TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

by draft, express or postal order. Only2-cent stamp in payment of small accounts. Personal checks on Omaha and exatern exchange, not accepted

.—The Bee Building Omaha—2318 N street. U Bluffs—14 North Main street. n=525 Little Building. n=518 People's Gas Building. Fork—Room 803, 286 Fifth avenue. uls—602 New Bank of Commerce. ngiop—725 Fourteenth street, N. W

tress communications relating to news and editor to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION 54,507 Daily-Sunday 50,539

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Billiahing company, being duly sworn, says that the brage circulation for the month of September, 191 Publishing company, sense day, average circulation for the month of September, it was \$4,507 daily, and \$6,538 Sunday.

Bulberfied in my presence and sworn to before this 1d day of October, 1916.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. A dress will be changed as often as required.

Come again, Mr. Marshall, but com: in berter All New England no doubt is shocked at the

All things considered, a workhouse sentence for reckless driving fairly fits the punishment to

shameless desecration of the Sabbath by a sub

In counting up the achievements of U-53, uncturing the tire of boosted prices should not

Despite the boom of guns and crash of ships Cape Cod clung to its conning tower, quietly noting how Nantucket.

While his discretion is open to question, the ousted Bridgeport Nasby demonstrated that he was not "too proud to fight."

A mere national committeeman isn't good enough, it seems, for a real democrat, who must be welcomed by at least a precinct captain.

Should the war extend its field of operation much farther, Mars may exclaim more truthfully than Monte Cristo: "The world is mine."

Berlin says the British tanks translated from Peoria are "good for nothing." Possibly Peoria did not send the regular tank ammunition along.

The closer those who pay the freight examine the Adamson wage law, the clearer becomes the conviction that congress passed them a gold

So far the war experience of Roumania goes show that land grabbing is not as easy as it looked at the start. Others are learning the

It is more than probable that Germany heard the bread consumers' cry for an embargo on American wheat and proceeded to relieve con

The fact that a few submarine shots shriveled up the popularity of munition stocks serves to show the Wall street gamble to be as uncertain as a carnival paddle wheel.

However, as long as the box office receipts provide the right amount of solace, less disposi-tion will be shown by the losers of the world series to blame it on the umpires.

If humanity was wise enough to compel its onarchial bosses to fight their battles to a finish individually, barbarism would get the knockand civilization leap forward to heights of

Our new cruiser fleet, now in the building, al sdy is described as "the finest in the world." Self-praise is gratifying to national vanity, but it should be restrained until the war cloud lifts and a glimpse is had of the newer fighting craft of

British politicians think Ireland is not doing its share in filling the gaps in Irish regiments at the front. Ireland contends it has been more faithful to its pledges than British politicians have been to Ireland. The latter charge invariably provokes a change in the conversation.

Nebraska's Semi-Centennial

On March I, 1867, the territory of Nebraska was admitted to the union. A celebration of the aemi-centennial of that event was arranged for during the last year by the State Historical society. The program agreed upon covered three chief features: (1) A historical parade in the city of Omaha in the fall of 1916, to be the curtain raiser for the celebration. (2) A series of local celebrations and exercises, especially in the schools, on the date of the fiftieth anniversary of the admission, March I, 1917. And (3) the final celebration at the state capital in June, 1917, presenting the cream of these school observances and a great pageant covering the salient points in Nebraska history.

The first part of this program has just been carried out by the city of Omaha in a way to give the greatest satisfaction to every citizen of Nebraska. The presence of President Wilson helped to swell the attendance beyond all expectation and to give the affair added dignity and importance. But the historical parade had been organized long before the president consented to appear in the reviewing stand, and it is only fair to say that the great success of the celebration was not due to any special favor from Washington. The presence of the presidential party merely brought the effort to a complete and gratifying climax. It helped to make the day perfect and memorable, just the sort of observance that a half century birthday of a great state deserves.

The city of Omaha more than carried out its

state deserves.

