THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BER PURLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

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Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee maile to them. Address changed as often an requested.

Prospects for summer milk punches grow painfully less.

To all sizes of moneybags Uncle Sam whispers: Dig up!

A glance at the federal taxing scheme makes the local tax bill look like small change.

Several cylinders of Pa Rourke's scoring machine are missing. He should get his spark plugs cleaned at once.

With both ends of Pennsylvania avenue buttonboling together, administrative unity takes a welcome stride forward.

But if everybody should stop buying, under pretense of economizing, all the wheels of industry would cease revolving.

Economy preachments coming out of Washfington somehow elude the capitol, depriving congress of sorely needed humor,

Florence and Benson are to be June brides for fair this time. And they'll never rue the day they joined with Omaha for future weal.

A coalition ministry, representing the leading divisions of Russian democracy, improves the chances of the bear dodging the traps of enemies. Those who urge athletic exercise as a health

necessity for chair warmers overlook the ener-gizing value of the stunts required to make ends meet. Election Commissioner Moorhead says the

girls need not tell their exact age when they come to vote. The wisdom of the sages pales before man's prudence.

Now that we have gone dry and must quench our thirst with aqueous beverages in copious quantities, another water rate reduction should be soon in order. We note that one Rev. T. M. C. Birmingham

Is trying to resurrect himself as a letter writer in the public prints. Wonder what political office he figures on running for next? Mayor Jim is to have direction of the selective

draft in Douglas county. If he can get out the soldiers as successfully as he does the votes, no complaint will be heard as to results.

"Sordid, dollar-grubbing" Americans are handing out millions to the needy of Europe at a rate that ought forever to silence the charge that we have no sentiment above money-making.

Of course, the fellow who lays in a stock of wet goods to last-him the remainder of his life has a right to give himself the benefit of every doubt for living to be as old as Methuselah.

Remember, too, that gardening doesn't end with planting the seed, and that weeds will grow much faster than potatoes or any other form of food. Keeping everlastingly at it is the secret of raising a crop of any sort.

Old Glory looks better in Paris now than during the opening weeks of war. Then its bearers struggled for shelter away off, the farther the better. Now the flag returns and takes its rightful place in the battle front of Liberty.

Canadian losses in killed, wounded and missing since the beginning of the war total 88,843, or about 25 per cent of its overseas force. The high proportion of losses attest the valor and the great achievements of the Canadian contin-

Railroads are going to utilize the war situation to discontinue a lot of duplicated passenger service presumably maintained at a cost of more than is brought in. The shrewd railroad managers are not going to let anything get by them -that's why they are railroad managers!

A Man of Vision

At a time when free speech, free publication and free communication are limited or suppressed as to all others, Maximilian Harden boldly tells Germany the truth. Sweeping away the whole fabric of falsehood which a reptile press has reared against the United States, he proclaims the warrance into the war, sulpriges necessity for our entrance into the war, eulogizes the ideals by which we are inspired and calls upon his countrymen "to make their house habitable and not an eyesore to the world."

his countrymen "to make their house habitable and not an eyesore to the world."

In his assault upon the military autocracy, even the emperor is left in no doubt as to the meaning of Mr. Harden's words. He pleads for democracy as the one hope of peace now and hereafter, for liberty to speak and to write, and, most significant of all, perhaps, he demands new men in government "headed toward the goal indicated by President Wilson." Finally, he condemns Germany's peace proposals as insincere and only an excuse for relentless submarine warfare, and, with his mind evidently upon the warlord, he declares that peace must come on the responsibility of the nation and not upon that of "any prince or family."

Noble and courageous as these sentiments are, Americans must wonder why one man only is allowed to express them and what effect they may have upon the German people. Heralds of democracy like Maximilian Harden are not common in any land, but how does it happen that he has no known disciples when it would seem that even ten such men might be able to redeem a nation enslaved by drillmasters and war-makers? "Where there is no vision, the people perish," said Solomon. While Maximilian Harden lives Germany will not be wholly without a vision.

Be Careful, but Don't Stampede.

