

THE OMAHA BEE

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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Don't let the weeds get the start of your vegetables.

Copious sprinklings of chloride of lime might help some.

Summer motto for kitchen doors: "No hand-outs for idlers."

Spring tornadoes show considerable speed, but are sixty days behind the record of 1913.

Pa Rourke's boys should be reminded that their course since leaving home is not what was expected from them.

You'll notice if you look carefully a certain jauntiness in the walk of Mayor "Jim" these days, just as if it never touched him.

If money keeps piling up in Nebraska as it has for the last year, the bankers will be compelled to rent some of the empty grain bins to store the cash in.

The twenty odd thousand Austrians bagged by Italy in two weeks no doubt appreciate the good fortune of peaceful summer vacations on or about Lombardy plains.

London welcomed the United States sanitary squadron with grateful cordiality. Paris did more. It put heart into its greeting as only Paris can when deeply moved.

The speed of California Chinamen in the race for Liberty bonds spells patriotism with a capital P. Shall laggard Americans smother in a Chinaman's dust? Perish the thought!

Cash wheat continues steadily on the downgrade, and the time may soon come when the ordinary city wage worker, with his week's pay in hand, may fearlessly look a sack of flour right in the price-mark.

If Lincoln can induce the coming governors to bring their staffs along the artistic ensemble of the golden anniversary is assured. No other feature of the state's pageantry so well proclaims the uplift as a governor staff decked in the garb of glory.

Science tells us that tornadoes and cyclones are caused by the pressure of cold upper air on stratus of hot air on the surface of the earth. Last week's havoc centered in Illinois, where the state legislature still holds on. Cause and effect are clearly marked.

With solemnity befitting the pocket touch, North Dakota grain raisers sanction price fixing provided the government fixes a minimum of \$2.50 a bushel for wheat at local terminals. The price is an instructive measure of the agricultural joyride from the days of dollar wheat.

A correspondent, who has had several letters turned down because of their anti-American tone, writes to The Bee saying he is through with such a one-sided newspaper. The Bee accepts his criticism as a compliment; it knows but one side in this war—America first and uber alles.

The historic babel of tongues has a modern counterpart in the babel of nationalities which recently fashioned an American flag in a Philadelphia factory. The wool in the banner, sheared from American sheep, was sorted by an American, carded by an Italian, spun by a Swede, warped by a German, dressed by an Englishman, drawn by a Scotchman, woven by a Belgian, supervised by a Frenchman, inspected by an Armenian, scoured by an Albanian, dyed by a Turk, examined by an Irishman and pressed by a Pole. Who drew the long bow, was not disclosed, but his skill reflects thorough knowledge of the capacity of the melting pot.

Saving Young Stock

George W. Perkins, chairman of the committee on food supply of New York City, recently sent an appeal to all stock raisers and slaughter house proprietors of the state to refrain from slaughtering and to do all in their power to prevent the destruction of calves, young pigs and young stock generally. He said that the committee found that the destruction in this direction is unusually large this spring. There are 75,000 less yearling cattle in New York state today than there were a year ago. This is due to the prevailing high cost of feed and the high prices which can be obtained for beef, lamb, veal, chickens and pork at the present time. Mr. Perkins epitomizes the situation for the nation as well as for New York when he says: "The destruction of the young animal life of this state will have a very serious and far-reaching effect on our food supply in the next two or three years. There is no law in this state to deal with the situation; we are powerless, therefore, to do anything in the matter, but the question is such an important one that we feel impelled to make this appeal to you, in hope that many of you will feel it your patriotic duty to correct the present situation so far as lies in your power." The argument made for New York applies with equal force to the whole nation. There is pending in congress at the present time a bill to prohibit the slaughter of young stock. There is no question of the right of congress to make such a prohibition. All the game laws of the nation and state vindicate the principle which must be established now with reference to the slaughter of young stock. Nor will mere appeals from individual cities or state communities be of much avail in checking the present tendency. The evil can be checked only by definite laws and heavy penalties and through a separate department for the administration of food.

Take the Lid All the Way Off!

With the graft talk so frequently indulged in Omaha at last focused in definite charges and counter-charges touching both city hall and court house, the thing to do is to take the lid all the way off and expose the whole works to the search-light.