The city of Omaha more than carried out its promises and set a standard that is a challenge to Lincoln and all of the other communities in the state. Under the stimulus of Omaha's exle we ought now to prepare with new zeal enthusiasm to make the remaining features he celebration equal if they cannot surpass splendid beginning.

Humorist, or Just Peevish?

Thomas Riley Marshall has come and gone, and left everybody but the editor of the World-Herald wondering whether he exhibited a subtle brand of Hoosier humor, or just a plain grouch while in Omaha. To get a proper perspective on Mr. Marshall, one must remember that it was he who said that, should death or disability overtake the president, he would resign the office of vice president. This patriotic impulse was stirred by the fact that William Jennings Bryan was then secretary of state and would have succeeded to the presidency, had Mr. Marshall cleared the way. Also, on another occasion, Mr. Marshall proved his devotion to the civil service law and his party's declaration in favor of supporting the merit system by saying if there were an office that could not be filled by a democrat, he was in favor of abolishing that office. His speech at the theater in Omaha was in harmony with these declarations, while his relations with the local democrats were quite as friendly as those now existing between the nations of Europe. All in all, Br'er Marshall either had a bully time in Nebraska, or he didn't, and we can't tell from his utterances which it

Dealing With the Automobile Thieves.

Police departments of the United States have been grappling with a very complicated problem for months, and as yet have made little headway oward its solution. It is the stealing of automobiles. In early days in this country horsestealing was practiced to an annoying degree, and the pioneers had an effective way of checking the crime. They simply hanged the culprit when overtaken, feeling certain that he, at least, would no longer trouble in the same way. This summary method cannot be adopted in dealing with the thieves who steal the automobiles, but victims of their operations frequently wish it were possible

to restore the pioneer practice. The police are troubled because of the division of the crime into distinct branches, First comes the wayward boys and young men, who seize a machine for the purpose of "joy riding," and use it till something gives out and then abandon it by the roadside. These culprits are fre-quently apprehended, and just as frequently escape under light punishment, their deed being accounted mischief rather than rightly listed as s crime. Another class is the local thief, who disposes of his plunder in some nearby city, or sells the parts of the dismantled machine. The third, and most persistent of the lot, is the representative of an organization that appears to be nationwide in its operations, and under whose manipulations the identity of stolen machines is so varied that it is only with difficulty they can ever e recognized, and who vend their loot far from the scene of the theft.

Legitimate trade in used cars is growing with the general development of the industry, and this growth itself has made easier the way for the automobile thief. Dealers and owners are alike concerned in the problem and will welcome a reasonable solution. Until it is found the owner must seek safety in vigilance, while to the traffic in used cars, the old doctrine of "let the buyer beware" should be applied in its best sense.

What Does Mr. Marshall Mean?

"When some nation offers a deliberate and deadly insult to the American people, or puts an untriendly foot on American soil, then we'll have war, and not before."— Thomas Riley Marshall in his Omaha speech.

What about the Tampico incident, or the salute to the flag that Huerta did not give? What about Columbus, and other outrages along the What about Carrizal? What does Mr. Marshall consider an insult, or "an unfriendly foot?" And, last of all, what is his definition of

It is easy to understand now why the eminent citizen of Indiana expressed the pious wish that Woodrow Wilson would be spared to fill out the entire term for which he was elected.

Another Bit of the Record.

Inspired by patriotic pride engendered by the splendid historic pageant he reviewed in Omaha President Wilson spoke of the growth and development of our country until the surveyor and the census taker could not longer find a frontier on the continent. Then he told of how that frontier was flung 7,000 miles across the ocean to include the Philippines. He did not tell, however, of the unpatriotic attempt made to abandon States is obligated by all ties of honor and morality. Nor did he tell that the bill for this purpose was prepared and reported to the senate by Gilbert M. Hitchcock, with the approval of the president and the democratic caucus. Had it not been for the Clarke amendment, which was forced by the indignation of the country, aroused by this shameless effort, that frontier would have been hauled back 7,000 miles by President Wilson and the democratic senator from Nebraska. Let's keep the record straight.

