

PROHIBITION SLUSH FUND 100 THOUSAND

This Amount Being Thrown Into Nebraska to
Pay Ward Healers

PROPAGANDA ALREADY WORKING WELL

Motley Array of Has-beens, Superannuated Teachers
and Political Grafters Are Placed On Payroll and
Leaders See Fattened Pocketbooks.

A hundred thousand dollars is about to be dumped into a slush fund which will be used to propagate and attempt to maintain the prohibition movement in Nebraska until the November elections. This fact has been made known by certain agencies in touch with the work of the promoters. In fact, it is stated, a considerable amount has already been sent to this city for the payment of ward heelers and agitators. These fellows, who really belong to the "I Won't Work" will have fat jobs for the next nine months and the leaders themselves will leave the field with well lined wallets.

The movement contemplates the hiring of broken down spavens who are ever ready to sell their birth rights for a mess of pottage, preachers who can not make a living teaching the gospel, the "regular" line of Anti-saloon league grafters (and incidentally, they are in their glory), some chameleon spellbinders, including the discredited Bryan, and last, but not least, the immortal woman dealer of last Sunday.

Just at present they are doing their fine Italian hand work in the way of trying to secure the nomination of prohibitionists on the republican and democratic tickets. So far they have declined to come into the open because of their fear of the consequences. It is an old trick which will hardly deceive any intelligent person.

A discarded newspaper man, who recently slipped one across on a farmers' congress, is doing most of the press agent work just now. He keeps out of the limelight as much as possible, but is always on hand when there is a crooked political trick to pull for the prohibition boosters. He has no particular employment but is on easy street so far as money is concerned. He has the key which opens the faucet to the pork barrel.

Men in politics are looking these fellows over. It all means that there are going to be some very fine surprises for a bunch who have been inclined to make goo-goo eyes with the goddess of prohibition. They are all to be shown up in their true colors in the near future and will learn something of themselves that they never knew before.

Despite the efforts of those leaders who favor prohibition to work under cover, it will be poor policy, in the opinion of the wise ones, for any candidate for office to try to slip onto the ticket without making his position plain on the prohibition question. The people of Nebraska are entitled to know who and what they are voting for and those opposed to prohibition are apparently willing to let them decide the issue.

One prominent brewery owner had this to say of the proposition: "If the majority of the voters in Nebraska want state-wide prohibition they are entitled under the federal constitution to decide the issue in that regard. It is not for us to oppose to it no sleight-of-hand work by paid political workers should be permitted to thwart their wishes. They are fully able to decide the issue themselves and the brewery interests are willing to permit them to do so. We are not going to spend a nickel to keep any person from voting his convictions, but if the prohibition forces try any under-handed business, which I understand they are now preparing to do, you will see us out with our coats off."

The big issue will be, shall we let well enough alone. At this very moment Nebraska is the most prosperous state in the union and enjoys the best liquor laws ever placed on statute books. Generally speaking, it will be pretty hard to improve on conditions in Nebraska, especially when they are compared with those in states which have gone dry.

DAVE MARION MEETS GOOD KENTUCKY JUDGE

Famous Burlesque Comedian Caught
For Auto Speeding, Squares It All

Dave Marion, "Snuffy, the Cabman," whose big burlesque company comes to the city, starting Saturday night, while playing Cincinnati last season, took an early morning automobile trip over into Kentucky, where he was arrested for speeding. He was returning to the city on Saturday morning. A long, lanky fellow, with a wide grin, he was seen on the scene and was arrested on the spot. He was taken to the jail in the name of the law of the great state of Kentucky. Looking for pleasure rather than trouble, he promptly obeyed. The judge said "mignon" took his seat in the car forthwith and ordered Marion to hie to the police court, where they arrived just as the Honorable Judge was about to take his seat.

As it happened that Dave was the only transgressor in the peaceable town that morning, the case was immediately taken up. Both Dave and the Judge seemed to be in jovial mood for which reason affiant sayeth not. It appeared, however, that his honor had visited the big city across the river the night before and passed the evening at the theatre where Marion was playing. After Court had been called to order the judge inquired as follows: "My good man, do you live in this town?" "Nope," replied Marion, assuming the character of "Snuffy."

With the usual hair lip accompaniment, "Where are you going?" inquired his honor. "To Heaven," replied "Snuffy." "Take him below," commanded the judge, "he's crazy or he should never select Covington as the gateway to his destination."

As a climax to the incident, it is said that the sentence of the Court included a scroll through the various names of Dave and another visit to the burlesque theatre that same night. It is no secret that the girls of the city all enjoyed the judge's supervision.

STRAUSER'S DEATH REMOVES GOOD CITIZEN OF OMAHA

The death of Thomas Strauser, a man who has been a good Omaha citizen and booster. Although Mr. Strauser had lived in the city but a few years, he quickly adapted himself to his new home and has been a consistent Omaha booster. He has two sons in business in this city and himself conducted a hotel business until his death.

Strauser had been busy in the affairs of the city and took a lively interest in all progressive movements. He watched closely the trend of political events but did not dabble in politics himself. He had a clear conception of the qualities necessary to good citizenship and exercised them in a manner befitting a good American. He was active in his business which received his personal attention until a few days before his death.

Passing of Bryanism in Nebraska

News dispatches say Charles W. Bryan has filed for the democratic nomination for governor. While the news is not surprising, it furnishes one more instance of a brainless wonder trying to get into big politics and the reputation of his brother who enjoys the reputation of being the most advertised and most useless man in the United States. It is the most remarkable combination that ever attempted to break into politics.

W. J. Bryan has failed at everything he ever attempted. His silver tongue talked him into public favor at one time. His in-bred nature of deception soon displayed itself and has been working overtime ever since. When this silver-tongued orator lost his job in congress, Gilbert M. Hitchcock gave him a position as editor of the World-Herald at \$150 per month. He was a counterfeit, pure and simple, in that position. Richard L. Metcalfe was his understudy and kept him out of trouble. Later, Mr. Metcalfe guided the destinies of that great paper to success. When the former congressman became editor his brother Charlie was eating snow.

Upon consideration of charity, and for no other reason, Charlie was given a position, just sticking around, at \$10 a week, and every man now employed on that paper who was employed at that time and the editor of the World-Herald knows that he never earned a nickel of that salary.

What was true with him in that position has been true ever since. Every push forward he has ever had was given him by his repudiated brother. Now he has the presumption to foist his personality on the democrats of Nebraska and ask them to nominate him for governor. For unmitigated nerve Charlie Bryan is the limit. He, like his elder brother, has been an absolute failure in everything he ever attempted. His political record is one of black-hand and double-crossing, if record you might call that.

The reckoning will come on primary day and if there is a democrat who can stomach him a lot of old timers will be badly deceived. His defeat, let us hope, will be the last act in the drama which has had this much advertised, but entirely useless pair as headliners for twenty years.

OMAHA'S CEMENT PROGRAM ATTRACTS MUCH ATTENTION

Unusual interest is being shown in the Mid-West Cement Users' Association which will be held in Omaha February 23 to March 4.

The appearance of Simon Redbird on the program has elicited much favorable comment. Redbird is the superintendent of construction at the United States Indian School at Genoa, Neb. The subject of his address is "My Experience with Concrete."

Other speakers who have accepted places on the program are: W. A. Collings of Kansas City, E. S. Hanson of Chicago, Prof. M. H. Hoffman, Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Ia., A. B. Young, Nebraska City, and J. B. Marcellus, Kansas City.

More than seventy manufacturers have already taken space in the show which will be held in the Municipal Auditorium. The show will be a big educational feature and one worth while investigating.

FARMERS TO HAVE DAY AT OMAHA AUTO SHOW

An innovation planned by the Omaha Auto Dealers' association for the auto show, which will be held in Omaha February 21 to 26, is Farmers' Day, when the show will be turned over to the farmers and every effort made to serve them.

The committee has all but decided that Wednesday, February 23, will be set aside as Farmers' Day. Special demonstrators will be here from the

eastern factories, ready to supply any information that may be required.

This departure, coupled with the special exhibit of tractors, is a direct recognition of the importance of agricultural interests in the show.

A special program of music will also be arranged for the day and evening. Secretary Clarke Powell urges every farmer in the state to visit the show, if possible, that they may see the very latest in automobiles.

RETAIL CLOTHIERS TO ENJOY NOVEL EXHIBIT

An exhibit of the conversion of wool into the finished product will be a feature of the Nebraska Retail Clothiers' convention in Omaha, February 15 and 16.

This exhibit will come from the Iowa convention. It shows every step in the treatment of wool from the time it is taken from the sheep's back until it comes out in the shape of clothes.

The exhibit has attracted unusual attention in other states because of its educational value. President Barclay of Pawnee City and Secretary Wescott of Plattsmouth secured the exhibit for the Omaha meeting, which will be attended by more than one hundred Nebraska retail clothiers.

With Mr. Prosperity growing daily in our midst, Nebraskans and Omahans have no particular cause for complaint. She is a good old state and is making a lot of the knockers look like a nizzle.

Asylum Official Put On the Rack

Testimony at Investigation Indicates Very Bad
Condition Exists

SHAPELY WOMEN CHOSEN

Bad Mess Stirred Up Out At Norfolk When Investi-
gators Go After People Who Have Been Running
the Insane Hospital--Politics In It.

If all the testimony given by witnesses in the official investigation of conditions at the Norfolk Insane Asylum are true, according to the report printed in the Norfolk Daily News, one of the officials of that institution, who is a physician, employed methods not considered ethical by that profession. He was always ready, according to the testimony to give "expert advice" to nurses and other female employees of the institution regarding his system of maintaining vitality and in a general way told them how to avoid trouble.

If all that was testified to is true, there have been some pretty rotten things pulled off at that old insane asylum within the last year or so. Dr. Guttery, superintendent of the institution, was partial to women of good form and handsome faces, without particular regard for their former records. Miss Lease, head nurse, was always willing, she said, to employ that sort of dames, or to "give them a chance," when the question of personnel came up.

It seems that many of the old employees, who were not willing to part with their jobs, were pretty well scared and declined to "make any fuss" about it all, just so long as their salaries went on. Guttery was willing. Witness Garvey, a former employee, testified to let the "girls be girls, just so long as they did not get caught at it." The superintendent managed to employ at least one woman to whom him wife objected, but it was done in a round-about way, a witness testified.

Guttery tried to be nice to Miss Lease herself, she told the investigators, but she took a punch at his middle rotundity and after that he was good, all the while using her when opportunity afforded to keep in touch with other fair maids employed at the place.

There was one tough old girl employed in the place, it was testified, whose principal asset was profanity, which she used whenever she felt it necessary to emphasize her conversation with others around the place. Miss Lease admitted she had failed to report the case because she knew the woman in question was a "friend of the superintendent."

Altogether, it is apparent that Nor-his Huse, editor of the Norfolk News, and who brought about the investigation, will provide plenty of sensational reading matter before it is over with. Of course, there is politics in it all, as is usual in these investigations, but the public likes it just the same. Norfolk has been a pretty hot old town for a long time and some of the big fellows out there are said to have come close to being dragged into some of the explosions which have occurred in recent months.

City officials, wealthy real estate owners and others of more than ordinary importance in Norfolk, recently got into a bad mess over the existence of questionable places in the outskirts of the city, from which it was alleged, a big bundle of "protection" money had been collected. The matter was not pursued at length, because of the prominence of the parties involved. Some of these fellows, it is said, when they saw the lightning coming, flopped over in one night and became reformers of the first water.

It is the life. Get the money and "get a plenty while you're gettin'," as Samantha told them, and get away before the explosion comes. That has been one of the systems employed no less in Norfolk than in other cities. If you get caught at it you are a fool; if you get away with it you are a hero.

HOBSON AND BERG NAVAL HEROES WHOLE WORLD WILL REMEMBER

Accomplishments of Berg Will Be Admired By Every-
body Without Regard to Nationality Prejudices--
Ten Thousand Mile Cruise With Six Prizes.

Every patriot admires a heroic deed and for that reason every patriotic American will applaud Lieutenant Berg of the German navy, who just brought the British steamer Appam into Hampton Roads. It was one of the most remarkable feats ever accomplished by a sailor.

This paper is not concerned in the merits of the European controversy, but it cannot refrain from giving credit to a man who accomplishes what Lieutenant Berg has accomplished. Apparently he slipped out of the Kiel canal on a small vessel, mounted with a number of guns of medium calibre, escaped the notice of the entire British and French navies and reached South Africa.

Once in the southern waters, he began his work of commerce raiding and accomplished some remarkable results. No less than five merchantmen were seized and the big liner Appam then furnished him the climax

prize. With his little vessel, alread laden with the crews and passengers of five vessels, he put a prize crew of fourteen men on the big liner and sailed 10,000 miles to Hampton Roads carrying some 500 persons, all forced to obedience by fourteen sailors under command of a naval lieutenant.

It is a feat that will stand out not unlike some of the great accomplishments of men like Paul Jones and other great American naval heroes. And the remarkable part of it all is that during a 10,000 mile trip to Hampton Roads he escaped the vigilance of hundreds of enemy cruisers who sought to destroy him and his vessel.

Lieutenant Berg will spend the rest of the time in American waters as a German naval officer. But a German people can only cheer for his great accomplishment.

CORN IS IN DEMAND

SHORTAGE ELSEWHERE BRINGS MONEY TO NEBRASKA.