Let us have all the facts and the full facts, regardless of who may be implicated and let the responsibility and blame fall wherever official corruption or crookedness may be found.

It is due to the good name of the community that the proof or disproof be forthcoming. The people do not want their police department used for the personal profit of anyone, in office or out of office, on the force or off the force. The integrity as well as the efficiency of the police is at stake.

The public want nothing covered up. They want to see no shielded. They want no one made the "goat" for others who are guilty.

While The Bee has already voiced its own and the public sentiment in similar declaration, it will bear repeating and hammering down.

Nature's Uncontrollable Forces.

Newspaper readers are again shocked by stories of the tornado's destructive presence. Along the trail of the twister lives have been blotted out, men, women and children maimed and crippled, and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed. It is a sorrowful record of a terrible manifestation of the majesty and power of nature's forces. Solar energy sets in motion elements beyond man's control and an awful demonstration of stupendous grandeur follows. Man understands the mechanism of the movement, but stands helpless before it. It is the working out of the transition from winter to summer through laws as immutable and certain in their operation as any known. There is a lesson in it for those who hope for the coming of better things for man. Nature clears her way through restraints by mighty convulsions or upheavals and so man must work out his destiny against odds by overcoming opposition. Peace only is to be obtained by a successful struggle against that which would check the forward movement to the ultimate goal and whatever is worth having is worth striving for.

Ready Money in Nebraska.

The United States Treasury department must have had a premonition of the report about to be made by the secretary of the Nebraska Banking board and apportioned the state's share of the general contribution to the Liberty bond sale accordingly. Reports from the banks under the state's control show deposits of \$208,000,000, an increase of \$66,000,000 within the year. This amounts to almost \$200 apiece for Nebraska's population and an addition of \$60 per capita to the accumulation during the twelve months. National banks report a like condition of deposits, while loans also show a very healthy state of employment for the funds; in fact, in all its history there never was so much money in the state as now. It is hard to realize that less than a generation ago the credit of Nebraska was pledged to support a fund that enabled the farmers of the state to buy seed. Every evidence of the material prosperity of the people is in view and the prospect for its continuance is bright.

Responsibility goes with this wealth and its owners should see to it that all their resources are not devoted to selfish purposes. It is pleasing to have the state advertised as owning more automobiles per capita than any other in the union, but it will also give satisfaction to tell the world that Nebraska has exceeded the speed limit in subscribing to the Liberty bonds, helping the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian association, the Red Star and other movements for the general good.

This is not an invitation to become reckless in the giving away of our money, for liberal generosity need not become imprudent extravagance, but let us all do the right thing by the enterprises that must be maintained by the public.

Keep Jealous Guard on Food Stores.

The burning of the Maney elevator, no matter what started the blaze, is a deplorable event, entailing a loss of food that might have been saved by exercise of more zealous watchfulness. The Bee many days ago gave warning of the danger to these storehouses and urged that extra vigilance be exerted in guarding all places where food was stored or manufactured. The National Board of Underwriters since has taken similar action and urgently pleads for greater care in guarding against fire. Ordinary precautions are not enough in these troubled times. The only way to make sure of safety is to know every moment just what the condition is and to see that all employees are properly charged with the importance of the work entrusted to them.

At any time destruction of property through preventable fire is regrettable; if the loss come through culpable carelessness it is criminal; in this time, when all are bending every effort to conserve food, the loss of an elevator and its contents by fire is a calamity. Incendiarism under such conditions is dastardly in the extreme and deserves the severest of punishment. Owners must aid the authorities in guarding food warehouses. No public or private duty is more imperative than this at present.

Arousing the Russian Army.