Conflicting statements from authoritative sources tend to confuse people as to the proper course to pursue in adjusting personal affairs to meet new conditions of living. A little bit of sober reflection will help a good deal in reaching a wise conclusion on this. The abnormal shortage in certain supplies doesn't mean famine if we are careful. Economy should not be translated into terms of parsimony, for that will bring dis-aster. Factories and stores must be kept open and in successful operation, or our whole indus trial and commercial organization will be in danger of breaking down.

What is required at this time is that we cease

to waste, using care at all times to see that nothing useful is squandered. This is a good rule to follow at any time, but now it is imperative. If one danger threatens us more than another, it is that of panic occasioned by fear of extravagance and a consequent violent checking up of production and consumption alike.

Plenty of food for all, if properly handled, is in sight, and the people of the United States will not go hungry or naked. Government authorities are expected to prudently exercise control, to the end that distribution is effective and that speculation is checked so far as may be. In the hands of the people themselves rests the final solution of the question. Be careful, but don't stampede, and the great crisis will be passed in

On the Roll of Honor,

A roll of honor is the list of names of the young men who are to go into the training camps, there to receive instructions and stand for final examination for commissions in the new army. The published lists do not contain the names of all whose applications have been passed by the examining boards, but the orhission of these does not signify invidious distinction by the army officers. Accommodations at the camp are limited, and some of the aspirants necessarily must wait for the second call. The first to go are favored by chance rather than choice. Others will get their full opportunity to make good and will be none the worse for waiting a little longer for their turn. The eagerness of youth may lead them to fret a little under the disappointment, but a little patience may well be mixed with their patriotism. It will not dampen their ardor nor check their enthusiasm, and in time all who have made application will get to go, for all will be needed. Plenty of work for everybody will be found in war time, and service anywhere is honorable.

Kitchin's Estimate of Cost.

The chairman of the house committee on ways and means, presenting his war revenue bill, in dulges in some flights of fancy as to the immediate future. Unable to think or talk in terms of less than billions, he allows his vision to run far shead to the end of the fiscal year, 1918, by which time he assures us the war will have cost the United States five billions of dollars. This is only a bagatelle of \$14,000,000 a day, which is not much as war expenditures go these times. Great Britain's daily drain is put at \$37,000,000, but the British are not only supporting an army of 4,000,twice the size of ours in active service, and are also furnishing enormous sums for their French Italian and Russian allies. The United States is ready to stand for a very considerable war expenditure, but it is quite likely that until we get into actual contact with the battlefields, some objection will be made to the lavishness on which Mr Kitchin proposes to start spending. The need of a national budget in lieu of the antiquated method of making guess work appropriations is being made clear now, if never before.

Who Should Pay for the Insane?

Despite the many distractions arising out of foreign complications, our domestic problems must not be wholly neglected. One of these problems we wish again to urge upon the Board of Control, namely, making our state institutions do more toward paying their own way. To take a specific instance, the duty devolves upon the state to provide for its insane and this Nebraska has undertaken to do in three state hospitals. Where the insane patients are moneyless and friendless the state must supply their necessities, but where they have property of their own, or close relatives amply able to foot the bills, the state ought to insist upon reimbursement of at least the cost of food and clothing. This has ostensibly been the intent of the law right along, but it has not been carried out, and if there is a way to put the financial responsibility where it belongs, rather than saddling it on the taxpayers, it ought by all means

Joseph Benson Foraker.

Under other conditions, the death of Joseph Benson Foraker would attract nation-wide atten tion and an outpouring of personal tributes to his memory. Governor Foraker was a man of peculiar personal magnetism, so rare in our public men, but so valuable an asset to those who possess it, always active and aggressive and with the unquestioned courage of his convictions. He enjoyed the intense loyalty of his friends and the bitter hatred of his enemies with the consequent political ups and downs that always mark such leadership. True. Mr. Foraker belonged to the old school of statesmanship, but his public career in his own state and in the national arena will entitle him to more than mere mention in the pages of American history.

Most of the new laws enacted by our late legislature become operative in July, before which time a printed volume of session laws is supposed to be available. No provision is made, however, to let the people know the contents of the laws passed with the emergency clause that go into effect at once. Some day the legislature will arrange for the publication of emergency acts by advertisement in the newspapers and give those affected a chance to inform themselves before becoming law breakers.

