

MEN AGE FASTER IN WARRING TRENCH

Officers Turn Gray Prematurely from Worry and Show It in Their Countenances.

OFFICERS AGE THE FASTER

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) London, Sept. 20.—What will be the effect upon future generations of the premature aging of millions of men now at the battle fronts? Army physicians and men of science generally are beginning to discuss the problem. It is said that soldiers ten to the nerve-shattering shock of shell-fire, often come out with the appearance of ten years having been added to their lives. A shorter period than this often suffices to turn iron gray the hair of a boy of 25.

This premature aging is peculiar to no one nationality. It is noticeably alike among the English and French lines and among the prisoners from Germany, Austria and Russia.

It is said to be perhaps a little more pronounced along the eastern fronts where the vast amount of territory involved frequently makes neglect of the wounded inevitable. There men have lain for days without medical attention and when finally admitted to hospitals have given their ages at 21 to 27 years, when ordinarily they would have been classed as 40 to 45.

"We attribute the gray hairs now so noticeable everywhere at the front to subconscious worry," said a Canadian army surgeon, in discussing the subject with a correspondent of the Associated Press. "A man will not be conscious of any worry at all, whereas his comrades will daily comment upon the whitening of his hair. I have never known of hair actually growing white over night, as the novelists are so fond of putting it, but it often happens within the space of a week or ten days.

"The theory of subconscious worry was borne out strikingly a short time ago in the case of a surgeon in charge of a base hospital. This hospital was miles back of the firing line and there could have been no actual worry as to personal safety or anything of that sort. The doctor could not recall any worries officially or personally, but all the time his subconscious mind must have been worry-

ing about the folks at home or about matters to which he gave not the slightest conscious consideration.

"Our nurses, too, frequently go gray without apparent reason, for mostly they are women of long training amid the scenes and sufferings of hospital life."

Nebraska's Story

(Continued from Page Four.)

has raised Nebraska to the rank of first dairy producing community in the United States. The enormous business of feeding the world, which in later years has engrossed the attention of the state and enhanced its astonishing growth depends on ease and quickness in communication, which is illustrated by Float No. 27, with its festoons of electric wires encircling a globe, showing the telegraph, the telephone, messengers, typewriters, marconigrams, and all such marvels of invention in use at the present day.

But the triumph of Nebraska is not all on the material side, so there is most appropriately presented

Float No. 30, in honor of art, science and literature, which occupy a high place in our progress—from the little sod house of ruder days to the numberless schools, colleges and universities, art galleries, conservatories and libraries of the present, together with many other opportunities of culture made accessible to all.

Next comes the civic seal of the gate city of this magnificent state—Omaha—in Float No. 31. This float will exhibit the word, "Omaha" in the rays of the rising sun at the banks of the Missouri river, the shield with the buffalo head, with an Indian and a farmer on either side, and at their feet an antelope.

American Republic.

The pageant will conclude with Float No. 32, representing the "Great American Republic," under whose nurturing care the state of Nebraska has grown strong and prosperous. The nation's history is the state's history; the nation, to which the state freely gave the blood of its sons, that "the union one and indivisible" shall be forever maintained. The King Ak-Sar-Ben, commanded and proclaimed: "Be of good cheer, Oh, ye of little

courage, for my present reign doth include the fiftieth anniversary of my domain of Nebraska. Therefore for my pleasure, the prosperity of my heir, and the happiness of my people I have ordered mightie doings at the Yearly Festival Time. First there shall be a great pageant at night with

