounding smack throughout the Coliseum every time he clapped his hands, with disastrous results to his composure and equanimity. Governor Hanly has been out here chattering, and is an engaging personality. On his last visit, Frank Gaines had him as his guest at a luncheon, their acquaintance dating back to when they were boys together in Illinois. I believe it was developed there that Governor Hanly's dry record is not a new acquisition.

Not so, however, with Governor Sulzer who, too, has been a visitor to Omaha and spoken here at banquets which were the wettest of the wet. I remember one in particular at which he was the star performer for a democratic feast given at the Paxton hotel, where a prediction that the headliner of the evening would some day aspire to be the prohibition standard-bearer would have created a near-riot. I first heard Sulzer orate when I happened to be in New York as a boy at college, and he was running on the Tammany ticket for assemblyman for his legislative district. Even then he affected to look like Henry Clay, whom he outwardly much resembles if one can judge by the pictures. The last time I talked to him he had just been elected governor of New York and he gave me a cordial invitation to stop off at Albany and visit him.

The fact that Nebraska is to vote this year on prohibition amendment may make our state look like good campaigning ground for the prohibition spell-binders, and it will not be surprising if we have both Hanly and Sulzer "in our midst" before it is over.

The fiftieth anniversary of the driving of the golden spike is to be suitably commemorated with a celebration reaching all the way from Omaha to San Francisco and centering at Salt Lake City, if plans in preparation are carried through, and the first step has been taken by the Utah senators securing official recognition for the event. While the driving of the golden spike marked the completion of the first great transcontinental railroad, it was no more important, in fact less important, than the original breaking of the ground which took place in Omaha in December, 1863, and which would have had a semi-centennial anniversary observance here three years ago. The pages of history unfortunately cannot be turned back, but I want to record it here that I tried at the time to inaugurate a movement for a grand celebration of that fifty-year date, and outlined a program in detail for participation by state and city governments and our local civic and commercial organizations, in which I endeavored to interest the responsible people in the Union Pacific, naturally the chief beneficiary of anything attracting nation-wide attention to that road. Gerrit Fort, in charge of the passenger department, caught the point at once and seemed enthusiastic for it, and President Mohler also promised a helping hand, but the interest of the Union Pacific soon suffered a sudden collapse which, I was told, was due to the cold reception accorded the suggestion by Chairman Lovett of the executive board, who was the real boss, without whose sanction nothing of this kind could be a go. So the semi-centennial of the groundbreaking, the tangible beginning of this wonderful achievement in railroad engineering and construction, which has revolutionized transportation in a vast empire, thus opened up to settlement, passed by with no special attention except that accorded it by The Bee and other local newspapers that reviewed the epochal occasion for the information of their readers.

Norman Wait Harris, the big Chicago financier who died a few days ago, counted friends all through this section, with many of whose pioneers he was closely associated in his numerous activities. Although a plain spoken and plain living man, his special study was genealogy, and he was convinced he was able to trace a direct lineal descent to Emperor Charlemagne. I met Mr. Harris several times and once the conversation had a reference to that subject, and I find the facts, as he had gathered them with great research and care, set out in his biography. It was Charlemagne, who, starting out as king of the Franks, captured the title of Roman emperor as an additional ornament and claimed to be ruler of all humankind, and by his wife, Hildegarde, founded this dynasty that is still going on and after translation to America had in Mr. Harris a representative in the thirty-ninth generation. His record notes, also, descent in the twenty-sixth generation from Countess Adelia, the Fair Maid of Brabant, daughter of Godfrey I, who married Henry I, king of England, and whose second husband was William d'Albini, second earl of Sussex and Arundel; and also descent of the seventh generation from Thomas Harris of England, who settled in Massachusetts Bay colony in 1630. The late Mr. Harris was intensely interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian association, to which he contributed generously. I am not sure that he is on the list of patrons of our Omaha Young Men's Christian association, but it is my impression that he helped this institution out in the early days when P. C. Himebaugh was its sponsor.