One of the mightiest undertakings of the present war is that now going forward in Russia, where the leaders of the reorganized new government are endeavoring to arouse the soldiers in the field to a sense of their responsibility. All parties, save the extreme radical socialists (who really are anarchists) have united in appeals to the soldiers, pointing out the futility of making separate peace with Germany at this time, and the danger to the new republic that lies in this direction. What effect this will have is yet to be shown. Along the Russian front hostile activity has ceased, and Hindenburg has been permitted to withdraw his legions to engage them against the allies of Russia on the west. Beautiful pictures are drawn of the soldiers of the two armies fraternizing together, playing games and exchanging visits instead of engaging in mortal combat, but the picture reminds one of the child playing with the rattlesnake—innocence exposed to sudden destruction. If Minister Kerensky, who has the confidence and support of all his associates and of the several factions now dominant in Russian politics, succeeds in arousing the soldiers to the perils of the situation, he will have done much for freedom's cause. Until more definite word is had from Petrograd, anxiety will be the part of the allies of the Slavs.

Earth tremors in southern California excite curiosity chiefly as to the manner in which reports elude local censors. Local pride ordains silence.

War and Women Workers

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, May 26.—How may the women and children of America take the places of men in factories without waste of energy and loss of health, without wearing out women and killing babies? The children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor has set out to solve this problem by a study of Europe's experience during the war.

The substitution of inexperienced women and children for skilled male factory workers has caused inevitable loss, but it was not this alone which caused Great Britain and France to establish commissions for the investigation of labor conditions. It was because in time of emergency the government of each of these countries has looked for quick intelligence and found it wanting; had expected efficiency and been disappointed and had come at last to realize that this was not the fault of the workers, but of the industrial system itself.

Great Britain's new educational bill contains a number of progressive measures which would doubtless have been scorned by the House of Commons before the war. Moreover, Herbert Fisher, the president of the Board of Education, in a speech made in Parliament a few weeks ago declared that hereafter it would be the policy of England to insist upon the education and industrial training of the masses, so that the nation could depend upon a sufficient number of skilled and intelligent workers. One of the measures of the bill which Mr. Fisher expects to put in force as soon as possible is the provision for continuing technical schools between the ages of 14 and 18. The attendance of these schools will be for not less than eight hours a week and will be at the employer's expense.

In the first place, according to the bureau, at the beginning of the war in Europe the industrial world was completely disrupted. Factories suspended their production, hundreds of people were thrown out of work and thousands were starving. Then the industries began to rally, as the war began to create its extraordinary demand for production, and finally the war boom set in. The need for labor was again normal, but the majority of the men had enlisted, so the women and children had to step into the factory harness. It is estimated that there are now 300,000 women working in the munition factories of France and approximately the same number in those of Great Britain.

But even this was not enough. The machinery had to be kept going night and day to supply sufficient military equipment and the manufacturers began to urge the necessity of certain exemptions in the labor laws. The minimum age limit for the employment of children was lowered in both countries, the regulations concerning overtime became extremely lax and the number of hours constituting a legal working day depended largely upon the judgment of the manufacturer.

After these conditions had gone on for about a year the government authorities began to be worried. They were not obtaining the expected production. In spite of the employment of all the working population, including men, women and children, on twelve-hour shifts, the results were far below the original estimates.

It was then that the industrial commissions were organized and put to work. What they discovered led the government authorities to reinforce every regulation concerning the minimum age law, the eight-hour day and some new and very stringent laws in regard to overtime employment. Perhaps the most remarkable results obtained were those of the British fatigue commission, which conducted an extensive inquiry into the principal causes of fatigue.

As a result the commission reported the following facts: First, that fatigue accumulates during the day and under normal conditions is dissipated at night. That a person under ordinary circumstances is able to entirely recover from fatigue accumulated during the day by one night's rest. However, by the end of a week his ability to recover is lessened, while his ability to acquire fatigue is increased, so that one night's rest is not sufficient. Hence the necessity of a complete rest on Sunday and on Saturday afternoon when possible.

Second, that more work may be accomplished in short hours than in long hours. In other words, a person who works eight hours a day is able to accomplish more than a person who works ten hours a day and five times as much as a person working two hours a day. This increase in their recovery from fatigue is much greater, owing to the longer period of rest, and they are therefore able to exert greater effort. The commission made the absolute recommendation that overtime be abolished from the factories altogether. In its experiments conducted in connection with this feature it was found that not only was the output no greater on account of extra hours, but in most cases it was actually less than that produced in normal hours. "In some cases where the operation of machinery is almost the sole process connected with the output," says the commission, "overtime may be justified, but when there is any process that more could be produced with a second shift."

