THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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AUGUST CIRCULATION.

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, se: fwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee l'ubitab.ng company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of August, 1915, DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and aworn to before inc. this 2d day of September, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

September 22

Thought for the Day Selected by Margaret Scott

I shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer it nor neglect it, for I shall not peas this way again. - Henry Drummond.

Altogether too many of these joy rides end in grief and sorrow.

It's "Governor" Saunders again-but this time Ak-Sar-Ben governor.

'Huy-it-in-Omaha" has a double force when It is also "Made-in-Omaha."

The swelling record of stock yard receipts ingexes the business coming Omaha's way

The Rev. "Billy" has already vindicated the judgment of those who said Omaha was a good town-for a revival.

Between the lines of Messenger Archibald's explanation runs the solemn exhortation: "Save me from my fool friends."

The foot ball season opens at a strenuous pace, but there is no occasion for public concern. Hospital accommodations are ample.

It is difficult to analyze the brand of home patriotism which seeks faraway fields for peace promotion and ignores ravages of vocal war at

Brother Victor Murdock declares that the bullmoosers of the western states are waiting for eastern leadership. Why eastern leaderchip? Is it as bad as that?

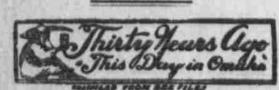
The district court is in full blast, King Ak-Sar-Ben is drilling his hosts for the fall festival and "Billy" is drawing crowded houses. Now is the time to stop off in Omaha and enjoy life to

Note that revision of South Omaha school teachers' salary schedule is all revision upward. This is the reward to the South Omaha school teachers for manifesting a willingness to meet merger half way.

Perhaps, to be wholly consistent, Mr. Bryan should also advocate junking the navy we now have and disbanding the regular army down to a few gold-lace officers needed to serve as military nides for White House social functions,

Collier's specially commissioned cross-cont nent auto tourist threw Omaha women a land and Belgium were also heavy holders of forbouquet for up-to-date and modish dressing. The clothes of Omaha women reflect the up-todateness of Omaha's enterprising merchants and

Years of experience and observation in that locality convinces a magazine writer that the Wall street game is unbeatable. A waste of ink. News of the cutting of a melon will draw more lambs in a day than experience could frighten in a year.



The city council adopted plans of Architect Myers for the new city hall, which contemplate a buildms to cost not to exceed \$190,000

An interesting meeting at the Young Men's Christian association hall discussed a new building for the association as a home of its own. Among those who talked were General O. O. Howard, Secretary Joplin, William Fleming, Dr. Dentse, Mr. Street, G.

Madame Duffoe is still confined to her rooms in the Millard, but her husband has taken her place on the wagon, and packs Harney street, near Fourwith crowds as large as his wife usually

S. P. Morse & Co. are putting up a magnificent new passenger elevator in their store. Captain John G. Bourks, now stationed in Texas, is here visiting his old friends.

Joe Needham, one of the amateurs of the city, made a remarkable run in the billiard parlors at the Millard, scoring 636 points in one hour and fifty

Priends of Captain and Mrs. George H. Crayer helped them celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary at their coay home on Seward street. Fire Chief Butler returned from the east, baying

been away several weeks, during which he attended the fire chiefs' convention at Long Branch visited Boston, New York and other eastern cities, Ripening Very Fast.

There is much merit in President Wilson's "short ballet" plan. It is one of those reforms not yet ripe like government ownership of railroads. It will come along in time, but not now. The "short ballot," no matter how worthy, is a reform not yet ripe,-Columhus Telegram.

Whatever its present stage, the "short ballot" is ripening very fast. The commission plan and city manager plan of municipal government are accompanists of the 'short ballot' campaign. The most notable progress achieved, however, for the "short ballot" has been that scored in the New York state constitutional convention which has embodied the principle in the constitution submitted to the people of the Empire state as its most salient innovation, and if the people of New York therefore ratify the proposed new constitution, the "short ballot" will be finally established in the greatest and most important state of the union.

