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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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And now we will see what will happen... Evidently the war dogs are developing the most virulent stage of the rabies.

But the impending darkest hours of the war foreshadow the dawn of peace and reborn civilization. It is our guess that it will be "watchful waiting" for us in the European melee.

The suggested removal of the state capitol looks like a shrewd scheme to test the efficiency of inside wheels. Occasionally things are handled better abroad.

No suspicion of a leak attaches to the latest German note. In other words, Germany insists it will maintain the freedom of the seas if it has to sink every craft afloat to do it.

Boose limitations in Nebraska after May 1 foreshadow a shortage in the normal crop of "nightcaps" and "eyepeners." Of course, that peace note "leak" must have come over a telephone from a voice recognized by no one, but relied on by everyone.

Still, an ordinary person ought to be able to acquire a good sized "bun" on either a half gallon of wine or a quart of distilled liquor. Have mercy on the weather man. He has an excess of 238 degrees of temperature to wipe out before March 1 and is only doing his duty as he sees it.

No law on the Nebraska statute books, no matter how ancient and honorable or how long unmoled, is safe from this 1917 crop of ichneoclastic solons. The "most unkindest cut of all" is the proposal to hand John Webster, as salaried attorney for the water district, over to the tender mercies of the city commission.

The railroads putting money into industrial centers here show faith in Omaha and its future. Just a little more faith will give us that much needed Union passenger depot. Reciprocal give and take marks the conclusions of the committee which looked into stockyards charges. Business and good will invariably result from get-together discussions.

In times that blow gaping holes in fuel pipes a few forward looking glimpses of the "good old summer time" poultice the shovel knocks of Boreas and soothes the aching purse. The oftener the treatment is taken the better it feels. The unseemly activities of a brother in public affairs proved very annoying to President McKinley. Developments in the "peace leak" quiz indicate "too much brother-in-law" for the comfort of the present administration.

It goes without saying, of course, that the European belligerents will be held by Uncle Sam to "strict accountability" in any new phase of naval warfare—the same strict accountability that they have been held to heretofore. Half a gallon of wine, three gallons of beer or a quart of straight booze a month is not much, taken separately in small doses, to assuage a drouth. Individually, it might satisfy a moderate whistler, but is wholly inadequate as a promoter of social conversation. Loosen up, gentlemen, have a heart!

A Challenge to Omaha

Mississippi Tribune

"An Omaha woman who knows about these matters stated that there are more perfect 36's among Omaha teachers than any other group of teachers in this country—The Omaha Bee. That may be so, but is it? This Omaha testimony is ex parte. To make it stand up in any competent court of beauty distinction it needs corroboration. Can Omaha get that corroboration in any other city in this country? Let Omaha try and see what happens. The Omaha boast—it is nothing less than a boast—grows out of charges made by Mrs. Florence Vosbring, member of the Chicago board of education, that many school teachers of the Windy City have been selected on account of their youth, beauty and figure." Thereupon Omaha proceeds to admit its school ma'ams are the most comely group of pedagogues to be found anywhere in this broad land, and proceeds in turn to deny that these charms had anything to do with their being on the teachers' lists today. Principal Adams of one of the Omaha high schools goes so far as to say "all of them (the Omaha teachers) have these attributes for the simple reason that they live 'out where the west begins,' thrive on the nutritious cereals of the broad prairies of the Antelope state, inhale the vitalizing orone of the great west and otherwise are nourished by the life-giving elements of this favored spot of the universe." It sounds well; but the cold fact is that Minnesota has 7,162 more square miles of "vitalizing ozone" than Nebraska has and that Minnesota has more than Omaha. Why, man alive, right here in Minneapolis is where "nutritious cereals" take off their wraps and are at home. What's more, Omaha is not "where the west begins," and what is still more, Minneapolis teachers are neither pigeon-toed nor big-footed. Can Chicago or Omaha say as much and get away with it?

What Is Our Next Move?

None of the successive critical conditions with which neutrals have been confronted since the beginning of the war (the United States as the principal neutral) has carried graver consequences than were now presented to President Wilson, who must decide what is our next move.

