

HOME GARDENS ON THE VACANT LOTS

Social Settlement Takes Up Work and Organizes Garden Club for This Season.

SOME RULES AND ADVICE

The Omaha Social settlement is back of a movement of "Back to the Land" and proposes to do some work that ultimately will reduce the high cost of living to some extent.

This particular branch of the garden work is to come under the direction of the South Side Social settlement and to get in on the garden proposition and a chance at the prizes that are offered, applications must be made to the garden committee, 2827 Q street, on or before April 21.

The following has to do with about everything connected with the proposition:

As to the Prizes.

In judging the gardens and their products, the judges will consider the arrangement, the appearance of each garden, its care, the quality and quantity per square foot of the vegetables raised.

For the best vacant lot garden: Planet Junior wheel cultivator, valued at \$7.25; gift of the Nebraska Seed company.

For the second best vacant lot garden: Five dollars in cash.

For the third best vacant lot garden: Three dollars in cash.

For the best home garden: Five dollars in cash.

For the second best home garden: One set of garden tools, valued at \$4; gift of Petersen & Michaelson.

For the third best home garden: Two dollars in cash.

For the largest quantity of potatoes (in bushels) grown on one square rod: Two dollars in cash.

For the greatest value in tomatoes sold from a plot at least ten feet square: One set of garden tools, valued at \$2; gift of Muller.

The prizes will be displayed at the Social Settlement house.

Garden tools may be purchased through the Social Settlement house at reduced rates.

The Stewart Seed company of Omaha has contributed one large cabinet of vegetable seed for distribution, valued at \$7.25.

The Omaha Civic league has contributed \$10 for prizes.

The Commercial club of Omaha has contributed \$50 for seed potatoes.

Rules.

Any person living in the district lying between the Union Pacific railroad tracks on the east, Thirty-sixth street on the west, Q street on the north and Y street on the south—may enter the competition.

The competition is open to all who live within the described district without age limit or entry fee.

Each garden must contain at least one hundred square feet of ground and must raise not less than four varieties of vegetables.

Each entrant must keep a business record of his garden, covering cost and income.

Gardeners shall not trespass on other gardens or neighboring property and shall not annoy other gardeners or neighbors.

The garden committee will, where requested, plow and harrow each vacant lot and provides an assortment of seeds and plants sufficient in quantity for a good start, for which a nominal price will be charged.

The garden committee will supply seeds and plants for the home gardens on the same terms.

Any vacant lot neglected after being plowed and seeded will be taken away from the competitor.

The gardens will be frequently inspected.

Each competitor may apply to any member of the garden committees or to the Social Settlement house for any information regarding the competition.

All applications must be approved and counter-signed by Paul S. McAulay before being presented.

On receipt of properly filled and signed application the garden committee will present to the applicant a certificate of entry and a membership button.

Advice.

Careful cultivation in the home garden makes it possible to produce many useful vegetables within small space limits.

A well managed vegetable garden is a source of much benefit to the household, as a constant supply of delicious, wholesome vegetables can be provided. The soil should be dug at least a foot deep and finely pulverized. Planting in rows affords the easiest method of cultivation.

Strive the ground frequently to retain moisture and to keep out all weeds.

A clean, neat vegetable garden is a thing of beauty.

Clear the garden and destroy all dead plants in the autumn.

Our Object.

It is to reduce the high cost of living and to cultivate the unused land in our city and thereby provide wholesome vegetables for home use.

While acquiring health and happiness and receiving valuable training and experience the men, women and children will increase their material supplies.

The earlier you join, the earlier your garden may be started.

Garden Committee—Mrs. Draper Smith, chairman; Mrs. Lowrie Childs, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. McMullen, Paul McAulay.

Assisting Garden Committee—Mrs. N. M. Graham, chairman; Mrs. P. J. Farrell, Mrs. F. N. Oaks, Mrs. J. W. Koutsky, Mrs. R. V. Vermillion.

Advisory Committee—R. C. Howe, A. R. Murphy, C. B. Spangler, Everett Buckingham.

Constipation and Indigestion.

These are twin evils. Persons suffering from indigestion are often troubled with constipation. Mrs. Robert Allison, Mattoon, Ill., writes that when she first moved to Mattoon she was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation. Food distressed her and there was a feeling like a heavy weight pressing on her stomach and chest. She did not rest well at night, and felt worn out a good part of the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets corrected this trouble so that she has since felt like a different person.