The commission also discovered that home conditions, the health of the worker and the amount of food consumed all had their effect upon his accumulation of fatigue, but the main factor in combatting fatigue was rest. Concerning this, it says: "Under ordinary circumstances labor is performed in tasks of definite length, separated by intervals of rest. Under ideal conditions rest intervals would be sufficiently often and sufficiently prolonged to insure that a perfect recovery should be attained after the performance of every task."

People and Events

Down in old St. Louis property owners along the street plan to drop the name Berlin for that of Woodrow. Those promoting the change insist on a distinctively American name. Think of that in old St. Louis!

Chicago authorities threaten a revenue drive on amusement places before the federal tax-gatherer levies on the tickets. All sorts of theaters are included in a schedule ranging from \$50 additional to \$500, graduated on the basis of seats. Last year the city took in \$102,000 from this source. If the increase is put over, \$35,000 will be added to the pile.

Heirs of Gus Heinze, once copper king of Butte, Mont., lost out in the federal supreme court in an effort to soak the Amalgamated and other rival copper interests for treble damages under the Sherman anti-trust law. In the heyday of his power in Butte Heinze pulled the Amalgamated leg good and plenty. His strongest blows were delivered below ground and drew the coin every time. Heirs bit out in open court, where the Amalgamated countered and delivered the knockout. A revolution in tactics worked disaster.

The world loses much more than can be computed at this time by reason of the president's declaration of Colonel Roosevelt's volunteer division for service in France. It loses an heroic poem, vibrant with militant prophecy and picturesque phrasing. The Bee has held it in reserve for weeks past, awaiting action prophetic of the martial notes. Destiny and honor say "can it!" One verse, however, may be rescued from undeserved oblivion to show the loss sustained by the world of poetry. The first verse of five: "He's strong and broad of shoulder Is Teddy, and his chest Just bulges in its bigness, And his legs heavy rock suggest. His arms—the burly Samson Never swung more power and might— In short he's steel hard manhood, Most of all, his heart is right. And now he's got an army. Hard training to plunge in; Say, there'll be some hell 'n' raisein When Teddy hits Berlin!"

Proverb for the Day.

Brevity is the soul of wit.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Germans captured 1,000 feet of trench northwest of Cumieres. Italians stopped Austrian assaults on the Adige river and in the Asiatic region.

London officially announced that since the war began forty-four air attacks had been made upon England, resulting in 409 persons killed and 1,999 injured.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

While Joe Witherow was driving his spirited horse up Sixteenth street and at the same time leading another horse behind the buggy the latter horse became frightened at an asphalt steam roller and jumped into the rear part of the buggy, upsetting it and nearly causing a runaway. The vehicle was badly smashed, but Mr. Witherow jumped out in time to save himself.

William Kincaid, the well-known railroad contractor, had a horse stolen from his camp near Florence. He held a meeting in Germania hall, the chair being occupied by the president, Mr. Webster. The following delegates to the republican convention to nominate school board candidates were chosen: E. Haney, R. W. Brockbridge, E. Whiteham, F. E. Moores, H. T. Clark, T. J. Crea and T. Kennison.

Harry Counsman has resigned his position as postal clerk and has accepted a position in City Clerk Southard's office.

John Widener, head clerk of Rosenberg's planing mill, is celebrating the arrival of a daughter, regulation wife and strength. The mill shut down in consequence.

Dr. Galbraith has returned from an extended trip to California, Oregon, Washington and away up in Puget Sound.

This Day in History.

1743—Joseph Fouche, Napoleon's celebrated minister of police, born near Nantes. Died at Trieste December 25, 1820.

1745—Patrick Henry in the Virginia house of burgesses introduced the famous resolution against the stamp act.

1813—British attacked Sackett's harbor and were repulsed by the Americans under General Jacob Brown.

1829—Sir Humphrey Davy, whose invention of the safety lamp for miners was one of the most important services ever rendered through scientific effort, died at Geneva, Switzerland. Born in England December 17, 1778.

1856—England observed a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing for the return of peace after the Crimean war.

1856—Equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee unveiled in Richmond, Va.

1892—The first Bohemian soldiers' monument in the United States was dedicated at Chicago.

The Day We Celebrate.