Machine Shops After the War.

Charles M. Schwab is quoted by the democrats as saying the munition shops will become machine shops after the war. This is true, and applies with even greater force to Europe than to the United States. Thirty millions of Europe's population is just now occupied with the business of war. When peace is restored, they will go back into peaceful pursuits, just as will Americans who are now employed as munition makers. All the energy now expended on fabricating articles for the uses of armies will be directed to production to be distributed under peace. What does this mean to Americans? That the output which is now sold in a market in which the demand steadily exceeds the supply will then be sold under terms of fiercest competition known to man's commercial history. Can the United States meet the competition under free trade, with its markets open to the world? Will our industry be continued and our prosperity made sure unless we return to the established principle of protection? Answer this for yourself.

Jewelers are leading a movement in the retail trade seeking to induce the president to proclaim the third Thursday in November as Thanksgiving day instead of the fourth Thursday, as has been the custom heretofor. The movers believe that with Thanksgiving day pushed ahead, four full weeks would be devoted to the holiday trade. The idea gleams with business, provided the shoppers fall for it.

Neutrals share with enemy nations almost equal losses of shipping by submarine operations on the high seas. The sinking of Dutch and Norwegian ships near the American coast shows ruthless disregard of the rights of neutrals on the

High Food Cost Crime

Nothing could more certainly bring on a revolution in this country than the heartless ra-pacity of those who deliberately raise the price of the things of common subsistence. Where does the responsibility lie and what is the remedy for it? Nothing so prominently featured in the Wilson campaign of four years ago as the claim of the democrats that the election of their canof the democrats that the election of their can-didate and success of their ticket would insure the lowered cost of living. Mr. Wilson came into power just at the time when the high cost of living was a paramount question. The republicans, through competent study, were pre-paring to place the entire matter of cost sustenta-tion upon a scientific basis, so that such legisla-tion as might be required might find adoption. tion as might be required might has adoption. The democrats came into power fairing their profession of ability to lessen the cost of living. They adopted the Underwood tariff measure that had the effect of taking all prospect of a livelihood from many. This led to the president's plan of a national employment agency to find work for men cast out of work through the so-called competitive tariff that invited the cheap labor resolutes of Europe to rob the American worker products of Europe to rob the American worker of his rightful means of livelihood. Then came the war that distracted attention and stayed the pernicious effects of the Underwood law and the high cost of living continued to mount. Under republican administration*it had at least been stonged in its upward progress in some directions. republican administration it had at least been stopped in its upward progress in some directions. Mr. Wilson proposed through his secretary of the interior that the south go into hog and chicken raising to provide a substitute for beef and mutton. Here then is all that the democrats can show—a ridiculously feeble proposition.

Does the country want hog and chicken pros-perity—and it hasn't that—or does it want beef and mutton prosperity? It is well to keep in mind the record of the party in power in considering the widely discussed and non-political as-pects of the question of how to lower the price cost of living. The purely economic aspects of the matter have been missed entirely by the adthe matter have been missed entirely by the ac-ministration that has not lifted a finger to bet-ter the conditions that it so vaintingly laid to the charge of the republican party. Hence the business bodies are taking hold of the matter in as earnest and enlightened manner as they can. The movement originated by the Washing-ton Chamber of Commerce and that gives promise or nation-wide extension, through similar of nation-wide extension, through similar bodies in the various cities, is interesting. The increase of retail prices is a matter that will be laid be-before the federal trade commission, as well as a survey of the increase of living costs generally the courty. An embarge upon the throughout the country. An embargo upon the exportation of wheat and other foodstuffs will find advocacy if when the matter has been investigated with thoroughness it shall be found this would afford some relief and at the same time not invite retaliatory measures by countries affected.

