

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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FEBRUARY CIRCULATION. 50,823

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas: D. W. Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of February, 1913, was 50,823.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

One short week works wonders. Kokomo, up to last reports, was safe.

The next bubbling spirit on the calendar is back beer. In giving clothing to the destitute victims, be sure it is serviceable.

The Balkans seem to have got about everything the Turk had but his gizzard. "Let us slow down," suggests the New York Herald.

"It takes sense to be a British ambassador," observes an exchange. Yes, but it takes dollars, too.

The public mind may be diverted, at least, for the time from the \$8-a-week minimum wage question.

Washington is flooded with office-seekers with no prospect of the flood soon subsiding. Happy Dayton.

A philosopher has it figured out that brunettes surpass the blondes as domestics. Hey, ban gittin' too fresh.

"Man wants but little here below," was written before Woodrow Wilson was elected president of the United States.

A Battle Creek newspaper reports a lemon 16x17 1/2 inches in dimensions. Battle Creek has been known for its lemons.

Government experts have ruled that shellac is food, but it will take a cultivated taste for nick-nacks to relish it.

It remains to be seen whether the direct popular election of senators will result in the election of popular senators.

"Give, and give quickly," says the Detroit Free Press in behalf of flood sufferers. A good motto also for Omaha givers.

Reports of J. P. Morgan's illness remind us that money kings are subject to the same bodily ills that ordinary kings are.

The editor and the business manager of the Water board organette should get together a little better if they want to do team work.

If true that Wellesley girls have set \$5,000 a year as the minimum matrimonial salary, the girls evidently need further education.

Let it be remembered that Omaha had the first relief train on the road to San Francisco following the earthquake and seven at one time.

Another way to relieve the storm sufferers would be to lower the water rates as so often promised, "not next year, not next month, but now."

Evidently tired of being in the minority, Colonel Roosevelt now says he is glad he was defeated. Taft has admitted that he expected all the time to be beaten. So all should be happy.

The Detroit Free Press publishes a photograph purporting to be "the business section of Omaha wrecked by the wind." The business section of Omaha was miles distant from the wrecking wind.

Every one has come manfully to the rescue of the tornado stricken in this great emergency except the Water board that refuses to turn on the water for tornado victims.

Restoration Problems.

When it comes to planning restoration of the tornado devastation, it is already plain that many perplexing problems will have to be met and solved—problems entirely apart from the raising of the funds in sufficient amount to pay the bills.

These problems are chiefly problems of financial management, and are greatly complicated by peculiar and varying conditions. In many cases the damage done will be repaired or the loss borne without calling for outside help because either the victim is in whole or in part protected by insurance or is able to meet the emergency from his own resources.

In other cases, particularly where homes have been bought on monthly payment plans or erected from advances from building and loan associations, the equities will be adjusted between them, and this is true in a measure where mortgage obligations rest upon the property and mortgagor and mortgagee have mutual interest.

More difficult is the case where houses destroyed or wrecked constitute the savings and investment of people not occupying them, yet dependent upon the revenue they have been deriving from their rentals.

The more the situation is looked into, the more unescapable is the conclusion that each case will have to be taken up and dealt with upon its own merits and its own equities.

That "Spare Us" Fake.

"Spare us a special election," shrieks the World-Herald in agonizing tones referring to the disposition of the legislature to let the people of Omaha decide whether or not they want that odious water district bill saddled upon them.

"Spare us a special election," shrieks the World-Herald editor, depicting in lurid colors its terrible evils as contrasted with the regular general election, which, he insists, alone can voice the true will of the people.

Then while the echo is still reverberating the business manager of the World-Herald, as a member of the restoration committee, votes to ask the legislature to give us a special election at once so the people may authorize the issue of \$1,000,000 in relief bonds.

In a special election all right to let the people vote \$1,000,000 in a great emergency? And all wrong to let them say how they want to manage their water plant?

The Insurance Code.

The Bee does not hesitate to say that in its opinion the enactment of the proposed insurance code at this time is at least open to question. This code proposes to change completely the insurance laws which have been on the statute books for years and have stood the test of the courts, thus inviting a flood of litigation and an interval of uncertainty.

