

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR
Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
By Carrier... By Mail...
Daily and Sunday... 40c...
Daily without Sunday... 35c...
Sunday without Daily... 10c...
Daily and Sunday... 40c...
Daily and Sunday... 40c...
Daily and Sunday... 40c...

REMITTANCE
Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only sent stamps taken in payment of small accounts.

OFFICES
Omaha—The Bee Building, 211 N. 1st street.
South Omaha—211 N. 1st street.
Council Bluffs—14 North Main street.

CORRESPONDENCE
Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

JULY CIRCULATION
57,569 Daily—Sunday 52,382

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

Shadow Lawn is a prophecy as well as a name.

It is not the first time that a stiff bluff scooped the pot.

When Greek meets Bulgar in battle array, the go-of-war arrives.

Arbitration secures a place on the shelf of discredited essentials for which the president is "too good to fight."

All that is now needed to clinch Indiana's grip on the vice presidency is to pass the word to Tom Marshall. Charlie Fairbanks has his'n.

The Roumanian and the Bulgar kings bear the name of Ferdinand. It is important to bear this in mind lest the mixup on the mat confuse neutral readers.

No matter how many hits the price uplift scores on consumers, so long as slabs of pumpkin pie remain in the jitney class joy will radiate through oppressed souls.

The hand that holds congress to urgent tasks taints the index finger unerringly to November 7. All that is done or proposed to be done are fashioned to produce results on that fateful day.

The first campaign shot of Colonel Roosevelt strikes a vulnerable spot in the enemy encampments. As a master of light and heavy artillery the colonel is without a home-made rival.

Wall street showed less fear of a strike than the rest of the country and backed its confidence with money invested in railroad stocks. Wall street possessed ground floor knowledge of the game.

No doubt the vast majority of railroad employes, working on the ten-hour plan, will embrace congressional discrimination when they observe the favored minority speed past at an eight-hour nit.

British losses during August on all fronts totaled 127,948 men, or an average of 4,265 a day, killed, wounded and missing. The price of war was high, but Britain is paying the toll in lives as well as cash.

The congressional grant of an eight-hour day ten hours' pay to train operatives promises assortment of trouble as varied as the brew the witch's cauldron. Already a shop strike on twenty-two railroads looms on the horizon. Discrimination breeds discontent.

The Business Men's league of St. Louis stepped into the railroad controversy with an urgent appeal to the president to stand up for arbitration. At the same time the league overlooked local strike in which the employers assert "there is nothing to arbitrate." It makes a big difference whose ox is gored.

Nebraska Press Comment

Ainsworth Star-Journal: Lincoln milkmen are angels compared to those of Omaha, according to tests made last week. In Omaha thirty milkmen were fined, while in Lincoln not one so far as fell below the standard—but then Commissioner Harman lives in Lincoln.

Neligh Leader: The state tax levy, computed on the basis of mills, is seven-tenths of a mill less than last year, but you will fail to see the decrease when you can't tax receipt next year, increased valuation of property making up for decrease in per cent. Don't get fooled, here, by this when the democratic campaign organs come around this fall and use these figures to show you how they have decreased taxation. Lincoln Star: A determined presiding officer legislative body can very easily test the bona fides of measures leveled at large interests and so doing sustain them if offered in good faith destroy their effect as holdup measures. There are men who come to every legislative session to measure measures of this sort. In every session some of them go home much richer than when they came. Some men of eminence in this state have been known to receive large sums for holding measures that were never intended to pass. It is how the lobby thrives and why every effort to destroy it has failed.

Grand Island Independent: This is the time when the editor's desk, because of the increase in price of news print and other necessities in every well-appointed newspaper office has gone forward, has become filled with sympathetic offers. Everybody wants him to accept news and miscellaneous services—probably containing the emotion of some ism—to be paid for by advertising space! If a newspaper which is conscientiously endeavoring to merit the respect of all, to take a place in the best of our American homes, respect every lovely ambition, every shade of religious belief and every inspiration to a higher civilization might still, for this particular purpose, employ the expression employed by him whom every large proportion of the best church people this land now adore, revere and replenish by their shekels more than any other minister of the great broad land—mind you, we say another minister of God, and are not disrespectful in the least in that case—we have a burning fire to say, as to such propositions, is a "burning day." To hell with 'em!