Anthracite coal barons announce an advance to cover the increase in miners' wages. The Reading company adds 40 cents a ton and 10 cents more for the usual monthly uplift. Two points lend passing interest to the boost-the claim that no charge is made for "extra costs of the wage advance" and that dealers will not fatten the increase as it rolls down the line.

The sugar crop of Louisiana for 1916 doubles that of 1915, according to official returns. A Wall Street authority places last year's increase in the Cuban crop at 400,000 bags. In the light of these statements boosting prices on pretense of shortage glimpses the all-too common eagerness for

American Archaeology

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, May 8.—The entrance of this country into this war will be a temporary check to the development of American archaeology. Unless this country is invaded, it is quite probable that most of the excavation work now in prog-ress in New Mexico and Arizona will be carried on, but it is expected that all other sites will be abandoned.

abandoned.

In the year 1879, a group of men, headed by Charles Elliot Norton, met in Boston and decided that something should be done at once to promote culture in the United States. People, they declared, were money-mad, and culture limited to a very few.

Dr. Norton and his colleagues founded the American Archaeology institute. There are now forty-two archaeological societies in various cities throughout the country, affiliated under the American Archaeological institute, which has its headquarters in Washington. Every year representatives from each society come to Washington to outline an archaeological campaign for the following year. The scope of the institute is very broad. Following the example of England and France, it has established schools of archaeology in Athens, Rome and the Holy Land, which have accomplished praiseworthy results. Unfortunately, the war has interfered with some of the work in these places, and the institute has therework in these places, and the institute has there-fore withdrawn the majority of its explorers to assist in excavating the prehistoric ruins of the southwest and of Guatemala.

The scholarships in these schools of archae-ology, as well as the establishments themselves, are maintained partly by the annual dues of members and partly by contributions from Ameri-can universities and colleges. In addition to the schools, the institute also manages a lecture course, in which noted lecturers make the circuit of the various societies and speak on subjects of archaeological interest, and it also edits a very excellent magazine called "Art and Archaeology." The latter is included in the price of membership, which is \$10 a year. The payment of \$100 at one time makes one a life member, while \$500 is the cost of becoming a patron, which is considered

quite a distinction.

In 1907, the institute opened a school of archaeology in Santa Fe. By this time, it was realized that America, as well as Europe, had a prehistoric art to be uncovered. Since then, conquite a distinction. prehistoric art to be uncovered. Since then, con-stant execution has been carried on in the south-west and also in Central America, with a view to studying the habits and culture of early Indian tribes which roamed the continent before us.

The ancient civilizations of the Aztecs and Pueblos have been brought to light through the efforts of American archaeologists, and the rites and rituals of the various Indian tribes, with their pecutiar origins, been dug up in the form of painted relics and given to the museums of the world. There were the Omahas and cognate world. There were the Omanas and cognate tribes, for example, whose executed relies show them to have been an intelligent and thoughtful people, with their own ideas concerning the universe. The Omanas believed in one great life-force, which controlled the world and everything in it, including themselves. They called it Wakonda.

in it, including themselves. They called it Wakonda. "In their contemplations," says Miss Alice "In their contemplations," says Miss Alice Fletcher, a well known archaeologist who has done some excellent work in the southwest, "the old men of the Omahas noted that on the earth all plants, all animals, lived as groups, each with its kind; they also discerned that everywhere dual forces were required for the perpetuation of all living forms. The fructifying rays of the sun were needed to make the land fruitful, and only by the union of the two—the sky and the earth— was vegetable and animal life made possible. Upon these two opposites human relations were projected and to a degree made anthropomorhic; the sky became masculine, the earth

the Omaha organized his tribe on the Thus the Omaha organized his tribe on the basis of his observations. He divided his people into two great sections, one of which represented the sky and the other the earth. Each of these sections was in turn divided into a number of groups, constituting separate villages. The groups belonging to the sky section were called the sun, the stars, the storm cloud, the moon—all the things properly belonging to the sky, while the earth afforded a much larger list to choose from, including trees, animals, plants, etc.

Everything in nature was respected by the Indian as containing the same life force as himself. When the infant Omaha was born, he was introduced to the cosmos by the village priest who chanted:

chanted:
"Ho! Ye Sun, Moon, Stars, all ye that move in the

heavens I bid ye hear me

Into your midst has come a new life Consent ye, I implore!