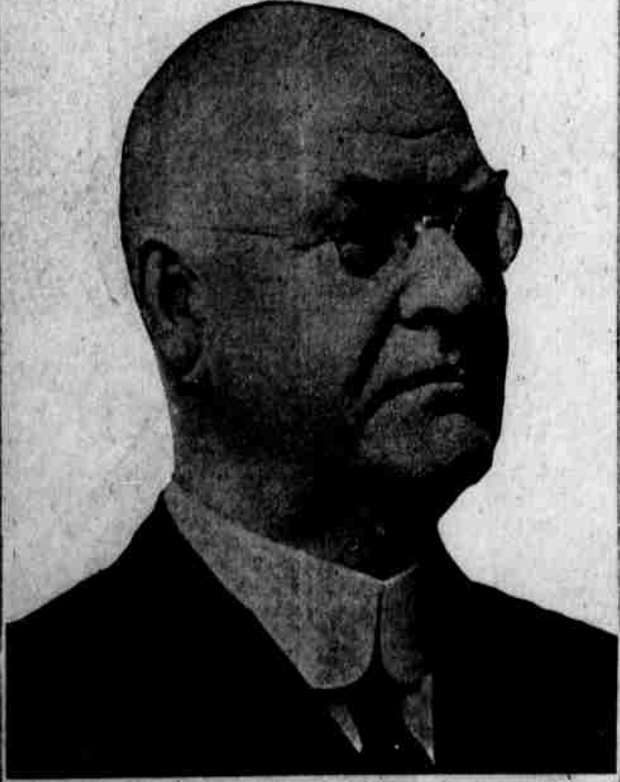
lashing lights innumerable to show forth in beauty the deathless plays of Master Will Shakespeare, and by day there shall pass through the streets of my city—Omaha—a vast and gorgeous cavalcade stretching so far as the eye can see; setting forth as in a glowing picture all the life of Ne-

braska from the mist-like past to the very present time.

"All this I have done," quoth he, "Of a free and kindly will," and further say, "Of all my Kingdom of Quivera Nebraska doth lie closest to my heart, its very name forsooth being my own spelled backward."

JUDGE BENJAMIN S. BAKER

Republican Nominee for Congress



BENJAMIN S. BAKER

When but 15 years of age he left home at Sabin, Jackson County, Iowa, (his birthplace) and began teaching a country school. In 1866—at the close of the civil war—he entered the preparatory department of the University of Iowa and was graduated with the degree A. B. in 1871. He then entered school work, being successively principal of the Mason City and Webster City schools, resigning the latter position to enter the university law department. In 1874 he took the LL. B. degree and until 1878 practiced law at Webster City.

In 1878 he located at Fairbury, Neb., and continued his profession.

In 1880—twenty-six years ago—Mr. Baker came to Omaha, having just been appointed United States district attorney for Nebraska. He was called to greater fields of legal activity and for three years was associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico.

While a member of the legislature from the Thirty-sixth district he fathered the Nebraska registration law. He was also the author of the law allowing foreign corporations to become domestic by filing articles with the secretary of state. These laws have created nation-wide comment.

He was appointed United States district attorney for Nebraska in 1890 by President Harrison and later was elected judge of the district court in the fourth judicial district, being re-elected in 1898. While on the bench he heard the noteworthy state embassament cases against Hartley and Bohlin, the latter being Omaha city treasurer.

Judge Baker stands high in the estimation of Omaha people as a citizen who takes an interest in all movements of merit as well as one of the beacon lights of his profession. As republican candidate for the nomination for Congress he appeals to the people on his meritorious record.

NELSON C. PRATT



NELSON C. PRATT

Pioneer Progressive Attorney, Who for Twenty-one Years Has Been a Potent Factor in Legal Circles in Growing Omaha and the Middle West.

NELSON C. PRATT, attorney at law, was born at Belleville, W. Va., July 24, 1862. He removed to Illinois with his parents in 1871. He received his preparatory education in public schools and was graduated from the Northern Illinois college at Fulton in 1886 with the degree of A. B. His legal education was received in the same college and in the office of Judge McCoy of Fulton, Ill. He practiced law in Albion, Neb., five years and has practiced in Omaha twenty-one years. His practice is general, but he devotes considerable time to insurance law. He is attorney for the Modern Woodmen of America.