Regardless of all that, however, the "short ballot" reform is ripening very fast elsewhere. Let us remember that a thing is short or long only by comparison. Here in Nebraska the shift to biennial elections, crowding the names formerly on two ballots onto one, so lengthened the ballot as to force an immediate reaction. The last Nebraska legislature passed several measures aiming in the direction of a shorter ballot, abolishing certain elective offices and showing a preference for longer terms for others, and the next legislature is certain to go still further in the same direction. Should we have constitutional revision either by convention or initiative amendments, we may be sure the "short ballot" principle will govern as opposed to the old idea of multiplying elective offices with consequent scattering and weakening of official responsibility. Tested by approaching ripeness, the "short ballot" reform is not to be mentioned in the same breath with government ownership of railreads, which has not yet gotten out of bud.

Harmony at the State House.

The latest manifestation of how happily the brethren are dwelling together at the Nebraska state house is furnished by the threat of Fire Commissioner Ridgell to bring suit against State Treasurer Hall-not to adjudicate any claim for the benefit of the state, not to establish the truth or falsity of the governor's allegations that the sate treasurer is farming out state money, but to punish the state treasurer for being sufficiently temerarious to stand on the provisions of the constitution as regards the paying of money into and out of the state treasury.

Treasurer Hall refused to cash warrants drawn in favor of Ridgell, because no specific appropriation had been made for their payment. At least to that extent both the treasurer and fire commissioner agreed. It now transpires that a colorable appropriation was made, but, through the careful conduct of business by the democrats in and out of the legislature, charged with managing the state's affairs, the item was lost track of, turning up only after the warrant controversy had reached the incandescent stage, and the state treasurer relented enough to pay the fire commissioner his salary. Not so for the commissioner, who has employed an attorney with the avowed purpose of visiting on the treasurer the penalty for failure to comply with a law neither of them knew existed.

In the meantime, nothing is heard of any effort to investigate the charges publicly made by the governor that the state treasurer's bond was made the occasion of dividing \$1,000 between certain of the favored, or that state funds are being farmed to personal and political friends. quarrel is over the only thing the democrats at Lincoln seem to care for-the payroll.

Difficulties Our Dollar Must Overcome.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Forsign and Domestic Commerce, under the Department of Commerce, addressing the investment bankers at Denver, suggests that the loan to be made to the Allies at present may be an economic biunder. It is giving ald to our greatest rivals in the field of foreign commerce. His apprehension on this point does not seem to be justified by the facts. While the financial strength of the United States is steadily growing, the substitution of the dollar for the pound sterling as the world's standard is not yet complete. Difficulties of several kinds must yet be overcome, and the most important of these is how to take full advantage of our present eminence as a creditor nation in the matter of trade.

Great Britain is the leading nation of the world, in the matter of foreign investment, having at the beginning of the war, in round numbers, \$17,500,000,000 invested abroad; France then had six and one-half and Germany two and one-half billions in foreign investments, and Holeign securities. It is this that gives London its overshadowing commercial importance. For example the external debt of Japan is largely held in London, and consequently Japan's securities are worth just what London says they are worth, basing this value on the volume of Japanese Argentina, Chile, Brazil and other countries with which we are seeking trade extension are similarly owned in Europe. This condition must be altered before we can become actual leaders in the world's trade.

For many years the annual balance of trade has been in favor of the United States, yet we have been extensive borrowers from Europe, for the purposes of development. The extension of our commerce will depend on our ability to enter the foreign field as investors or operators. The time is favorable, and the prospect is inviting; the point to be settled is where to start, and the mortgage just taken on England and France looks like a beginning.

Respect for the interstate commerce law has reached such an altitude in railroad circles that one company is suing a Jerseyman for the recovery of 34 cents bluffed from a passenger conductor. Money is no object in the case, the company having spent hundreds of dollars gathering evidence to cinch the malefactor. The inspiring motive is to vindicate the company from the charge of rate discrimination. If honest endeavor ever commands decorative honors, the company deserves first choice of the crosses.