PRICES ARE HOLDING UP WELL

1915 Crop Best Ever Harvested in This State—East and South Had Almost Complete Failure.

COMING EVENTS

Convention of National Association of Automobile Supply Jobbers, Omaha, Feb. 21 to 26.

Christian Church Sunday School Workers conference, Hastings, Feb. 21 to 25.

State Jewelers' association annual convention, Grand Island, February 23 and 24.

Nebraska College Press association annual meeting, Omaha, February 18.

Convention of County Teachers of Nebraska, Omaha, February 23-24.

State Y. M. C. A. association annual convention, York, February 18-19-20.

Baby Week in Nebraska and all over the country, March 4 to 11.

Annual Midwest Cement Show, Omaha, February 29 to March 4.

State bowling tournament, Lincoln, April 3 to 8.

Basketball tournament at Lincoln, March 3 to 11.

State Association of Commercial Clubs, Hastings, Feb. 16.

State T. P. A. Convention, Alliance, April 21-22.

Omaha.—Regardless of the fact that some of the late corn in the Nebraska fields was caught by the frost last fall and injured so that it was designated as "soft" corn, the farmers, assert the grain dealers, are realizing more out of the crop than any one previously raised.

In bushels the 1915 corn crop of Nebraska was the largest ever raised. There were few poor spots, so, as a whole, the bumper crop was general over the state, all the way from the river to the Colorado line and from Kansas to South Dakota.

Many of the states to the east and south that in past years had been raising corn have experienced complete failure during 1915. This resulted in an enormous demand for the Nebraska corn and consequently changed the course that formerly it had been taking when going to market.

In past years the corn raised in Nebraska went to the extreme south or to Chicago. In the south it went to the plantations, and when it went to Chicago it was sold by brokers there to go east or for export.

Last year, however, the conditions changed and the cattle feeders and grain dealers of Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, usually all bumper corn-raising states, came to Nebraska to buy corn to take home to feed or work up into cereals. As a result most of the 1915 Nebraska corn crop has been sold on the market and at prices equal to, if not higher than during former years. Besides this, it is estimated that during 1915 the average yield of corn per acre in Nebraska was close to ten bushels in excess of any former year and raised without any additional cost aside from picking and hauling to market.

The prices that farmers received for their corn and the extra quantity that they raised per acre, on the whole, made the crop the best paying ever planted and harvested.

Topped the Omaha Lamb Market.

South Omaha.—G. Whitworth of Tilden is one of the lamb feeders of this territory who has closed up his books for the season with a good balance on the credit side. Mr. Whitworth, nearly 2,000 lambs, marketing the first of them at \$9.00 some time ago. Later shipments brought \$9.25 to \$9.50.

Crete Having Building Boom.

Crete.—Crete carpenters are having the work they can do this winter. The building fever seems to have seized the local population. The new Congregational parsonage, which has been under construction for some time, was completed this week. The building is a fine new modern structure, costing in the neighborhood of \$4,000. Several residences are being built this winter. The new Methodist parsonage is nearly completed.

Officers to Meet at Scottsbluff.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Nebraska Association, held here it was voted to take the Scottsbluff trip, as had been the last annual meeting of the association. In all probability the convention will be held in the fore part of the spring and the starting point will be Omaha. It was the opinion of the committee that the convention would be at least 200 or 300 persons who would take advantage of the excursion.

BOY SHOTS TO SAVE MOTHER.

Omaha Man Brutally Attacks Wife While Intoxicated.

Omaha.—To save his mother from a murderous attack by her husband, Eddie Sodenka, 18, a cripple, shot and instantly killed his father, Frank Sodenka, at their home on the south side. Sodenka, according to the police version of the story, came home intoxicated and started a quarrel with his son, Frank, aged 21. The mother was preparing supper, and she besought her husband to cease the disturbance and sit down at the table.

At this the father turned his attack upon the wife, striking her in the face with his fist. He then seized a water pail and struck her over the head with it. Frank sprang to the mother's rescue, and the mother ran out of doors.

The father broke away from Frank, and following his wife into the yard, again assailed her with the pail, beating her in a fearful manner until her head was covered with blood.

Eddie, who had witnessed the attack, then rushed into the house, picked up a .22 calibre pistol and fired twice at his father, killing him instantly. "I was afraid he would kill mother," was the boy's only comment after the tragedy.

Farmers Find Ready Market.

North Platte.—Farmers of the North Platte country are reaping a golden harvest from the sale of cattle, hogs, horses and grain. From the local yards are daily being shipped from one to two cars of wheat with prices quoted at from \$1.04 to \$1.05 a bushel. At least one car of hogs is being shipped daily at an average market price of 5½ cents a pound.

H. Echiver of the Pawnee ranch has sold twenty-three horses to eastern buyers for the Anglo-French allies for artillery and cavalry purposes for a net sum of \$2,300. These animals are for the most part unbroken. About 200 horses remain on the 15,000 acre ranch, soon to be ready for the war market.

Big Potash Production.

Alliance.—At the present capacity of the potash works east of Alliance, the business is exceeding one half million dollars a year. The gross business each week is over \$11,000, and recently three new boilers were started up. The plant is largely owned by Nebraska men and they have an investment in machinery of over \$100,000 and this has all been paid out of the receipts from their product. Recently the directors of the Alliance Commercial club entertained the officers who are not members.

Freight Crew Blamed for Wreck.

Oxford.—The coroner's jury which held an inquest over the bodies of victims of the Burlington wreck at Atlanta found that the five trainmen met their deaths in a head-on collision between an extra freight train and passenger train No. 7 between Mascot and Atlanta; that the blame was admitted by the freight crew, and that this crew had failed to carry out orders. The jury also found that the railroad company was at fault in the way it was conducting its extra freight. There was no fault found with the passenger crew.

Records for January.

South Omaha.—These are the new records made last month at the local stock market. Largest total number of cars of stock of all kinds, 11,085; largest total number of head of stock, 724,742; largest number of hogs in any one month, 396,082; heaviest run of cattle for any January, 121,580; largest single week's hog receipts, week ending January 22, 109,234, and largest single week's car receipts, week ending January 22, 2,988.

Leedom Files for Office.

Gordon.—Joe W. Leedom, editor of the Gordon Journal, has announced his candidacy for the republican nomination to the office of commissioner of public lands and buildings. Mr. Leedom was born in Nebraska and has spent most of his time in the state. His education in a country private office was supplemented by study in the University of Nebraska and Morning side college at Sioux City, where considerable time was spent in the study of politics, economics and public speaking.

Says Oil Below Standard.

Neligh.—Guy Boyd, formerly Burlington railway depot agent at Royal, has sued the Standard Oil company on a charge of selling oil to the railroad company that he alleges was far below the standard and high combustible. In his petition he alleges that a lamp filled with this oil exploded and set fire to the depot building and severely injured him and that as a result of this he is permanently injured and unable to earn wages, and asks for \$20,000 damages.

Fifty-Mile Rural Route.

North Platte.—Postmaster Davis is planning the extension of one of the rural routes out of North Platte into one of the longest routes in the state. It will cover fifty miles of territory.

Date for Institute.

West Point.—The West Point Farmers' institute will be held here on February 18. Much interest is being shown by the farming community, especially by the women, who have strong auxiliary association.

TO FREE PHILIPPINES

CLARKE AMENDMENT WINS IN THE SENATE BY ONE BALLOT.

VICE - PRESIDENT DECIDES

By Terms of the Amendment the President Would Be Authorized to Surrender All Rights to the Islands Not Later Than Four Years.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Vice-President Marshall on Wednesday cast a deciding vote in the senate on the Philippine bill, helping to pass the Clarke amendment to withdraw the sovereignty of the United States from the islands not sooner than two years and not later than four. Fifteen Democrats voted against it.

By the terms of the Clarke amendment the president would be authorized to surrender all rights to the Philippines and recognized an independent government instituted by the people in not less than two or more than four years after approval of the pending measure.

Provision is made, however, that the president may extend time for withdrawing from the islands if conditions of internal or external affairs with regard to stability of the proposed government should warrant such action. He might extend it until the adjournment of a new session in congress, in order to afford congress another opportunity further to consider the subject.

Provision making it optional for the United States to retain sites for coal mining stations and a naval base in the event of independence was included. Efforts to recommit the bill failed by a vote of 50 to 29.

By a vote of 49 to 31 an amendment by Senator Kenyon of Iowa was adopted to strike from the Clarke amendment all plans for guaranteeing the sovereignty of the islands either by the United States alone or by treaties or other international agreements.

U. S. FREES 245 ON LINER

America's Decision as to Seized Ship's Fate Will Determine Future of 200 Left Aboard.

Old Point Comfort, Va., Feb. 4.—Two hundred and forty-five persons held prisoners by a German prize crew on the captured British passenger liner Appam were informed on Wednesday that they were at liberty to land on American soil. More than 200 other persons, including the German captors, the captain and crew of the liner and passengers alleged to belong to the armed forces of Great Britain, will be held on board until the United States government determines their status and that of the ship itself. This arrangement was reached on orders from Washington.

With the others will land G. D. Tagliaferri, a naturalized American of Nevada, the only citizen of the United States aboard. Although carrying his citizenship papers, he had not made his identity known until he was discovered by an immigration officer.

BANKER MUNDAY IS FREE

Bonds Fixed at \$15,000 and Judge Stough Signs Bills of Exceptions in Ottawa.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Charles B. Munday, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment after having been convicted of a charge of conspiring to wreck the LaSalle Street Trust and Savings bank, was released on Wednesday on bonds of \$15,000. His release was brought about by a writ of supersedeas issued by Judges Dornance, Dibel, D. J. Carnes and J. M. Neihaus of the Second district of the appellate court. Munday's counsel visited Ottawa, Ill., where the writ was issued. Judge S. C. Stough adjourned court and signed the bill of exceptions. Munday's case, on a writ of error, comes up before the appellate court at the April term.

MORGAN GOES TO ENGLAND

Intimations That Trip Might Be Related to Loan by Allies Are Met With Denial.

New York, Feb. 4.—J. P. Morgan sailed Wednesday for England aboard the steamship Rotterdam. He was accompanied by Benjamin Strong, governor of the New York Federal Reserve bank. In their capacity as commercial agents for the French and British governments, Morgan & Co. have purchased or supervised the purchase of supplies costing hundreds of millions of dollars. Intimations that Mr. Morgan's trip might not be unrelated to another external loan by the allies met with denial.

California Posse Kills Man.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 4.—The body of George E. Mason, killed by a posse, was removed from the ranch house at Elizabeth Lake. Mason had shot and killed George Curtis and wounded two other men.

Blast Kills 14 Persons.

Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 4.—Fourteen persons were killed when the towboat Sam Brown of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coke and Coal company was destroyed by a boiler explosion.

MAILED FIST



ZEPPELINS RAID PARIS PRESIDENT AT CHICAGO

GERMAN AIRSHIPS ATTACK FRENCH CAPITAL SECOND TIME.

Thirty-four Persons Are Killed and Twenty-seven Injured, According to Official Statement.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Thirty-four persons were killed and twenty-seven injured in the Zeppelin raid over Paris Saturday night, according to an official statement given out here.

Ten of the wounded were placed in hospitals, owing to the severity of their injuries.

The raid lasted about one minute and a half, while in the first visit of Zeppelins to Paris on March 21, 1915, four of these aircraft were over or in the neighborhood of the capital for nearly two hours.

The fact that only one German machine appeared leads to the belief that the Zeppelin was making a reconnaissance trip, and the supposition is that the Germans have in view a similar operation on a larger scale. The Paris newspapers demand that measures of retaliation be taken immediately.

Before the attack 30 French aeroplanes searched the remote air regions above Paris for the raider, of whose appearance warning had been given. By the time it had reached the edge of one of the old quarters of the city several of the aeroplanes were able to make out its pale yellow shape 14,000 feet from the earth.

One of the French aircraft fired 25 shots from a quick firer at the invading craft.

Frightened doubtless by the numerous war planes rising toward it, the Zeppelin wheeled and drove at full speed westward, dropping in its trail into the darkness a cargo of about three and one-half tons of bombs. Then, continuing its flight at a great altitude, the airship vanished.

KEATING-BILL PASSES HOUSE

Anti-Child Labor Bill Wins—Southern Members Vote Against the Measure.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The opposition of southern Democrats to the passage of the Keating anti-child labor bill was ridden over roughshod by the house when, by a vote of 337 to 46, it passed the measure. Only two Republicans voted against the bill. Forty-five of the forty-six votes against it came from the South, most of them concentrated in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee.

People Calm in Montenegro.

Vienna, Feb. 2 (via Berlin, wireless to Sayville).—An official wire issued at the main headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian army says: "The situation in Montenegro and the Scutari district is calm throughout."

Airmen Raid Ghent.

Amsterdam, Feb. 3.—Twenty-seven allied aeroplanes have attacked Ghent, Belgium, according to the Echo Belge. Ghent is an important distributing point of the German army.

Chimes and Clocks Silenced.

London, Feb. 3.—By direction of the naval and military authorities the police ordered the discontinuance of chimes and the striking of hours by public clocks between sunset and sunrise, as a precautionary measure.

Slay Generals Who Yield.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The Rome correspondent of Le Journal reports that General Bech and another Montenegrin general have been assassinated by Montenegrins who opposed the capitulation to Austria.