URGES 'WAR BREAD' FOR U. S. PEOPLE

Vrooman Suggests Miller Convert in Flour Greater Percentage of Milled Wheat.

TO INCREASE FOOD SUPPLY

Washington, April 1.—A suggestion that American millers might render a great public service in the campaign to prevent a war-shortage of food by converting into flour a greater percentage of milled wheat, was made in an authorized statement by Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, made public here tonight.

"No step could do as much to increase our food supply immediately," wrote Mr. Vrooman, "as to put the nation on a 'war bread' basis."

Method in Europe.

He pointed out that while the present milling standard in this country converts only about 72 per cent of the wheat berry into flour, England has adopted an 81 per cent standard. Italy, 85 per cent; Switzerland, 80 per cent, and France, 77 per cent, and all of the belligerents are making bread from flour made from wheat, mixed with rye, barley, corn and potato flour.

In his statement tonight, Mr. Vrooman said an 85 per cent milling standard would, in effect, increase the wheat supply by 60,000,000 bushels and a 90 per cent standard would add 87,000,000 bushels. Use of 25 per cent substitute for flour in baking, he added, would bring the total saving to 125,000,000 bushels.

Creighton Honor Students Are Announced by Dean

The results of the third quarterly examinations recently held at Creighton have been announced by Dean Kelly.

In the college of arts Charles Bangard carried off the honors of the junior class, Wayne Kietges received highest honors of the sophomore class and Ralph T. Wilson led the freshman class. Each received an average of 94. The honor list includes:

Sophomore Class—First honors, between 90 and 95, Elmer Bergman, Albert Schwab, John Leaman; second honors, between 85 and 90, Donald Hector, James Russell, Asselin Monahan.

Junior Class—Highest honors, Wayne Kietges, first honors, Lawrence Blasing, Daniel Leary, John Little; second honors, Willard Alexander, Edward Frisshof, Paul Stevens, Edward Fogarty, Kenneth Roper, Kenneth Lowe, Halston Spearman.

Freshman Class—Highest honors, Ralph T. Wilson; first honors, Lois Daman, Leo Hirschmann, James Kadron, Otto Reek, Percy Bell, Ralph Neary; second honors, Harold Kelly, Joseph Peter, Richard Collins, Charles Kearney, John O'Kane, Elias Garas.

Fremont Class—Highest honors, Joseph Hannan, first honors, Charles O'Brien, Ray Brennan, William Schmitt; second honors, William Brennan, Paul Kubiszek, Louis Miles, Charles Carroll, Harry Collins, Carl Sommerauer, Frank Root, Karl May.

Preparatory Class—Highest honors, Harry Drew; first honors, C. C. King.

In the high school department:

Fourth Division A—Highest honors, Ralph Bynolds, first honors, William Berry, Frank Svoboda, Harold Dwyer, Joseph McDevore; second honors, Harry Butcher, Thomas Foley.

Fourth Division B—Highest honors, Brendan Brown; first honors, Patrick Darcy, William Adams, Charles Murphy; second honors, Emory La Porte, Timothy Fitzpatrick, Patrick Ryan.

Third Division A—Highest honors, George Hirschmann, first honors, Arthur Antony, William Heav, Joseph Harr, Cyril Nalty; second honors, William Hoeschen, George Mullin, Frederick Schirmpf.

Third Division B—Highest honors, Francis Coran; first honors, Ray Cameron, Jeremiah Burns, August Brown, Frederick Schirmpf, John Coran, Burke Sies, William Macaulay, John Kelly, Alexander Frank, Francis Owens, William Adams, Charles Murphy.

Second Division A—Highest honors, Carl Kruger; first honors, Donald O'Brien; second honors, Frank Ostranick, Thomas Dempsey.

Second Division B—Highest honors, Robert Kestel; first honors, Frank Krueger, Frank Burk, August Brown, John Crawford.

First Division C—Highest honors, Paul Berner; first honors, Francis Hogan; second honors, Leonard Elkin, Grant Forbes.

First Division A—Highest honors, Fred Wachtel; first honors, Frederick Schirmpf, Maney, Edward Nussarallah; second honors, Clarence Trummer, Frank Russell, Gerald Quinlan.