Southern bankers are accused by a federal reserve officer of charging as high as 100 per cent for loans. Rates of 1 and 2 per cent a month are common among banks of the south and in the northwest. In the light of these official figures the chattel loan shark does not appear as dark as he is painted.

The Economics of War

John Bates Clark " Professor Political Economy, Columbia University.

W All means that in some part of the earth peace goodness and love are largely bartered away or suffering, wickedness and hate; and, in general, that parts of God's country are turned into a devil's untry. No expert from a counting house can make balance sheet that will show the amount of such

Yet it is extremely well worth while to measure, we can, the sheer loss of wealth which war entails. The impoverishment of a country affects a people's chysical and mental well-being, and character itself uffers seriously when the struggle for life becomes hard and material returns measer. If we can measure approximately the diminution of wealth which a belligerent country suffers, we can form some rude conception of the more general disaster that has curred and possibly decide whether it is too great to be repaired. Will the injury inflicted by present war on Europe be about as well repaired 100 cars hence as was the injury caused by the Napoleonic wars of 160 years ago in a like period? Will the economic losses of this war be great enough follow and curse mankind through the whole of the twentieth century and leave a bequest to the twenty-first? On the highly favorable assumption that the war will close before 1916 and that peace will reign for a hundred years thereafter, there is much to be hoped for within the period which has begun so disnetrously.

Though the earlier generations following the end of the struggle will have much to suffer, there is redeeming possibility that the later ones may emerge from the state which the Armageddon is reating. For the dead, hardships and privations are over, and for the maimed and the halt they will be over in much less than a century; but a great reduction of the accumulated wealth of the naions now fighting may concelvably have more lasting effects. The destruction of literal wealth and of skill and intelligence which are equivalent to wealth, the check on production and the breaking up of the organization that carries it on-these are some of the nfluences against which the world must bereafter contend; and it will require a great power of recovery and more of self-mastery than has recently been shown to bring it out of the pit into which it has lightly leaped.

The countries of Europe are becoming poorer month by month, and how much wealth they will have when the war is over depends on the length of time it will ast. It is the purpose of the economic division of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to cause to be made as accurate an estimate as it will be possible, after the close of the war, to make of the reduction caused in the wealth of the various countries of the world. A comparison of the amount of such wealth existing when the war began with that existing when it shall have closed will measure the positive shrinkage which the struggle will have entailed, but it will not measure the whole of the economic effect. In every belligerent land wealth was increasing, and there is little doubt that this ncrease has been cut off and that a diminution has been substituted. The sum of these two amounts will measure the direct economic injury. How murt. wealth would France or Germany probably have possessed if no war had taken place? The answer will furnish a minuend; the subtrahend will be the amount that it will actually have when the war is over; and only at that time can the latter quantity e even approximately known.

The absolute amount of wealth a country contains does not gauge the purely material well-being of the inhabitants. That depends on the amount there a per unit of the population. If the capital of the world should continue unchanged and the population should grow enormously, it is conceivable that the per capita wealth would decline more than it usually has done in consequence of destructive wars. If on the other hand the capital should remain the same and the population should greatly shrink, there might be an increase of economic well-being for those of the people who should survive. Because Bermany lost two-thirds of its population, more of less, during the thirty years war the survivors, badly off as they were, were less desperately poor than they would have been if the whole original population had still been obliged to extort a living from the resources of their ravaged and desolated country. In tragic sense the majority died for their countryperished as some of the starving survivors of a shipwreck would perish if they were drowned in order hat the remainder might have food enough to live Losses of life in war would help to sustain the standard of living against extreme reduction if all classes of the population were sacrificed proportionately and if none were maimed or enfeebled. When bread-winners perish and the children and the aged survive, when men are taken and women are left, the standard of living is lowered; and it is so in a tragic way when men are rendered helpless and left to be maintained by women and children, or even by the impoverished state. Then it is that destruction of life by warfare takes its most terrible economic toll and does not counteract, but exaggerates the effect of destruction of productive wealth. This effect enters directly and disastrously into the problem of the effect of war on the per capita wealth of the countries.

