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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
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The Reed amendment is a sure enough "corker."

The festive hog has nothing on the lowly spud as an aviator.

After all those encomiums, the spirit of George Washington should feel duly puffed up!

At any rate, give Congressman Sloan credit for possessing the courage of his convictions.

Query: Had they known last November what they were going to get, would they have voted for it?

So long as the weather man sticks to the forecast of "unsettled weather" his fame as a prophet is reasonably safe.

When it comes to interpreting law, even the State Banking board must concede that the supreme court has the final word.

After all, maybe the "sacramental, medicinal and mechanical" exemptions hold the only possibilities for cases of acute distress.

South Dakota slips into the dry belt undeterred by diminished irrigation facilities. The brotherly good will of Minnesota avails nothing.

With the federal kibosh on interstate shipments into the dry belt, prohibition ceases to be an all-round joke. "Wets" and "drys" alike get the clout.

The grand total of the appropriation bills at Lincoln reminds us that among the sisterhood of states Nebraska now belongs in the multimillionaire class.

Persistent leaks call for drastic plugging. The legislative plan of cutting out mileage books should diminish joy-rides without interfering with legitimate state business.

Keep your eye on Omaha real estate! It has made many people rich. More fortunes are still to be made, however, by wise investors than have yet been pulled out of the ground.

It was when Park Commissioner Hummel was so handsomely re-elected, leading the bunch with the highest vote of all, that he committed the unpardonable sin with the local democratic organ.

Assuming the railroads are on the job all the time, the attractive possibilities of the "wet" belt for summer vacationists relieves much of the emphasis hitherto bestowed on wayside scenery. Destination is the main thing in a thirsty season.

Junkets of state officials to points in other states are to be rigidly curtailed. But local officials, as well as state officials, have the junket habit. A chance to travel at someone's else expense is very seductive and too often irresistible.

The rainfall deficiency recorded by the local weather gauge would be ominous were it reflecting a condition throughout the state, which, according to assurances, it does not. At the same time, a little more snow and a good, wet spring would be very welcome.

In her address here Maud Ballington Booth declared that the community itself committed a crime when it kept prisoners in jail without making them work. Some day Omaha will have a workhouse and then the gentry who prefer to live by their wits will give us a wide berth.

Sartorial Laziness of Man
Philadelphia Ledger
Of many and many a time the effort has been made to separate man from his customary suit of solemn black. The argument that you cannot tell a guest in evening dress from a waiter has been used again and again, on the assumption that the guest, and not the waiter, objects to the confusion in identity, which may not always be the case.

All "Dry" States to Be "Bone-Dry."
A condition and not a theory confronts all dry states through the enactment of the "bone-dry" law by congress. Uncle Sam's ability to control the interstate traffic is fairly well established. To be sure, moonshining is always possible, but it is dangerous and unpopular, and quite unreliable as a source of supply to those who have been accustomed to plenty. The new federal law will not leave it open to question that prohibition prohibits; the main point is, what effect will it have on the ordinary drinker? Will he abandon his "nip," or will he enlist in the fight to lift the lid by repeal? The psychological phase of prohibition is now involved, and the course of the man who voted to banish the saloon, expecting to be able to satisfy his personal desires from outside sources, becomes of great importance.

No Extra Session of Congress.
President Wilson is said to be anxious to avoid calling the Sixty-fifth congress into special session. He has given over much of his paramount program of legislation in order that particular attention may be directed to the international situation. Big appropriation bills and public safety measures are being rushed through, while the shipping bill, proposed amendments to the Interstate Commerce and Adamson laws and other similar matters will be allowed to go over to the regular session next winter.

It is only fair to concede that no public interest is likely to suffer through this course. Even the usual extra session of the senate to confirm appointments is apt to be dispensed with, an indication that all cabinet officers are to hold over. The price probe and other inquiries need not be interfered with, while the work of providing for the national defense will progress as fast, or rather as slowly, without as with a congress on the president's hands. The new congress, furthermore, will not be dominated by the democratic caucus, and legislation may be expected to receive something more nearly approaching careful consideration in the next session than has recently been the practice. Whatever of disappointment the president may endure in the failure of pet projects is chargeable to his own partisans, who have really served their country better than they thought by delaying the passage of the measures now to be laid over.

