

At the Theaters

Lola Merrill and Frank Otto in "Hit the Trail" at the Brandeis

Blanche Dayne at the Orpheum

Sextette De Luxe at the Empress

Virginia Irwin at the Gayety

Lucille Cavanaugh at the Orpheum

The Passing Show of 1916

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Leader and Soloist of New York Symphony Orchestra Coming Here

EFREM ZIMBALIST
WALTER DAMROSCH

One of the important events of the music season in Omaha will be the symphony concert to be given at the Omaha Auditorium Friday night, March 30, by the New York Symphony orchestra, of which Walter Damrosch is conductor. As soloist Mr. Damrosch will have the famous Russian violinist, Efrem Zimbalist. The selection of Zimbalist is not only an honor to the artist, but also a happy choice for concert-goers. Ten years ago, when only 16 years old, Zimbalist was graduated from the St. Petersburg conservatory with the highest honors. His concert work in the tours he immediately began astonished the critics of continental Eu-

Weighty Evidence for Vaccination Found by the Health Commissioner

Dr. Connell Finds Many Medical Authorities to Back Up His Position.

CITES CLEVELAND CASE
Health Commissioner Connell says he finds much written evidence to sustain his position in the matter of vaccination against smallpox. He says that vaccination is now generally recognized all over.

The doctor offers the following from a report of the Cleveland Education Survey, under date of 1915: "Thirteen years ago smallpox visited Cleveland. Twelve hundred and forty-eight cases were reported. There were thirty cases of black smallpox. Many of the patients were blinded or disfigured for life; 224 died. We find in the annual report of the Board of Health for that year: 'It was the smallpox we read about, that terrible scourge that struck terror in the former generations. Its contagious nature showed itself everywhere. One case, if not properly reported and removed to the hospital, would probably infect the whole neighborhood. Its severity manifested itself even in the milder cases, while confluent cases, almost without exception developed hemorrhages during the pustular state. At the mayor's request a meeting of physicians was held to consider the smallpox situation. 'Vaccination was recommended on all sides, but the people were not prone to get vaccinated. Wholesale vaccination was finally effected by the action of the school council and the tip of the Chamber of Commerce. The school council amended the vaccination clause, making vaccination a condition 'sine qua non' for attend-

ing school and giving the health officer control of the matter. Without this amendment the schools could not have opened. The situation was too critical. With it, the opening of the schools helped greatly to exterminate smallpox. Every school, public and private, was in charge of a physician. The doctors worked with a will, and if anything was done thoroughly and conscientiously in this city, it was the vaccination of all teachers and pupils. "Through the influence of the Chamber of Commerce, the employers prevailed upon their employes to get vaccinated. Also to have everyone in their family vaccinated. The consequence was that the people got vaccinated by tens of thousands. Men who formerly spurned the vaccinator from their door came now to his office. The city paid for 195,000 vaccinations.

"In 1910 smallpox again broke out, this time in the southeastern part of the city, and threatened to spread over the entire community. With vivid memories of earlier horrors, the disease was met at the outset with vigorous measures. It was discovered that in spite of the experience of the Board of Education eight years before and without regard to the rule which provided that 'no teacher or pupil shall attend any school without furnishing satisfactory certificate that he or she has been successfully vaccinated or otherwise protected from smallpox,' unvaccinated children had been admitted to the public schools by thousands. By the time that sixty-three cases of smallpox had been reported, the Board of Health again took matters into its own hands, entered the school and vaccinated 55,000 children. Equally vigorous measures were taken among adults and the epidemic was checked. "Every year since 1910 there have