SPEAKS TO BIG AUDIENCE IN AUDITORIUM THEATER.

Declares He Favors Government Manufacture of Instrumentalities of War—Rulers Bring on Wars.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Government manufacture of the instrumentalities of war was appended by President Woodrow Wilson to his program of military and naval preparedness, the general features of which he dwelt upon in a speech in the Auditorium theater last night. Four other features on the same general topic were given by the president on his trip from Chicago to Milwaukee during the day.

President Wilson solemnly warned the audience in the Auditorium that "No man can competently say whether the United States will be drawn into the war."

The vast hall was as quiet as a death chamber when he made his dramatic statement. The president later stirred the assemblage to vigorous applause by declaring that "this war was brought on by rulers and not by the people."

The applause lasted for several seconds. When it subsided the president continued vigorously:

"And I thank God there is no man in America who can bring war on without the consent of the people."

This stirred the crowd again to vigorous applause.

"No man can confidently say whether the United States shall be drawn into the struggle or not."

"Cruel misjudgment of this country's efforts to remain neutral is prevalent in Europe," he declared.

"We have not held off from selfish motives," he said.

Handclapping and shouts greeted the following:

"When I see some of my fellow citizens spread tinder where the sparks are falling I wonder what their ideal of American citizenship is."

Thirty-seven hundred men and women, including the public officials of the state, county and city, greeted the president as he stepped on the flag-draped and flower-bedecked platform of the big playhouse soon after eight o'clock.

IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS

New Hampshire, Feb. 3.—Two persons were killed and four injured in an explosion of one of the boilers in the engine room of the Howe Rubber company's plant here.

Peking, Feb. 3.—So widespread has become the antigovernment uprising in Yun-Nan province that 80,000 troops have been sent there by Yuan Shi Kai. Chinese regulars are reported to have engaged in battle the 2,000 Mongolian rebels who are marching on Peking.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—A tremendous bombardment of the German positions in Champagne and the Vosges has been opened by the French, according to an official report issued by the German war office. Lens is again being shelled by the allies. Another French aeroplane has been shot down.

Fire Damages War Plant.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Several buildings of the Savage Arms company were destroyed by fire. The company is filling war contracts for England. An investigation is under way to determine the cause of the fire.

Mine Convention Adjourns.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 4.—The 1,222 delegates to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America are on their way home. Before the adjournment almost everyone voted to return to Indianapolis in 1918.

54 SLAIN BY BOMBS

ZEPPELINS DO HEAVY DAMAGE IN FOUR COUNTIES IN ENGLAND.

SIXTY-SEVEN ARE INJURED

Official Statement Issued at London Gives Casualties in Aerial Attack—Death in Streets of London—Berlin Tells of Big Raid.

London, Feb. 3.—Fifty-four persons were killed and 67 injured in the Zeppelin raid on Monday night. The figures in regard to the casualties were outlined in an official statement issued here. The official statement issued on Tuesday says 20 bombs were dropped on many towns and in rural districts in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Staffordshire. Some damage to property was caused.

The text of the official statement is as follows:

"An air raid last night was attempted on an extensive scale. It appears that the raiders were hampered by a thick mist. After crossing the coast the Zeppelins steered various courses and dropped bombs in several towns, and in rural districts in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Staffordshire. Some damage to property was caused. No accurate reports were received until a very late hour.

"The casualties notified up to the time of issuing this statement amount to 54 persons killed and 67 injured.

New York, Feb. 3.—The following dispatch from London received by the Tribune is believed to refer to the Zeppelin raid, details of which had been withheld by the British censor:

"Eleven deaths reported England yesterday due lightning (lighting) restrictions. Five of tragedies occurred London streets; three of victims soldiers."

Berlin, Feb. 3 (via Sayville).—The German admiralty on Tuesday issued the following report:

"A German airship squadron during the night of January 31 to February 1 dropped a large number of incendiary bombs on and near the Liverpool and Pickenhead docks, harbors and factories; also on the Manchester iron works and blast furnaces, on Nottingham and Sheffield factories and blast furnaces, finally on a large number of industrial establishments on the Humber and near Great Yarmouth.

"[The] [thick] [fog] [which] [was] [the] [cause] [of] [the] [bombardment] [was] [observed] [by] [mighty] [explosions] [and] [violent] [fires] [which] [were] [caused]. On the Humber one a battery was silenced.

"The airships were vigorously fired at from all the places, but were not hit. All the airships, despite the enemy's fire, have returned safe."

WILSON TRAIN HITS CROWD

Six Children Are Knocked Down When Special Backs Into 3,000 Persons at Grinnell, Ia.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 3.—After an eventful trip from Chicago on Tuesday through Illinois and part of Iowa, which was marked by a near-tragedy at Grinnell, President Wilson reached Des Moines in the interest of preparedness for national defense.

At Grinnell President Wilson's special backed slowly into a crowd of 3,000 persons. Six children were knocked down, but fell between the rails or were dragged out before the wheels reached them.

"Stop that train," shouted the president, when he saw the crowd imperiled. It is said the train had stopped on a "dead center" and had to be backed before starting ahead.

Virtually all Des Moines turned out to greet the president and to hear his address. On the way to the capital he spoke at Davenport, Iowa City and Grinnell.

TURKS TO GET U. S. NOTE

To Be Asked About Sinking of Liner Persia—Vienna Denies Submarine Was Responsible.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Austria has furnished the United States complete proof that none of her submarines was responsible for the sinking of the P. & O. liner Persia in the Mediterranean. Simultaneously with this announcement by the state department it was announced that the United States has dispatched a note of inquiry to Turkey, asking the sultan's government to furnish proof that its submarines are equally as innocent. If Turkey should reply that none of her submarines are guilty, state department officials said, by the process of elimination, the Persia matter will have been closed.

Big Steamer Strikes Mine.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—The steamer Prinzes Juliana, plying between London and Flushing, struck a mine in the North sea and has been beached at Felixstowe, Suffolk. The passengers and crew were rescued.

Mrs. Knox Gets Divorce.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Katherine McCook Knox, wife of Hugh Smith Knox, son of the former secretary of state, was granted a divorce here. Mrs. Knox charged her husband with "cruel and barbarous treatment."

THE MEDIATOR

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BRANDEIS, THE JEW

The newspapers of the country have been working overtime the last week trying to invent new excuses why the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the vacancy of the United States supreme bench should not be confirmed.

These excuses have varied greatly and some of them have even been to the effect that he is not a capable lawyer.

The real reason, as every understanding person knows, is that Mr. Brandeis is a Jew.

It would not only be fair to Mr. Brandeis himself, but to the whole country, if these critics would come out with the bald truth when they offer reasons why, in their opinion, the appointment should not be confirmed by the senate. Oftentimes adverse sentiment is created against against good persons, not because they are deserving of such treatment, but rather to satisfy the malice of some man or clique of men. This doubtless is true in the Brandeis case.

The charge that Mr. Brandeis would not make a capable jurist will be taken very lightly by those who know of his ability as a lawyer. The bar of Omaha knows enough of him to tout such insinuations. He has represented the government on two occasions in the federal court in this city and those who saw him in action will at once admit that he is a peer of hundreds of men who are practicing law in high courts. He has pursued corporations for a long time, but that does not mean that he would, as member of the highest court of the land, use them unfairly in litigation against them which might come before him on the bench. Mr. Brandeis admittedly has a high sense of justice and in all his practice, and many cases in which he has been interested have received much publicity, he has not been charged with unfair dealings.

If this man is to be opposed for the appointment given him by the president simply because he is a Jew it will be a bad precedent, because he is intensely American and it will be a sorry day for the country when really capable men are read out because of the nationality of their ancestors.

WILSON'S RECEPTION.

There has been a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm among the citizens of the country in cities visited by President Wilson on his present western trip such as has seldom greeted even a president of the United States. That those who have heard him speak on his preparedness policy have been in full accord with him there can hardly be a doubt. It is an indication of how the comparatively few who could hear him feel regarding the matter and should serve as a barometer of how his policy is regarded by a great majority of the citizens.

In his addresses to the people President Wilson has made two things plain to the people: He is absolutely opposed to war, and he is equally opposed to peace at any price.

And that has been the policy of this country ever since it declared its independence of a foreign king. The president has told the people some very plain things and, if his advice in the past has been worthy of notice, it certainly is more so at this time. He is in thorough touch with every nerve of the executive operation of this government and he has not hesitated to take the people into his confidence. It would be a pity to leave unheeded the things he has said, because he has shown conclusively that he is a president in whom the public may place its fullest confidence.

Political opponents of the president have used his phrases in any manner which suited their convenience, but thus far no person has been able to bring out a single argument worthy the name which would justify the people in opposing the policies he has advocated. Call it schoolmaster policy, if you please, but if it is schoolmaster policy it is of a class that is exhibited by few schoolmasters.

There can be no doubt that if the president's policy of preparedness is to be upheld many private interests will benefit by it. The policy of the

MEDIATION

The columns of the Mediator are open for expression of opinion on any of the subjects enumerated below. Communications must be accompanied by name and address of writer. Capital and labor are equally invited to respond to this invitation. Send communications to 512 Brown Block.

WE FAVOR:

Arbitration.
A Laboring Man's Club.
A Settlement of Disputes by Union Men, and not by Walking Delegates.
A Better Understanding Between Employer and Employee.

WE DEPRECATE:

The Labor Agitation.
The Preying Stock Gambler.
The Evil of Strikes.
The Misunderstanding of Labor by Capital.
The Wrong View of Capital Held by Labor.

whole people to raise the dignity of the cradle and flail to that of a self-binder has been a boon to private interests manufacturing binders, but it is not an easy matter to find a farmer in this country who would be willing to return to those implements of the dark ages to reap and thresh their crops.

Every loyal American will support the proposition of the president to maintain the dignity of this country in a fitting manner, regardless of his political affiliation. He has had an opportunity to observe what is best for the country better than any other person and it is conceded that his patriotism and not his love of international conflict is his justification for appealing to the people at this time for preparedness.

It is a time when every citizen must show his patriotism and failure to support President Wilson will show a lack of appreciation of the protection received by the constitution of the greatest republic the world has known.

OBSERVATIONS

That was not such a bad showing made by Manager Franke of the Auditorium for January, especially when it is known that the city is not operating it as a money-making institution.

J. P. Morgan is on his way to Europe to fix up some more credit for the warring nations. Leave it to Morgan to soak them good and plenty. He will have them owing half their country if the war is not over soon.

WANTED TO BUY—Good downtown Omaha saloon for cash. Purchaser wants good location and is prepared to take charge of place at once if satisfactory. Address M. W. Lyons, care Mediator.

It is a sure sign of a clean (?) campaign when newspapers begin to tell of county printing graft, sheriff's feeding fees and small matters of that kind. The game is already on; watch daily advertisements.

FAMOUS VIRGINIA HAM, served daily during noon hours, at Ragan's Falstaff Buffet, 316 South 16th Street. A Virginia product, served in Virginia style by Boysen, a connoisseur of toothsome dishes. Also noonday lunch of quality. Get the habit.—Advertisement.

The anti-spitting crusaders are getting busy but it is a safe bet that a lot of people will keep right on spitting just the same. There are certain natural conditions existing that even crusaders cannot prevent.

SMOKE NAVIGATOR, 15c, 2 for 25c.

Resurrection of some old foreign treaties has begun and, while they are ideals, so far as big words and complex sentences go, they are worth about as much in a practical way as is the dust with which they have been covered for a century.

ANDERSON'S TAXICAB SERVICE. Al Anderson, Night and Day Cafe, 320 So. 15th, Doug. 4410. Taxicab service; special attention to parties. Careful driver. Rates reasonable. Seven-passenger car.—Advertisement.

The president is getting back to Washington after telling the people some plain things about preparedness and he doubtless will surprise a lot of members of congress with the success of his trip. It is very apparent that he got rid of one W. J. Bryan at a very opportune time.

Composition of the Anti-Saloon league: 100 subscribers of \$5 per month each; 500 subscribers of \$1 each; total, \$12,000 per annum. Distribution: Office rent, \$300 per year;

stationery and stamps, \$500; net gift to men who cannot make an honest living, \$11,200 per annum!!!!

Mrs. Covell, suffragist, rants because Mrs. Curtis legally protected her fortune before she was married. Mrs. Curtis is an anti-suffragist. Mrs. Covell uses the illustration to show why woman suffrage is a good thing. Why have woman suffrage when man-made laws are furnishing full protection to the weaker sex.

OPPOSITE NEW SITE ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A most delightful 9-room modern home, finished in quarter-sawn golden oak on the first floor, with oak floors and white enamel on second floor, finished attic on third. A grand, good basement with hot water heat, extra toilet, etc. Owner anxious to make a quick deal and will make very attractive terms and price. If interested, get busy.

GLOVER & SPAIN,
Doug. 2962 918-20 City National.

HOBSON AND BERG NAVAL HEROES WHOLE WORLD WILL REMEMBER

(Continued from first page.)

effect of his deeds will have no great physical effect on the final outcome of the titanic European struggle. Every persons admires a real hero, however, and what Berg has accomplished will emboss the records of heroism displayed in the European war.

It seldom comes to the good fortune of naval officers to be assigned to exploits such as Hobson and Berg were called upon to perform, but both of them rank in the same class. Hobson was captured by the enemy while Berg's fortune was to fall into the hands of a neutral. It is probable that Berg will be forced to remain away from his country much longer than was Hobson, but the circumstances are much alike in each instance.