Nebraska Star of the Diamond.
The spotlight turns to Nebraska as naturally as the needle to the pole. This time it illumines the home town of Grover Cleveland Alexander, and St. Paul, Neb., takes precedence over its namesake located just below St. Anthony's falls. "Alec" has just completed arrangements with the Philadelphia National League Base Ball club, under which he will serve for a term of years at a salary said to be the highest ever paid a professional pitcher. In absence of exact figures, the simple statement, coupled with knowledge of what other stars have drawn, is enough to make the natives gasp with awe, even while they swell with pride.

Alexander is not the first Nebraskan to shine on the diamond—"Sam" Crawford, "Freddie" Glade, George Stone, "Sam" Agnew, "Joe" Dolan and a host of lesser lights have glistened in the luminous galaxy that glows with fervor over the prairies of Nebraska, and most of them getting their rudimentary knowledge of the game in rustic environment. Nebraska takes a proper pride in Grover Cleveland Alexander, as it does in all its distinguished sons and citizens, and with no spirit of boastfulness calls attention to the fact that from oratory to inshoots, in all departments of human activity, it puts out only the best.

Abolish "Continuing Appropriations."
The legislature has before it a chance to do a real service by making a specific appropriation for the support of boards and commissions formerly permitted to depend on fees. This would conform with the plain letter of the constitution. Two years ago, in eagerness to make a showing for economy, the democrats made no appropriation for the food-commissioner, although the cost of his office ran high into the thousands of dollars. Out of this deliberate neglect grew a bitter controversy between the governor and the state treasurer, the latter relying on the fundamental law of the state. The supreme court finally held that the original appropriation for the support of the inspection department was a continuing appropriation, setting aside the fees to defray the expenses, with the surplus to be covered into the treasury. The constitution says all fees must be paid into the treasury and that no money be drawn unless specifically appropriated. The democrats now have a chance to restore the constitution of the state to its operative force, as well as to head off possible scandal and extravagance, by making definite provisions for all state officers, boards and commissions and requiring that all fee collections for whatever purpose or service be paid into the treasury.

Short Skirts, High Shoes, Big Bills.
Skirtmakers pass the buck to the shoemakers, alleging that a large item in the home expense account is due to the ambition of the fabricators of foot gear. Insinuating that the scant skirt is an element in true economy, the dressmakers assert that an inch of length on the skirt makes a difference of \$10,000,000 in the shoe bills of the women of America. Man is not inclined to quarrel with fashion—in fact, he very likely gives his hearty approval to prevailing styles, but he would rejoice if a better balance were struck, and relations between the two articles of apparel adjusted on a more reasonable basis. We have no assurance that simultaneous lowering of skirts and shoe tops will have a similar effect on the cost of living. The probabilities are that the money that now goes to the shoemaker will again go to the skirtmaker, while the breadwinner will be kept steadily employed in his endeavor to produce enough to pay for that wherewith the female of the species now adorns herself.

The English dramatist, Granville Barker, told an Omaha audience that cabarets are a real means of national expression. The federal supreme court recently defined cabarets as a source of pleasure for diners who have limited powers of conversation. In the sense that cabarets express ideas for the expressionless, the double definition shows how cleverly great minds agree on trifles.

Measures Short of War

Springfield (Mass.) Republican
Thus far we see in the situation a rather striking parallel with the quasi-war which France in 1798. In view of the insults which the United States has repeatedly suffered from the French Directory, and the depredations on American commerce, committed by French cruisers in the war between France and Great Britain, President John Adams severed diplomatic relations with the French republic. Congress refrained, however, from declaring war. What it did do was to authorize the recruiting of an army for home defense, order the capture by American warships of any French vessels that should commit depredations on American commerce, and authorize the president to issue letters of marque and reprisal to privateers. These measures were held to be "short of war," in the sense at least that they were short of a declaration of war; and it is certain that the warfare which for a year existed on the oceans, in which American warships and privateers engaged in battle French vessels, has never figured in history as a regular war, as did our later war of 1812 with Great Britain.