The Bee sees no good reason for taking the insurance supervision away from the auditor and placing it in the hands of a board whose responsibility will be completely evaded. The last effort to create an independent insurance department sought to make the governor responsible. The creation of a new and much more expensive insurance bureau under an irresponsible board promises no improvement.

Those familiar with the proposed measure as it has been amended declare that it contains contradictory, duplicate and ambiguous sections, that it provides tests of solvency for home companies without precedent, and places them at disadvantage with foreign competitors exempt from the same provisions of the law. They pronounce it a "home company killer," which would cripple rather than help build up home institutions with a field of usefulness before them.

It seems to us that Nebraska has been getting along tolerably well in recent years under its existing insurance laws, and that this is a good place to let well enough alone.

A Strange Sunday.

Just such a Sunday as yesterday Omaha probably never knew before. Throngs of visitors, come to view the ruins of the tornado, all day paraded the path of the storm. Streets and street cars were crowded and it seemed more like a holiday than Sabbath, except for the marked presence of a spirit of awe even in the midst of the curiosity-seeking crowds.

At short intervals in the congested quarters women distributed tags for the relief fund, which they must have augmented considerably. Many of Omaha's own people, unable during the week to view the wrecks, took advantage of Sunday for that. On the whole it was an orderly, quiet crowd. The visitors were welcomed, but we hope they will never have like occasion to come again.

One big factor in favor of home rule for cities is that the people with most at stake in the city's material progress and civic welfare are likely to rule it better than people remote geographically and with no immediate personal stake.

Inasmuch as a special election is coming to vote relief bonds, which cannot be put off until the regular election in 1914, that "spare us special-election" explosive may as well be put in cold storage.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES. MARCH 31.

Thirty Years Ago—Two city nominating conventions were held this evening, one by the republicans, and one by the laboring men. The republican nominee was: For mayor, Champion S. Chase; for city treasurer, Henry Bolin; for police judge, Pat O. Hawes; ward councilmen, First, Ernest Smith; Second, I. Haswell; Third, P. S. Redfield; Fourth, P. F. Murphy; Fifth, C. D. Woodworth; Sixth, O. P. Straight; school board, Richard S. Hall, W. E. Copeland, Henry Livesey, C. Specht, and John Steel.

The labor ticket was made up as follows: Mayor, C. S. Chase; treasurer, Truman Buck; police judge, Gustave Boneke; councilmen, First, Charles Kaufmann; Second, S. S. VanKuren; Third, John O'Connell; Fourth, P. F. Murphy; Fifth, M. W. Hartigan; Sixth, William Turtle; school board, Rev. W. E. Copeland, W. A. L. Gibson, John Steel, D. B. Hoxie, Dr. Lanyon and C. Specht. At Phillips academy, Andover, in a late athletic championship, came off victor and received a silver cup, Master, Henry Rustin won the silver cup in the fencing contest.

The new collector of revenue, Hon. George W. Post, was sworn in, and the office formally turned over to him by Collector Crouse.

The wild geese are resuming their flight northward. The city schools are closed for spring vacation in regard April 2.

Mrs. M. H. Carlton, wife of Prof. Carlton of this city, has just received word from the east that she was bequeathed \$100,000 by a rich relative.

A pleasant social party was enjoyed at the residence of A. M. Collet, the popular foreman of the Union Pacific shops, about fifty friends assembling to participate.

Twenty Years Ago—An explosion occurred in the north yard of the Missouri Pacific, an explosion followed and in a little while two cars of logs and two of cattle were ablaze with an awful roaring and screeching of the poor animals, which were incinerated. Cattle in still other two cars were badly singed. The total loss was about \$10,000.

A special dispatch from Washington to the effect that T. J. Mahoney and other democrats had preferred charges against United States District Attorney Baker, whose job was coveted by certain aspirant democrats, created much comment, and elicited a flat denial of Mr. Mahoney's purported part in the affair. He said that if such charges had been filed, he knew nothing of them.

The Omaha Art Stained Glass company completed a window for the Nebraska building at the World's fair and shipped it to Chicago.