First Division B—Highest honors, Clarence Roach; first honors, Creighton Crowley, Thomas Russell; second honors, Raymond Dech.

First Division C—Highest honors, Joseph Wall; second honors, Aloysius Spangale.

First Division D—Highest honors, Edward Maloney; second honors, Tony Montalbano, Walter Lieberbach.

Omaha Commercial Club Is Asked to Boom Plan

Touching the subject of universal military training, the Military Training Commission of the United States has sent an appeal to the Commercial club of Omaha for assistance in furthering the sentiment for such a system. Following is the appeal in part:

"That every man use his personal influence to have representative citizens express their opinion in favor of universal military training by telegraphing direct to the president.

"That particular effort be made to secure resolutions from legislatures, chambers of commerce and other public bodies and organizations to the end that the rapidly growing sentiment of all communities in favor of universal service may be made manifest. Such resolutions should be sent to the president, to your congressmen and to senators.

"That every man write or wire to his congressmen and senators advocating the passage of a universal service bill."

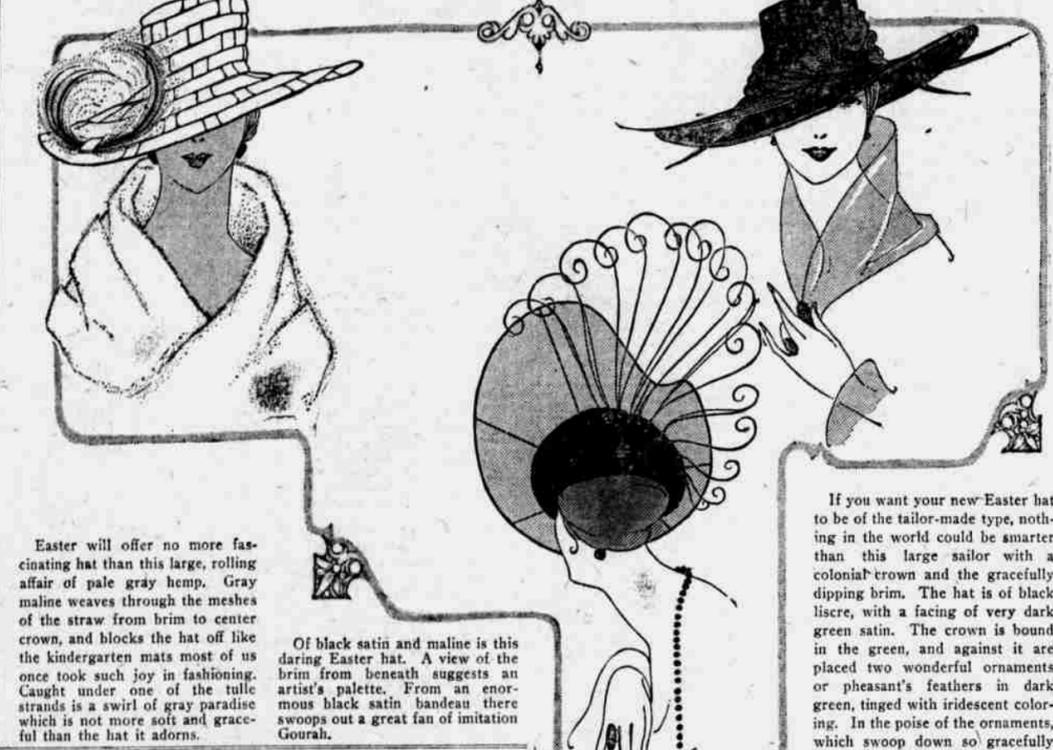
Ak-Sar-Ben Hustlers to Meet at Lunch Wednesday

Hustlers in the membership teams of Ak-Sar-Ben are expected to save the applications of all the new members they get during the first part of this week to be reported in a bunch Wednesday noon, when the hustling committee meets at the Hotel Loyal for a 12:15 luncheon. Applications, accompanied by the individual \$10 pieces, are to be dumped upon the table in a bunch on that day, and some surprises are expected to be sprung, because some of the boys have been hustling hard recently.