A. H. Benton, manager of Benton & Co., was born May 29, 1844, at Guilford, Conn. His earlier business career was in Minnesota until 1906, when he located in Omaha for loan and private banking business.

Dr. A. P. Pitts, physician and surgeon, is just 45. He was born in Chillicothe, O., and graduated in medicine from Creighton Medical college nineteen years ago.

Samuel Rees, Jr., has reached his thirty-fourth birthday. He was born right here in Omaha and is boss of the Rees ticket printing shop.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, commanding one of the divisions of the Atlantic fleet, born in Rhode Island and sixty years ago today.

M. Leon Bourgeois, former premier and now minister of labor in the French cabinet, born in Paris sixty-six years ago today.

Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, born at Fulton, Wis., sixty years ago today.

Gordon Lee, representative in congress of the Seventh Georgia district, born at Ringgold, Ga., fifty-eight years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

A special election is to be held in the First New Hampshire district today to fill the vacancy created by the death of Congressman Cyrus A. Suloway.

The annual convention of the National Electric Light association, which was to have met today at Atlantic City, has been called off on account of the war.

"War problems" are to be discussed by the members of the Kansas Grain Dealers' association at their twentieth annual convention, opening today at Kansas City, Kan.

A special course to instruct men in the duties of an army quartermaster is to be opened today at Harvard university by the department of business administration.

Storiette of the Day.

"The submarine blockade," said a government official at a dinner, "is a bluff. It does harm, of course—it does untold harm—but as a blockade it is a bluff."

"The bluffing, bragging submarine reminds me of the hen. 'A hen, you know, set out to see the world and met a crow in a remote corner. 'But, madam,' said the crow, 'are you not afraid, without wings, of losing your way in all this dense tangle?'"

"'Afraid? Oh, no!' said the hen. 'Every little while I lay an egg to guide myself back by.'"—Washington Star.

AMERICA'S CALL.

Yankess who with Grant have bled, Southern men whom Lee has led, Yankess all. Let it be said—None so brave as we. Quit yourselves like men—be strong! Drive the sword, average the wrong! Freshen your vendal throng From the land and sea.

To your fellowman be true. Whether Russian, French or Jew. Bid your native land adore: To his rescue fly. Now's the day. The hour is near: Is to be your country's dear, If Jehovah you desire, You must do or die!

Who would cower in the dust? Who betray his sacred trust? Die we may, but fight we must. If we would be free, Give no quarter to the foe! Pressen all! Your courage show! You must strike the final blow. On to victory! —L. C. D.

The Bee's Letter Box

Molasses and Alcohol.

Louisville, Ky., May 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: One of the graphic arguments in support of so-called "war-time" prohibition that is being put forth over the signatures of five college professors, O. K. H. by three other equally eminent college instructors, purports to show the exact number of pounds of foodstuffs being used by the liquor industry. In arriving at the total there is included about 1,500,000,000 pounds of "molasses," which in weight is about 40 per cent of the amount estimated used in the manufacture of distilled liquors every year.

Now, every man in the trade knows that this so-called molasses is not the molasses found in the corner grocery, but an inedible refuse that is cast aside in sugar refining.

In a debate in the United States senate May 12, Mr. Broussard of Louisiana called the attention of his conferees to the facts in the case, saying: "The molasses out of which alcohol is made is not edible. It is the refuse of refined sugar, and up to the time it was manufactured into alcohol it was thrown away. It would be thrown away now if not used in the manufacture of alcohol. It does not enter into human consumption. A Not very long ago, I might say to the senator, it was customary to throw it away, and the government was put to a great deal of trouble to prevent the dumping of this molasses into navigable streams, thereby destroying the fish."

The fact that five college economists have included this 1,500,000,000 pounds of inedible refuse as "foodstuffs" in arriving at their statement of food materials used for distillation and the fact that three other equally prominent college economists have reviewed the figures and have given their approval, shows how generous it is to be hasty in arriving at conclusions in a matter so important as that under consideration, involving as it does an industry in which there are billions invested, upon which the government is relying for hundreds of millions in revenue, and upon which hundreds of thousands are dependent for their daily bread. Very truly yours, T. M. GILMORE

President National Model License League.