John A. Disbrow was given the permanent position of superintendent of carriers at the postoffice and Silas B. Lake of the registry department was promoted with a raise in salary from \$900 to \$1,000, and several other changes were made.

President George L. Miller, George W. Linsinger, Judge Lake and Thomas Kilpatrick of the park commission met and planned for an active campaign of improvement for the year.

Ten Years Ago—The Omaha Real Estate exchange was laying plans for a systematic state-wide campaign for equitable railroad taxation. W. G. Urz, James H. McIntosh, attorney, and C. F. Harrison were leading lights and the exchange had plans made for a meeting with Beatrice people in the latter city, at which things were to hum.

James H. McIntosh announced his acceptance of the offer to become associate general counsel of the New York Life Insurance company, with headquarters in New York, to leave for that city July 1.

Judge Estelle of the district court began the counting of the ballots in the county commissioner election between Henry S. McDonald and C. O. Lobeck, which came to him from the county court.

The board of governors of Ak-Sar-Ben, co-operating with the Board of Education, laid plans for the school children to see and hear President Roosevelt on his coming tour. It was proposed that he should address the youngsters from the great square corner on Eighteenth and Douglas streets.

Following the resignation of Mr. Ackley as superintendent of the dining car service for the Union Pacific, Mr. Lewis, holding the corresponding position with the Oregon Short Line, was named for the job.

The city council adjourned out of respect to the memory of the aged mother of Councilman Lobeck, whose death occurred at Fremont and who was buried in Prospect Hill cemetery, Omaha.

A Story Jones Tells. An old farmer driving a balky mule came to a full stop before a doctor's office. Quite a crowd gathered, jeering and laughing at the old man's futile attempts to start the "critter." Hearing the noise, the doctor came to the door and, seeing what was the matter, disappeared into his office for a few moments, then came out bearing a large hypodermic syringe in his hand, with which he proceeded to "jab" the mule several times in the neck while the mule came to his surprised senses and before the dandy driver could mount the wagon started off down the road at a terrific gallop.

His master started after on a dead run, but was speedily outdistanced. Returning to the doctor's office, breathless and perspiring, he exclaimed: "Say, doc, 'ee' put some ob dat er stuff inter me for I gutter, ketch dat mule." Chicago Record-Herald.

Medical Science Marching On. Baltimore American. A remarkable cure of lockjaw in its worst form and almost in the last stages was made in Brooklyn. One by one modern science is attacking the most dreaded scourges of the human system, and the result of the fight is reasonable hope which further experiment will doubtless develop into certainty. These are the real and vital victories of the world.

Miss Fay Kellogg of New York is an architect when she is in that city, and at other times she is a farmer at Green-lawn, L. I. She studied in Paris at the Beaux Arts, and has designed and modeled a number of large buildings. She has a model farm and is especially interested in designing things that will lessen the burden of the farmer's wife.

Mrs. James T. Bowen, a wealthy society woman of Chicago, proposes that police women wear a uniform, if such are established, and declares that she would be willing to join the police force herself. Mrs. Britton, the head of the Chicago Juvenile Court Protective association, says the endeavor has been made for the last few years to obtain women on the police force.

Omaha Spirit

Admirable Block. American Block knows no sectionalism, and Omaha will rise from her ruin with that splendid courage which made the republic so proud of St. Louis, Galveston and San Francisco.

The Right Spirit. Our whole country is profoundly touched by the news of the terrible catastrophe, and every needed aid will be promptly extended by willing hearts and hands. The spirit of Omaha is admirable. It faces the situation resolutely and with no calls for help.

Helping Hands Ready. It is a calamity such as few cities of our country have been called upon to suffer, but there can be no doubt of the spirit with which Omaha will rise from the debris and the ashes and set about the work of reconstruction. It is a tragedy to stir the hearts of people everywhere and Mayor Fitzgerald spoke for Boston yesterday when he sent a telegram of sympathy with the offer of prompt relief, if relief is needed.

A Brave Message. Washington Post. The brave message of the mayor of Omaha, in answer to President Wilson's solicited inquiry and proffer of aid, is an indication that the chief city of Nebraska intends to rely upon her own resources in the reconstruction of her own citizens to retrieve the material losses due to the devastation of Sunday's tornado. The country at large shares with Omaha the grief over the death of loved ones and the destruction of comfortable and happy homes.