Make its path smooth, that it may reach the brow of the first hill."

of the first hill."

Then, the winds, clouds, rain, mist of the air, and the hills, valleys, trees, grasses, lakes of the earth were addressed the same way. The "brow of the first hill" meant Infancy, there being four hills to an Omaha life—Infancy, Youth, Maturity and Old Age. Not until the Omaha was 5 or 6 years old was he accepted into the tribe with the permission of the entire cosmos again, and al-lowed to wear moccasins.

So the whole history of a race, with all its beliefs and superstitions, may be traced by the archaeologist, and given to the public for its greater education and culture. Now the archaeologists are to cease their excavations and do their share in making history for future researchers, for whom in archaeological circles there is already felt a great deal of pity. If the civilization of the twentieth century is ever buried, it is going to be worse than any jig-saw puzzle ever invented for the future archaeologist to dig up and piece together.

People and Events

The youngest member of the Sixty-fifth con-gress is Representative Sydney E. Mudd of the Fifth Maryland district, who is in his thirty-sec-

The tallest soldier in the British army is an Irishman named O'Connor, who has been fight-ing with the Australian forces, and who stands seven feet three inches.

Many years ago, as a measure of precaution the then Czar Nicholas of Russia is said to have deposited sums totaling \$400,000,000 to his per-sonal credit in foreign banks.

For twenty-six consecutive years Chauncey M. Depew, former United States senator, has attended a birthday banquet given in his honor by the Montauk club of Brooklyn.

Julius Kahn, the California representative who-led the fight in the house for the adoption of the selective conscription act, is a German-born American who was for some years a professional actor before he turned his attention to politics.

Edward Jones Pearson, who has succeeded Howard Elliott as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, is an Indiana boy, who has been engaged in practical railroad work ever since he completed his education at Cornell university.

M. Paul Painleve, the new French war minister, is known as a wonderfully brilliant scholar. At the age of 11 he had all the scientific knowledge required for a university degree; at 23 he was a professor of the faculty of science at Lille, and at 28 he was appointed to a chair at the Sorbonne.

Sorbonne.

Charles Lathrop Pack, who has been named as head of the National Food Emergency Garden Commission of the United States, is an eminent example of the man of wealth who gives his attention to movements looking to the public welfare. Mr. Pack was one of the organizers of the National Conservation association. He has served as president of the National Forestry association and recently he was elected to succeed. sociation and recently he was elected to succeed John Hays Hammond as president of the World's Court league,

Proverb for the Day. Accidents are the result of careless

One Year Ago Today in the War. Italians captured summit of Mou Cukla.

French at Vaux Pond and British at Premier Asquith informed the ment losses in the Irish revolt 124 killed and 294 wounded.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

James Cragmile, check clerk of the Union Pacific, is the happy father of a bouncing boy. Colonel Abbott has willingly dropped all military titles to eagerly adopt that of "grandpa." The workmen on the cable line on Dodge street have reached the engi-neers. Track work is being carried



on rapidly and it is expected the lines will be completed to Twentieth street in thirty days.

Ten plasterers employed under Contractor Boehme on the Ramge build-ing struck because two of their num-ber had been discharged. The Omaha Water Works company

has increased its capital stock from \$800,000 to \$1,500,000. Edward Rosewater has left for the east to remain about ten days.

- Dr. R. W. Connell has recovered from a tedfous illness and is able to

from a tedious illness and is able to be about again.
Dr. Fisher, formerly of Alton, Ill., has arrived in the city and announces has intention of locating here.
Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Burket have left for Grand Island, where they will attend the marriage of their nicce, Miss Clara Burket, to A. Hart, a prom-inent druggist of that place.

This Day in History.

1611—Sir Thomas Dale arrived at Jamestown, Va., with three vessels and

Jamestown, Va., with three vessels and supplies.

1781—Ogdensburg, N. Y., surrendered to the Americans under General Sunter.

1812—Spencer Percival, British prime minister, assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons.

1817—John F. Potter, the Wisconsin congressman, who named bowie knives as the weapons when challenged to a duel by Roger A. Pryor of Virginia, born at Augusta, Me. Died at East Troy, Wis., May 18, 1899.