It is not impossible that the president, himself a historian, has in mind the precedents of the conflict with France in 1798 in dealing with the present situation created by Germany on the high seas. Precedents of that character may not furnish much guidance, if hostilities of some sort cannot be avoided, for the world of today in matters of war is practically as different from that of 1798 as if 2,000 years were in the interval. But, after making allowances for the changed conditions in maritime warfare and the infinitely closer commercial intercourse of Europe and America, the thought persists that in the experience of 1798 with France the president and congress might now find a precedent for circumscribing a conflict with Germany within narrow limits. By so doing, at least the country might avoid entanglements with the Anglo-French-Russian-Italian-Japanese alliance and its far-reaching "war aims" that would perhaps arouse bitter controversy among our own people and threaten our national unity in dealing with the difficult problems of peace-making which must sooner or later be solved by a war-swept world.

The possibility that belligerent friction with Germany could be narrowly confined is admittedly based on the obvious reluctance Germany now shows to declare war on the United States—an attitude remarkably different from that shown in the last week of July, 1914, when the kaiser interpreted a Russian mobilization as equivalent to a downright declaration of war by the czar. There is encouragement, to say the least, for those who are now working to restrict as much as possible a war area into which the United States might be dragged by Germany's submarine frightfulness. Congress is not likely to be asked by the president to vote a formal declaration of war. If he is forced by Germany's acts to address congress again, he may simply cite Germany's deeds as hostile blows against our legitimate commerce, perhaps against our sovereignty itself, and ask to be authorized to withhold by force American rights in those areas where they are struck down. For such action by congress there would be a perfect precedent in the experience of 1798, and with it would run the hope that the conflict might be minimized as it was 119 years ago.

In effect, such action as the United States would naturally take to protect its seamen and citizens in their maritime rights would directly operate to defeat the object of the "war zone" decree of February 1, issued at Berlin, and to maintain commercial intercourse between Great Britain and America. But in 1798 our action had France; when Bonaparte seized power in 1799 he saw the error of antagonizing America and promptly restored friendly relations. It might be within the range of probability that a comparatively brief experience in submarine terrorism would now convince the government at Berlin that the U-boat warfare pushed beyond all considerations of law and mercy did not yield returns sufficient to justify the break with America.

Why Not Try It?

Lincoln Star
Probably because nothing is ever settled until it is settled right, the measure to inject into the anti-cigarret law that vitality that has its inspiration in common sense has appeared again at this session. This time it is the joint bill of Representative Dorsey of Franklin and Representative Neff of Knox, the former a resident of Bloomington and the latter of Bloomfield. It proposes to legalize the sale of cigars to adults, while stiffening the penalty for their sale to minors. The existing law, seeking to forbid the sale of cigars to all, is held in quite general contempt, and is because of that fact a dead letter. Cigars are sold by many dealers with as much freedom and assurance as if there were no law against it whatever. Law enforcement is impossible as readily as adults. Law enforcement is impossible. It is urged and experience in this and other states sustains the theory, that if the law forbade only the sale to minors and imposed drastic penalties for such sales, it would be possible to enforce it. Two years ago a similar measure, or at least one having the same general purpose, was introduced by a Lancaster county representative. It was a legislative blunder that it failed to pass. There is reason to believe that the anti-cigarret law will remain a dead letter so long as it seeks to impose radical restrictions upon adults. Would it not be wise to try the other plan for at least a biennium and see if it is not possible to protect the minors from a habit that is more foolish than vicious?