Give All a Chance to Fight.

Omaha, May 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: I write this in the name of humanity. After reading the articles written by Irving Cobb, Wyrine Williams, and many other of our war correspondents, recounting the atrocities, the mutilation and devastation committed in the countries of our allies, how can we, a nation whose standard has always been freedom and liberty, allow the most common and also the most ignoble trait, jealousy, to stand in the way of help being sent when it is offered freely, gratuitously by men whose whole souls have been wrung by the horrors that have taken place; men who are willing to give their lives and that of their sons that the world should have peace and freedom from oppressors? Are the men from France and England, who are now struggling for their very existence and that of their country, men who have been trained to march in unison, to present arms, to stanch arms, and to carry through all the exercises in which a man is trained? Do you think that on the battlefield, in the trenches, in the ambulance corps, or anywhere outside of the military academies, such tactics are needful? How can we as a nation take the responsibility upon ourselves to prevent those sturdy brave men from going to the rescue of the unfortunate ones? Were we placed in a similar position with the down-trodden nations aboard, and internal dissensions and petty jealousies should prevent aid reaching us, what would be our attitude toward that nation? It is not only the actual assistance that the army of men (not children) would do, but their presence on the foreign soil would put heart into the worn out soldiers of our allies, and spur them on to a victory that otherwise might not be gained. DAVID RITCHIE

SUNNY GEMS.

Friend—Does your husband ever compare the home you have made him to his own home? Bride—Oh, yes; he says there is nothing in it like the rumpus his mother used to make.—Baltimore American.

Patience—It's very nice to his wife when they are out in company, but at home he acts like a bear. Patrie—Oh, no he doesn't. She says he never hugs her.—Tonkers Statesman.

"Will you guarantee," asked Miss Prim, "that this parrot will not use profane language?" "Really, madam," expostulated the urbane dealer, "you cannot expect me to do that, unless you guarantee the sort of family I am selling it to."—Boston Transcript.

Tessie Tild—At the Colfish ball last night Floeste Flipper was lit up an excursion boat. She couldn't swim straight. Floeste said to her, "You had the nerve to tell me that she'd fallen into a whirlpool and got dizzy."—Cartoons Magazine.

We Want the People to Know the Truth About Our Business

The more information anyone has on a topic, the more correct his opinion is likely to be.

We believe that the more our patrons know about our business the greater will be their confidence in us.

We advertise to tell the people the facts about our business.

We think the people have a right to know what we are doing and why we are doing it—to know how much money we receive from the sale of service and how it is used.

Our accounts and records are kept according to methods approved by the United States government, and the public may learn at any time the details of how we are conducting our business.

We want the people to know the facts about our business, that they may judge impartially as to the propriety of what we are doing.



Do you take cold easily?

Are you continually coughing, sneezing, or blowing your nose? This was the case with Mrs. Buchanan, an English woman who found relief in NACOR—a natural builder. Read what she says: "I took a severe cold which settled in my throat and bronchial tubes. I tried medicine from the doctor but did very little good. I could not rest at night, was weak, nervous and ran down generally. After taking NACOR a few weeks, the cough gradually lessened until now it has entirely disappeared, and I am feeling better in every way." Signed Mrs. D. A. Buchanan, Indiana.

Send today for "Health and Happiness," a vitally interesting, instructive and valuable book—and in return you will receive a free trial bottle of NACOR.

Try NACOR

Increases strength of delicate, nervous, run-down people 100 per cent in ten days in many instances. \$100 forfeit if it fails as per full explanation in large article sent on application in this paper. Ask your doctor or druggist about it. Use Resinol Soap for the bath, shampoo and baby's skin.

NUXATED IRON

100% FORFEIT

Sherman & McConnell Drug Stores always carry it in stock.

Dont endure that itching

Heal it with Resinol

That itching which keeps you awake at night, and forces you to scratch at the most embarrassing times, is almost sure to yield to Resinol Ointment. Usually the discomfort stops and healing begins with the first application, and the distressing eruption quickly disappears. Resinol Ointment is even more effective if aided by Resinol Soap.



THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C. Enclosed find a two-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of the pamphlet, "Preparing Vegetables."

Name

Street Address

City

State