A. A. McLaughlin



A. A. McLAUGHLIN

MR. McLAUGHLIN was born on May 13, 1868, on a farm in Hamilton County, Iowa, where his parents, natives of Ohio, had settled in 1856. He was educated in the country schools and Iowa state college at Ames, graduating with the class of 1889. He studied law in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated therefrom in June, 1892. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa on October 5, 1892, and thereafter engaged in the general practice of the law in Des Moines. On March 1, 1903, he became assistant attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. of Iowa, and continued in such capacity until October 1, 1912, during all of said time engaging also in the general practice. On October 1, 1912, he came to Omaha to assume the duties of attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. for the state of Nebraska, which relation still continues.



H. H. CLAIBORNE

Mr. Claiborne is a native Nebraskan; a practicing attorney in state and federal courts, with offices at 512-513 Paxton block. He is now republican and progressive candidate for justice of the peace, a position he has held since 1912.

M. L. ENDRES



Democratic Candidate COUNTY TREASURER

HAVING received the nomination at the hands of the Democratic party for the office of County Treasurer, it is but right that I should briefly, but plainly, make known to the voters of this county, whose vote I am soliciting, what my conduct will be in the event of my election. I received my nomination without opposition from the party with which I affiliate because the majority of them who know me best believe that if successful on November 7th I would earnestly endeavor to conduct the office in a manner that would reflect credit upon the party as well as myself. Owing my nomination to no one man or set of men in particular, I am free to administer the duties of the office in the interest of all our citizens, without fear or favors. Always a believer in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, I here and now guarantee to treat with fairness and impartiality every citizen of this county, regardless of his political belief, no matter what position he may occupy, whether rich or poor, and will in the event of my election guarantee that the office will not be used to further the interest of any boss or clique. On this platform I invite and solicit every voter in Omaha and Douglas county.

M. L. ENDRES

Geo. A. Magney

Candidate for COUNTY ATTORNEY

Judge Wm. L. Stark



Democratic Candidate For CONGRESS Fourth District

The older generation of voters in the Fourth district are well informed as to the excellent, active and unselfish service that was rendered by Judge Wm. L. Stark during the six years in which he served the district in congress, but many new voters have come upon the stage during the past twelve years, both arriving at the age of political responsibility and by coming to the district from other localities.

In addition to his regular duties as representative in congress Judge Stark was appointed by former Governor Holcomb as military representative of the state of Nebraska in Washington.

While acting as military representative, Colonel Stark, under the direction of Governor Holcomb, succeeded in collecting the old direct tax claim of territorial days aggregating over \$38,000.00 without any expense to the state.

During his term of public service Mr. Stark succeeded in collecting and effecting reimbursements for the state in the total sum of \$117,693.06, but one item of this entire amount being an adjustment and all others clean-cut collections. All of this valuable work was done without a single item of charge to the state. This in addition to the manifold specific and legislative services to his credit during that time.

Chief Justice Andrew M. Morrissey

Chief Justice Morrissey is a candidate for election to succeed himself. Under the non-partisan law, candidates for judicial positions are not elected as party candidates, but are voted for on a separate ballot, without a party designation. Look for his name on this ballot. The work of the court is running smoothly, expeditiously and to the satisfaction of those having business before the court. In the April primaries the voters showed their appreciation of his service by giving him a majority in 89 out of the 93 counties in the state, and in the state he received 9,993 more votes than were cast for any other candidate for Chief Justice.

He is in vigorous health; in the prime of life; is rendering satisfactory service in the office, and for these reasons you are asked to help elect him to succeed himself.

A. O. Thomas

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Candidate for Re-election



The record of the present State Superintendent speaks for itself. The interest he has awakened in better schools is manifest in every section of the state. The people are with him in his effort to emphasize the essentials of a common education—the tools with which every individual must work. His plan to make the schools of the country as good as those in town is far-reaching in its importance and basic to the future welfare of a great agricultural state.