People and Events

George C. Barnes, the newly appointed British minister of pensions, began his career as a worker in a jute mill. "Ye canna hold a gude moun doon." General John B. Castleton of Louisville, a distinguished confederate veteran, now 77, offers his services to the government in event of hostilities. The sixth wife of "Kid" McCoy divorced him in New York last week. The Kid's matrimonial score tops Nat Goodwin's record and makes a strong bid for the championship in that line of sport. In order to be on hand for the recent opening of the Colorado legislature Representative Frank W. Murphy snowshoed forty miles across the continental divide to catch a train for the rest of the run to Denver. After considerable official proloing a New York coal dealer admitted that he made a profit of \$5 a ton during the midwinter coal shortage. He is an "independent dealer," who looked the card rate in the eye and went it \$1 better. The latest gentleman burglar working in Gotham won the title by stopping to give "first aid" to a domestic he had "blackjacked" for interfering with his professional duties. A medal and other attentions are ready for him if he reveals his identity. A delegation of Pennsylvania doctors told a committee of the legislature that the state compensation law needs a surgical operation. According to the diagnosis the section allowing \$25 for two weeks' attendance in minor accident cases needs bracing up to \$50 or thereabouts. "The high cost of living? Doesn't bother me at all," replied Mrs. Henry Collins to curious quizzers as she registered the birth of her fifteenth child at Springfield, Ill. Her husband is a coal miner. They have been married twenty-two years, and all the children are living and husky. "You see," she said, "we don't need to go to the movies. We have our vaudeville in the living room every night."

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.
A nervous person should try to get at least eight hours of sleep every night.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Post of war trade minister created in Great Britain.

Portuguese government seized thirty-six German and Austrian ships interned at Lisbon.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
Messrs F. V. Fogel, J. A. Fraulrey, Walter Scott and Henry Hill, four prominent citizens and capitalists of Stromsburg, Neb., have formed a syndicate and purchased for \$75,000 a big tract of land in South Omaha, which they propose to hold for investment.

William Gibbs and William Trimble shot a match at Joe Rowles' place at ten five birds for \$20 a side. The match was won by Gibbs, who killed five out of the ten.

Judge Berk performed the ceremony uniting Calvin Thompson and Margaretha Gardner in marriage.

A speed meeting was held at the Paxton, the object being to establish several of the Missouri river towns. Among those present at the meeting were the following: J. H. McShane, Churchill Parker, D. T. Mount, H. G. Clark and Joseph Garneau.

The funeral of the late Patrick McGrath took place from the residence of Commissioner O'Keefe on South Thirteenth street. The remains were buried in St. Mary's cemetery.

Julius Nagle is planning to erect a business structure on Thirteenth near the Barker Bartonson hotel, to be the Barker shop, the first floor to be used for stores and the second and third for flats.

Miss Alma Hall of Kentucky has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Shaw of Walnut Hill.

This Day in History.
1480—Sieur de Bienville, the founder of New Orleans, born in Montreal. Died in France in 1745.

1751—Henry Dearborn, secretary of war under Jefferson and commander of the United States army at the commencement of the war of 1812, born at North Hampton, N. H. Died at Roxbury, Mass., June 6, 1829.

1822—City of Boston incorporated, with John Phillips as first mayor. In 1847 American troops defeated 20,000 Mexicans under Santa Ana, in the battle of Buena Vista.

1862—The confederates evacuated Nashville. Captains Speke and Grant announced the discovery of a source of the Nile in Lake Victoria Nyanza.

1889—The holy see refused permission to the Jesuits in Canada to confer university degrees.

1895—The queen of Hawaii was sentenced by the Dole government to five years' imprisonment for conspiring against the republic.

1902—Prince Henry of Prussia arrived in New York to attend the launching of Emperor William's yacht Meteor.

1914—Chinese troops occupied Lassa and Dalai Lama fled to India.

The Day We Celebrate.
Herbert A. Doud of the United States internal revenue office was born February 23, 1859, at Scranton, Pa. He used to be in the life insurance business.

Dr. John H. Vincent, retired bishop of the Methodist church, famous as the founder of the chautauqua movement, born at Tuscaloosa, Ala., eighty-five years ago today.

Henry B. Wilson, one of the new rear admirals of the United States navy, born in New Jersey, fifty-six years ago today.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., former United States senator from Oregon, born at New Bedford, Mass., sixty-two years ago today.

Sir George Cave, secretary of state for the home department in the British ministry, born in London, sixty-one years ago today.

Reuben Meeker, United States commissioner of labor statistics, born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, forty-four years ago today.

Carly Morris, well known Oklahoma heavyweight pugilist, born at Pulten, Ky., thirty-one years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
Rev. Renwick H. Martin is to be officially installed today as president of Geneva college, at Beaver Falls, Pa. A plan for a definite war service by the women of the United States is to be outlined at a conference of the executive council of the National American Woman Suffrage association, opening today in Washington.