The world would be much better off with more Hobsons and more Bergs. Both accomplished feats never to be forgotten and in each instance it was the courage of the man which made possible the favorable results of their efforts.

BAD SMELLING DOUGLAS STREET JOINTS STILL DOING BUSINESS

(Continued from first page)

have declared that it was done in this place. In fact, persons who know of the character of the joint declare any person who enters it unprotected takes his life in his own hands. The proprietors operated a similar place in Council Bluffs and brought to this city the unwholesome smell which now pervades their present place of business.

HEALTH CONDITIONS STILL CAUSING MUCH COMMENT

The city health commissioner, Dr. Ralph W. Connell, is saying some strong words about health conditions in Omaha these days. He admits he does not care a damn about what outside doctors have to say about handling an epidemic in this city. Dr. Cutler, dean of the medical college of the state university, told Omaha people the other night that Connell was not giving enough publicity to health conditions in Omaha. Connell declares that what Cutler knows about how to handle the health department of the city would fill a very small pamphlet. So, there you are.

Connell is not in the habit of trying to scare people to death and he is not inclined to throw a big scare into Omaha people at this time. He has the conditions pretty well in hand, it is stated from his office, and believes the worst is over.

On the other hand, about every reputable physician in Omaha is having his hands full taking care of nume-

ous new cases of contagious and other diseases. That there is more sickness, of all kinds, in Omaha than for many years, is admitted by members of the profession and the cases include everything from small-pox to rashes and throat diseases, mild in manner but which may develop seriously.

The people are getting pretty anxious about this health condition and unless something is done pretty quick in the way of drastic measures to stop the spread indignation meetings are not impossible.

LATE ADDITIONS TO LIBERAL AID SOCIETY.

The Liberal Aid Society continues to receive new membership, the number of members now being 130. The latest additions are as follows:

- 118 Hains, Johnson and Co.
- 119 E. P. Connet.
- 120 A. L. Hertzman.
- 121 Foley and Wylie.
- 122 John H. White.
- 123 Foley and Ryan.
- 124 James Kohout.
- 125 Edenfield and Atkin.
- 126 K. P. Jebremovich.
- 127 Bizal and Pavelic.
- 128 Peter Jacobs.
- 129 Kenney and Duffy.
- 130 Stev Budisavgevic.

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It deposits annually in Omaha banks \$12,000,000.00.
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NEBRASKA SEED LAW

SOME OF ITS PROVISIONS EXPLAINED BY THE FOOD COMMISSIONER.

FREIGHT EARNINGS DECLINE

Items of General Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources Around the State House.

Western Newspaper Union-News Service. Information regarding the new seed law is being given out by Food Commissioner Harman and contains some information interesting to those who are connected with the handling of forage seed. The information is as follows:

The last legislature re-passed the pure seed law so that now it is a separate law, but with the exception of a few minor amendments, contains the same provisions as the old law. The principal requirements of the law are as follows:

Every parcel, package, or lot of agricultural seeds as defined in this act, and contained in or on any container, for use within this state of Nebraska, shall have affixed thereto, in a conspicuous place, on the outside thereof, distinctly printed in the English language in legible type, not smaller than eight point heavy Gothic caps, or plainly written, a statement certifying:

First, name of seed.
Full name and address of the seedsmen, importer, dealer or agent.

A statement of the purity of the seed contained, specifying the kind



R. B. WINDHAM
Plattsmouth, elected president of the Nebraska Territorial Pioneers association at its recent session in Lincoln.

and percentage of impurities. Provided, that said seeds are below the standard fixed in the act.

Locality where seed was grown when known.
Bulletins will be mailed upon request, covering the full text of the law.

Samples of seed for analysis should be forwarded to the food, drug, dairy and oil commission, Lincoln. The law fixes a small charge of 50 cents for making the analysis of the sample of seed, both as to purity and germination. The fee should accompany the sample.

On account of the shortage of Nebraska alfalfa seed, all persons purchasing this kind of seed should have an analysis made as many states do not have pure seed laws and this seed must necessarily come from other states this year.

Since the state board of education lands and funds authorized a reapportionment of state school lands in Howard county, resulting in a decrease of \$17,000 in the total valuation, reported by the county board, it is beginning to hear from other counties. The commissioners of Cherry county complain against the reapportionment put on school lands in their county last spring, after Land Commissioner Beckman and Secretary of State Pool had been there to look over the tracts. There is still some land in Cherry county to be appraised. The county board members thought it would be a good thing if members of the state board would come up and go over the ground with them.

Freight Earnings Show Decline.

As a result of the resolution passed by the 1913 legislature, directing the state railway commission to order a reduction in freight rates, the revenues of the railroad companies, on traffic handled within the state during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, fell off somewhat, although the tonnage shows an increase.

The railway commission obeyed the legislature's mandate by ordering certain reductions that went into effect in September, 1914.

The number of pounds of freight handled on shipments within the state last year was 979,539,694, or 16,217,000 more than the previous year. The railroads' income from the traffic was \$2,390,464, or \$347,000 less than in the preceding year.

The average revenue per hundred-weight during the past fiscal year was 24.6 cents as compared with 23.4 cents the preceding annum. The average for the past eight years has been 23 cents per 100 pounds.

County treasurers of the state will meet in annual session at Omaha, February 23 and 24.

CAR SHORTAGE IN STATE

Investigation of Situation Will Soon Be Started.

The Nebraska state railway commission in a telegram to the interstate commerce commission and to Congressman Charles H. Sloan of Nebraska supports Congressman Sloan's efforts in congress to correct the present car shortage. The railway commission's telegram closes with a request for a federal investigation. Railway Commissioners Clarke, Taylor and Hall say Nebraska railroads are short 2,500 cars necessary to fill orders for loading. It says a continuance of the car shortage may result in a serious financial loss.

Nebraska Freight Rates Higher.

Grain shipments in Nebraska bear a higher average freight rate for equal distances than shipments moving in Kansas, according to a comparative tabulation prepared by Rate Expert U. G. Powell of the railway commission of this state. The difference in rates ranges from 10 to 25 per cent in favor of Kansas.

To secure the best available comparison, seventeen stations on the Union Pacific railroad in Kansas, located from 28 to 129 miles from the Missouri river, were listed in one table, and seventeen stations in Nebraska, from 28 to 129 miles from the Missouri river, in another.

The Kansas rates on wheat vary from 5 to 14.5 cents for these distances. In Nebraska, the wheat rates run all the way from 6.95 to 21 cents.

On corn, Kansas rates for the distances given are from 5 to 12.5 cents; in Nebraska, from 5.1 to 19.5 cents.

The average earning per ton mile in Kansas are 10.3 mills on wheat and 8.93 mills on corn; in Nebraska, 12.4 mills on wheat and 10 mills on corn.

Want Model High School Building.

Resolutions asking the board of regents of the University of Nebraska to build a model high school, that new schools may pattern after it in the matter of lighting, heating and sanitation, were passed by the Rural School Patrons' association.

The university was commended for its co-operation with the public schools. J. D. Ream, of Broken Bow, was re-elected president of the association, and W. H. Campbell, of Central City, secretary. The meetings next year will be held at the Temple theatre during organized agriculture week.

State Supt. A. O. Thomas told the gathering how progressive the rural schools of Nebraska were, where many of the teachers were college graduates and where in many cases homes were provided for them in connection with the school. Poor schools, he showed, were largely responsible for the depopulation of the rural districts of the east.

Rulings of Sanitary Board.

The Nebraska Sanitary Board has adopted regulations regarding the shipment of stallions and jacks into the state of Nebraska that require a health certificate. This health certificate made after inspection by a graduate veterinarian must show that stallions and asses brought into the state are free from such hereditary, infectious, contagious or transmissible diseases as: urethral gleet, melanosis, periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness), laryngeal hemiplegia (roaring), dourine, rinders, farcy, and that such animals are free from the following defects or blemishes: cataract, (glass eye) chorea, St. Vitus dance, string halt, bone spavin, ring bone, side bone, curb, with curby formation of hock, or is seriously defective in conformation, or vicious disposition.

Judge M. B. Reese was re-elected president of the prison board association at the annual meeting of that organization held in Lincoln last week. Other officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Vice presidents, A. J. Sawyer, T. J. Mahoney, Omaha; G. A. Adams, E. J. Burkett, Rev. B. M. Long; treasurer, C. F. Harpham; general secretary, E. M. Johnson. James Barrett was elected president of the helping association, an auxiliary of the prison board. Ninety representative men throughout the state were appointed as a board of directors to welcome the paroled prisoners coming to their part of the state.

Congressman Lobeck has sent to Secretary of State Pool his filing as a candidate for congress in the Second district on the democratic ticket. He is now serving his third term in congress.

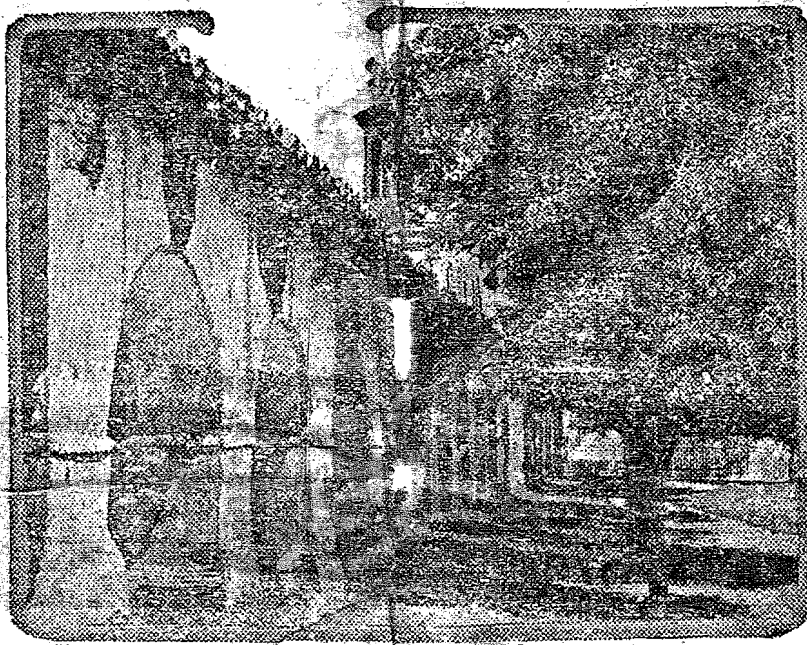
Will Transfer Cash Funds.

State Treasurer George E. Hall has about decided to transfer \$133,000 of state department cash funds to the general fund and use the money for the payment of current expenses of the state. He believes he has discovered that this much money in the treasury can be used to pay the state's current expenses. He and State Auditor Smith and State Accountant DeFrance are now devising a method of making the transfer on the auditor's books and treasurer's records.

State Money for Irrigators.

Some of the funds appropriated by the last legislature for the encouragement of pumping irrigation which was left to the disposal of the regents of the University of Nebraska, are still available. According to the provisions of the bill, the money may be received by any responsible individual or organization in the western section of the state who will contribute a like amount of his or their own funds. When the plant is complete and the well has proved to be a success, the contribution from the state is to be returned.

Old Missions of California



MISSION SAN JUAN BAPTISTA

EVERYONE who thinks of California conceives a mental picture of its old missions and its big trees. The Franciscan Fathers built 21 missions in California, extending from San Diego, at the extreme southern limit of the state, to Solano, 30 miles north of San Francisco bay, a distance of almost 600 miles. Ten of these missions were placed in central California, extending from Monterey county to Sonoma county, a distance of about 150 miles. Of the ten in the central counties, five were established around San Francisco bay and the remaining five in Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey counties.

The Franciscan pioneers, knowing California, selected with great care the fruitful valleys and the spots where the climate is mild and equable the year round. Of the five missions around San Francisco bay, the one at mission. It is now a part of probably the most attractive country home in California, known as Palmdale.

Monterey the Mission County.

Monterey county is called the mission county of California, because it has within its boundaries three of the old missions, namely: Mission Carmel at Carmel-by-the-Sea, Mission San Antonio and Mission Soledad. The former is maintained in excellent repair and many thousands visit the old building annually. Here Padre Junipero Serra lived and is buried. San Antonio and Soledad missions are fast falling into ruins.

One of the most beautiful of the old missions is San Juan Bautista at the little town of the same name in San Benito county, 140 miles south of San Francisco.

The original highway, or rather the pathway connecting the old missions from one end of the state to the other,



MISSION DOLORES

San Rafael, just across the bay from San Francisco, and the one at Santa Cruz on Monterey bay have entirely disappeared. Mission Dolores in the heart of San Francisco, Mission San Jose at the little town of the same name on the main motor boulevard from Oakland to San Jose, and Mission Santa Clara in the town of Santa Clara, four miles from San Jose, are kept in fairly good repair, and are visited annually by many tourists.

In Midst of Great City.

Mission Dolores, built in 1776 and now in the midst of the residence district of San Francisco, is the only one of the old missions which is surrounded by a large city. Mission Santa Clara has been incorporated into the buildings of the University of Santa Clara, one of the large educational institutions of California. Many interesting and valuable mission relics are carefully preserved at the university in a room set aside for the purpose.