The Rights of Mankind

"We want always to hold the force of America to fight for the rights of mankind, not for the rights of property," said President Wilson in his speech at Omaha. This is another of those fine sounding phrases which the president loves to utter and which invariably reveal the unpracticality of his character. What does he mean by it? What are the "rights of mankind" for which he would reserve exclusively the fighting powers of the nation? And what are the rights of property, for which he would not fight? "Mankind" is a broad term. It covers the eatire human race. To fight for humanity is an inspiring thought, to be sure, but how are we to fight, where are we to fight, and whom are we to fight in a cause restricted to that principle? Under what circumstances could we wage a war for the rights of mankind, and not for the rights of property? Was ever a war so fought? We have fought none. The war of the revolution was founded upon property rights, upon the unjust taxation of property. The war of 1812 was based upon commerce. The Mexican war was over a matter of property—the state of Texas. The civil war was want always to hold the force of America upon property rights, upon the unjust exaction of property. The war of 1812 was based upon commerce. The Mexican war was over a matter of property—the state of Texas. The civil war was primarily a property war, a war for the preservation of the union, for the retention of that which belonged to the nation. We like to think of the war with Spain as a war for humanity, and in a large sense it was, but the rights of property, of Cuban property, and the commercial interests of were at the bottom of it. It is true nat questions of humanity have been in-America, were at the oottoon of humanity have been in-enough that questions of humanity have been in-volved in all of our wars, but no one has been fought exclusively for the "rights of mankind," nor even exclusively for the nonproperty rights

of Americans.

It is hardly conceivable that the United States or any other nation could be brought into a war "for the rights of mankind and not for property rights." The freedom of the seas is a right of mankind, but it is essentially a property right.

Even life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are Even life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are dependent upon property, except among savages, for the application of the term "property" is not limited to estates, but includes possessions however small. A loaf of bread is property, involving all the rights, of property. To talk about a force held exclusively for the rights of mankind and not for the rights of property is nonsense. Yet in this one particular Mr. Wilson has been consistent. In all his international dealings the rights of property, the property of American citizens, have been ignored, or treated with utter contempt, while he talked glibly of intangible "rights of mankind." What this country needs now is a president who will stand by and, if need be, fight for American rights, without any such fine-haired distinctions.

Tips on Home Topics

Philadelphia Ledger: It would seem that an American gun, like an American artist, requires a debut in Europe.

Boston Transcript: Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina cavalry are replacing New Eng-land militiamen on the border, thus substantiating the charge that the south is in the saddle.

Baltimore American: Protection is no longe Baltimore American: Protection is no longer a partisan slogan; it is a patriotic symbol. And the American voter who sees the frayed ends of the American constitution and the unraveling texture of the American national character will be quick to place at the national loom Mr. Hughes in order that he may repair the wear and tear of the nation's living texture by policies that lack consistency, by proposals that lack the warrant of American habit and action.

American Magazine: Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., the great meat packing company, has the idea that being in debt is the surest way to succeed. He urges every one of his 35,000 employes to get into debt and to keep in debt, and he has organized a system to encourage them in this and to show them how to do it profitably. "Get in debt for something of intrinsic value, and stay in debt," he says. "As soon as you get one thing paid up, buy something else, and get in debt again. Stay in debt—never get out."

People and Events

An organized pull is on in Kansas to build across the state a belt of concrete road 500 miles long. The route proposed is the Old Trails road furrowed in pioneer days. The estimated cost of a concrete road fourteen feet wide is \$7,500 a mile, one-half of which would be paid by the federal government.

The new law against untruthful advertising in the District of Columbia scored its first victim last week. Some months ago a merchant advertised great bargains in men's clothes. The "bargain prices" proved to be much higher than current prices for similar goods. Arrest of the merchant followed and his conviction brought a fine of \$500 and a sixty-day jail sentence.

Thought Nugget for the Day.

Down on your knees, And thank Heaven, fasting, for a go

One Year Ago Today in the War. General Ivanoff broke the Austro-German line on the Strypa.

Allied troops continued landing at Salonica to the number of 14,000

railway.