Military expenditures by governments are more nearly measurable than other elements in the total waste which war entails, and yet even these can new be estimated only in a rude way. It is a safe guess that more than \$50,000,000 are spent daily by the states now at wer. The effect of this on public finance is more easily calculated than its effect on the existing wealth and the future prosperity of the peoples affected. Not by any means all the total expenditures of the governments are chargeable to the war That accounts, however, for a vast excess of outlays above those incurred in times of peace, and it is this excess of which our economic study must take account.

Not all the directly military expense of the govrnments does, in itself, make the countries poorer. Feeding and clothing soldiers is giving them a partial equivalent for the living that, in the absence of war, they would have gotten by their own produc-The living they get is rather salvage than waste, from the point of view of the people themselves. The incomes which the men would have secured for themselves minus what the governments dole out to them measures the loss that at once falls

What the world parts with in consequence of war is products that would have been created if peace had continued. Of course it is not, to any extent, money. All the gold coins in the warring countries would pay their bills for only a very short time, and they cannot all be used in that way. Much of the supply must be used to sustain the value of paper substitutes, in order that commoditie may be bought and sold at something like normal prices Some gold will leave the belligerent lands to pay Importations and some of it may go into hiding but it is wealth in commodity and not in currency that goes out of existence and produces the effects we should like to measure. Since the amount of the commodity, however, has in some way to be appraised, we express the measure of it by money. By how many billion dollars worth of useful commodity will the fighting countries be made poorer by the war? This is the essential problem; and most of this impoverishment comes from the check on production which the fighting causes. Direct destruction of useful commodity also accounts for a part, and in the absence of new debta these two amounts of goods which in some way the countries lose would constitute the whole material wealth of which war would deprive them.

The greater part of this total is directly lost by citizens in conrequence of war without appearing at all in the account books of the governments. If the states spend publicly \$50,000,000 a day, it is safe to consider that citizens privately lose much more than that amount. It would be strange if they were not losing from \$75,000 000 to \$100,000,000 per day, over and above outgoes which can be in the public exchequer. Plants lie idle and wages and interest are lost on an enormous scale; but what this literally means is that the goods in which the incomes of the laborers and the capitalists would have chiefly consisted are not new produced. Food and clothing for soldiers, however, are produced, and this fact reduces the total of useful commodity which is lost by the war.

Concinded Tomorrow

The Bees Lefter Box

Motto for the High School Girls,

OMAHA, Sept. 30 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In The Bee of September 16, page column i, Il Timothy, il-15, has been adopted as a motto by high school girls all over the country. The writer considers the sentiment of the verse in question a very good one and commends the next verse respectfully to evangelists of a certain type. This verse reads as follows: "But shun profane and vain cabplings; for they will increase unto more ungod-

An Indoor Bathing Beach.

OMAHA, Sept. II .- To the Editor of The See: The awimming season for 1915 over and not one person drowned at Carter lake since competent lifeguards were employed. This speaks well for our efficient lifeguards.

Early in June I suggested through your paper that the city hire a lifeguard who could pass a strict examination and prove his efficiency for the job of lifeguard. I was glad to note they followed my suggestion and hired William Westlund, a man well fitted for the position and who has succeeded in building up a corps of ifeguards which are very proficient in this work and are a credit to Omaha.

Swimming is one of the most useful of athletic sports and also the best exercise known. The large eastern cities are installing natatoriums in all new school buildings and I hope Omaha will follow this good example and not be the last to see the good derived from teaching everyone to swim.

The weather was very unfavorable for swimming this season, but the municipal beach and the swimming tanks in the parks have proved to be the most popular places in the city. This shows what the people want in the parks and now that we have a good start in the right direction I hope the city commissioners will keep the ball a-rolling and give us more natatoriums next year.

The city Auditorium basement is not in use. Mr. Commissioners, you have made the right start, and why not turn this basement into a valuable asset by building a large sized natatorium, so we may swim all winter as well as in summer? Money spent along this line would be for more than value received. G. P.