Solano mission, in the town of Sonoma, some thirty miles north of the Bay of San Francisco, was built in 1823. It was the last and the farthest north of the chain of old missions. It is located in a most attractive section of central California at a town which has played a considerable part in California's early history. Sonoma is in the "Valley of the Moon," made famous by Jack London's novel of the same name. London's thousand acre ranch is a few miles north of Sonoma.

No more beautiful country can be found in California than the immediate surroundings of Mission San Jose, which lies 28 miles from the city of Oakland on the state highway. All around the long, low adobe structure are orchards and vineyards. Immediately back of the mission are the beautiful foothills of a branch of the coast range of mountains and to the westward is the incomparably rich and beautiful Santa Clara valley.

A wonderful grove of palms, olive and fig trees planted by the padres in 1797 lies across the highway from the

Bird Law Has Worked Well.

Those who were instrumental in passing the federal migratory bird law in 1913 may well feel proud of themselves, bird census data indicating an increase of from 10 to 100 per cent in the water fowl breeding in a number of specially examined localities.

BACK TO OTHER DAYS

MODISTES WOULD REVIVE EARLY VICTORIAN IDEAS

Possibility That the Suggestion Will Not Be Received With Great Enthusiasm, for Good Reason—Chignon More Popular.

In the near future we shall have to see to it that our shoulders are in perfect condition, writes Idalia de Villiers, Paris correspondent of the Boston Globe. White, plump and slightly sloping! Yes, it is true that some of the most important dressmakers in Paris are turning their eyes, longingly, to the early-Victorian evening corset. Even at the present moment Beer is making a specialty of this outline and our smart women seem to find it attractive.

It cannot be denied that the early-Victorian evening corset makes considerable demands on one's figure. We have become athletic since those days. Our girls have gone in for outdoor sports of all kinds. The "clinging-vine woman" has gone out of fashion. And to carry off an early-Victorian evening dress with real success—one must be, or seem, slightly clinging!

It seems as though the early-Victorian evening corset, as feminism was understood in the middle of the last century. The sloping shoulders of those days seemed made to carry shawls with exquisite grace. They seemed made to carry the burdens of fashion, and those only.

Since then we women have changed—in spirit and in body. We have become vigorous and emancipated. We certainly have lost the art of "carrying" a shawl. What then are we going to do with the décolleté corsages which leave the whole of shoulders bare at every point? We shall see.

All that concerns me at the present moment is the unfolding of the latest fashion schemes of famous Parisian dress artists.

The Beer evening corsages of the period just suggested are quite charming.



Coffure Showing the High Chignon and a Curved Tortoise Shell Comb Inlaid With Silver.

ing. They recall the wonderful costumes worn by the Empress Eugenie in the days when Winterhalter painted his famous portraits of "the most beautiful women in Europe."

There is no sign of a shoulder strap, even one composed of diamonds; the shoulders are quite bare and the corset falls off in a way which would strike terror into the heart of any ordinary individual who did not understand the little ways of great dressmakers.

It must be recorded that though

PRETTY STYLES IN LINGERIE

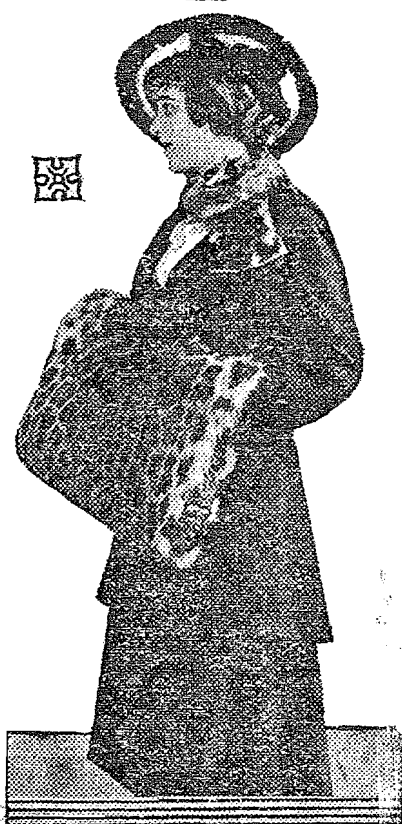
Flounces and Frills in Profusion on Petticoats—Silk Underwear Is Given Decided Preference.

While radical changes in lingerie do not occur as frequently as in the outer garments of one's apparel, a change in fashion can be traced in the undergarments to some extent. For instance, petticoats are abloom with flounces and frills where but a short time ago they did not even exist. There are lovely new petticoats, all calling for admiration. Picture a skirt of soft black taffeta with a wide ruffle of black chantilly lace. Under this is an accordion-plaited founce of flesh pink chiffon to show off the beautiful pattern of the lace. Another petticoat for evening wear is entirely of white net with quillings of the same edging square tabs. Inserts of flowered chiffon in diamond shape are edged with ruffles of the net.

There is a decided preference for silk in underwear. Lovely hand embroidery is seen on chemises, silk vests and union suits even of flesh-colored crepe de chine or the pussy-willow taffeta. The silk underwear, while apparently a luxury, justifies the extra expense by its long life and beautiful laundering.

Among the night robes there are beautiful models of taffeta, crepe de chine and a soft washable satin. Fagoting, hemstitching, picotting and some embroidery trim these gowns. There is a marked absence of lace and frills, which makes even a plain silk gown not such an expense after all. Many gowns are sleeveless, showing a "handkerchief" top caught on the shoulders

OF LEOPARD SKIN



Small neckpiece and pillow muff of leopard skin lined with brown satin. The fur is mounted flat to the satin in the neckpiece. The muff is shirred across the ends, leaving only a small opening for the hand.

these corsages seem very décolleté they are not, in reality, unduly so. Little slip bodies made of white or flesh-pink pongee silk are worn underneath and these bodices are so well boned that they remain in position without shoulder straps.

The profile head shown in the sketch displays the much-discussed chignon at the back of the head. It also shows one of the new tortoise-shell combs, which are placed very low down on the head and which jut out abruptly. The chignon is becoming more and more popular. Some smart women wear it low down on the neck, after the manner of the beauties of 1860-1866.

Others prefer the chignon which gives a Grecian outline to the head. The hair is very slightly wavy, or not waved at all; it is drawn softly back from the face, one or two loose curls being left near the ears.

DICTATES OF FASHION

Crystal bead trimming is much in vogue.

Blanket sports coats have large plaids and fringe.

Bright colored trimmings appear on white voile waists.

The high crowned hat implies the new close hairdressing.

Deep Chinese blue is a favorite shade for evening gowns.

Tub silk waists with stripes in strong color are the latest.

Sometimes entire trains are formed of ribbon sewed together.

The newest hats for every day wear are turned up sailor shapes.

Elaborate sport coats of colored velvet have white fur borders.

Colored stitching forms the only decoration on some tailored suits.

Painted Furniture Is New.

It is remarkable what artistic talent has been awakened by the craze for hand-painted furniture. Girls, rich and poor, are painting their own pieces of furniture, and varnishing the surface to make the pictures lasting. This new furniture is very pretty; landscapes, flowers, birds, butterflies, are painted on a white or black background and varnished, and sometimes small medallions of highly-finished work are set on a plain ground. One charming room had a white and gray wall, and the mouldings and furniture were painted lavender.

In some instances, a pocket is a style note and a practical addition as well on one's silk gown. Quite attractive gowns of soft pink batiste are finished with feather-stitching or smocking.

Frenchwoman's Clothes.

An American woman who has lived some years in France and is a keen observer of the Frenchwoman and her ways, writes, apropos of war-time economy:

"In France you will never stop Frenchwomen buying one new frock a season, and certainly no preaching of anything or anybody will make her clothe herself unbecomingly. There is not a woman to be seen about the streets of Paris at the present moment who has not had a new frock last autumn, but she has paid for it according to her means, in all probability. Even as Frenchwomen have never spent so recklessly on clothes as Americans, neither will they become so rapidly economical in that direction. At the present moment they are buying neat little hats in black velvet, neat little cloth dresses or tailor-mades. They will pay less in both than in ordinary years perhaps, but not necessarily, and they will wear them longer."

Blouse of Silk Jersey.

Another new feature is a blouse of silk jersey material with collar and cuffs of plain color and the blouse itself of a changeable plaid. A patch pocket has an elastic run in the top to prevent its sagging, a small but very interesting item to the person who has had experience with the ordinary sweater pocket and its ever gaping mouth.

UNION PACIFIC GETS BUSY ON NEW WORK

Shops Start On Full Time and New Million Dollar Bridge Ordered.

The Union Pacific railroad is out in front again, spending its money as in olden days. Besides putting its entire shop force on a full time basis, it is preparing to spend a million dollars for a new bridge across the Missouri river, which will give employment to a great number of people in Omaha.

There has been a demand recently for thousands of cars for traffic purposes and the big railroad has found it necessary to put much stock into shape which has been permitted to stand on "rip" tracks until occasion demanded its use in the service. The result is that the local shops and some others along the line will get busy on this extra repair work.

Always ready to meet every requirement of traffic, the Union Pacific at this time is again extending itself to give its patrons what is considered operating facilities. The car and locomotive shops are the busiest places down in the big shop yard just now. Although the demands are being met in a satisfactory manner, the physical department of the road is taking steps to further augment its facilities to meet future requirements.

The new bridge across the river has been in contemplation for some two years but the actual decision to build was reached only a few months ago. It will be built to meet the future developments of the cross-river business for a decade and will be one of the most substantial structures of its kind ever built in the west.

STOCK AT THE KRUG.

Patrons of the Krug theater were enthusiastic over "Thorns and Orange Blossoms" and "The Witching Hour," the last two plays offered by the North Bros. Stock Company, and it is expected they will be just as much interested in "The Man from the West," which will be the bill for the week starting matinee Sunday. It might in truth be said that every week is a banner week at the Krug theater. Omahans now realize they always will witness a high class play, by a competent company of stock players, at movie prices and in an atmosphere of politeness.

"The Man from the West" is a splendid comedy drama, the action of which is laid in New York City. It shows how a westerner can go down east and make his presence felt. There is plenty of human interest, lots of wholesome comedy and nothing of the "rough stuff" sometimes included in plays having a western name or characters. It is a play to which any man may take his wife, or to which any parent may take his children, without fear of being embarrassed.

Roy E. Hillard, from the American Theater, Philadelphia, has joined the North players and will be seen in the forthcoming bill. Mr. Hillard is a comedian of more than ordinary ability. He will be stage director for the North players. The Chicago Ladies' orchestra will have another program for the week.

Manager Cole advises patrons to secure seats early this week for "The Man from the West," as an unprecedented demand is anticipated. Sale for the entire week will begin on Sunday. Family matinees on Thursday and Saturday.

THE EMPRESS BILL.

The Movie Program.

Billy Anderson is shown at his best in "The Roughneck," at the Empress February 6th. His talents are shown at a different angle than have been exhibited in past films, and throughout this intensely interesting drama, he is the center of interest.

Comedy of a novel and delightful strain is one of the many features of "The Getaway." As the film unfolds itself the audience is filled with a restful mirth that pleases the most discriminating.

Grandfathers will be shocked to learn that "The Black Crook" at the Empress February 10th, has been placed on the screen and not a censor board in the country has ordered it banned. The famous old extravaganza of the stage was never entirely out of hot water.

Coming soon is "Sis Hopkins' Experiences." Rose Melville was the originator of this now famous character. She says: "When they named them movie pictures, they named them right. The accent is strongly on the movie, for I haven't been stationary for sixty seconds since the camera was sent up."

The third installment of "The Strange Case of Mary Page" will be

shown at the Empress the first half of the week beginning February 6th. The dramatic interest that has marked the preceding chapters of this great drama is continued and promises to increase as the installments are unfolded.

OMAHA TO HAVE FIRST NATIONAL SWINE SHOW.

Omaha has been selected as the place of holding the first big national swine show. The selection was made in Chicago, Wednesday, when the representatives of the eight national swine show associations got together to pick the best place.

Omaha was selected after Kansas City, St. Louis, Des Moines, and Texas cities had presented their claims. The dates will be in October.

This selection of Omaha is a distinct tribute to the city and to western Iowa and Nebraska, to the city because it is a recognition of the importance of Nebraska and Iowa as swine centers.

The show will be a breeders' exhibition with the highest class individuals being shown. It means that the national swine show of the United States will be shown in Omaha. Prizes aggregating \$16,000 will be offered for the various breeds.

Omaha's selection was made possible through the efforts of the Union Stock Yards Co., by E. Buckingham, manager; The Twentieth Century Farmer, by C. C. Rosewater, and the Bureau of Publicity. Sufficient funds have been guaranteed by Omaha's business men to make the show a big success.

CRACK DANISH TEAM MEET CHICAGO SCOTS.

Mr. Emil Tolbod, captain of the Omaha Danish Tug of War Team, says he has no doubt about the clash with the Chicago Scots, a far famed team, and wants to remind many people that his team has never been defeated. In the following is told the weights of his team:

Hans Metz, anchor man, 235 lbs.
Nels Sorensen, 210 lbs.
Carl Hansen, 200 lbs.
Sam Metz, 190 lbs.
Morris Christensen, 200 lbs.
John Rasmussen, 185 lbs.

This team has not met defeat and, while Jack Prince says they are to be compared with this far famed Chicago Scotchmen, the belief is held in Omaha that there are some surprises in store for followers of the game.