From Congress to the Courts.

The natural course for the eight-hour law that is to set aside the threatened railroad strike is from congress to the courts, and the railroad presidents frankly state their intention to speed it along that route. This is a proper enough proceeding, for the measure involves principles that are vital to the social and industrial life of the nation. Not alone are the railroads concerned in the proposed legislation, but every form of industry must be affected by it, and through it all society. Therefore the importance of early establishment of the power of congress to enact laws fixing hours for employment, and to that extent setting up wage scales can be understood. So far as the shorter workday is concerned, it will ultimately be established. The one thing to determine is whether it is to be achieved by statutory enactment or by the readjustment of industrial processes. The passage of the law may avert the strike, but it will not settle the question.

Superb Stage Management. Mr. Wilson and his advisers are showing a capacity for stage management that any theater director might well envy. In the handling of the controversy between the railroad men and managers, not a point of dramatic effect has been overlooked, and now we are to see the melodramatic. Just as Hawkshaw the Detective arose to carry the message, so will Woodrow the Willing be present to sign the bill. Not at the White House, however. That were too tame and commonplace a background for so thrilling a scene. The stage will be set far more in accordance with the spirit of the play that is about to end.

On the grass of Shadow Lawn, under the spreading trees, and surrounded by the admiring hosts of embattled democracy, waiting to deliver his set speech, the president will be approached by a messenger, hastening at top speed from the halls of congress, and bearing the newly passed law, the ink not yet dry on its pages. Then, with that dignity that has marked his every action, and simplicity that would have made Jefferson's heart swell with especial emotion, Mr. Wilson will attach his signature and the act of congress will become law. The last drop of political stimulant will have been squeezed from a serious industrial crisis, and administration claqueurs will shout the praises of the president, while the people will wonder what might have happened if an election had not been impending.

David Belasco has something to learn in the art of stage direction, and he may well study proceedings at Shadow Lawn today.

Royalty in the European War.

Unauthenticated reports come from Athens that King Constantine of Greece has abdicated his throne, and that his son has succeeded, the younger man being favorably disposed to the Entente Allies, whose pressure is surely forcing Greece into the war. Along with this is a further report that a revolution has broken out in Greece. Without regard for the reliability of the information, the truth of which may be established later, the circumstance again calls attention to the change that has come since the beginning of the strife.

It may have been true in the beginning that the war was one of the rulers; then it was freely predicted that it meant an end to royalty and "divine right" rule. Developments support the conclusion that the war has become one of the people, and has gone beyond the control of kings and cabinets. No European monarch can now approach his subjects with a proposal for peace that does not embody something of permanent advantage to them. The national instinct referred to by Jonescu in connection with Roumania's action has been aroused amongst all the nations, and it must be reckoned with not only now but at the conclusion of any peace that may be established. The Berlin congress of 1878, when Russia's adjustment with Turkey was set aside, is looked to as the chief source of the present conflict, and blunders then made in council are now being rectified on battlefields.

King Constantine's expressed desire to remain neutral, whether or not supported by his sense of obligation to his brother-in-law, the German emperor, has been overruled by his people, and he is not alone in this predicament. Royalty is not the dominant factor in the world war today.

Underwood Law and Revenue.

Congress put aside an emergency revenue measure to deal with the railroad situation, but must before adjournment resume consideration of means for securing income to meet the more than a billion and a half of dollars appropriated by this session. Promises of retrenchment and reform in expenditures have been kept by making each succeeding year larger disbursements, each congress for four years establishing a new high mark in extravagance. The further fact must be kept in mind that when the Wilson administration came into power the treasury held a surplus of \$85,000,000. On last Tuesday, the deficit for the current fiscal year, beginning with July 1, was \$31,858,638, accumulating at the rate of more than a million dollars a day.