Rain and the Corn Crop. BENNINGTON, Neb., Sept. 20.-To the Editor of The Bee: Since reading the article of Ted Holyoke, in which he says, "Most corn safe from frost," I cannot pass this up without a few comments.

I don't give a rap if the article was written by the son-in-law of George W. Holdrege of the Burlington. These railroad managers take every opportunity to boost for the bumper corn crop, which is not in existence at the present time, just as they did about the billion-bushel wheat crop that rainy weather-but, lo and behold: The rain almost ruined that bumper wheat crop-in fact, there will be very little wheat that will make good

And that will be the case with the corn should frost strike it at this time. for not more than 25 per cent would be good enough to grade No. 4. Mr. Holyoke says he cannot see why so much fuss is being made about the corn from the frost. And then he suggests the silo as being the salvation of the frosted corn, and that every bit would be utilized without danger of loss whatever.

Let us discuss this question of loss worry and silos from the farmer's standpoint. In the first place, let us take into consideration the fact that according to statistics renters predominate in this state. This being a fact, who will build silos for this great number of renters? I think the man who pays from \$5 to \$7 rent per acre has just cause to worry about frost when his corn is in roasting ear state. How can this great army of renters pay their notes and meet their obligations should such a misfortune as frost overtake them? It is one thing for railroad men to sit in their palatial cars, going at the rate of forty miles an hour, and tell the farmer that 80 per cent of his corn is safe, but it is another thing to make him believe it.

The writer has a field that was planted April 38, just 140 days at the date this article is written, and only 35 per cent of the ears well enough dented so that they would not be injured by a killing frost-the other 75 per cent would be soft and unfit for the market. There were no early frosts during the fall of 1866, but rainy growing weather which kept the stalks and ears sappy, and the result was soft corn which spoiled when put in the crib.

Last week a railroad manager reported from 100 to 110 per cent for the different divisions, which is impossible. I have met men from different parts of the state, and their reports differ very much-some even report that their corn that was replanted and growth retarded by cold, rainy weather, was only in the roasting-ear stage then. In the name of common sense, how can we have conditions averaging 105 per cent? Nothing but two or three weeks of warm. weather can save the corn crop, and that is not likely under present conditions. CHARLES GRAU.

Keep Your Automobile.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 20,-To the Editor of The Bee: I like The Bee and have read it about every day for the last four years. But I must say my stock in The Bee has dropped about 95 points from the stand you seem to take in this Sunday stuff. You know as well as the general thinking public knows that this man is a fake. There is no doubt about it, and as a reader of your esteemed paper I want to protest against the stand you take

I will bet a Ford automobile against second-hand pair of socks that you won't print this letter (unprintable part has been expurgated), but I am telling you anyway what I think. I have read the stuff pro and con, and heard the bird 'screech", and know that he is a fake, and all of his associates. That's all. C. C. SCOVIL.

A Traveling Man Out of Des Moines.

Wants Pollard for Governor. GIBBON, Neb., Sept. 21 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Please give me space for part of a letter sent by me to Hon. E. M. Pollard, accompanying a petition signed in large part by exhibitors at the State fair, representative men interested in agriculture in many parts of the state, asking permission to use his name as a candidate for governor.

"In thus forwarding you this petition permit me to state that my acquaintance with you began in the year 1894, on the occasion when I attended a farmers' institute in your home town where you were engaged in teaching in the public choole; you took part in the institute and I was a guest at the home of your father, Issac Pollard, then and still one of the most delightful farm homes in the state. Since that date I have cultivated your acqueintance, as on meeting you I at once realised that you were well equip-

ped for a life of large usefulness and that saying that once a man that is taken into

state, in a non-partisan manner, by the press in any of their lokes.
use of the initiative, should determine the Common sense religion is to give God paign.

Bean party.

"You are the type of man needed on interests.