It must be remembered that previous interchange of notes on submarine warfare brought us to the point where we delivered an ultimatum to Germany to the effect that we would not continue friendly relations with a nation deliberately violating the established rules of naval warfare with reference to the rights of neutral commerce and the safety of noncombatants on unarmed vessels. While not conceding this contention, a break was avoided by orders given German sea-fighters to meet our requirements of notice and opportunity to remove passengers and crew before sinking a merchant ship, expressly conditioned, however, to subsequent modification.

What the kaiser has now done practically puts us back to the stage when the ultimatum went forth, leaving this country no alternative but to follow the procedure then outlined for such a contingency. The only open question, apparently, for the president to consider, is whether to regard the kaiser's present warning as a denial of former demands or to wait for another overt act in disregard of our neutral rights. In either event, the first step would naturally be to discontinue diplomatic relations by giving the German ambassador his passports and recalling our own ambassador from Berlin. This would not be war, nor necessarily lead to war, but it would be a very serious strain between the two countries.

The president will doubtless try to find an escape from this threatened breach. We hope he may succeed in this, but for the moment it seems unavoidable if we as a nation are to maintain our self-respect.

Prohibition Enforcement.

Nebraska by direct vote on the prohibition amendment last fall went on record to put the saloon out of business and to stop the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the state. No one can object to any legislation required to make this edict effective and, in the main, the bill drafted by the joint subcommittee is well calculated to accomplish that purpose. In two or three respects, however, it challenges a difference of opinion and invites criticism.

In the first place, it defines intoxicating liquor to be any concoction containing one-half of one per cent of alcohol that can be used for beverage purposes. Of course, what is in fact an intoxicating drink varies with the individual consuming it, but the percentage of alcohol marking a beverage as intoxicating in other states and in the usually accepted scientific analyses is one per cent. The difficulty we see is law infraction out of mere ignorance when what is non-intoxicating everywhere else comes within the ban of illegality in Nebraska. It seems to us that this is a place where uniformity between the states is desirable.

Another feature open to question is that which gives the governor substantially an unlimited continuing appropriation out of the state treasury to employ as many "assistants" as he sees fit for the special enforcement of this particular law. Such power may not be abused but it presents a temptation to abuse which ought not to be put upon any governor. The local law enforcing machinery, subject to the new penalties for neglect of duty and ouster from office for failure to make good, ought to meet requirements.

Still another feature which seems to us objectionable is the premium offered to informers and volunteer prosecutors in the form of "a split" on the fine imposed upon conviction of the law breaker. This either will be a dead letter or will give unscrupulous scoundrels a blackmailing club with which to shake down real or jobbed bootleggers, owners of lawlessly used property and others exposed to prosecution. The law provides for shipments in limited quantities and the machinery to control and regulate this importation seems to be adequate, but no one can tell until it is tried out. This is where other "dry" states have been bothered with most of their "leaks." Nebraska, however, enters upon its prohibition era under particularly favorable circumstances, being almost surrounded by "dry" territory and having in addition the advantage of federal co-operation under the recent Webb-Kenyon decision. A good, common-sense enforcing law, therefore, ought to give the people what they voted for—a "freak" law will only defeat the object.

The Lid Off Naval Warfare.

Germany plays its trump card in the war game in announcing unrestricted use from now on of the submarine as an offensive weapon. This goes beyond any previous step in prosecuting the war on either side, and suggests a determination on part of the German emperor and his advisers to force the active fighting to a finish as soon as possible. For this reason the policy of ruthlessness is transferred from land to sea, frankly admitted to be a war move with no effort to excuse on the ground of starvation at home. England is to be struck at the starvation belt, if possible, by cutting off all its commerce with the outer world. Not much greater destruction of property may follow the new policy than heretofore, unless it should result from employment in the campaign of an increased number of submarines. These terrors of the sea have been busily pursuing their destructive work for months, hampered only by the necessity of giving crews of intercepted vessels a chance to secure personal safety. Even this slight remaining restriction is now lifted, with no effort incumbent either to preserve life or to distinguish between neutral and enemy vessels. Up to this time only merchandise has been wantonly destroyed, whereas now passengers and crews are to have no more consideration than war munitions. Belligerents can not be so deeply concerned in the changed situation as are the neutral nations. Conditions are now to be restored to what prevailed two years ago, when the "war zone" and "constructive blockade" orders were first issued by England and Germany. Neutral nations understand a little better what these conditions mean, but find their course made no more easy by such knowledge.