1846—President Polk sent an aggressive war message to congress, announcing that war existed by the act of Mexico.

Mexico. —International treaty signed in

1857—International treaty signed in London declaring the Duchy of Lux emburg neutral territory and the fort-ress to be evacuated by the Prussians 1878—Emil H. M. Hodel, a youn socialist, shot at and missed the Ger-

socialist, snot at and missed the Ger-man emperor. 1898—Attack on United States tor-pedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, Cuba. 1916—Warnings to Americans to guit all Mexico were issued by United States consuls.

The Day We Celebrate.

Frank H. Turney of Frank H. Turney & Co., brokers, is just 40 today. He was born right here in Omaha and is a member of one of the pioneer fam-

A. L. Timblin, lawyer, is celebrating his birthday today. How many times he does not divulge except that he was born in Nebraska "before the war." Coker F. Clarkson, noted automo-bile engineer and member of the motor transport committee of the Council of National Defense, born at Des Moines, forty-seven years ago to-

day. Brigadier General Eben Swift, one of the commanders of the American forces on the Mexican border, born in forces on the Mexican border, born in Texau, sixty-three years ago today.

Bernard N. Baker, who recently resigned as a member of the United States government shipping board, born in Baltimore sixty-five years ago today.

Dr. Robert J. Aley, president of the University of Maine and head of the head of the National Association, born at Coal City, Ind., fifty-four years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Birthday greetings to Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice president of the United States, 55 years old today. The celebration of the twenty-lifth anniversary of the founding of the Women's College of Brown university, which was to have begun today, has been indefinitely postponed on account indefinitely postponed on account

been indefinitely postponed on account of the war.

"What can the Salvation Army do in war time to help the nation?" is the big question to be discussed at the thirty-seventh annual Salvation Army congress, which is to begin its session today in Philadelphia.

Storyette of the Day. Colonel Roosevelt told at a recep-tion in Chicago a story for the profes-

sional pacifist.
"The pacifist, with his daworkable ideas," he said, "reminds me of Victor

ideas, he said, Hugo,
"During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 Victor Hugo, then at the height of his glory, was so horrified by the crueities of the siege of Paris that he demanded, in a burst of spienting and property."

that he demanded, in a burst of splen-did generosity:
"If I so out in front of the armies—if I go out alone and unarmed—I. Hugo—and if I let them kill me— then don't you' think that this will end the war?" "For you, yes, certainly,' was the cold and sagacious answer given to Hugo."—Washington Star.

AFTER THE HIGHBALL.

(To the tune of "After the Ball.")

A little haddle climbed his daddle's knee;
Begged for a story. Do, daddle, please,
Why are yo loo sad dad, why all alone?

Have you boose, dad, have you nome?

I had some boose, lad, a short time ago,
Where it is now, lad, you will som know.
List to my story. Fit tell it all,
I lost it all, lad, in election last fall.

(Chorus.)

'After election was over.
After the votes were all in.
After the ballots were counted.
We found we had no more gin.
Wany a heart was sching:
If you could read them all.
Hany a hope that was blusted
in election last fall.

Bright lights were flashing in the gay sa Discordant voices garbied awest tunes.
Then came the crash, lad, my love, my all,
Fell in the land-slide in election has fall.
When I awesk, lad, a stranger is, the land
Was kissing my Molle as only vandals can,
lown fell my glass, lad, broken, that's all,
Just as my beart was at election last fall.

"Some time has passed, lad, since that awful day; Then came the falai first of May; Now she is dry, lad, dry as a bone. And all that remains is the cellar at home. Long years may pass, lad, ill pure wed; Frue to my lost love, now she is dead. Frue to my lost love, now she is dead. That's why I'm lonely, no home, at all, Just as my heart was at election last fall.

After the first of May, lad,
After the first of May, lad,
After the lights were dimined, lad,
After the lights were dimined, lad,
After the dawn of day,
Many a weary pligrim,
Slowly meandering his way.
Head beating a wild, wierd tatico,
as in laboriously hit the hay,
Omats.

Omats.

Now if these parties had kept their

Now it these parties and kept their pet dogs at home they wouldn't have lost them. Neither would the neighbors have a damaged garden.