Storyette of the Day.
The oft salt who took small parties out by the hour in his cockleshell boat had been much annoyed by the loud and fatuous remarks of "Arry, who had come down for the day. When just beyond the mile limit the old wreck began to leak. The boatman, however, resumed the party, told them that there was no danger and was confident that they would reach the shore before the leak developed. To allay any further fears, he handed around life belts. The party consisted of five and there were only four belts.

"Hi! Where's mine?" asked the terrified cockney, who had dropped all his cheerful chipping of the old salt.

"Don't you worry, my lad!" said the boatman. "You don't need a life belt! A feller with an 'ead as 'oller as yours can't sink!"—Chicago News.

AROUND THE CITIES.

The Minneapolis Loyalty league, the outgrowth of socialist opposition to war under any circumstances, has already enrolled 35,000 names of citizens pledged to "stand by the president."

The school board of St. Joe is up against the proposition of increasing the school tax levy or shortening the school term. An additional \$80,000 is necessary to finish this year's term and an election has been called for March 18 to settle the question of an increased levy.

The Bee's Letter Box

Against the Candidate—With the President.
Ellsworth, Neb., Feb. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: I want to ask B. L. Collins of Scotia just what he would have us do. With Germany destroying American life and property, to say nothing of blocked commerce, I suppose he would say, "Thank you, Wilhelm, do it again." No doubt that would be very Christian like, but it would take several W. J.'s and far more B. L.'s to make me see it that way.

Also a word to A. Moraine of Council Bluffs: He seems to have most of the earmarks of a "fair weather friend." Of all the persons I talk with, none but out estimable friend, the demo, so far have said aught against Mr. Wilson.

I did not vote for him, but you can count me with him, through thick and thin, so long as he is our president. R. R. WYLAND.

Too Much Law-Making.
Council Bluffs, Ia., Feb. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: Patriotism is about all you can read in the majority of newspapers. President Wilson may be all right and his cause just, but how can the government expect the common people to be patriotic when all the patriotism has been legislated out of them?

Thirty years ago a larger volunteer army could have been raised than today, despite the very large increase in population. Too much law causes revolution and anarchy instead of making people law-abiding. G. G.

Another Place to Clean Up.
Omaha, Feb. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: I see there is being considerable talk in the newspapers about smoking in the cars and spitting, which is very disgusting to most people. I want to go a little further. The barber shops, make-up parlors, for men to swear and use coarse language. Just think of a nice, clean man to climb into the chair to have a shave or haircut (very often he will have to remain in that chair fifteen or thirty minutes and some times longer), the barber breathing his tobacco breath right in one's face and perhaps three or four men swearing and telling vile stories. Must one quit shaving? BEN SMITH.

Breaking the Smothering Silence.
Moorefield, Neb., Feb. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: Nearly twenty-five years ago the populist party advocated that railroads and other public service utilities be owned and operated by the federal government. The idea was spurned by thousands of our most conservative business men. Today the car situation and other conditions have proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the old populist idea was correct, and we find the masses of the people in strong favor of the idea.

The populist party is legally dead (however, its spirit liveth). The issue is not a party issue, but an issue of the people, by the people and for the people. Some time ago, by my suggestion, a resolution was introduced in the Nebraska legislature to the effect that the congress of the United States, and especially our own Nebraska delegation, be asked to take immediate steps toward the federal government taking over the railroads, to be owned and operated under strict civil service regulations. So far as I know the resolutions have not come to a vote yet. This resolution will not accomplish the entire object, but it will, passed, make the congress and the railroads sit up and take notice that the sentiment of the people is for government ownership. It will break the ice. It will break the smothering silence on the subject. Immediate action is needed. JAMES PERSON.

HERE AND THERE.
The bread of the Balkans is made in the form of chains, and sold according to length. Within a radius of 100 miles of New York City lives one-eighth of the total population of all the United States.

Germany has 40,000 miles of railway, or about one-sixth of the total railroad mileage in the United States.