Telephone Heroines. St. Louis Republic. "As long as the wires were working" the telephone girls at the Omaha exchange stood by their posts. The winds smashed the windows, splintered glass fell in a shower, death rode the storm. The circumstances were terrifying enough to try the stoutest hearts. But no man, however brave, could have acquitted himself more finely than those Omaha telephone girls. They stayed at their desks answering calls, making connections, giving out such information as they could until the deadened wires rendered further effort useless.

Self-Reliance. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Omaha is relying upon its own resources and energies to meet all the demands of its great emergency. Proffers of money and supplies are being declined with thanks by an ambitious community with a supreme confidence in itself. This was done by St. Louis, but it seems even more admirable in Omaha, a city not yet half the size of St. Louis in 1892, and not nearly so wealthy. The indomitable spirit of Americanism which can rise superior to such great calamities can rise above even such weather as has been hanging over the Mississippi valley and survive that, too. There is nothing which our indomitable national spirit cannot vanquish. Cheer up!

Twice Told Tales. Wasted Compliments. While the swarthy bootblack busied himself with his patent leathers the Talkative Stranger engaged the lad in conversation: "Too bad about the king." "Too bad." "He was a very good man. I understand."

"Good man." "Fine to his people." "Fine people." "I think the fellow who killed him must have been crazy."

"Must be crazy." "Greece is a great little country." "Great country." "How long have you been away from Greece?"

Without looking up from the shoe he was polishing the lad replied: "I come from Hungary."—Washington Telegraph.

Loves the Job. The little daughter of a prominent divine, whom it would be cruel to name, was recently taken to her father's church for the first time. She was, of course, intensely interested in all that went on.

A true little Yankee, her first remark to her mother on coming out, was: "Did all those little boys-in-nighties get paid for singing?"

"Yes, I suppose so," replied her mother. "And does father get paid, too?" "Yes."

"Well, I shouldn't think they'd have to pay him much, for he does nothing but talk, and he just loves to do that."

The Bees Letter Box

Calls It Valuable Advertising. LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read the account of the storm and its result. I know something of what a tornado storm is, as I lived in South Dakota some sixteen or twenty years ago. You have the sympathy of the entire nation. While the generous and kind-hearted people cannot restore the lost persons to their friends, they will assist you in all other ways possible. Every cloud has a silver lining. Omaha will be advertised all over the world. When the Panama-Pacific exposition opens in 1915, thousands of people will visit Omaha as the scene of the storm, and the advertising by accounts written of the storm and its results.

Humanity Above Fees. POOLE, Neb., March 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read with great satisfaction the replies of Albertina Adams and C. F. D. to the letter of a certain Dr. Mullong, throwing slurs at Winifred Black and Dr. Friedman. The name of this Dr. Mullong will long be forgotten, when the name of Winifred Black will be cheerfully remembered as the gifted writer, and that of Dr. Friedman as one of the world's greatest benefactors.

C. F. D. hit the nail on the head with his statements. Dr. Friedman has offered to cure free of charge, and all the cases that he treated, have shown great improvement and most of them promise to be ultimate cures. But it seems the American Medical association is afraid to lose patients and fees, and would rather see humanity suffer, than give a foreigner credit for what it could not do.

From Out of the Asylum. OMAHA, March 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: We have all read in our Bible of the terrible slavery of Egypt; we have read in our history how the martyr Christians were eaten like raw meat by wild beasts to divert a Roman mob; we have all heard of the wicked persecution in the horrible Spanish inquisition; but I am astonished that Nebraska's righteous citizens never heard of the asylum in Lincoln, Neb.

They know, or ought to know, that this asylum from 1866 to August, 1908, allowed more torture and crucifixion than ever happened before in human record; for while the horrors of the past were committed in the ignorance of the past, this crime of torture was allowed for three years in all the light of modern civilization. What do the citizens of Nebraska intend to do about this asylum they run in Lincoln? Do they intend to expose the foul crime to the awful light of publicity, or do they intend to hide it longer yet in the dark, where Satan and serpents breed with impunity? What is the matter with Nebraska anyway?