The city this spring has encouraged everyone to put in all the garden they possibly could to help cut the H. C. of L. and that is right and good, but I think they ought to also pass a law of L. and that is right and good, but I think they ought to also pass a law to compel people to take care of their dogs. It isn't very encouraging after one puts a lot of money and hard work in a garden to have from six to ten dogs running over it every hour of the day. A flock of sheep turned lose in a yard wouldn't do any more damage.

lose in a yard would damage.
These same people that lost their dogs would how! their heads off if one of their neighbor's chickens happened to the and their property. "Queer, to step on their property,

Also several times I have seen fe-male dogs followed by eight or ten other dogs running the streets and over people's yards and I think that is a disgrace to the city. There ought to be a heavy fine for the letting of such a canine run lose. L. B. H.

Troops for France.

Troops for France.

Red Oak, Ia., May 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: There are indications that the administration does not intend to take an early part in the war in Europe. Our military staff has persistently claimed that a year's training is necessary to fit men for battle. It is in order to say that a year from now it may be too late. It should be observed that revolution in Russia—however much we may rejoice over it—has destroyed its military efficiency so that no offensive can poice over it—has destroyed its mili-tary efficiency so that no offensive can be expected from it. Should the cen-tral powers be as successful this year as last, 1,000,000 American soldiers in France a year from now will not be able to do as much as 100,000 would do now to bring Germany to terms. It is not necessary to say that raw recruits are as good soldiers as vet-erans, but it is proper to say they have on occasion done good fighting. A few facts may be cited. On April 16, 1861, President Lincoln called 75,000 men fog three months' service. Before their three months' service had expired more than thirty skir-mishes and battles had been fought, among them Rich mountain and Bull mishes and battles had been fought, among them Rich mountain and Bull Run. On May 3, 1861, a call was made for 309,000 volunteers. Long before these men had been in service a year great battles, as Fort Donelson and Shiloh, were fought and hundreds of skirmishes and battles. At Gettysburg several militla regiments fought side by side with veterans as staunchly as veterans and losing as heavily. At Monocacy, Md. (1864), one-third the union troops were three months' men and lost as heavily, or nearly, as the veterans.

It is not true that the time's de-mands are less imperative than in 1881. If Germany wins even a "com-promise" peace this year, in a year from now its whole energies will be

promise" peace this year, in a year from now its whole energies will be directed against us, and no number of soldiers or dreadnaughts will save us from the submarines, of which Germany is now building more than England. France, Italy and the United States unitedly are doing. No defense has yet been found against submarine marfare. Without defense we will have the bill of defeat to pay.

Action—immediate action—is necessary. It cannot be had except by calling for volunteers on such terms as will secure them. I will say if 1,000,000 volunteers are called for a two-year term of service they can be had in a month's time. Six months' drill of volunteers should be ample. In the rebellion many regiments fought without one month's drill. Eighteen months' fighting is enough. General Joffre says the allied armies in France lose 10 per cent per month. That wouldn't leave many in a year and a half. Eighteen months' actual service are enough. New armies can be raised later on if needed.

Reluctantly as we may be to admit or even say it, there is no reason to believe our president, who authorized soldiers when he was morally certain there would be war with Germany, or a "super-pacifist" war secretary or a military staff apparently of a Halleck type of soldiers, will act promptly. The press of the country should rise to the occasion and demand that at least 50,000 of our regular army be sent to France at once. Our state militia will answer a call for 50,000 men to go to France immediately for a two year's term. They are well drilled now. The means are here to sea followed the most emphasic way. Let the press urge action. Jonathan Shearer.

Omaha, May 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read an article in The Bee last week that told of several par-ties losing their highly-prized pet dogs by tollogs.

She-I was thinking of you last night, Mr She-I was thinking of you be main, as a Sapleigh. He (fixtered)—Aw, really?
She-You see, we had Professor Hypottast our house and during one of his tests he hade me think of nothing.—Bosion Transcript.

> MY HUSBAND IS A GAMBLER AND NEVER COMES HOME TO ME - WHAT SHALL I DO? -MRS. BLIVITZ HIS LUCK WILL YURN!

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE

MAY TIME MIRTH.

He-Yes, I suppose you and the rest of the women at your afternoon parties are as harmless as hittens-just sit there holding hands.

hands.