French, pursuing their offensive in Champagne, gained ground northeast and southeast of Tahure.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Captain I. E. Cassidy, the veteran fireman of No. 1 hose company, was presented by his sons. Lewis and Oriel, with a handsome easy chair, the occasion being the removal of the captain's company into their new quarters on Twenty-fourth and Cum-

quarters on 1 weeks.

Otto Maurer, who has been ill for some days, is again at his post of duty, which will be pleasant news for his

many friends. many friends.

The county commissioners have about decided as to what shall constitute the boundary of the new town of South Omaha which is to be incorporated. The line will start from a Missouri and run to the south line



section 35, thence east to the reservoir, thence northwest to a short dis section 35, thence cast to the reservoir, thence northwest to a short distance of the southwest corner of Oklahoma, thence west to the west line of Melrose Hill, thence to the southeast line of Pratt division, thence to the south line of the county. Joseph P. Megeath has been appointed district court stenographer, vice Bird C. Wakeley, resigned.

The work of digging the proposed well for gas or oil will be commenced as soon as the council acts upon the petition of the projectors for the use of certain city property near the river.

D. K. Bond, superintendent of the public schools at Blair, and Mesars. Haller and Bowers, members of the Blair Board of Education, were in the city inspecting the workings of the manual training department of the Omaha public schools. They were shown through the schools by Super-intendent James.

This Day in History.

This Day in History.

1816—William W. Eaton, United States senator from Connecticut, 1875-1881, born at Tolland, Conn. Died at Hartford, September 21, 1898.

1824—General Lafayette concluded a four days visit in Baitimore.

1828—Varna surrendered by Turks to Russians after severe fighting.

1846—Three French warships, fourteen Spanish warships and sixty-three merchantmen wrecked by hurricane at Havana.

1853—The first clearing house in the United States was started at New York City.

1888—German emperor visited the pope at the Vatican.

1888—German emperor visited the pope at the Vatican.

1889—Dr. James P. Joule, discoverer of the mechanical equivalent of heat, died at Manchester, England.

Born December 24, 1818.

1891—Thousands of persons at tended the burial of Charles Stewart Parnell at Glasnevin cemetery in Dublic.

lin.

1898.—Turkey consented to the
evacuation of Crete by its troops.

1901.—Charles Kendall Adams resigned the presidency of the University of Wisconsin.

1911.—The McNamara dynamite
trials began at Los Angeles.

The Day We Celebrate

The Day We Celebrate.

Judge Howard Kennedy of the State Board of Control was born October 11, 1868, at Nebraska City. He is a graduate of Williams college and in law of the Washington university at St. Louis, beginning practice in Omaha in 1891. He has been on the district bench for twelve years.

Dexter L. Thomas, attorney, with offire in the Bee building, is just 75 years old today. He studied in Hiram college and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1879, locating the same year in Omaha. He is a union veteran of the civil war.

Richard L. Metcaife, Nebraska editor and former civil governor of the Panama Canal Zone, born at Upper Alton, Ill., fifty-five years ago today. Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. C., retired, born near Belleville, Ill., seventy-five years ago today.

Dr. Cary Grayson, physician and intimate personal friend of President Wilson, born at Culpeper, Va., thirty-eight years ago today.

Henry J. Heinz. Pittsburgh manufacturer and leader of the World's Sunday school association, born in Pittsburgh, seventy-two years ago today.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of

ago today,
Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams college and son of the late President James A. Garfield, born at Hiram. O. fifty-three years ago today. Willie Hoppe, world's champion bil-liard player, born at Cornwall-on-Hudson. N. Y., twenty-nine years ago

Timely Jottings and Reminders

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The forty-fourth general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, one of the most important religious assemblies of the year, will begin its assaion today at St. Louis.

Rhode Island democrats will meet in convention today at Providence to choose candidate for United States senator, representatives in congress, and a complete ticket of state officers.

cers.
The Interstate Commerce commis-

The Interstate Commerce commission is to begin a series of public hearings today at Duluth, Minn., lake and rail cancellations.