This deficit is due to the failure of the Underwood tariff law to produce the revenue, even when supplemented by the unusual and special taxes that have been levied, such as the income tax, the stamp tax and the like. Imports have increased half a billion in value and customs revenue has decreased more than \$100,000,000 for the year under the Underwood tariff law. This necessitates emergency laws to produce \$205,000,000 in addition to the sale of \$130,000,000 of bonds.

The unescapable fact is that the democratic "tariff for revenue" law has been a flat failure. Imports have increased and income has decreased. This is part of the record on which the democratic administration is to be tried, and for a defense to which it sets up that the president "has kept-us out of war." An attempt to equalize the income tax downward brought the wrath of King Caucus on Senator Underwood. The idea of the Alabama senator has some merit, but lacked tactical opportunity. A federal taxing scheme which would touch the purses of 200,000 voters at this critical time is unthinkable. Some other time. Industrious ward heelers are said to have voted the names of three bulldogs at the recent primaries at Wheeling, W. Va. As the names were attached to live dogs the gravestone eminence of Philadelphia heelers remains un tarnished. Yeggmen cracked bank safes at Danville, Ill., and got away with some of the goods. This method is crude and improper, inasmuch as it lacks the starched front and fineness of working a private bank in Chicago.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day. Reason is the life of the law; nay, the common law itself is nothing else but reason.—Sir Edward Coke.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Grodno fell before Germans, last of great Russian fortresses on frontier.

Four Turkish transports sunk by British submarines in Dardanelles. Cardinal Gibbons delivered the Pope's message to President Wilson concerning peace in Europe. Paris reported severe artillery fighting on the Aisne river, at Neuport in Belgium and many points in France.

This Day in Omaha Thirty Years Ago. I. N. Pierce, who has been superintendent of the county poor farm for the last eight years, has removed with his family to the corner of Twenty-eighth and Leavenworth. John Mahoney succeeds him at the poor farm.

C. E. Mayne and Dennis Cunningham have purchased the wonderful horse, Consul, for \$10,000.

Creighton college has reopened with the following faculty: Rev. M. P. Dowling, Rev. Joseph F. Riggs, Rev. James O'Meara, F. X. Mara, James Canahan, James Melvyn, T. J. Russell, T. P. Downey and W. F. O'Shaughnessy.

Frank A. Kost of the letter carrier force in Iowa City, where he will be married to Miss Maggie Anderson.

Will Koenig, an old Omaha boy, is in the city. He contemplates erecting a large brick block here.

Detective Charles Emery, with a corps of operatives, has established headquarters on Thirtieth and Harnay.

Misses Leighton and Brown, teachers in the Leavenworth school, and Miss McCarthy, principal of the Pacific school, have returned from their summer vacation prepared to vigorously lead the young life.

Judge Stenborg administered the oath to six new regular policemen whose names are: Mike McCarthy, Patrick Galligan, Thomas Casey, John Robbins, Louis Codala, Joseph Polensky.

This Day in History.

1788—First court held in Ohio at Marietta. 1800—Dr. Willard Parker, who established the first college clinic in the United States, born at Hillsboro, N. H. Died in New York City, April 25, 1884.

1816—A great hurricane devastated St. Croix, one of the principal islands of the West Indian group, which the United States is now seeking to purchase.

1857—Watt's first steam engine was lost in a fire that destroyed the Glasgow Polytechnic institution.

1862—General Kirby Smith advanced on Cincinnati, and martial law was proclaimed in that city.

1870—Napoleon III and the garrison at Sedan surrendered to the king of Prussia.

1873—Anniversary of Sedan celebrated at Berlin by unveiling of monument of "Victory."

1884—Prohibition party of Kansas organized in state convention at Lawrence.

1893—Revision of Belgian constitution completed after four years' discussion.

1894—Awful conflagration at Hinckley and other towns in Minnesota; over 500 people perished.