SILK-HATTED CROOK GONE

New York Hasn't Any More Criminals Like Those That Throve Some Thirty Years Ago.

The silk-hatted, bewhiskered high-class crook has shaken the New York dust off his spats and disappeared. He is absolutely extinct. A modern criminal who can boast a good suit of clothes now is termed "Raffles," or, if he is suspected of wearing what some call a dress suit he is a "gentleman burglar." Usually he "Raffleses" a couple of times, making a few small clean-ups, and then is noted, arraigned and sent away to a place where he gets his hair cutting and clothes pressing done free.

There are plenty of free lances of crime circulating around where legal tender or other valuables can be annexed by a little exertion at some risk, but the old-time bands of bold, bad, debonair knights of dark deeds have faded away. There are plenty of men who skulk through what is vaguely termed "the underworld" and who take a desperate chance at impromptu crimes, robberies, hold-ups or sneak thief jobs, which suddenly come under their attention.

These men are not the same caliber as the big criminals of thirty years ago, although occasionally one of the modern specimens stumbles upon a rich haul. The police say up-to-date methods have driven them from the game. The green goods men and gold brick chasers have followed the bison and the Indian over the last frontier, as an organized criminal industry. The "wireless" wire tappers have been hunted down and out. This band has been dispersed to various iron-barred havens of rest, leaving the country capitalist safe to wander through Manhattan without being tempted to play the races on some intercepted tip.

New Ocean Steamship Line.

According to an announcement which was made recently at Madrid, a new steamship line is about to be established between Spain and the United States. The plans call for steamers to ply directly between Vigo and New York. King Alfonso, it is said, has given the enterprise his support and New York capitalists are furnishing financial backing. The new line will provide a shorter route between the two countries than any now in operation. The distance is a little more than 2,800 miles. While the commerce and industry of Spain are feeling indirectly depressing effects of the war, the commercial awakening of that country which has been in progress for some time has not been materially checked and steady advancement is being made along various lines.

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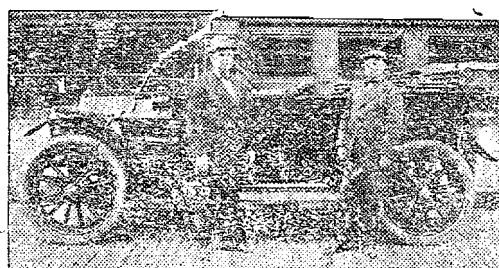
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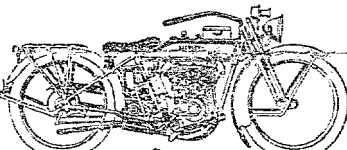
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CHAPTER XXIX—Continued.

"The decision does not lay in your hands, Doctor Boyd," drawled a nasal voice with an unconcealed sneer in it. It was clean-shaven old Joseph G. Clark, who was not disturbed, in so much as the parting of one hair, by all the adverse criticism of him which had filled column upon column of the daily press for the past few days. "The rector has never, in the history of Market Square church, been given the control of its finances. He has invariably been hired to preach the gospel."

Sargent Cunningham Manning, and even Van Ploon looked at Clark in surprise. He was not given to open reproach. Chisholm manifested no astonishment. He sat quietly in his chair, his fingers idly drumming on the edge of the table, but his mutton-chop beard was pink from the reddening of the skin beneath.

"The present rector of Market Square church means to have a voice in its deliberations so long as he is the rector!" announced that young man emphatically, and Jim Sargent looked up at him with a jerk of his head. Rev. Smith Boyd was pale this afternoon, but there was a something shining through his pallor which made the face alive, and the something was not temper. Rufus Manning, clasping his silvery beard with a firm grip, smiled encouragingly at the tall young orator. "I have said that I have, so far as I am concerned, relinquished the building of the cathedral," the rector went on. "For this there are two reasons. The first is that its building will bring us farther away from the very purpose for which the church was founded; the worship of God with an humble and a contrite heart! I am ready to confess that I found, on rigid self-analysis, my leading motive in urging the building of the new cathedral to have been vanity. I am also ready to confess, on behalf of my congregation and vestry, that their leading motive was vanity!"

"You have no authority to speak for me," interrupted Chisholm, his mutton-chops now red.

"Splendor is no longer the exclusive property of religion!" resumed the rector, paying no attention to the interruption. "If I thought, however, that the building of that cathedral would promote the spread of the gospel in a degree commensurate with the outlay, I would still be opposed to the erection of the building; for the money does not belong to us!"

"Go right on and develop our conscience," approved Manning, smiling up at the old walnut-beamed ceiling with its carved cherub brackets.

"The money belongs to Vedder court," declared the rector; "to the distorted moral cripples which Market Square church, through the accident of commerce, has taken under her wing. Gentlemen, in the recent revelations concerning the vast industrial interests of the world, I have seen the whole blackness of modern corporate methods; and Market Square church is a corporation! I wish to ask you, in how far the Market Square church has been swayed, in its commercial dealings, by moral considerations?"

He paused, and glanced from man to man of his vestry. Sargent and Manning, the former of whom knew his plans and the latter of whom had been waiting for them to mature, smiled at him in perfect accord. Nicholas Van Ploon sat quite placidly, with his hands folded over his creaseless vest. Willis Cunningham, stroking his sparse brown, Vandyke, looked uncomfortable, as if he had suddenly been introduced into a rude brawl; but his eyes roved occasionally to Nicholas Van Ploon, who was two generations ahead of him in the acquisition of wealth, by the brilliant process of allowing property to increase in valuation. Chisholm glared.

"You'll not find any money which is not tainted," snapped Joseph G. Clark, who regarded money in a strictly impersonal light. "The very dollar you have in your pocket may have come direct from a brothel."

"Or from Vedder court," retorted the rector. "We have brothels there, though we do not officially know it. We have saloons there; we have gambling rooms there; and from all these iniquities Market Square church reaps a profit! For the glory of God? I dare you, Joseph G. Clark, or W. T. Chisholm, to answer me that question in the affirmative! No decent man would conduct the business we do, for the reason that it would soil his soul as a gentleman; and it is a shameful thing that a gentleman should have finer ethics than a Christian church! In the beginning, I was a coward about this matter! It was because I wished to be rid of our responsibility in Vedder court that I first urged the conversion of that property into a cathedral. We cannot rid ourselves of the responsibility of Vedder court! If it were possible for a church to be sent to hell, Market Square church would be eternally damned if it took this added guilt upon it!"

"This talk is absurd," declared Chisholm. "The city has taken Vedder court away from us."

"Only the property," quickly corrected Rufus Manning, turning to Chisholm with sharpness in his deep blue eyes. "If you will remember, I told you this same thing before Doctor Boyd came to us. I have waited ever since his arrival for him to develop to this point, and I wish to announce myself as solidly supporting his views."

"Your own will not bear inspection!" charged Clark, turning to Manning with a scowl.

"I'll range up at the judgment seat with you!" flamed Manning. "We're both old enough to think about that!"

Joseph G. Clark jumped to his feet and, leaning across the table, shook a thin forefinger at Manning.

"I have been attacked enough on the point of my moral standing!" he declared, his high-pitched nasal voice quavering with an anger he had held below the explosive point during the most of his life. "I can stand the attacks of a sensational press, but when spiteful criticism follows me into my own vestry, almost in the sacred shadow of the altar itself, I am compelled to protest! I wish to state to this vestry, once and for all, that my moral status is above reproach, and that my conduct has been such as to receive the commendation of my Maker. Because it has pleased Divine Providence to place in my hands the distribution of the grain of the fields, I am constantly subject to the attacks of envy and malice! It has gone so far that I, last night, received from Rev. Smith Boyd, a request to resign from this vestry!" He paused in triumph on that, as if he had made against Rev. Smith Boyd a charge of such ghastly infamy that the young rector must shrivel before his eyes. "I have led a blameless life! I have never smoked nor drunk! I have paid every penny I ever owed and fulfilled every promise I ever made. I have obeyed the gospel and partaken of the sacraments, and the Divine Being has rewarded me abundantly! He has chosen me, because of my faithful stewardship, to gather the food of earth from its sources and feed it to the mouths of the hungry; and I shall not depart from my stewardship in this church, because I am here, as I am everywhere, by the will of God!"

Perhaps, W. T. Chisholm was not shocked by this blasphemy, but the dismay of it sat on every other face, even on that of Nicholas Van Ploon, who was compelled to dig deep to find his ethics.

"You infernal old thief!" wondered Manning, recovering from his amazement. "Was it Divine Providence which directed you to devise the scheme whereby the railroads paid you two dollars rebate on every car of wheat you shipped, and a dollar bonus on every car of wheat your competitors shipped? I could give you a string of sins as long as the catechism, and you dare not deny one of them, because I can prove them on you! And yet you have the effrontery to say that a Divine Providence would establish you in your monopoly, by such a scoundrelly means as you have risen to become the greatest dispenser of self-advertising charities in the world! You propose to ride into heaven on your universities and your libraries, and on the fact that you never smoked nor drank nor swore nor gambled; but when you come face to face with this horrible new god you have created, a deity who would permit you to attain wealth by the vile methods you have used, you will find him with a pitchfork in his hands! I am glad that Doctor Boyd, though knowing your vindictive record, has had bravery enough to demand your resignation from this vestry! I hope he receives it!"

Joseph G. Clark had remained standing, and his head shook, as with palsy, while he listened to the charge of Manning. He was a very old man, and it had been quite necessary for him to restrain his passions throughout his life.

"You will go first!" he shouted at Manning. "I am impregnable; but you have no business on this vestry! You can be removed at any time an examination is ordered, for I have heard you, we have all heard you, deny the immaculate conception, and thereby the divinity of Christ, in whom alone there is salvation!"

A hush like death fell on the vestry. Rev. Smith Boyd was the first to break the ghastly silence.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I do not think that we are in a mood today for further discussion. I suggest that we adjourn."

His voice seemed to distract the attention of Clark from Manning, at whom he had been glowering. He turned on Rev. Smith Boyd the remainder of the wrath which marked his first break into senility.

"As for you!" he snarled, "you will keep your fingers out of matters which do not concern you! You were hired to preach the gospel, and you will confine your attention to that occupation, preaching just what you find sanc-

tioned in this book; nothing more, nothing less!" and taking a small volume which lay on the table, he tossed it in front of Rev. Smith Boyd.

It was the Book of Common Prayer, containing, in the last pages, the articles of Faith.

Clark seized his hat and coat, and strode out of the door, followed by the red-faced Chisholm, who had also been asked to resign. Nicholas Van Ploon rose, and shook hands with Rev. Smith Boyd.

"Sargent has told me about your plan for the new tenements," he stated. "I am in favor of buying the property."

"We'll swing it for you, Boyd," promised Jim Sargent. "I've been talking with some of the other members, and they seem to favor the idea that the new Vedder court will be a great monument. There'll be no such magnificent charity in the world, and no such impressive sacrifice as giving up that cathedral! I think Cunningham will be with us, when it comes to a vote."

"Certainly," interposed Nicholas Van Ploon. "We don't need to make any profit from those tenements. The normal increase in ground value will be enough."

"Yes," said Cunningham slowly. "I am heartily in favor of the proposition."

"Coming along, doctor?" invited Manning, going for his coat and hat. "No, I think not," decided Rev. Smith Boyd quietly.

He was sitting at the edge of the table facing the Good Shepherd, at the edge of whose robe still sparkled crystalline light, and in his two hands he thoughtfully held the Book of Common Prayer.

CHAPTER XXX.

Hand in Hand.

Rev. Smith Boyd walked slowly out into the dim church, with the little volume in his hand. The afternoon sun had sunk so low that the illumination from the stained-glass windows was cut off by the near buildings, and the patches of ruby and of sapphire, of emerald and of topaz, glowed now near the tops of the slender columns, or mellowed the dusky spaces up amid the arches.

It was hushed and silent there, deserted, and far from the thoughts of men. The young rector walked slowly up the aisle to a pew in the corner near the main entrance, and sat down, still with the little Book of Common Prayer in his hand, and, in the book, the Articles of Religion. From them alone must he preach; nothing more and nothing less. That was the duty for which he was hired. His own mind, his own intelligence, the reason and the spirit and the soul which God had given him were for no other use than the clever support of the things which were printed here. And who had formulated these articles? Men; men like himself.

Rev. Smith Boyd suddenly made the discovery that he was not preaching God! He was preaching the church and its creed!

Startled, now, he went through the thirty-nine Articles of Religion, one by one, slowly, thoughtfully, and with a quickened conscience. Reason knocked at the door of Faith, and entered; but it did not drive out Faith. They sat side by side, but each gave something to the other. No, rather, Reason stripped the mask from Faith, tore away the disguising cloak, and displayed her in all her simple beauty, sweet and gentle and helpful. What was the faith he had been called upon to teach? Faith in the thirty-nine Articles of Religion! This had been cleverly substituted for the organizers of an easy profession, for faith in God, which latter was too simple of comprehension for the purposes of any organization.

For a long time Rev. Smith Boyd sat in the corner pew, and when he had closed the book, all that had been behind the wall of his mind came out and was sorted into heaps, and the bad discarded and the good retained. He found a wonderful relief in that. He had lived with a secret chamber in his heart, hidden even from himself, and now that he had opened the door, he felt free. Above him, around him, within him, was the presence of God, infinite, tender, easy of understanding; and from that God, his God, the one which should walk with him through life his friend and comforter and counselor, he stripped every shred of pretense and worthless form and useless ceremony!