The Hughes' itinerary for today will carry the republican presidentla' nominee over West Virginia with stops scheduled for Clarksburg, Parkersburg, Huntington and Charleston.

Stockholders of the Boston & Mainrailroad will hold their annual meeting today at the general offices of the company in Boston.

At sunset this evening the Jews throughout the world will begin the celebration of Succeth, or the Feast of Tabernacles, the crachiddre festival of the cycle of Jewish fall holy days.

The part electricity plays in mod.

days.

The part electricity plays in modern warfare is to be shown as a leading feature of the annual National Flectrical exposition which is to open today in the Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Storyette of the Day.

Vance McCormick, the head of the Wilson campaign, said in a political argument in Harrisburg:
"Oh, you miss my meaning. You are as far off the track as the recruit who was being examined by the sur-

geon.
"'Got any scars on you?' asked the surgeon.
"'No, said the recruit, 'but you'll
find a box of cigaroots in my inside
coat pocket, doo

The Boe's Port

Omaha, Oct. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: As I was poring over the pages of your esteemed contemporary down the street, I ran across a para-graph which gave me an idea that ! think ought to win me the Nobel Peace Prize, and which will without doubt end the great war at one fell swoon.

swoop.

The paragraph which was the cause of this great inspiring thought, and which I think will place my name in history as one of the great military geniuses of the world, was as follows.

SINGLE CANADIAN CAPTURES 62 GERMANS, IS REPORT

Ottawa Oct. 6.—The exploit of a wounded Canadian trooper, who leaped from his
trench, killed and wounded many Germans
and compelled sixty-two others to surrender, is described in a dispatch received
here today from Canadian headquarters in
France.

here today from Canadian headquarters in France.

Inasmuch as one wounded Canadian can account for sixty-two Germans, all that is necessary is to take the number of Germans available for military duty at the present time and divide by sixty-two. We will say, for instance, that Germany can put 6,000,000 men in the field. This number divided by sixty-two equals 95,744 and a fraction. The rest is easy, All you've got to do is to get 95,774 Canadians, take them out and wound them slightly. (I think they should be wounded, to be on the safe side, as in this particular instance it was a wounded Canuck who pulled off this wonderful killing.) Turn the bunch loose on the Germans and the war is over, as the Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians will be "duck soup" after the Germans are eliminated.

Incidentally, I might mention the fact that I don't think a heluva lot of a big metropolitan daily that will give even haif a stickful of space to such rot as the above clipping.

EVERETROO.

even haif a sucata.
rot as the above clipping.
EVERETROO. tempt for hypocrites ever lived than Allen R. Kelly. He was out and out what he was. Deceit was not in him. He was the bravest man I ever knew, and the most consistent. Thus, he

Education and Practice. Omaha, Oct. 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: In The Bee of October 7 a had friends to whom he was intensely lady who enjoys the distinction of appending her name B. S., D. O., D. Sc. O., complains of the low educational standards of Christian Scientists.

Sc. O., complains of the low educational standards of Christian Scientists.

Lest some of your readers may know the meaning of parts of this alphabetical arrangement, we hasten to say that osteopaths, with rare exceptions, are quite willing to rest their case on the merits of their own system of healing and do not go out of their way to belittle others.

Education certainly is held in as high repute by Christian Scientists as by any other citizens, and a practitioner before being recognized as such in the authorized literature of Christian Science undergoes a most rigid inquiry and must establish good repute in the community with all that it implies.

In addition, a further requirement is made of demonstrated fitness in the actual healing of diseases, over a considerable period of time.

Probably we have developed that it is the old question of disagreeing as to the use of words and not a disagreement as to ultimate fact. If we determine what education is, there will be perfect agreement that it is a prime requisite for every calling. Webster defines education as "train-tists and a prime requisite for every calling. Webster defines education as "train-tists."