Little Daughter of Police Chauffeur Is Seriously Ill

Evelyn, the 5-year-old daughter of Police Chauffeur Thomas Baughman, 3029 Hazel street, is seriously ill with cerebro-spinal meningitis. Friday evening the little girl played about the house and was apparently well. She was taken ill Saturday morning. Assistant City Physician Boler is attending her.

And Now for the Fascinating Easter Hat



Easter will offer no more fascinating hat than this large, rolling affair of pale gray hemp. Gray maline weaves through the meshes of the straw from brim to center crown, and blocks the hat off like the kindergarten mats most of us once took such joy in fashioning. Caught under one of the tulle strands is a swirl of gray paradise which is not more soft and graceful than the hat it adorns.

Of black satin and maline is this daring Easter hat. A view of the brim from beneath suggests an artist's palette. From an enormous black satin bandeau there swoops out a great fan of imitation Gouah.

If you want your new-Easter hat to be of the tailor-made type, nothing in the world could be smarter than this large sailor with a colonial crown and the gracefully dipping brim. The hat is of black liscie, with a facing of very dark green satin. The crown is bound in the green, and against it are placed two wonderful ornaments or pheasant's feathers in dark green, tinged with iridescent coloring. In the poise of the ornaments, which swoop down so gracefully over the bend of the brim, lies an immense amount of smartness and distinction.

If You Could Live 70 Times 21,000 Years

By GARRET P. SERVISS.

Human life is too short—not for making money, or for becoming a "great man" temporarily, but for getting a practical knowledge of the great year of the equinoxes, and enjoying the swing of the earth's poles as they circle around the poles of the ecliptic.

This motion of the poles, combined with the squirming around of the earth's orbit in space, a complete revolutionizes the climates in the northern and southern hemispheres.

But one would have to live 21,000 years in order to go through a single cycle of the vast changes which are produced in the course of this super-year, and if a man could survive sixty or seventy of these periods as he survives the same number of common years, he would probably reckon history by the succession of genial and glacial epochs instead of by that of ordinary winters and summers.

Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: The earth turns on its axis once in twenty-four hours and gives us the succession of day and night; it revolves around the sun once in 365 days and gives us the yearly changes of season; its poles revolve around the poles of the ecliptic once in 26,000 years and gives us the super-year, whose length as measured by its effect on the season, is cut down to 21,000 years by the creeping or squirming of the orbit. But this last cycle is known to us only by virtue of our intelligence, since our life is but an insect's span in comparison with it.

To understand this, let us first recall that the ordinary changes of season are due to the fact that the axis around which the earth rotates does not stand upright to the plane of its orbit around the sun (which is the plane of the ecliptic), but is inclined about 23½ degrees from a perpendicular position. That being understood, the next thing to remember is that the earth's axis, although inclined, is nevertheless fixed in position, i. e., it always points the same way in space, so that, as the earth travels around the sun first one end, or pole, of the axis leans toward the sun, and then, when the earth has gone half way round its orbit, the other pole leans toward the sun.

We call one end of the earth's axis the North Pole and the other the South Pole. When under rotation the North Pole leans toward the South Pole leans away from the sun, and vice versa.

But when either pole inclines toward the sun rises high over the hemisphere to which that pole belongs, and so summer prevails in that hemisphere, while it is winter in the other hemisphere, because there the sun runs low in the sky. These conditions are reversed once every twelve months, each hemisphere having a summer half and a winter half of the year, spring and autumn being simply transitional periods.

The two halves of the year would be exactly alike in each hemisphere if the earth's orbit around the sun were a perfect circle, with the sun in the center. But, in fact, the orbit is an ellipse, or oval, with the sun situated in one of the foci of the ellipse, about 1,500,000 miles to one side of the middle.

One result of this is that the distance of the earth from the sun, about 93,000,000 miles on the average, changes to the extent of 3,000,000 miles in the course of every six months. The nearer it is, of course, the more heat it gets. At present the increase of heat at "perihelion" (the nearest point) is about 6 per cent above the amount at "aphelion" (the farthest point).

Now we come to something of the highest importance to us who live in the northern hemisphere. It happens at present that the earth is in perihelion just at the time when the North Pole leans away from the sun, and in aphelion when it leans toward the sun. The consequence is that we have winter when the earth is nearest the sun and our summer when it is farthest from the sun. This naturally tends to diminish the effects of the difference in the amount of heat received at the two seasons. Our winters are less cold than they would be if they occurred with the earth in aphelion, and our summers less hot than if they occurred with the earth in perihelion.