She-Oh, John, who told you we were playing bridge? - Baltimore American.

"My dear, our landlord says he's going to

"Glad to hear he can do it. I can't."-

"How are you women going to help knit e bonds between us and the allied nathe bonds between us tions."

"Oh, the whole crowd of us went shopping this morning for knitting needles."—

Baltimore American.

"There she goes singing the here an aria of farewell."
"Very sad."
"It arouses no sympathy in me. She could take a hatpin and have him out of that canvas prison in no time."—Kansas City Jour-

'In the awagger love story the young man, after declaring himself, is always referred

atter declaring himself, is always referred to paps in the library."

"I know."
"Perhaps it is just as well that many ef our girle out this."
"Why?"
"I'might be a triffe embarrassing to have the young fellow interview dad in the kitchen."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"So Glithery's wife has left him forever. How sad."
"Did she leave him any mementosa?"
"Tes—three children."—Birmingham Age
Herald.

Mrs. Fiatbush—Is your husbaffd absent-minded?
Mrs. Bensonhurst—I should say he was!
Why, this morning he set the slarm clock at 6, and then forgot what he had set it for."—
Yonkers Statesman.

FRANCE IN BATTLE FLAME

Edwin Markham in the Art World.

O. France, rose-hearted France,
You seemed of old-the spirit of winged
dances—
Light as a leaf that circles in the sky,
Light as a bubble when the billows fly,
We had forgot that in you burned a spark
That lit with dawn the spirit of Jeanne,
diAcc;
We had forgot that is you burned the flame
With which Corday and Roland wreathed
your name.

With which Corday and Roland wreathed your name. Then suddenly from the summer sky were hurled War's mad incredible thunders on the war man increquie tuniors of the dat the sound we saw your soul upster! To fold your atricken people to your heart. Erect, imperious, you steed and smiled. Tour eyes dwinely will—
A sudden light upon your lifted face, A spiendor failen from a starry place.

Debonsir, delicate France,
Snirit of light, spirit of young remand.
New we behold you dim in the battle dust,
Roused, reticent, invincible, august.
We see you, a mother of sorrows, where
you stand.
The sword of heaven alive within your hand,
The illes in your hair
Blood-spattered from the crown of thorns
you was.

Hardly Could

From Berger, Missouri, word comes from Mrs. Lizzie Groeber.

She says: "I had always been a very healthy woman until my seventh child was born. When my baby was six weeks old. . . I could hardly walk. . . I suffered. . . dizziness in my head when I would stand on my feet just as if I would faint away. . . I used Carour, Carooservic and Black-Drauonv and. . . have never had any symptoms of it again. . . I certainly will praise Carour. . . for I surely think it saved my life." There are thousands of weak, worn-out women in this country who could be belond life. this country who could be helped like Mrs. Groeber, with Camput. Why

CARD-YOU The Woman's Tonic

The Japanese Way To Remove Corns Don't Hurt a Bit---Easy and Simple

The Magic Touch of Ice-Mint Does It. Just a Touch Stops Soreness, Then the Corn or Callous Shrivels and Lifts Off. Try it. Your Feet Will Feel Cool and Fine.

Just a touch of Ice-mint and "Oh!" ish, soreness disappears and you can ish, soreness disappears and you can dance all night or walk all day and your corns won't hurt a bit. No matter what you have tried or how many times you have been disappointed here is a real help for you at last. From the very second that Ice-mint touches that sore, tender corn your poor, tired, aching feet will feel so cool, easy and comfortable that you will just sigh with relief. Think of it; just a little touch of that delightful, cooling Ice-mint and real fool joy is yours. No matter how

old or tough your pet corn is he will shrivel right up and you can pick him out after a touch of fee-mint. No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying it or afterwards, and it doesn't even irritate the skin, lee-mint is the real Jananese secret of fine, healthy, little feet. Prevents foot odors and keeps them cool, sweet and comfortable. It is now selling like wildline here.

Just ask in any drug store for a little fee-mint and give your poof, suffering, tired feet the treat of their lives. There is nothing better, nor mothing "just as good."

THE OMAHA BÉE INFORMATION BUREAU Washington, D. C.

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

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