been cases of smallpox in Cleveland. The Board of Health no longer relies upon the Board of Education to protect the lives of the community against the scourge. Where 70,000 children are gathered together daily for hours at a stretch, the possibilities of spreading disease throughout the city at large constitutes a grave menace. Therefore, immediately upon the report of a case of smallpox, the Board of Health officials exercise their right of entry into the schools of that district and either vaccinate or exclude from attendance every child who could himself become a carrier of the disease. During the period year over 1,400 children were vaccinated in this way. "That vaccination prevents smallpox no intelligent person acquainted with the facts can doubt. An overwhelming mass of incontrovertible evidence can be found in every medical library. The mortality statistics of every country tell the same story. "A single example shows the general experience: In seven provinces of the Philippine Islands there were 6,000 deaths annually from smallpox alone. In his 1900 report Dr. Victor G. Heiser, director of health in the islands, describes how drastic measures were taken to stamp out the disease. Under his direction practically 3,100,000 persons were vaccinated. The following year, instead of 6,000 deaths from smallpox, there was not one. "For thirteen years the Board of Education has had upon its books a rule requiring vaccination as a prerequisite to admission to the schools. That rule has never been adequately enforced. In July, 1914, ordinance 32846-B was passed, one section of which reads: 'No superintendent, principal or teacher of any public, parochial, private school or other institution, nor any parent, guardian or other person shall permit any child not having been successfully vaccinated, nor having had smallpox, to attend school.'

New York Symphony Orchestra

WALTER DAMROSCH
Conductor
and
EFREM ZIMBALIST
Soloist

AUDITORIUM

FRIDAY MARCH 30

The Musical Event of the Season

Box Office Open Today, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY
Seats 50c to \$2.00

Matinee Daily, 2:15
Every Night, 8:15
Orpheum
THE BEST OF VAUDEVILLE
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WILL M. CRESSY & DAYNE
Presenting Mr. Cressy's Very Latest One-Act Play "A CITY CASE"

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Russian Peasants, a Sunny Afternoon in Their Native Land

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Sensational Equilibrists

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Extra Attraction
SARA

KOUNS
Concert Soprano
A Short Song Recital

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Around the World With the Orpheum
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PRICES—Matinee, gallery, 10c; best seats (except Saturday and Sunday) 25c; Nights, 10c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

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BRANDEIS THEATRE
Matinee Saturday, March 31

Extra Performance Sunday Evening, April 1st

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Cohan and Harris Present
Geo. M. Cohan's Latest Flash of Pyrotechnic Joys

"HIT-THI-TRAIL HOLLIDAY"

With Frank Otto and Lola Merrill

Cohan Speed Cohan Twists Cohan Laughs

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NEW SHOW TODAY
VAUDEVILLE AND PHOTOPLAYS

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Classiest Singing and Musical Act in Vaudeville

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ADMISSION 20c and 10c.

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WILLIAM FOX presents
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
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Daily Matinees, 15:25-5:00
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FRED IRWIN'S BIG SHOW
A First-Point of Novelty, Jingles and Minstrel
EXTRA! THE NAT NAZARRO TROUPE
European Acrobats, a Feature at the New York Winter Garden Two Seasons.

Electric Light Makes Hens Lay; Result of California Experiment

California University Records Experiments With Two Pens for Six Periods of Two Weeks Each.

GAIN 20 TO 60 PER CENT

Berkeley, Cal., March 24.—Hens lay more eggs when their working hours are increased through the use of electric lights in their pens than when they work only the usual day-

Two-week Period Ending	Dec. 1	Dec. 17	Dec. 31	Jan. 14	Jan. 28	Feb. 11
Lighted pen No. 1	6.74	22.1	25.7	26.9	28.1	27.8
Lighted pen No. 2	21.2	22.3	23.4	24.7	27.6	27.6
January pullets	28.3	20.9	25.4	29.4	45.0	67.0
February pullets	25.3	25.6	27.6	31.0	37.7	61.7
March pullets	21.9	27.0	35.8	38.7	42.4	61.3
Average of flock of 1,768 hens, omitting lighted pens	9.0	34.0	30.1	26.5	25.3	40.0

An increase from 20 per cent to 60 per cent production, with eggs selling at 40 cents per dozen, in December, would mean an increase in gross income of 41 cents per hen, or \$41.33 per 100 laying hens.

"From this gross income would have to be subtracted the cost of lighting and the additional feed consumed. The latter has not been determined as yet, but would undoubtedly be considerably less than the value of the increased egg production."

The report states that several factors, such as the effect of the artificial lighting on the health of the hens or upon the hatchability of the eggs as well as the strength and vigor of the resulting chicks, are yet to be determined.

Another informal recital was held at the studio of Johanna Anderson last Saturday