Civil service does not seem to be half as popular in the statehouse as it is in the city hall.

If municipal civil service ever comes it will come by the home-rule charter route. The expected is happening. Every day's march of the American column to "God's country" swells the output of Mexican rumor factories.

Making the North Foot the Bill

New York Times

The Hon. Claude Kitchin, chairman of the ways and means committee, trying to persuade a handful of southern pacifists in the house democratic caucus to approve the emergency revenue bill, uttered his theory of taxation:

"You can tell your people that practically all of this tax will go north of Mason and Dixon's line. The preparedness agitation has its hotbed in such cities as New York. This bill levies a tax on those who have been clamoring for preparedness and are benefiting because of preparedness appropriations."

The increased inheritance tax and the excess profits tax provided by the bill are estimated by its framers at \$222,000,000. Most of this tax will be paid, as Mr. Kitchin says so frankly, north of Mason and Dixon's line. The taxes are laid in the main by legislators south of that line; paid in the main by the unprivileged persons north of it. This is a habit and principle of taxation among the economists of the prevailing school at Washington. Mr. Kitchin adds a new principle to political economy, "those who 'clamor for' legislation and get it should foot the appropriation bills passed for it."

The Kitchin doctrine of taxation is beautiful, simple, great. It cannot be confined to preparedness. The majestic scope of that doctrine embraces more matters than even Mr. Kitchin in the throes of his creative impulse can have foreseen.

The clamor for "pork" has been and is loudest in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Texas. There is the hotbed of the agitation for fat public building and harbor bills. These states should pay the taxes required for the satisfaction of their continual clamor. Doubtless the Hon. Frank Clark of Florida, chairman of the house committee on public buildings, and the Hon. Stephen M. Sparkman of Florida, chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors, will co-operate cordially with Mr. Kitchin in preparing the taxes on the producers of cotton, tobacco and rice. Mr. Kitchin is too sound a reasoner not to carry out his theory of the incidence of federal taxation.

There is the \$20,000,000 for a government nitrate plant. Muscle Shoals and Chattahoochee, Rome, Savannah, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, we don't know how many southern states and cities, are clamoring for a piece of this nitrate plant. The \$20,000,000 must be collected south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The \$50,000,000 for government shipping must also be paid south of 39 degrees 43 minutes 26.3 seconds N. The clamor for that measure was heard in Washington alone. Mr. Kitchin is bound by his principle. He must levy a special tax, even if it should be necessary to follow it with a bill for the relief of Mr. McAdoo.

Where Permanent Peace Leads

New York Herald Tribune

President Wilson's remarkable appeals in his senate speech, wherein he visions an ideal state of social and international justice, harmony and disarmament, no doubt strikes a very determined and aggressive element of public opinion as the work of a dreamer. It may very well be that the president is away in advance of his time, but if his plan is to be adopted, the world will have to quit carrying around shooting irons and give up its character of recklessness, much as the fire-eating frontiersman of early pioneer days had to stop carrying a gun and knife when a better civilization swept his kind out of the way.

The president would have only one navy, instead of the scores now maintained, and but one army, in place of the countless millions of soldiers now under arms. The world's police force would succeed the professional soldiers and all nations, big and little, that wanted to do a little second-story work or land-grabbing in their neighbor's territory would have to take the risk of running afoul of the big policeman's club.