1898—Sir Herbert Kitchener, commanding the British and Egyptian army in the Sudan, won a great victory over the Dervishes at Omdurman, near Khartoum.

1906—The Emperor of China issued an edict promising constitutional government.

1908—The French defeated 15,000 Moorish tribesmen on the Algerian frontier.

The Day We Celebrate.

General Victor Dousmanis, chief of staff of the Greek army, born on the island of Corfu, fifty-five years ago today.

Hiram W. Johnson, governor of California, progressive candidate for vice president and republican candidate for senator, born at Sacramento, Cal., fifty years ago today.

Hoke Smith, United States senator from Georgia, born at Newton, N. C., sixty-one years ago today.

Hiram P. Maxim, celebrated inventor of electrical devices and ordinance, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., forty-seven years ago today.

Dr. Frederick Starr, celebrated anthropologist of the University of Chicago, born at Auburn, N. Y., fifty-eight years ago today.

Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and Princess Stephanie, born thirty-three years ago today.

Henrietta Crossman, one of the well-known actresses of the American stage, born at Wheeling, W. Va., forty-six years ago today.

General James H. Wilson, one of the few surviving general officers of the union army, born at Shawneetown, Ill., seventy-nine years ago today.

Henry D. Flood, representative in congress of the Tenth Virginia district, born in Appomattox county, Virginia, fifty-one years ago today.

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, noted clergyman and author, born at Magnolia, Ia., fifty-eight years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Today is the 250th anniversary of the great fire of London.

St. Stephen's day will be observed today by Hungarians throughout the world.

President Wilson is to be officially notified at Long Branch today of his renomination for the presidency.

Charles E. Hughes, republican nominee for president, is to spend today and tomorrow in St. Louis.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson is scheduled to address the Bluegrass Federation of Labor at Lexington, Ky., today.

The democratic campaign in Illinois is to be formally opened today with conferences and rallies at every county seat.

Delegates from many sections of the country will gather in Pittsburgh today for the annual convention of the Polish Military Alliance of America.

Champ Clark, speaker of the national house, is scheduled to deliver the oration today at an old settlers' day celebration at Effingham, Ill.

The town of Moscow, in Clermont county, Ohio, will hold a celebration today in honor of the 100th anniversary of its founding.

The annual convention of the National Federation of State, City, Town and County Employees' unions is to be held today at Worcester, Mass.

A democratic primary is to be held today in the Seventh Virginia district to nominate a candidate for congress to succeed James Hay, who has been given a federal judgeship.

Storyette of the Day.

Mr. Giltstock had made money. Therefore, he must have a bigger house and it must be built for him by the best architect in the town. In due course the architect arrived with elaborate plans, which he explained to the puzzled merchant prince. "Now, the only thing remaining, Mr. Giltstock," he concluded, "is the drawing room. Where shall we put the drawing room?" But Mr. Giltstock laid a firm hand on the desk. "Look here, my boy, I draw the line somewhere. You've made plans for a smoking room, when I don't smoke; a music room, when I can't even play a mouth organ; a nursery, when I ain't got a nurse, a pantry, when I don't pant. But I'm blamed if I'm going to let you put up a drawing room, when I can't even draw a straight line!" —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.



Loomis on Light and Heat. Gibbon, Neb., Aug. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: I would like space in The Bee to reply to William Smith's article in The Bee of the 22d inst. He stated in his previous article, in The Bee of the 8th inst., that the slanting rays of the sun were colder than the direct rays because they were composed of such long paths through our atmosphere, which made them colder. Now what temperature could these rays have held when they reached our atmosphere after having passed through 92,000-900 miles of interstellar space at 273 degrees below zero? So it is plainly the province of our atmosphere to warm those rays instead of cooling them. I am glad to see that he agrees with me that there is no difference in temperature between our perihelion and aphelion distances. He states that our sun is composed of gas a little more dense than water, and that the sun's atmosphere is composed of gas about the tenacity of our atmosphere, or lighter. Now, I cannot conceive of either liquid or gas of that consistency, whether composed of molecules or particles, that can be made to produce heat by friction or agitation. If it could be done, our atmosphere (composed of gases), as well as the water in our lakes and oceans, should be made hot when agitated by violent storms. Scientists formerly believed the sun's heat was produced by combination until common sense taught its absurdity, then, like a drowning man catching at a straw, they took up the theory of such intense heat by friction, but it is like "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire."