The Panama-Pacific exposition has issued a handsomely gotten-up book which is called "The Legacy of the Exposition," and explained as "the interpretation of the intellectual and moral heritage left to mankind by the world celebration at San Francisco in 1915." It is a compilation of epitomized expressions by various distinguished visitors and guests as their testimonials to the fair and its accompanying congresses and what they achieved. It is indeed a very suggestive souvenir and makes one wish that some such volume had been prepared and published for our Omaha exposition, which could easily have spread out equally as many bouquets and compliments passed by men and women whose verdicts carry weight. The legacy of our Omaha exposition, however, was the unexampled record that added to its artistic success a financial success measured by the return to the stockholders of ninety per cent of their subscriptions—which is a legacy that speaks for itself.

**People and Events**

One of the ships docked at New York last week brought in a cargo of 1,600 tons of Spanish onions. On the trip over the crew had to sleep on the upper deck and the ship's rats went all the way.

Walt Mason solemnly asseverates in plain prose that a long cherished dislike of whiskers vanished after a study of a picture of Charles E. Hughes, with the latest presidential cut. He is determined to support Hughes, whiskers and all.  
 Back in Brownsville, Pa., several preparedness patriots are organizing a brigade of red-headed volunteers for service on the Mexican border. If there is any scrapping in that neighborhood, the red-heads will be in the thick of it. If not the brigade will be servicable as searchlights.

**DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.**

"I believe the spender who was here awhile ago is running short on 'gas'."  
 "You couldn't think that if you heard him telling of the things he can do with his machine."  
 —Baltimore American.

"Do you believe circumstances alter cases?"  
 "I certainly do," said the lawyer.  
 "Then you've got to dig up a few circumstances that I can use or my case is lost."  
 —Detroit Free Press.

"It's a queer world."  
 "Why?"  
 "Stand up and say that riches don't make for happiness and everybody will agree with you heartily."  
 "That's so."  
 "And everybody will go out and keep right on trying to get rich."  
 —Detroit Free Press.

**NEAR MR. KARBIBLE,**  
 IS IT TRUE THAT WEDNESDAY IS "SWEETHEARTS NIGHT"?  
 —JUANITA KRAMER

**YES—BEFORE MARRIAGE.**  
 AFTER MARRIAGE IT SIMPLY MEANS THREE DAYS MORE UNTIL PAY DAY

they moved in, and so didn't get to see their furniture."  
 —Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What's that man doing?" asked a weary delegate during the lengthy nominating speech of a western orator.  
 "Oh," purred the other delegate, "he's eliminating some candidates."  
 —Washington Star.

"I got a good tip on the market today."  
 "Let me on."  
 "Sure, I was told to keep away from it."  
 —New York Times.

**CORN ON THE COB.**  
 J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.  
 I don't wish any better job than taking corn off of a cob. A lot of corn and lot of cobs. It strikes me that's a job of jobs! A job that I could always do. And that would always seem like new. And that, I think, would always be the kind of job I'd like for me.

Big yellow kernels—yellow gold—As many as a cob can hold—From which the melted butter drips When it is half way to my lips. And which, when it comes to my grin, My teeth stick in and in—The buttery big kernels sweet!—There's nothin' else so good to eat!

Corn on the cob! I have at things. Like fresh killed pork, and chicken wings. And turkey breasts, the firm white meat—But nothin' else is quite so sweet. Quite such a satisfactory job. As takin' corn off of a cob. It strikes me that's the job of jobs. Removin' corn from stacks of cobs!

**Freedom From Anxiety**  
 AS TO THE LOVED ONES IS ASSURED BY A CERTIFICATE IN THE

**Woodmen Of the World**  
 PAY A SMALL AMOUNT MONTHLY OR ANNUALLY WE'LL FINISH PAYING FOR THE HOME AND KEEP THE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL. RING DOUGLAS 1117. NO CHARGE FOR EXPLANATION. J. T. YATES, Secretary. W. A. FRASER, President.

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**348-La Valliere, fine solid gold, English finish, 1 brilliant diamond, 8 fine real pearls, Baroque pearl drop, 18-in. solid gold chain. \$11**  
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**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.**