All this is very interesting when viewed in the light of the existence of a thousand and one industries now engaged in the manufacture of the deadly things Mr. Wilson would suppress. We are doing a big part in turning out these engines of destruction, and if navy building and the making of powder, shot and shell are to be made to cease, what will become of our so-called "war brides," which have haunted about the markets in such gorgeous speculative finery for going on now quite a year and a half? Most certainly if Mr. Wilson's program be adopted, these bedizened things, puffed with pride and the pomp and circumstance of great and suddenly acquired wealth, will be forced to doff their beautiful habiliments and take up the old rough kitchen and parlor-dusting work of former days and be content to settle back into the role of industrial drudge, the while remarking, with the privilege of the grumbling kitchen mechanic, that idealists are a costly and unnecessary menace to the world and should be suppressed.

People and Events

The French Legion of Honor is composed of sixteen branches, each branch consisting of seven grand officers, twenty commanders, thirty officers and 450 ordinary members, all of whom are elected for life.

The biggest Lincoln day observance in this country February 12 is planned at the Lincoln Memorial university, Cumberland Gap, Ky. It will extend through three days. Public men from various parts of the country will be participants and guests of the university.

Edgar Owen of Hayes Center, Neb., puts up to the labor commissioner of Utah, H. T. Haines, the merry task of chasing a back pay labor bill of \$4. Owen says it's owing to him for labor in planting spuds in Utah two years ago, but as he failed to give the address of the doctor accumulated more years than his childhood chum. The marriage license gives the doctor's age as 53 and the bride 34. Romancing and romance are kin.

The horrors of war at Washington reach beyond the legislative and executive departments. A shortage of hair dyes produced a bumper crop of mottled thatches among the fashionables, and brown, black and auburn show patches and streaks of gray which dry the dope of hairdressers. Real happiness abides with the bald-headed, whose radiant tops reflect active membership in the "Don't Worry club."

Local papers are apportioning credit for the success of the second year of the San Diego exposition. Henry J. Penfold, formerly of Omaha, heads the list. A writer in the San Diego Sun credits Mr. Penfold with having put the requisite amount of ginger into the management, secured most of the exhibits from the San Francisco show and boomed it so effectively that at the close the treasury held \$34,000 cash and all bills paid. Omaha push "delivers the goods" in any climate.

Some years ago Washington authorities solemnly solved the problem, "What is whisky?" The task seemed a routine incident beside the present problem, "When is a policeman drunk?" The police trial board has the city screaming by asserting that one glass does the business. A local court declares that one drink under Washington copper's belt is barely an appetizer and threw the case to the court. But the trial board pushed the offending copper for \$50, which is a tidy sum for one swallow.

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.

A sty on the eye if it comes to a head is best treated by pulling out the eye lash which grows from it and treating the spot with some healing wash.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Allies swept last of enemy from Kamerun coast line. Premier Goremeykin of Russia resigned and was succeeded by M. Stuermer.

Germany reported to be making heavy movement of troops, artillery and supplies to the western front.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Hon. John A. McShane, who for three years has filled the position of manager of the First State Live Stock company, has resigned his office, knowing that his election to congress would not let him give the attention it requires. He has been succeeded by H. H. Robinson of North Bend, who once was connected with the company for about six years.



Himebaugh & Merriam's old office was put on two Union Pacific flat cars and drawn out to Summit.

About twenty of C. E. Mayne's salesmen seated themselves in the back of a Board of Trade building, where they contained C. E. Mayne, E. A. Benson, Colonel Curtis and D. L. Thomas, heading the procession, wended their way to the Ogden House, where they had dinner at the Ogden House and were serenaded by a Council Bluffs band.

The sixteenth street viaduct is now open to wagons and pedestrians and the one on Eleventh street will be opened in a few days.

The judges of the district court have appointed the following gentlemen to examine all the applicants for admission to the bar of this county for the present term: Judge Bartholomew, Simon Bloom, Frank Irving, J. L. Kennedy and Robert W. Patrick.

The Elks have just received the new regulation social badge. It consists of a rich wine-colored ribbon with an imposing elk's head, the whole being pendant from the most notable building on the corner of Sixteenth and Farnam, is kept continually warm now, nearly all of the steam radiators being used. The work of plastering and finishing the inside is going on rapidly and it is thought the building will be ready for dedication by April 1. Robert Law has secured the privilege of running a sample room and cafe in the building.

This Day in History.