I did not presume the sun was inhabitable, as it would have to supply its own light and heat and would be too hot under foot or too cold overhead to sustain life, either animal or plant. And the same rule would hold good for the outer planets, which Mr. Smith claims are self-heated. They must have light and heat from outside or else be uninhabitable, and, therefore, useless.

Mr. Smith states that the color of the different suns indicate their temperature. Will he explain the ruddy appearance of the planet Mars, our nearest neighbor, so will pass them at the poles, evidently snow and ice, which increase to some 12 degrees across when winter conditions prevail at either pole, and nearly or quite disappear during the summer solstice. It is evidently not a hot planet, but has about the same temperature as we have. Probably the same cause that gives Mars its red color also gives color to the various suns.

Probably, like many of your readers, I am not well enough posted in spectrum analysis to discuss those points intelligently, but will pass them, but think I can make my contentions plain by the following illustration, not considering the outside planets at present: We may consider our planet placed on the surface of a sphere of some \$5,000,000 miles in diameter, with the sun at its center. Now, according to Mr. Smith's theory, the whole surface of that vast sphere must continually receive the same degree of light and heat that we do, and its whole interior space must also receive the same degree of light and heat at its surface, but must gradually increase in intensity as it approaches the sun, and when near the sun must be hot enough to vaporize the most refractory metals.

Now, if our moon and Mercury, and possibly Venus, are uninhabitable on account of their long diurnal revolution, all that vast store of light and heat is wasted except the infinitesimal amount that our planet uses. But let us consider the outer planet and extend the sphere in all directions to the distance of the orbit of Neptune, two and three-fourths billion miles from the sun, and all that great sphere to be lighted and heated continually as above stated, and I think the absurdity of the theory will be apparent to all. But let us look at the other theory. Now, we all know that electricity is all around us, and with proper appliances can be called into instantaneous use anywhere on earth. Now, what is more reasonable than to suppose that our planetary bodies, revolving around the sun with the sun acting as a great dynamo, are furnishing light and heat of uniform temperature to all the planetary bodies in our solar system regardless of their distance from the sun, or of the temperature of intervening space, and without any waste of energy?

Now, thanking The Bee and William Smith of Bellevue college for the valuable assistance they have rendered me in getting this before the public, I am willing to let the public judge as to which of the two theories is the more reasonable. BELLISLO LOOMIS.

TIPS ON HOME TOPICS.

Minneapolis Journal: An organization "to solve the boy problem" is the latest. The boy's real problem is how to get himself at the wheel of the family car.

Washington Post: The right to spank a wife, recently affirmed by a New York judge, will be viewed in some quarters as one more example of theoretical liberty.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: It's all right for Secretary Daniels to pat himself on the back over the new navy bill, but can he tell when the building of the first ships will be begun?

Cleveland Plain Dealer: A Chicago student has perfected a booming act and can be thrown 600 feet and will then come back. But it can't compare for distance with the political boomarang.

Philadelphia Ledger: No doubt the treasury needs the \$5,000,000 of surplus from the Postoffice department. But the chief purpose of the postal service is efficiency, not profits. What is the total loss to the people of the country through belated deliveries?

Baltimore American: The New Jersey sheriff who won national fame during a big strike by holding up belligerents on both sides and putting down private armies, single-handed is going to run for congress. He elected what a sensation he will create among the national law-making by insisting that they stop talking and get down to business.