ONE OF THE TORTURED. More About Dr. Friedman. NORFOLK, Neb., March 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: The stone thrown by the country doctor evidently struck a vital spot, judging from the yelps emitted as a result. The innocent snobbery about the country doctor is well taken, but it is quite generally conceded at the present time by the wiser class of people that the number of illiterates in the state predominates over that in the country. The country doctor has reasons for knowing this, because he has lived the greater part of his life in the cities here and abroad. He also knows that it is far better to live in a country home than in a city hotel.

The curt missive refers to Winifred Black as being beneficent and intelligent. Through the article published some time ago regarding Dr. Friedman and the medical profession, she showed very plainly that she is neither. A person who condemns a profession that has done more for the relief of the suffering of humanity than all else in the world put together, is neither beneficent nor intelligent. What good is accomplished by those who laud a thing that has yet to stand the test, thereby throwing the mentally inferior into a state of desperation, causing them to desert all to seek the foundation of youth?

Who is the cryptonym who replies with only initials as a signature? The letter speaks of Winifred Black as a present day writer. The country doctor knows of her through insignificant articles by her published now and then in the Home Magazine pages of daily papers; that is all anyone knows about her as a writer.

Yes, Dr. Friedman offered to treat people free of charge to give him a foothold when he was informed that the laws of this country required him to show his credentials and pass the state board examinations before he could practice medicine. These examinations I truthfully believe Dr. Friedman has not the ability to pass, or he would comply with the law.

Who and what are these people wishing to revise the laws to please themselves; and who would disobey the existing laws and retrograde to the primitive stage of life? We are no longer barbarians, and it is as necessary in this civilized age to have laws protecting the medical profession as it is to protect society.

Why did Dr. Friedman come to this country? He came when a New York banker offered him \$1,000,000 fortune for the curing of his son-in-law. Of course, Dr. Friedman would take the chance that nature itself offered, and in that way have some hope of landing some easy money. We have more men of this kind here now than we can conveniently handle.

But the world will always have cranks who will do honor to the worst criminals that ever drew breath. They even go so far as to claim relationship or association in some way with them, from college chums all the way down to their backblocks. It was a surprise to find that the one signing with initials did not claim any of these.

The article referred to in the American Medical Journal, had nothing more to do with the editor-in-chief than its publication. It was written by a paid physician who investigated Dr. Friedman's standing in Europe. It would do the people who are ignorant in regard to this subject good to read this item in the Journal.

All that the laws and the medical profession require of Dr. Friedman is that he prove his ability to practice medicine in this country. By proving his ability I mean he should be able to show satisfactory credentials and pass the state board examination like all real physicians have to do, and no law or medical society will interfere with him.

C. R. MULLONG.

Editorial Snapshots

Chicago Tribune: Council Bluffs, we trust, is profoundly grateful that its founders located it on the left bank of the Big Muddy.

Boston Transcript: If the simplified spelling board looks on the umbrists who put the capshuns on the komik pictures and the sporting editors, to say yet ten to crite gud English.

Washington Post: Dr. Blumenthal advocates giving a quarter for each black eye a lad gives without getting one in return. It is quite clear that he has been talking to the family next door.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: The simplified spelling board would make a more popular hit if it turned its attention to simplifying the spelling and pronunciation of names in the Balkan and Mexican wars.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Having arrived at what may be called an age of political discretion and assumed the duties of an important post, Colonel Bryan has equipped himself with the crowning glory of an officeholder—a stoppage hat.

New York Tribune: Only 151,500 persons have applied for the 10,884 jobs in the gift of the new administration. The 120,000 who cannot be accommodated will be taken off their enthusiasm later by taking examinations for the classified service.

Brooklyn Eagle: The state of the Mormons is the first to have a minimum wage for women. It allows 75 cents a day for the first year and \$1.25 thereafter. Utah, one of the two Taft states in November, is showing growing progressiveness.