But there is still another thing which favors us for the time being, and that is that, since the earth trav-

els faster in its orbit when it is nearer the sun and slower when it is farther, our winters are about a week shorter than our summers. So our hemisphere is now in what may be called the genial half of the great equinoctial year. Of course, the opposite condition of affairs prevails in the southern hemisphere, but we will deal with that later.

Now comes the effect of the revolution of the poles, which will upset our happy condition. The statement that the earth's axis is fixed in position, while true enough when we are dealing with ordinary periods of time, is not true when we consider epochs of thousands of years. It can be likened to the peg of a spinning top which is inclined out at a perpendicular in a circle, with a motion much slower than the spin of the top. In a similar way each end, or pole, of the earth's axis revolves in a circle, with one of the poles of the ecliptic for its center of motion.

The result of this revolution, which takes about 26,000 years, is to produce, once in 13,000 years, a complete reversal of the direction in which the earth's axis points. Just now the north pole of the axis leans in the direction of the perihelion end of the orbit, so that the northern hemisphere has it winter when the earth is in perihelion. But in 13,000 years the north pole will lean in the direction of the aphelion end of the orbit, and then we shall have our winters when the earth is in aphelion, and when it is traveling slowest, so that the winters will be colder and longer.

But if you are going to understand the whole of this wonderful business, I must next explain the swinging round of the earth's orbit, which has the effect of diminishing the length of the "great year." The revolution of the poles is caused by what astronomers call the precession of the equinoxes, and the motion is from east to west, an entire revolution taking 26,000 years.

The turning round of the orbit in space is called the motion of the apses, the apses being the perihelion and aphelion points, and this takes place from west to east. A complete revolution of the apses—if the motion were constant, which it is not—would require about 15,000 years. Combining the effects of the precession of the equinoxes and the motion of the apses, we find that, since they swing round toward one another, they bring about an entire reversal of the slope of the earth's axis with reference to the apses in 10,500 years, or 2,500 years sooner than such a reversal would occur through the action of the precession alone. In about 10,000 years, then, we shall have long, cold winters and short hot summers in our part of the world.

A word about our neighbors south of the equator. They at present have the long cold winters and the short hot summers that the future promises to us, but they suffer less from them than we shall do because their hemisphere is emphatically a water hemisphere, and a well-known effect of an oceanic climate is to mitigate the results of extremes of temperature.

At the same time the southern hemisphere shows the effect of its long and bitter winters in the vast accumulation of ice in the Antarctic, far greater than that in the Arctic regions. Some astronomers and geologists are inclined to ascribe the great glacial ages of the past to these changes of the pointing of the poles which, at certain epochs, much longer than those with which we have been dealing, are made more effective by variations in the eccentricity, or ovalness, of the earth's orbit. But, whether we have a true glacial epoch 10,000 years from now or not, it is certain that our climate will be far less genial and agreeable than it is now, a fact that may lead some of us to put up more willingly with its present caprices.

Mrs. Mary McCann Dies at Advanced Age

Mrs. Mary McCann, aged 83, a resident of Omaha for ten years, died Saturday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Boyle, 4106 North Seventeenth street. Before coming to Omaha she lived at South Sioux City. She is survived by five daughters: Mrs. J. T. Williams and Mrs. J. Newell of Chicago, Mrs. J. R. Macri of South Sioux City and Mrs. H. C. Webber of Midland, S. D., and one son, Thomas McCann of Logan, Ia.

Tips on Wireless Telegraphy for Uses of Amateurs and Students

Craig, Neb., March 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: I would like very much to see the answers of the following questions appear in The Bee:

1. Explain the work of the detector in "Wireless Telegraphy."
2. Where can I get some information in booklet form on "Wireless Telegraphy?"
3. What was the "Declaration of London?" Why was it abandoned? Or was it?
4. How is the aerial wire on a vessel grounded?
5. Do the aerial wires have to be No. 14 copper wires? G. L. Milliner.

Answers by Dr. Frederick H. Miller: First—Explain the work of the detector in wireless telegraphy: The question asked is not clear and is very broad. No direct detection of the electro-magnetic waves emanating from a radio-transmitter, that is, the sending apparatus, is possible.