"By Their Works,"

OMAHA, Sept. 20 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I saw a man sick unto death, and bending over him was a young surpeon making heroic efforts to revive him. Along comes a pempous individual and

'Here, you had better let that man alone; the Bible says it is given unto man once to die, and after that the judg-

The doctor looks up and says: "Well, am an assistant surgeon, sent here by the Great Surgeon to revive this poor man, and I intend to do so if possible, and please remember the same book says, while there is life there is hope." If you don't believe in revivals, please stand from under while I am doing my duty." As the knocker passed on the surgeon asked, "Who is that man?" "Why," said a bystander, "that's the fellow who always interferes in a work of this kind. He spells God with a little g and church with a big C. We all know him and pay

no attention to what he says." You are

right, "Billy" Sunday, go ahead with

your good work.

Common Sense Religion. FLORENCE, Neb., Sept. 21 .- To the Editor of The Bee: As "Billy" Sunday seems to be all the go these days and as have had the pleasure of attending one of his meetings I thought it would be worth while to get right down to brass tacks and expound a few of my religious views to the interested public. At the outset I wish to say that the evening I attended Mr. Sunday's meeting I also went over to the Empress, and, between the two, I am frank to say that Sunday's meeting has the Empress skinned a city block. Mr. Sunday said at his meeting that he has brought many souls to Christ, but 10 per cent of them are backsliders; and

you had a desire, an applition, to be helpt, God's fold can hackelide, which gives our ful to mankind and I have not been our slavior little credit for tenacity. The very appointed, for you have taken an active idea that a man at one time can be saved interest in public affairs, you have made and is on his way to heaven can the good at every turn of the road, have met next day be plunged in the depths of hell. the full measure of a useful citizen as What kind of a God does the preachers of this day and age of the world believe "You have served as a member of our we have? Why is not the correct theory state legislature and in the halls of con- to believe that everything that happens gross. You are a temperance man in in this world is for the best and for God's practice and from principle doubtless be- pleasure only? This is my personal better, leving, as does the writer, while in favor consequently I am not finding any fault of prohibition, that the people of the with Mr. Sunday or the clown at the Em-

position of prohibition in the coming cam+ credit for each and every act on this earth and be satisfied with the results. Lou believe in and have been a strong | am leaving my lot in God's hands, the advocate of the principles of the repub- Maker of this universe, a Superhuman Being Who gives us light and heat through the sun and moon, and no man the farms of Nebraska to encourage and has knowledge of how it is done, I find develop a more intelligent and progressive no fault with any one, but always give agriculture; the type of man most needed my Maker, the Lord Jeaus, credit for to interpret and execute our laws in the everything whether it is to my liking or interests of agriculture, in the interests not, as He certainly rules the world and of the producer and laborer, rather than even the devil himself, and I have faith of corporations and the so-called special in Illm looking aftr His children regard-S. C. BASSETT- less of Sunday's "sawdust trail. C. L. NETHAWAY

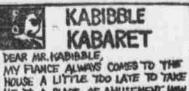
GRINS AND GROAMS.

"Bibber says he kept his glass upside down most of the time at the banquet last night." So he did, with the open end of it in his face."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"How's he succeeding as a reformer?" "Great. He's got the whole neighbor hood feeling miserable about their pleasures."—Letroit Free Press.

Mrs. Greene-Here's a most interesting article, Ezra, entitled "The Money Question in a Nutshell."

Ezra Greene-I know all bout it, Hannah; the pea ain't there et all when ye pick the shell up, darn 'em!-Puck.



ME TO A PLACE OF AMUSEMENT, NOW CAN I BREAK HIM OF THAT? WHILE TALKING OF BREAKING HIM" THAT'S THE KEY TO THE WHOLE STILLYTON!

Does your congressman discuss publi "No," replied the political boss; "he comes right out and says exactly what he believes to be true, without regard to the effect on his chances, I never saw a man act so unintelligent."—Washington

"I trust," said the prudent friend, "that you will think before you speak."
"I shall do so," replied the energetic orator. "My present thoughts on this subject seem sltogether too mild and I'm going to keep cogitating till I get something with real pep in it."—Washington Star. ton Star.

"How do you like your new music the clown at the Empress said he could cut thirty-five acres of alfalfa with a safety razor. Both of these men are entirely wrong, especially Mr. Sunday in

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