Philadelphia Ledger: Pity the poor rich man! He cannot contribute to politics without publicity, and now he is not wanted as an ambassador or special representative of his country. His main hope at present is as a professional philanthropist, and that means a lot of trouble for a very small bit of pleasure.

New York World: Already thirty-three states have ratified the amendment to the federal constitution for the direct election of United States senators. Only three more are needed to accomplish its adoption. After the slow progress made with the income tax amendment this is encouraging proof of how easy it is to amend the constitution of the United States where public opinion is ripe, without resort to any such violent and sporadic methods as would be involved in recalling court decisions by popular vote.

Baltimore American: Sylvia Parkhurst, the imprisoned suffragette, has won her freedom through her hunger strike, as the forcible feeding endangered her life. There is much criticism of the home secretary for thus yielding to the woman's determined action in refusing food, but in addition to the natural repugnance to driving a woman to extremes the criticized official faces the very likely contingency of being even more severely blamed for inhumanity, if he actually allowed a woman to starve to death in prison. It is an emergency which a savage government could meet readily, but which is very trying to a civilized one.

JOLLIES FROM JUDE.

Rankin—What do you think about simplified spelling, old man? Rogers—That the promoters of it ought to send missionaries to Wales.

"I see society people at Newport had a baby show." "Where did they get the babies?" "It was a loan exhibition, I believe."

Who never forgets your street number? The bill collector. "Who stetheth closer to you in adversity than a brother? A creditor."

Tall Blonde—Why do you wear a tight skirt to skate? You will never be able to get up if you fall down! Short Brunette—Of course not, you goose; not by myself.

"That man who just registered says he is a light sleeper," remarked the hotel clerk. "Good!" exclaimed the manager. "Charge him extra for light."

"What experience have you had operating a typewriter?" asked the prospective employer. "I replied the applicant, running skilled fingers lovingly over the keyboard, "was a pugilist for ten years."

He-A woman's hand is all right to spank a baby with, but she should keep it off her own fall down! She (shrilly)—Oh, I don't know. It seems to me that if the women could spank the ballot box as they spank the babies, we should have very much better politics everywhere.

GOOD KNOWS BEST.

New York Globe. Sunshine and shadows—evening bells and prayer! Darkening clouds and rainbows—these we all must share. Crowns of thorns and roses; rest, eternal never any pain.

If He filled our lives with gladness and never any pain, We would be so happy, we would love this golden land, We'd cease to look for guidance from His protecting hand.

He sometimes sends His moonbeams, then darkest, starless night, Lest we forget our Father's home and never long for light. So let your Savior guide you when with sorrow oppressed, Oh heart of mine—don't worry—God knows best.

Go Now, While Fares Are Low

Via Chicago Great Western. Only \$24.10 to Moose Jaw; \$24.10 to Regina, Sask.; \$24.10 to Saskatoon; \$26.65 to Edmonton, Alberta; \$26.65 to Calgary every Tuesday during April.

Proportional low fares to other Canadian, North Dakota and Montana points.

Also low one-way colonists fares, daily, until April 15th, to Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The Great Western is the shortest and best line to Canada and North Coast, via St. Paul.

Ask about sleeping car service. P. F. Bonorden, C. P. & T. A., 1522 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb. Phone Douglas 260.

Notice to Customers of the STANDARD LAUNDRY

Our laundry plant has been wrecked by the storm. Through the courtesy of another laundry our work will be done promptly. We will maintain an office in old plant, 2416 No. 24th, and will give the same delivery and service as heretofore.

Work on our new building will be rushed as fast as possible and we will soon be in a position to do our work ourselves. Telephone in working order Webster 876. We need a continuation of your business.

STANDARD LAUNDRY, PIERCE & EDHOLM.

LOW RATES SOUTH Tuesdays

March 4 & 18, April 1 & 15

Table with 4 columns: From, To, Rate, From, To, Rate. Includes routes like St. Augustine-Fla., Ft. Lauderdale, Galveston, etc.

Proportionately Low Rates to Many Other Points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi. 25 Days Return Limit. Liberal Stop Over Privileges.

L & N. R. C. WALLIS, R. F. A., St. Louis. P. W. MORROW, R. W. F. A., Chicago. Louisville & Nashville R. R.