"I believe in God the Creator; the Maker of my conscience; my Friend and Father." The creed of Gail!

For a moment the rector stood, tall and erect, then he stretched forth his arms:

"I know that my Redeemer liveth!" he said, and sank to his knees.

Two high points he had kept in his faith, points never to be shaken; the existence of his creator, his mercy and his love, and the divinity of his son, who died, was crucified and buried, and on the third day arose to ascend unto heaven. Reason could not destroy that citadel in a man born to the necessity of faith! Man must believe some one thing. If it was as easy, as he had once set forth, to believe in the biblical account of the creation of the world as to believe in a pre-existent chaos, out of which evolved the spirit of life, and all its marvels of growing trees and flying birds and reasoning men, it was as easy to go one step further, and add the son to the father and to the holy ghost! Even chaos must have been created!

Fully satisfied, Rev. Smith Boyd walked into the vestry, and wrote his resignation from the rectorship of Market Square church, for he could no longer teach, and preach, faith—in the

thirty-nine articles of religion! With- in his grasp he had held a position of wealth, of power, of fame! He scarcely considered their loss; and in the ease with which he relinquished them, he knew that he was self-absorbed from the charge of using his conscience as a ladder of ambition! If personal vanity had entered into his desire to build the new cathedral, it had been incidental, not fundamental. It made him profoundly happy to know this with positiveness.

He called up the house of Jim Sargent, and asked for Gail.

"Come over," he invited her. "I want to see you very much. I'm in the church. Come in through the vestry."

"All right," was the cheerful reply. "I'll be there in a minute."

He had been very sly! He was tremendously pleased with himself! He had kept out of his voice all the longing, and all the exultation, and all the love! He would not trust even one vibration of his secret to a cold telephone wire!

He set the door of the vestry open wide. Within the church, the organist had cooquered that baffling run in the mighty prelude of Bach, and the great dim spaces up amid the arches were pulsing in ecstasy with the tremendous harmony. Outside, upon the background of the celestial strain, there rose a fluttering, a twittering, a cooing. The doves of spring had returned to the vestry yard.

Just a moment and Gail appeared, poised in the doorway, with a filmy pink scarf about her shoulders, a simple frock of delicate gray upon her slender figure, her brown hair waving about her oval face, a faint flush upon her cheeks, her brown eyes sparkling, her red lips smiling up at him.

He had intended to tell her much, but instead, he folded her in his arms, and she nestled there, content. For a long, happy moment they stood, lost to the world of thought; and then she looked up at him, and laughed.

"I knew it from your voice," she said.

He laughed with her; then he grew grave, but there was the light of the great happiness in his gravity.

"I have resigned," he told her.

That was a part of what she had known.

"And not for me!" she exulted. It was not a question. She saw that in him was no doubt, no quandary, no struggle between faith and disbelief.

"I see my way clearly," he smiled down at her; "and there are no thorns to cut for me. I shall never change."

"And we shall walk hand in hand about the greatest work in the world," she softly reminded him, and there were tears in her eyes. "But what work shall that be, Ted?" She looked up at him for guidance, now.

"To shed into other lives some of the beauty which blossoms in our own," he replied, walking with her in-



He Folded Her in His Arms.

to the great dim nave, where the shadows still quivered with the under-echoes of the mighty Bach prelude. "I have been thinking much of the many things you have said to me," he told her, "and particularly of the need, not for a new religion, but for a re-birth of the old; that same new impulse towards the better and the higher life which Christ brought into the world. I have been thinking on the mission of him, and it was the very mission to the need of which you have held so firmly. He came to clear away the thorns of creed which had grown up between the human heart and God! The brambles have grown again. The time is almost ripe, Gail, for a new quickening of the spirit; for the second coming."

She glanced at him, startled.

"For a new voice in the wilderness," she wondered.

"Not yet," he answered. "We have signs in the hearts of men, for there is a great awakening of the public conscience throughout the world; but before the day of harvest arrives, we must have a sign in the sky. No great spiritual revival has ever swept the world without its attendant supernatural phenomena, for mysticism is a part of religion, and will be to the end of time. Reason, by the very nature of itself, realizes its own limitations, and demands something beyond its understanding upon which to hang its faith. It is the need of faith which distinguishes the soul from the mind."

"A sign," mused Gail, her eyes aglow with the majesty of the thought.

"It will come," he assured her, with the calm presence of prophecy itself. "As no great spiritual revival has

ever swept the world without its attendant supernatural phenomena, so no great spiritual revival has ever swept the world without its concentered symbol which men might wear upon their breasts. The cross! What shall be its successor? A ball of fire in the sky? Who knows! If that symbol of man's spiritual rejuvenation, of his renewed nearness to God, were, in reality, a ball of fire, Gail, I would hold it up in the sight of all mankind though it shriveled my arm!"

The thin treble note stole out of the organ loft, pulsing its timid way among the high, dim arches, as if seeking a lodgment where it might fasten its tiny thread of harmony, and grow into a song of new glory, the glory which had been born that day in the two earnest hearts beneath in the avenue of slender columns. The soft light from one of the clerestory windows flooded in on the compassionate son of man above the altar. The very air seemed to vibrate with the new inspiration which had been voiced in the old Market Square church. Gail gazed up at Smith Boyd, with the first content her heart had ever known; content in which there was both earnestness and serenity, to replace all her groping. He met her gaze with eyes in which there glowed the endless love which it is beyond the power of speech to tell. There was a momentary arrest of complete understanding, of the perfect unity which should last throughout their lives. In that harmony, they walked from the canopy of dim arches out through the vestry, and beneath the door above which perched the two gray doves cooing. For an instant Gail looked back into the solemn depths, and a wistfulness came into her eyes.

"The ball of fire," she mused. "When shall we see it in the sky?"

THE END.

EVIDENTLY A HOPELESS CASE

Obstinate Man Determined Not to Admit That the Dictagraph Had Helped Him.

A certain young man of Columbus who is so hard of hearing that he oftentimes carries a little dictagraph in his pocket to help him follow the conversation of his friends, was among some of his rural relatives last week. There happened to be a farmer, in the vicinity who had not heard a word for years. The Columbus man was introduced to him and referred to his little instrument which helped deaf persons, and offered to demonstrate it to him.

"I can't hear through those things. I have tried them all and none of them are any good," he said.

"Put this up to your ear and try it, anyhow," suggested the visitor. The farmer hesitated a while and then put one end of the instrument to his ear. To the surprise of the Columbus man the deaf farmer replied, when asked in a tone hardly above a whisper, "Can you hear what I say?"

"Nope, I can't hear a word. These things don't do me any good."

"Would you acknowledge it if they would help you?" was then asked him in a still lower tone of voice, and the answer came back promptly: "Certainly I would, but I can't hear a word you say."

The Columbus man put the instrument back in his pocket and said to his rural friend, "A hopeless case."—Columbus Dispatch.

Flying War Horse.

A correspondent of the Milan "Corriere della Sera" reports the following story:

"An Italian lieutenant recently rode through one of the villages on the Isonzo front. He dismounted before the temporary quarters of the commander of his regiment and tied his horse to a tree. When he entered the house he heard the humming noise of a large Austrian shell and a moment later a terrible explosion followed. The shell had struck a small building on the opposite side of the street. An immense cloud of smoke and dust rose and when it disappeared the horse of the officer was gone.

"The air pressure caused by the explosion had lifted the animal from the ground and thrown it on the flat roof of a nearby house, where it was found almost unhurt. It was no easy job to get the horse to the street again, as this could only be accomplished with the aid of a large crane."

Origin of Grain as Measure.

The grain as a measure of weight has its name from being originally the weight of a grain of wheat. A statute passed in England in 1266 ordained that 32 grains of wheat, taken from the middle of the ear and well dried should make a pennyweight, 12 of which should make an ounce, while 12 ounces were to make a pound. The pound, therefore, consisted of 7,680 grains. But several centuries later the pennyweight was divided into 24 grains, which makes the troy pound 5,760 grains. The pennyweight was the exact weight of a silver penny. The standard grain was prescribed by act of parliament in the reign of George IV.

'Gene Field' Has Humor.

Eugene Field often liked a game of whist in the evening, when he could "drop in" and was not "specially invited." One Sunday night when leaving the house of a friend he called out loudly, for the benefit of the rigid church members connected with the McCormick Theological seminary, across the street: "No, Charles Henry, I shall never play poker with you again on Sunday night," much to the chagrin of Charles Henry, a model man who never indulged in poker on Sunday or any other night.—Elsie F. Weil, in McBride's Magazine.

NEW BURGLARS' TOOL IS WONDER

It Is Called the "Old Man With Four Legs" and Never Fails.

INVENTOR IS CONVICT

Contrivance Is Made of Steel and Rips Off Safe Knob Without Making Noise—"Soup" Sometimes Necessary.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A few years ago a mechanic fashioned a few strips of steel at his home forge and the grotesque creation of this man, who is now serving time in the Ohio penitentiary, was christened "old man" and by way of distinction he was spoken of as having four legs. But such legs!

When top story men worked in the Michigan Trust building here on a recent Sunday, and tore out the combinations of two safes and shot another with nitroglycerin, the "old man" with the four legs left his imprints on the safe. Where his "feet" had been planted were four lents. Those marks spoke volumes to the detectives.

Only the expert safe crackers use the "old man." The man whose brain gave birth to this ingenious tool fashioned a most powerful and useful implement for the "craft" who use explosives and drill steel safes for a living when some commonwealth is not feeding and housing them in exchange for a safe cracking job or some other depredation.

"Old Man" Is Powerful.

A piece of steel fashioned into the semblance of a narrow horseshoe is the framework of the "old man." There is just enough room between these strips to enable the "old man" to drop over the knob of the safe. Four holes drilled in the "old man's" frame furnish the foothold for the four legs.

The holes are threaded with a fine thread, as are the legs.

Once the "old man" fastens his grip upon the safe knob the legs are screwed into the holes. The close threads on bolts and hole give the "old man" a tremendous purchase power and with a monkey wrench the "legs" are screwed down.

In a moment they are fast and the "old man's" back is bent to the task. So short and powerful is his frame and so closely set are his legs that there is no chance for him to bend it to his work. The combination commences to give and as the jaws of the wrench twist the legs in deeper the knob is slowly torn out. Entrance to the safe then is easy and the inner compartments, once bared, are easily plundered.

"The 'old man's' right hand aid is a self-feed drill which can be fastened



Only Expert Safe Crackers Use the "Old Man."

into the "old man's" frame as easily as one of the legs. An extra hole is drilled into the frame and into this the three-legged bolt that holds the drill steady and in place. But the drill is used only where the charge of "soup," or nitroglycerin, is resorted to in blowing the safe.

Fastened on Knob.

In this case the yeggs fasten the "old man" securely on the safe knob. The drill is placed and the yegg then feeds the steel drill as he turns the handle. The bolt that holds the drill to its work and which is fastened into the "old man's" frame is one piece, while the drill is set inside of a threaded bolt that pushes it forward with the regularity the yegg uses in drilling.

After the hole is deep enough the "soup" is administered and the hole is covered with wax and a fuse attached; office rugs are thrown over the safe and the yeggs step to one side as the fuse is fired. The real yegg uses just enough "soup" to accomplish the work of wrecking the safe without blowing the doors through a wall or making unnecessary noise.

Robbers Carried Safe in Auto. Riverside, N. J.—The 450-pound safe in the office of William C. Maute's hotel was loaded into an automobile and carried eight miles from town before it was blown. The robbers obtained some unnegotiable papers.

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WORK IN THE ROSE GARDEN

By HUGO ERICHSEN.

Nothing can be said in praise of the rose that has not been said before. Universally recognized as the most beautiful flower, it is the one child of Flora around which a wealth of sentiment, history and poetry clusters.

The beauty of the rose is so widely appreciated that the popularity it now enjoys and the demand for hardy garden roses are annually increasing. No garden is complete without roses, and every family ought to grow them in abundance, for never have roses been so cheap and beautiful as now.

Moreover, the cultivation of the flower is so simple that no excuse can be offered for its neglect.

The first requisite for success in rose growing is the selection of good, healthy plants. Weak, sickly roses are dead at any price. Many of these plants lack vigor because they are stunted by remaining too long in the cutting bed or in small pots before they are set out.

In order to obtain the best results, therefore, it is advisable to restrict one's patronage to first-class nurseries only, firms that are prepared to furnish strong, well-rooted plants, such as will make a showing the first season and develop into vigorous specimens.

In selecting roses for the garden, it is well to know that those plants are grown in two ways, that is to say, on their own roots or budded low on the Manetti, a briar rose that has largely superseded the dog-rose and other stocks in this country, as it is one of the most desirable for our country and climate.

Experts are divided on the question as to which should receive the preference, and the beginner is liable to be in a quandary, because growers are apt to argue for their own method of propagation.

We find many varieties of roses grown on this stock (Manetti) adapt themselves to a greater range of climate and soil, bloom more profusely, endure better the heat of the summer, and make far stronger plants than if grown from their own roots.

Many object to budded roses on account of the suckers they sometimes throw out; but if proper attention is paid to the planting this will rarely be an annoyance.

Budded roses should be planted sufficiently deep, so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from two to three inches below the surface of the

earth. If despite this precaution, a wild shoot should happen to start from the base, the growth and foliage of the stock are so distinct that it is readily recognized by the most inexperienced amateur and is easily removed.