Among the prominent American families of German origin are those of Astor, Wanamaker, Frick, Rockefeller, Washington, Guggenheim, Spreckles, Havemeyer and Koebling.

Scarcely more than a century ago, what is now the German empire embraced more than 800 separate governments, including kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies, principalities and free cities.

The prime minister and the chancellor of the exchequer are the only British cabinet ministers entitled to live rent free during their term of office. They inhabit adjacent houses in Downing street, close to the Houses of Parliament.

A German, the illustrious Baron Steuben, was appointed inspector general of our army in 1778, in which position, all historians agree, he introduced that thorough system of discipline among the American troops which largely contributed to their ultimate triumph in the war with England.

Finest Material Expert Workmanship in Every

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SMILING LINES.

"Pawnbrokers are the most temperate of men." "How can you prove it?" "Because every time they take the pledge to a man and generally keep it!"—Baltimore American.

The Suffragist—What is a party without a more man—a wing party. The Suffragist—Precisely. And what air would this nation be without women but stagnation—luck.

The irritable employer turned to his typewriter with a sudden snarl. "Why don't you write it just as I say it?" he asked. "Because my typewriter hasn't the carriage," she quietly responded.—Boston Transcript.

"Fludub tells me he has published a book of addresses." "Well?" "I never knew he had a speech." "He doesn't. He puts out the city directory."—Judge.

"I don't understand base ball" complained Mrs. Fludub. "It's a mixed game." "What's mixed about it?" "They appear to think just as much of the man who wins as the man who loses a run."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Had any burglars out your way?" "No," replied Mr. Grover. "I have set my boy's new cornet and his shotgun where no burglar would fail to find them, but so far haven't had any luck."—Washington Star.

Redd—Do you believe in this freedom of the sea business? Green—Sure. What right have they got to make a man pay for fishing there?—Yonkers Statesman.

She was a green girl just landed from the old country, and it was her first day at her new place. When her master and mistress sat down to dinner, the latter said, "Mary, bring the coffee please." So Mary went downstairs and brought them up—both of 'em.—Boston Transcript.

Escarotte—She said: "I want you to take me to my father's grave." "I'll judge me by my father's wealth." "Chiffonade—And what did you say?" "Escarotte—Why, I told her the present price of dyas, paints and cosmetics was so high that I couldn't afford to be associated with her."—Life.

"I am delighted to meet you," said the father of the college student, shaking hands warmly with the professor. "My son took algebra from you last year, you know." "Fortunately," said the professor, "he was exposed to it, but he did not take it."—Christian Register.

Smith—So you don't know what all you? Haven't you been to see a doctor? Jones—Yes; that's just the trouble—I've been to see six.—The Doctor's Leisure Hour.

THE MAN WHO KNOWS IT ALL.

New York Sun. In this loose and lawless age, when oppression holds the stage, and the weak are being crowded to the wall.

'Tis a pleasant thing to find that a Providence most kind Has at last produced a man that knows it all.

Not a man who holds aloof, letting others bring the proof, But a man who just admits he knows it all! And more, much more than this, that while knowing what's amiss He guarantees to dispense our cares And to cure all public ills with a box of magic pills.

Compounded by two famous doctrinaires. So, of course, he'll eat away, play checkers, and parches. While the country's growling taller and more tall.

For we know that naught can harm us, nor even much alarm us. While we cuddle up with one who knows still, by heavens and by Hector, that this is a cheery chin protector.

It will, passed, make the congress and the railroads sit up and take notice that the sentiment of the people is for government ownership. It will break the ice. It will break the smothering silence on the subject. Immediate action is needed. JAMES PERSON.

When You Buy Stock

If you are like the majority of people, you want to watch it—see it develop—and actually know that it is healthy and strong. YOU TAKE NO CHANCES.

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The spring and summer motoring rush is approaching fast. The Automobile Show will start it, and then hundreds of people will buy cars. AND PRACTICALLY ALL OF THEM WILL USE GASOLINE.

Our stations are handy. They sell a good product and give quick service. This business is growing by leaps and bounds, and the fact that our stock is selling rapidly displays the confidence that local men place in it. For a limited time we are selling stock in amounts of from \$100 to \$1,000—at \$100 a share.

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Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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.