We are limited to causing waves to induce oscillations in the conductors of the receiver and to detect these oscillations by means of suitable apparatus. In other words they cannot be heard or perceived by the human organs and so we have to have an apparatus to do this. This apparatus is called a detector. There are six or seven different varieties of detectors.

1. Thermal detectors.
2. Magnetic detectors.
3. Imperfect contacts or coherers detectors.
4. Electrolytic and other detectors.
5. Crystal detectors.
6. Incandescent lamp and gas detectors.

The detectors in most general use are the gas or incandescent lamp detectors and are known as audions, audiontrons and ultra-audions.

I presume that the action of the detectors which you ask, is that of the crystal detectors which are galena, iron pyrites, pro-lusite. These detectors are single crystal detectors. In addition to these we have a second class which is a combination of more than one mineral. The one best known with which the greatest success has been made, is the Perikon detector by Pickard, which is a combination of zinc-oxide and copper pyrites. The action of the perikon detector is thermoelectric, and it has been proved that this detector is sensitive only if the contact is limited to a point. Second, it operates without a battery. Third, the direction of the current under the influence of the received oscillations is always in the same direction. Galena, carbonium, titanium-dioxide, iron pyrites, pro-lusite, etc., are all of detectors the action of which is that of a rectifier, that is, broadly speaking, altering or changing alternating current so that it does not reverse itself, but flows in one direction. In other words, changes alternating current into a form of direct current which is received in a telephone receiver.

Second—Where can I get some information in booklet form on wireless telegraphy? Amateur Books—V. H. Laughter, A. P. Morgan, J. E. Murray and "Wireless Telegraphy for Amateurs and Students," by T. M. St. John; "Wireless Telegraphy," by Morgan. Technical Wireless Books—"Wireless Telegraphy," by Zenneck; "Theory and Practice of Wireless Telegraphy," by Flemming; "Manual of Wireless Telegraphy," by Piercc; "Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony," by Mazzatto; "Wireless Telephone," by Ernst Ruhmer; "Electric Waves," by Hertz.

Third—What was the Declaration of London? Because of its direct bearing upon naval and military operations and upon the maritime intercourse between different countries, it soon became evident that radio-telegraph

was a subject for international legislation.

Accordingly in 1903 an international radio telegraph conference was held in Berlin principally for the purpose of securing the transmission and reception of messages between stations, regardless of the system or type of apparatus employed.

In 1906 a second conference was held in Berlin in which was considered the advisability of international control of radio telegraph and a convention was signed by a majority of the principal countries of the world.

In 1910 an act was approved by the United States government requiring radio equipment and apparatus on certain passenger carrying vessels and in 1911 the radio service was organized by the Department of Commerce and Labor to enforce the provisions of the act. Radio inspectors under the bureau of navigation were stationed at New York, Baltimore and San Francisco, whose duties were to inspect and test the radio apparatus of foreign and American vessels that entered those ports.

On June 4, 1912, a third international conference opened at London. This conference was attended by delegates from all of the principal countries of the world and resulted in the adoption by the participating nations of an international intercourse between the ship and shore stations of different countries. Among other things it was recommended that every commercial ship and shore station should be equipped to operate on two wave lengths 600 to 300 meters.

The international distress call, "S. O. S." was specified; a standard method of calling was adopted, and in order to insure regularity and rapidity in the handling of messages between stations of different nationalities, a set of service questions and answers for the use of operators was devised. A system of three letter calls, was adopted, certain series letters being assigned to each country.

Fourth—How is the aerial wire on a vessel grounded? An aerial wire on a vessel is usually conducted below the water line and fastened to the outside sheathing of the vessel or if it be an iron or steel vessel, direct to the ship itself.

Fifth—Do the aerial wires have to be No. 14 copper wire? No. The best kind of an aerial wire is stranded No. 12 phosphor bronze. Copper may be used or any other material, but the best results are secured from copper and phosphor bronze.