When the rose plants are received from the nurserymen they should be unpacked as soon as they come to hand. Thereupon the tops and roots should be well sprinkled with water, after which they should be covered with bagging and placed in a shaded spot until ready to plant.

If the ground is not prepared when the plants arrive it is advisable to put them in a shallow trench and cover the roots with loose soil until the ground can be put into a proper condition.

The enrichment of the soil, however, should not only be made at the time of the preparation of the bed before planting, but in the spring of every year, for with such attention a bountiful supply of flowers may be expected every season.

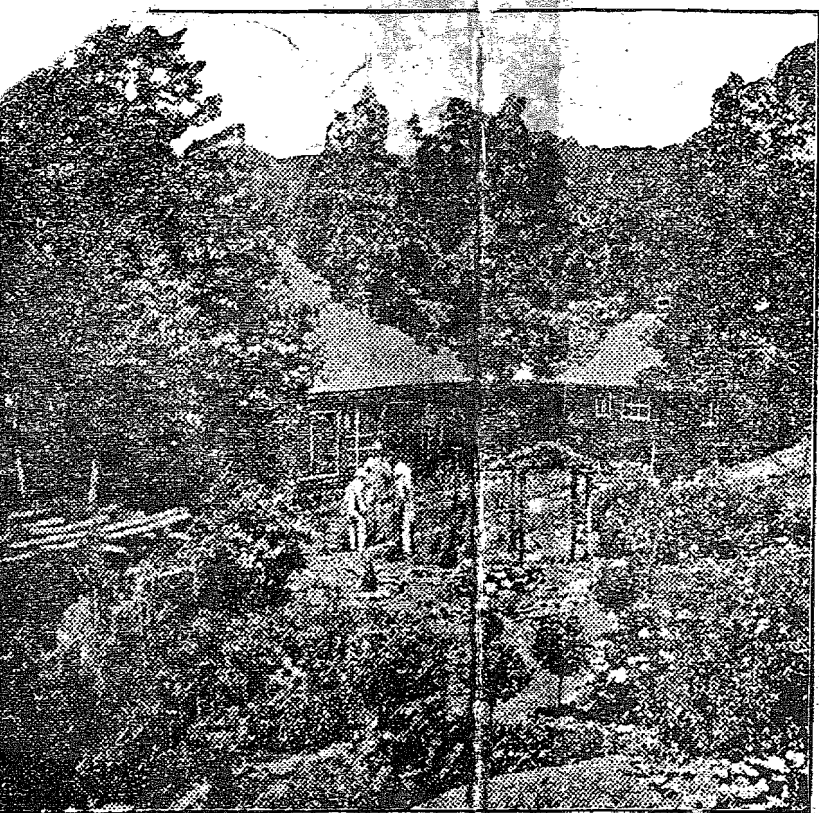
When planting, spread the roots out carefully and do not cross them or crowd them. They should be placed well below the surface of the soil and arranged, as far as possible, in their natural position.

Roses may be grown to perfection in ordinary garden soil, provided they are planted in a sunny, sheltered location, away from the roots of large trees, for these will absorb all the life-sustaining nutrition of the soil, whereas young trees and dwarf shrubbery do no harm. If the soil is naturally poor, however, it is advisable to lay a substantial foundation for future good results.

The question naturally presents itself as to which is the best time to plant roses, but the broad extent of our country precludes a definite reply. Generally speaking, however, mid-spring should receive the preference, and it is better to be a little early than too late; in a mild season, indeed, planting may even be done in March.

Dormant roses, in fact, should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil can be worked. But it is advisable not to set out tea roses until the weather is thoroughly settled, and they should, of course, only be planted in the spring.

Un- as a cold, wet or late spring prevents pruning may be done in March or April. Old and decayed branches and unripened wood should be removed annually, leaving only the strong, and well matured.



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6th and Center for 23rd and	
Parker	12:40

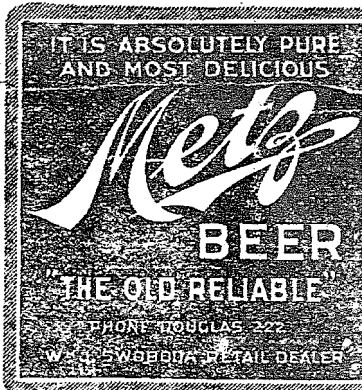
Park and No. 24th Streets.	
16th and Farnam (South)	1:23
16th and Farnam (North)	2:03
South Omaha and 42 and Grand Ave.	
14th and Farnam (South)	1:20
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13th and Dodge (West)	12:35
13th and Dodge (East)	1:20
Depots for 30th and Spalding	12:30

Florence Line.	
24th and Ames for Florence.....	12:23
Florence for 24th and Ames.....	12:38
Leavenworth and Deaf Institute.	
15th and Farnam (North)	11:55
15th and Farnam (South)	12:14
Benson and Albright.	
13th and Farnam (South)	1:28
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16th and Farnam—north to	
24th and Ames	4:26
10th and Mason to 50th and	
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EMPERESS VAUDEVILLE.

The Parisian Trio Singers are the headliners in an unusually good bill at the Empress beginning February 6th. Combining both vocal and instrumental music, they offer a wide and varied selection for the enjoyment of the audience. The faces and costumes would in themselves be enough attraction, but combined with talent, they prove irresistible.

Humor runs rampant throughout "The Last Laugh Comedy Company," one of the most pleasing comedy sketches. Simons and Simons in a comedy talking act are screamingly funny, never failing to have the audience anticipating the many witty sayings that fall from their lips.

The Camille Trio, a comedy act, is filled with daring surprises that never fails to captivate an audience. Not only are they accomplished, but the quaint humorous manner in which they interpret them, gives them a charm all their own.

"The Rough Neck" with Billy Anderson, is a depiction of underworld life, leading the audience from scene to scene, with fascinating interest. "The Getaway" a comedy film, is both laughable and interesting. The third chapter of the great mystery drama, "The Strange Case of Mary Page" will be shown. The many dramatic situations that proved so interesting in the preceding episodes, continue, proving it to be one of the greatest film productions yet produced.

Heading the bill Thursday are the Raymond Sisters in an "Evening at Home," a musical sketch. A wide range and a fine repertoire of songs which are rendered in a most charmingly, talented manner, making the act a favorite. The sisters are pretty, and have accomplished voices.

Byam, York and Fay in a novelty combining jests, songs and eccentric dances, provide something in amusement that is seldom seen. Proficient in dancing, they keep up a chatter of jests most unusual in themselves. The songs they render are excellent.

Lewis and Chapin, nut comedians, are funny in the last sense of the word and throughout their act, provide amusement that is appreciated.

Harms Trio in a European Balancing act give thrills that are almost uncanny. The many daring balancing acts which they perform mark them as true artists.

"The Black Crook" possibly the most picturesque of the spectacular pantomime films, will be a feature of the program.

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EDWARD LYNCH'S STUDENTS AT THE BRANDEIS.

"Milestones," one of the most beautiful classics of the modern stage, will be presented next Wednesday, February 9th, matinee and evening, at the Brandeis theatre by the Edward Lynch Students.

The story of "Milestones" shows that we each do our little bit in the grand ensemble of the world's work. The first act is in 1860, showing the

quaint costumes and manners of that period. The young people of two leading families of London society are discussing marriage. A misunderstanding keeps one couple apart.

In the next act the descendants of the happy married couple and their friends are again discussing matrimony and the world's affairs. This act is in 1880, and the last act is in 1916. The play is bright and each succeeding generation thinks itself smarter than their ancestors.

It will be the first play given by the students trained by Mr. Edward Lynch and something new in amateur work is promised. Mr. Lynch will make a short talk between two of the acts on the advantages of dramatic school and stock training.

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."

During the solid year's run of Cohan and Harris' latest farce hit, "It Pays to Advertise," at the Geo. M. Cohan Theatre, in New York, one thing was unanimously agreed upon and that was, no production in recent years contained as much universal popularity as this one written by Roi Cooper Megrue and Walter Hackett. Young and middle-aged and the old delight in its humor, its sentiment, its remarkable combination of love and business. "It Pays to Advertise," with Cohan and Harris' own actors and actresses, will be seen at the Brandeis Theatre Thursday, February 10th, for three nights and Saturday matinee.

"Daddy Long-Legs," the fascinating comedy written by Jean Webster, which Henry Miller is sending to the Brandeis Theatre for three days beginning Monday, February 14th, has shattered the conservatism of every dramatic critic who has witnessed the famous success. The New York Times reviewer, for example, on the morning following the Broadway production wrote the following comment:

"If you take your pencil and write down, one below the other, the words delightful, charming, sweet, beautiful, and entertaining, and then draw a line and add them up, the answer will be 'Daddy Long-Legs.'"

Miss Renee Kelly, who appeared at the Brandeis Theatre last season in his play, again leads the company.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

Miss Florence Roberts in "The Eternal Magdalene" has been booked to appear at the Brandeis Theatre for three days beginning February 24.

"Potash and Perlmutter," those famous merchants introduced to millions of readers through the Saturday Evening Post, will come Feb. 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Miscall Elman, the famous violinist, will be heard Sunday, March 5.

The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra will give two concerts in the near future.

Hyams and McIntyre of "The Girl of My Dreams" fame are coming in a new musical comedy entitled "My Home Town Girl."

SMOKE NAVIGATOR, 15c, 2 for 25c.

ORPHEUM OFFERINGS.

Two headline attractions and another act especially featured, will be on next week's Orpheum bill.

Lillian Kingsbury and company will present the one-act play, "The Coward," George Whiting and Sadie Burt will offer their "Songsayings," and Arthur McWatters with Grace Tyson will appear in their "Revue of Revues."

For seven consecutive seasons Miss

Kingsbury has appeared with various Charles Frohman attractions, always portraying important roles. She has also been a principal with some of the David Belasco organizations. Her one-act vaudeville offering, "The Coward," is of military atmosphere, with a tense dramatic situation. The stage story is one which has to do with the recruiting of volunteers.

Bright entertainment is offered by Mr. Whiting and Miss Burt. The spirit of youth is embodied in their act which is enhanced by its exceptional daintiness and good taste. Their songs are lyric melodies, quite different from all other acts in vaudeville. It is seldom that more popularity has been won, and merited, than has been won by Whiting and Burt.

Favorites in musical comedy as well as in vaudeville are McWatters and Tyson. Their act consists of songs, entertaining chatter, some dances and travesty—the elements which they have made score effectively in musical attractions. Miss Tyson is one of the best mimics on the stage.

General! Ed. Levine, the comedy juggler, is also scheduled for this excellent bill. He is an entertainer who is as good a laugh-provider as he is exceptionally adroit as a juggler.

The Five Annapolis Boys have the reputation of being the best quintet of voices ever heard on the variety stage.

Ed Morton, formerly a police sergeant in Philadelphia, is a singer for whom the phonograph has been a capable press agent. He is widely known in vaudeville.

Two girls are the Leon Sisters. They hang by their teeth from a ball-bearing apparatus which whirls at a violent rate of speed. They also do a clever wire act.

For a special feature of motion pictures the Orpheum Travel Weekly will give a journey to Touraine, France, and show picturesque Sicily.

DAVE MARION (HIMSELF) AS "SNUFFY."

His Mammoth Production "Around the World" at the Popular Gayety All Next Week.

Once again Dave Marion (Snuffy, the Cabman) comes to the front with the most startling surprises ever to grace a burlesque stage. Automatically as it were, Dave Marion is looked upon as the pace-maker of the Columbian Circuit. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that the Marion show is to burlesque what "Ziegfeld's Follies" and "The Passing Show" are to Broadway. In other words, the fashion plate of advanced theatrical styles and ideas. Positively a new show every season, is the Marion invariable system. Every stick of scenery, every gown or costume is brand new and up to the hour in model.

There are also new names and faces to the burlesque stage. All in all, the

new Marion show offers the most remarkable aggregation of genuine talent ever offered in this class of entertainment.

The vehicle selected for "Snuffy" and his army of funmakers is entitled "Around the World," the story being of a thief chase covering the entire globe, and consisting of one continuous performance of uproarious mirth punctuated by numerous thrills and catchy musical numbers, brimming with lovable girls, of course. The scenic production depicts ten different points on the world's surface with the natural environment of each country in evidence, and girls of all nations in picturesque attire, and Dave Marion's own brand of musical numbers and dances.

Patrons of the Gayety Theatre, and other occasional visitors, will find the Marion brand of burlesque refreshingly different from the usual offering. "Snuffy" and his entire retinue of clever performers may be seen commencing Saturday night, February 5, for a week's engagement. Sunday's matinee starts at 2 o'clock.

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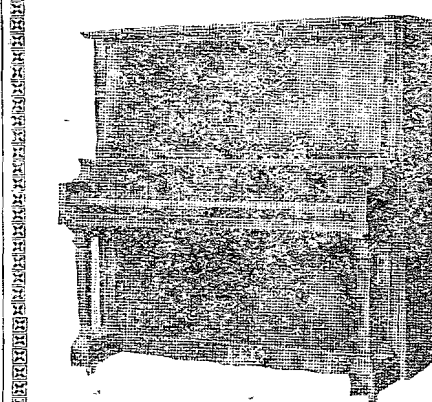
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