1784—Talleyrand, who for a period of fifty years was the most notable diplomat in Europe, born in Paris. Died there May 17, 1838. 1801—Meeting of first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 1845—Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which Mexico ceded California and New Mexico to the United States. 1855—Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts elected speaker of the national house of representatives after a contest of nine days and nights. 1858—Arctic gaiters patented by Thomas C. Wales of Boston. 1869—Rev. William Crowell Doane was consecrated first Episcopal bishop of Albany. 1891—Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor organized by Rev. Francis E. Clark at Portland, Me. 1896—William E. Gladstone became British premier for third time. 1894—United States warship Kearsarge celebrated as the destroyer of the Alabama, was wrecked at Ronador Reef. 1901—Funeral of Queen Victoria took place at Windsor.

The Day We Celebrate.

John G. Kuhn, the lawyer, is 83. He was born in New York and was for some time chief clerk of the Woodmen of the World and later supreme secretary of the Woodmen Circle. He has been practicing law for fifteen years. Dr. Charles O'Neill Rich is 41. He is a native of Philadelphia, where he was educated, and graduated in medicine in 1898, locating a year later in Omaha. Knute Nelson, United States senator from Minnesota, born in Norway, seventy-four years ago today. Robert L. Owen, United States senator from Oklahoma, born at Lynchburg, Va., sixty-one years ago today. Rt. Rev. H. W. Y. Biggs, lord bishop of Worcester, England, who today at the Episcopal general convention at St. Louis last fall, born seventy-two years ago today. Rt. Rev. Edmund M. Dunne, Catholic bishop of Peoria, born in Chicago, fifty-three years ago today and was the first cleric elected to the world's most celebrated violinists, born in Vienna, forty-two years ago today. He played in Omaha about two months ago. Bishop Matthew S. Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal church, born in Doddridge county, Virginia, fifty-four years ago today. Jack Dillon, well-known middle-weight pugilist, born at Frankfort, Ind., twenty-six years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

"If Candlemas is fair and clear, 'Twill be two winters in the year." Don't forget that this is the day for Mr. Groundhog to come out of his hole and take a squint at the weather. The print paper situation will be the leading subject of discussion by the North Dakota State Press association at its annual convention beginning today at Bismarck.

The consecration of Rev. Frank Hale Touret as Episcopal bishop of the western Colorado will take place because Colorado Springs today, with Bishop Tuttle of Missouri presiding. Delegates representing commercial and other bodies of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are to meet today at Pasco, Ore., for an interstate highway conference.

A two-day conference is to open at Columbia university, New York City, today to inaugurate the work of the department of education of the Boy Scouts of America.

Storytote of the Day.

It was an ingenious husband who sent his wife shopping in a taxi the other day. A friend who happened to see him in the taxi, and from the curb remarked on his apparent extravagance. "It's economy, really," said the store clerk. "Whenever she's in a hurry she'll be seated in a taxi because the taxi is eating up money all the time, so she won't stay long enough to spend half as much as she would if she went on foot or in a street car."

The Bee's Letter Box

America's Generosity.

Omaha, Feb. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: The time is ripe for the assertion of a virile Americanism. We should not seek to cultivate any sort of hatred of other nations, nor the people of those nations, but America has its own nationality. It was the original hope of the fathers that here upon this continent a new race of men should spring, amalgamating into its composition the virile elements of other races. So far that dream has to a great extent been realized.

Now, the success of that ideal is being jeopardized by a too generous attitude of Americans. We have not only welcomed the oppressed of other lands, but we have gone to the extent of liberally adopting their languages and their institutions. Every attempt in that direction has been to our undoing. We ought to begin to see this.

For these reasons I believe that every true American will applaud the attitude of the Woman's club and the unanimous action of the Board of Education in requesting the legislature to repeal the law that compels the people of a whole district to pay for the education of a small fraction of peoples in a foreign tongue, merely upon the demand of a small minority.

For one, I make no bones of it. I assert that if there is any element of our citizenship that insists on the education of their children in a foreign language, such citizens should pay a private tutor to that end. This is America and I believe, our people should preserve it as such and support the proposition that, so far as the public schools are concerned, the language taught shall be the language of America and not of any tongue of modern Europe.