Glover & Spain Report Six Sales During Week

Glover & Spain report the following sales for the last week: E. G. Nelson has sold his residence at 2601 Cass street to Dr. J. B. Lichtenwalter, who will occupy it about April 15. Consideration, \$5,000. Oscar Helquist has sold his property at 11414 Jackson street to M. D. Cameron. Consideration, \$14,000. John B. Fry has bought the residence at 2114 Manderson street from G. W. Edwards for his home. Consideration, about \$5,000. The residence at 1312 North Thirty-fifth street, to John L. Lynch. Consideration, \$2,500.

The northeast corner of Thirty-second and Poppleton avenue, sold by Euse C. Gentleman to John L. Lynch. Consideration, \$7,000. Euse C. Gentleman has bought the property at 1708-19 Jackson street as an investment. Consideration, \$28,000.

Steals Silk Shirts to Show Girl He Still Loved Her

He had to show his girl that he still cared for her, he told the police. Just that day she had accused him of having another sweetheart because he hadn't given her a present in two years. What was he to do but to show her that his affection for her was as great as ever. That's why Carly Stinson, colored, 1217 Davenport street, attempted to steal two silk shirt waists from the Brandeis Stores, he told police. He was arrested by Store Detective Fling and confessed to the theft.

FEDERAL LAND BANK SELECTS LOCATION

Woodmen of the World Building Place Where Affairs Will Be Conducted.

OLLIS TO BE APPRAISER

The Federal Land bank of Omaha is to be permanently located on the twelfth floor of the Woodmen of the World building, suite 1204-14. The temporary quarters at present are 1206-07. This means that the present quarters will merely be enlarged, taking in more rooms on either side of the temporary quarters and remodeling the whole suite.

The remodeling is to occupy about thirty days. Meantime the bank is to be given temporary quarters on the seventh floor, in the rooms used by the executive auditors only about four times a year. This will serve for the bank until the remodeling in the permanent quarters is completed.

Three appointments have been announced. J. H. Ollis of Ord is to be appraiser for the state of Nebraska at a salary of \$2,400 a year. Kenneth A. McKee, at present chief clerk to Secretary of State Charles Pool, is to become bookkeeper in the office of Treasurer Morcum. Miss Jessie Goetz, formerly private secretary to C. C. Rosewater at The Omaha Bee, has been appointed private secretary to Secretary Odel.

Mrs. Margaret Kennedy First Baby Brought Over River Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, one of the pioneer women who sat on the stage of the Auditorium on the occasion of the fiftieth statehood anniversary celebration, was one of the first babies to have been brought across the Missouri river. She has lived continuously in the South Side since August 1, 1854, when her father, the late John Bagley, took up a claim on a site now used by the stock yards. This pioneer woman arrived here when she was three months old. She is now an ardent suffragist. Four sisters are: Mrs. Hannah Flynn, Mrs. Mary Tracy, Mrs. Ellen Shane and Mrs. Jane Culkins.

Toledo Buyers Come to Omaha to Make Purchases

Omaha's importance as a market town was illustrated last Friday, when a group of buyers from the W. L. Milner company of Toledo, O., came to the city to make purchases of dry goods, etc., for their big establishment. They were able to make large purchases from M. E. Smith & Co., and left so well satisfied with their trip that they promised to visit this market at least twice a year in the future. In the party were Merchandise Manager Fisher and Messrs. Gerdes, Williams and McElhinney, buyers for different merchandise departments.

Dr. Fling Changes the Subject of His Lecture

A change has been made in the topic for Dr. F. M. Fling's last lecture before the Equal Franchise society, which will be delivered Tuesday evening in court room No. 1 on the fourth floor of the Douglas county court house. Now Prof. Fling will talk on a four-fold topic, (1) "The Course of Events Through Which America Has Been Forced Into the War," (2) "What the Issues of the War Are," (3) "What America's Attitude Toward the War Issues Should Be," (4) "What the Final Settlement of These Problems Ought to Be if We Wish for Permanent Peace."

Suffers Scalp Wound as Result of Mix With Conductor

Louis Barnes, 1622 Clark street, received a scalp wound as a result of a physical argument over a transfer with a street car conductor on a southbound Dodge car Saturday evening.

Comb Sage Tea Into Gray Hair

Ladies! Try This! Darkens Beautifully and Nobody Can Tell—Brings Back Its Gloss and Youthfulness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use preparation improved by the addition of other ingredients, costing about 50 cents a large bottle, at drug stores, known as "Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of muss.

While gray, faded hair is so unattractive, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your