If in your hold you only have for me prime requisite for every calling.
Webster defines education as "training, as an education for the har or pulpit." If education for the bar consists of taking a course in a theological seminary, or for the pulpit, at a law school, we have but few learned men in either profession. So an osteoa law school, we have but few learned men in either profession. So an osteopath would hardly be expected to be a graduate of a normal school, nor did we suppose that they took kindly to the idea that they should be required to take a course in a medical school, or pass an examination about drugs which they never expect to use and do not believe in.

The education demanded by our critics would not only have barred Jesus from calling the fishermen to the healing work, but would have sarred practically every progressive step in science and invention that was a departure from the method in vogue.

New York Times.

If in your hold you only have for me Gray hairs and wrinkles, you and I must be Full tensioned to that stage of bitter hate When, to be foes, we both should hesitate. You are the stronger. I but have the skill To thwart awhile the venom of your will. A few short years I may, with ease, concoal The subtle touches of your victous scal.

Fil eat discreetly, yes, and drink the same; Give up the follies that we both can name; So for a time Fil smile into your eyes With all my youth, the youth that you despise.

college degrees and college examinations are but preliminary to the world's final examination embodied in one question—what can you do? Those who would heal the sick must pass this examination. The world cares little how many letters you are entitled to add to your real name, but cares much if you can really do what you hold yourself out for.

Again, with rare exceptions, the world is perfectly willing to give respectable, well-intentioned people a fair opportunity in an open field to prove that they can do the thing they say they can do, and it is an automatic test that all fair-minded people are willing to accept.

CARL E. HERRING.

Tribute to Allen R. Kelly.

Omaha, Oct. 9.—To the Editor The Bee: In the whirl of exciteme

kamah, then solourned with his old friends, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hawkins of Council Bluffs; then, with a party of residents and former residents of the South Side, including the writer W. C. Lambert, Charles E. Scarr William B. Cheek, John A. Cavers Bruce McCulloch, James H. Bulla

of the greatest week Omaha ever scant notice was given the death of Allen R. Kelly, former

And when at last my mirror tells the talo That you have won, and all my efforts fall. I'll call the aid which age so oft bespeak. And mack you still with rosy lips and cheeks.

And when I'm haggard, old and gray of hair, a departure from the method in source.

Livery school boy and every school put should be taught the lesson that source with the second that second the second that source with the second that second the second that second

Women Once Invalids

Now in Good Health Through Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Say it is Household Necessity. Doctor Called it a Miracle.

All women ought to know the wonderful effects of taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound even on those who seem hopelessly ill. Here are three actual cases:



Harrisburg, Penn.—"When I was single I suffered a great deal from female weakness because my work compelled me to stand all day. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for that lydia E. Pinknam's vegetable compound for that and was made stronger by its use. After I was married I took the Compound again for a female trouble and after three months I passed what the doctor called a growth. He said it was a miracle that it came away as one generally goes under the knife to have them removed. I never want to be without your Compound in the house."—Mrs. FRANK KNOSL, 1642 Fulton St., Harrisburg, Penn.

Hardly Able to Move.

Albert Lea, Minn.—"For about a year I had sharp pains across my back and hips and was hardly able to move around the house. My head would ache and I was dizzy and had no appetite. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, I am feeling stronger than for years. I have a little love eight mouth. am feeling stronger than for years. I have a little boy eight months old and am doing my work all alone. I would not be without your remedies in the house as there are none like them."—Mrs. F. E. Yosz, 611 Water St., Albert Lea, Minn.

Three Doctors Gave Her Up.

Pittsburg, Pen.—"Your medicine has helped me wonderfully. When I was a girl 18 years old I was always sickly and delicate and suffered from irregularities. Three doctors gave me up and said I would go into consumption. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and with the third bottle began to feel better. I soon became regular and I got strong and shortly after I was married. Now I have two nice stout healthy children and am able to work hard every Gay."—Mrs. Clementon, 34 Gardner St., Troy Hill, Pittsburg, Penn.

All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice, —it will be confide., tink