Philadelphia Ledger: By no scheme of statehood is a ship can be brought about that a particular class of people shall receive additional wages of \$50,000,000 without other people paying the bill. The cost is simply passed on to the rest of the public, just as any other tax is. It comes on them in the form of higher prices for bread, or for coal, or for sugar, or other necessities.

Springfield Republican: The rapid growth of the playground movement is shown by the announcement of plans for the "International recreation congress" to be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., October 2 to 6. Among the 20,000 Americans to whom personal invitations to attend have been sent are 7,500 professional play leaders employed on 1,200 playgrounds in 425 American cities. "Preparedness for Peace Through Play," is announced as the theme of the congress.

Springfield Republican: Colonel George Harvey, on his return from a vacation in Canada, is to come out for Hughes, the New York Tribune says, and is expected to head a committee of "republican democrats" anxious to help Hughes. The colonel can swap experiences with a still more famous colonel as to how it feels to get after the scalp of the man you picked out and boomed for president only to find his election dead sea fruit. But will the new love stay put!

GRINS AND GROANS.

He—"Can't you railroad that job of hair-dressing?" She—"How can I?" He—"I notice you have plenty of switches."—Haltimere American.

"I tell you, old chap, there's nothing like the suburbs. I leave here at 6 in the morning, but I am home promptly at 7 every night." "What do you do the rest of the time?" "Well, for the last two weeks we've been going to the roof gardens in town."—Puck.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, HOW CAN I BREAK MY HUSBAND OF SMOKING? —MRS. BLIVITS

BUY HIS CIGARS!

"It doesn't seem natural to me," said father dear, "for people to wear furs in the summer."

"Why," exclaimed Gladys, "it's a custom that goes right back to nature. Nearly all the quadrupeds do so."—Washington Star.

Nearrich—Yes, I'm proud to say that forty years ago I came to this country a barefooted boy. Reply—By Jove! And now, I dare say, you have more shoes than you really need!—Judge.

"I wish these illustrators would pick up a little general information." "How now?" "In my new book the artist has furnished a picture of five girls playing bridge."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Bill—I see that the life of a dollar bill is about fourteen months." "That's a long time," said the other. "If you could testify to a mispent life."—Tonker's Statesman.

"My dear, this pie is a poem. Your own work." "The cook collaborated," she admitted with some hesitation.—Kansas City Journal.

A lady stopping at a hotel on the Pacific coast rang the bell the first morning of her arrival and was very much surprised when a Japanese boy opened the door and came in. "I pushed the button three times for a maid," she said sternly, as she dived under the bed covers.

"Yes," the little fellow replied, "me and—New York Times.

A farmer went to a city insurance office to get a policy on his house and barn. "What facilities have you for extinguishing a fire in your village?" asked the insurance man.

The farmer scratched his head and wondered the matter for a moment. "Well, it sometimes rains," he said.—Boston Transcript.

"To what do you attribute his success?" "To the fact that he was investigated by a federal commission. Nobody ever heard of him before that."—Puck.

A SUMMER TRAGEDY.

Author Unknown. A thin little fellow had such a fat wife. "Fat wife, fat wife, God bless her!" She looked like a drum and he looked like a fire.

God bless her! To dress her! God bless her! To dress her! To dress her!

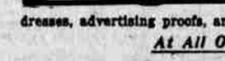
To wrap up her body and warm up her toes. Fat toes, fat toes, God keep her! For bonnets and bows and silken clothes. To eat her, and drink her, and sleep her. God keep her! To sleep her! God keep her! To sleep her!

She grew like a target, he grew like a sword. A sword, a sword, God spare her! She took all the bed and she took all the board. And it took a whole sofa to bear her. God spare her! To bear her! God spare her! To bear her!

She spread like a turtle; he shrank like a pike. A pike, a pike, God save him! And nobody ever beheld the like. For they had to wear glasses to shave him. God save him! To shave him! God save him! To shave him!

She fattened away till she burst one day. Expelled, blew up, God take her! And all the people that saw it say "She covered over an acre!" God take her! An acre! God take her! An acre!

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