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Yes, by all means repeal that law. L. J. QUINBY.

Matrimonial Riddle.

Omaha, Feb. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: If I get a divorce in March from the state of Georgia, when can I marry in Omaha? Would it violate the Mann act for my intended wife to come to Omaha from Georgia and I marry her when she gets here? P. F. E.

Note: The Nebraska law prohibits remarriage within six months of divorce in courts of this state. It is not adjudicated whether the six months applies to remarriage in this state of persons divorced by courts of another state, but good lawyers say it does not apply. Nothing illegal for a woman to come from Georgia to Nebraska to be married here.

Says Let Voters' Verdict Stand.

Omaha, Feb. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: Woman suffrage, by action of the state electorates, has made practically no headway during the last four years. It has been rejected in that period by thirteen states, which contain nearly one-half the population of the United States. And during this period it has been adopted only by two states of small population, namely Nevada and Montana. The control of its own suffrage is perhaps the most important right still left to the state. In Nebraska it was defeated in 1914 by a majority of over 10,000, and yet a handful of suffrage women are now seeking to set aside the verdict of the state electorate and pass a suffrage bill through the legislature. Unfortunately for the "purification of politics by women," a theory which a dwindling number of people still cling to, women make good lobbyists. But

we are convinced that when a handful of women seek to set aside the verdict of the voters at the polls they make more enemies for their cause than they suspect. It is not strange that of women in politics, the more skeptical he becomes of the wisdom of granting further "emancipation." NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

NEBRASKA EDITORS.

The next meeting of the Republican Valley Editorial association will be held at Benkelman. H. L. Howell sold the Creston Statesman to Floyd Peck, who has been in charge of the paper for some time.

A. B. and Glen Rutledge, editors of the Nebraska News, have purchased the Union Ledger from W. H. Brown, who has owned it for the last two years. The plants will be operated separately.

Editor Ira L. Bare of the North Platte Tribune celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of his paper last week. Mr. Bare has been connected with the paper from the beginning and set the first take of copy for the initial number.

Editor R. C. Krewson of the Elm Creek Beacon is celebrating the opening of the nineteenth volume of his paper this week by moving his plant into a building which he recently purchased and remodeled to meet the needs of an up-to-date newspaper.

H. M. Call, who has been publishing the Record at Edison, has moved his plant to Bushnell, where he will start a paper to be known as the Bushnell Record. Mr. Call arranged with the Arapahoe Mirror to take care of his paid-in-advance subscriptions.

SMILING LINES.

An intoxicated man staggering along the street grasped the arm of a passerby to steady himself. "Well, what do you want?" asked the sober one brusquely. "Nuts! Nuts! 'tail," was the reply. "Get all I can carry now."—Baltimore Transcript.

He—So you have been playing bridge again. I do hate the idea of women gambling. She—But look at all I have won. He—Well, what do you care, I don't subject to your having a little reasonable amusement now and then.—Baltimore Transcript.

Church—I see that corrections made recently in maps of Greenland have shown it to be about 150,000 square miles larger than formerly believed. Gotham—Oh, have they been having a war of attrition up there, too?—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Jag Rolls But Jazz Rolls "Twill Wake You Up" "Glorious" "Poor Butterfly" "Ladder of Roses" "Naughty, Naughty, Naughty" Don't forget we still have a lot of player rolls at 15c. A. HOSPE CO., 1513-1515 Douglas St.

AMERICAN CIGARETTE COMPANY Reg. U.S. Pat. & TM. Office. ADAMS Black Jack CHEWING GUM TABLETS. GOOD FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. The Licorice Gum Here, Sis, I've got two more pieces left—take one. Ooh, goody! Thanks, Buddy. I like it better than any kind of candy. You bet! It's bully for a cough, too.

Opened Jan. 10, 1917 THE NEW FIREPROOF 200 ROOMS HOTEL SANFORD 100 with bath \$1.50 100 with toilet \$1.00 OMAHA SAFETY, SERVICE AND ECONOMY