

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
By Mail:
Daily and Sunday, per month, \$5.00
Daily and Sunday, per year, \$50.00

REMITTANCE
Send by draft, express or postal order. Only 3-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts.

OFFICES
Chicago-Poplar's Gas Building, 125 N. Dearborn St.
Cleveland-14 N. Main St.

JUNE CIRCULATION
55,982 Daily-Sunday, 50,966

Average circulation for the month subscribed and sworn to by David Williams, Circulation Manager.

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

With the draft over, now back to "business as usual."

Too many police investigations in succession, like too many cooks, spoil the broth!

Now that it is all over, a lot of fellows can buckle down to work with easier minds.

Well, as usual, The Bee's rivals did the boasting while this paper beat them out with the news.

All this news of the draft lottery will very likely be interesting in Berlin, also, if it ever reaches there.

Exemption boards come next in order, and after them it is a ticket to the cantonment for the lads who get to go.

Potatoes have dropped from the sky and the poultry corner has gone to pieces, bits of news that will interest the pocketbook.

No, there is no money for newspapers in issuing draft list extras. This is a case solely of service to the public without further reward.

It seemed somewhat ironical that two "slackers" should be picked up by the authorities on draft day. They will be in line for the next call.

The soldier responding to the last number drawn, however, will be on precisely the same level as his comrade drawn on the first number.

War on the ragweds is one conflict a lot of people will give their hearty support. After a man has had his fever a few days he is ready for almost anything but peace.

If all obstructionists to the president's war program were to be put under the ban, as suggested by the senator's newspaper, how would the senator keep his name from occupying a place near the top of the list?

How to market their extra garden truck is almost as much of a problem for the amateur gardeners as was the first question of how to get it out of the ground. However, the housewives are helping some in this emergency.

Russian soldiers who stopped to argue among themselves as to whether they would obey their commands were overwhelmed by a German attack. They may ultimately discover that a battle is not carried on under "Roberts' Rules of Order."

A New Jersey man refused to give bond to pay alimony and took himself to jail because no officer was present. Fine prospect his ex-wife has of extracting any comfort from her freedom, other than what may flow from the thought she is shed of him.

Three American transports, returning from France, report they saw no U-boats going or coming. Their crews have something coming to them in the way of entertainment, when they find time to read the "elaborated" dispatch sent out as a Fourth of July greeting.

The government crop report for the week gives Nebraska another high rating, especially as to prospects for corn, which seems to be doing well every place, even on the board of trade, where its price outtops the tallest stalk that ever grew from the ground.

Showers by night and sunshine by day are making life merry for the farmers of Nebraska, and the prospects for a crop are correspondingly good. Some of the tales already coming in would normally qualify the bearers as experts at fiction, but the unanimity of the reports carries conviction.

The final official count of trail hitters gathered in by Billy Sunday at New York shows a total of 35,942. All previous records are surpassed, though not as impressively as the number and need of the metropolis warranted. Sorted out by church preferences the trail hitters revealed strange partiality for denominations which stood aloof from the revival. While the Presbyterians outranked the Methodists in preference the Episcopalians stand second in number and the Catholics fourth, both of which frowned on evangelical fireworks.

A Nebraska Idea

"I am still sorry congress was stampeded into war," says Prof. Persinger of the history department of the University of Nebraska. Congress stampeded into war! Is that the kind of history they are teaching in Nebraska? What is their authority? Hasn't there been danger of war ever since the Lusitania went down? Why did the president go through the country a year and a half ago warning the people against the possibility of war and urging them to face the possibility? And didn't the president do his level best to keep us out of war for two years and a half? Haven't the members of congress had any knowledge of what was going on in the world and of how the honor of our nation and the rights of our people were being trampled upon by an arrogant bully? Were they ignorant of the threat and of the execution of the threat of unrestricted submarine warfare? Did the dismissal of Bernstein give them no intimation that there was trouble ahead? And, finally, two months later, when the president asked congress for action was it to declare war or to recognize formally what already everybody knew—that a state of war already existed?

Greatest Lottery in All History.

History affords no adequate comparison for the great lottery just held, whereby choice was made among ten million eligible young men to select 687,000 for service in the great army of the republic. That it was carried out with all due fairness will not be seriously disputed, and that the plan is just, is questioned by but few, and some of these are willful rather than sincere in their opposition. The orderly manner in which registration went forward in the first place, and the deep interest shown on all sides in the drawing is proof of the fine spirit of the people. It is a nation responding to the call of duty, and as a spectacle surpasses any military demonstration ever made. To the young men on whom the choice to bear arms finally will rest, the nation turns with deep regard, and with a pledge of unswerving support. America is in earnest, and is moving irresistibly in a cause in which no noble mover ever inspired warrior, and the outcome admits of no doubt. Friday, July 20, will be a day forever remembered in American history, as that on which a nation seriously set about to solemnly redeem the pledge it gave the world.

Between Chancellor and Reichstag.

The majority bloc of the German Reichstag has adopted by a vote that admits of no dispute its resolution endorsing peace without conquest. On the other hand, the newly-made chancellor outlines a policy for continuing the war with its original objective unchanged.

The division between the two is more apparent than real and must be considered in light of other facts. Chancellor Michaelis can be only a stop-gap, placed in office to tide the emperor and the military party over a crisis aroused by failure of Von Bethmann-Hollweg, while the coalition of groups in the Reichstag is held together solely by a desire to gather for the assembly a little more power at the expense of the emperor. The Reichstag resolution contains no hint of anything the Allies deem essential to peace. "Reconciliation between the nations" may mean much and may mean nothing at all. Not even this is conceded by the chancellor, while both sides announce a determination to fight on if the offer is not accepted. The American declaration of purposes in the war contains a definite program—a program which has been accepted by Great Britain and France in principle and in most of its details. The Russians likewise have endorsed its principle and it may be taken generally as embodying what will be required when a settlement is made. Nothing of this program is conceded in the Reichstag resolution nor in the speech of the chancellor, so far as our reports go. Therefore nothing that promises an early ending of hostilities can be discerned coming from Berlin. Other things, however, are happening in Germany and elsewhere in the war arena operating to bring peace nearer, even though yet quite a way off. Peace will come, therefore, only when the German leaders are more willing to accept the inevitable and less insistent on dictating terms.

No Sympathy for Food Speculators. Little sympathy will be wasted on the speculators in dressed poultry who find themselves confronted with serious losses because of falling prices. These men are reputed to own fifty-one million pounds of dressed poultry, most of the stock held for many months and all of it put into storage at top prices. It is admitted they were disappointed in the demand from Europe for food; they had confidently looked forward to disposing of their holdings at famine prices. But fate shaped matters differently and it is now a case of the devil take the hindmost with them. Poultry that has laid in the cold storage houses for two years is now coming out to be sold as fresh-killed stock. How extensive the loss will be cannot be stated, but heads of families who went without turkey last Thanksgiving and Christmas will be justified in some degree if their faith in retributive justice is now increased.

Shunway May Start Something. Land Commissioner Shunway, who has already made something of a record for himself by tearing through red tape and precedent at the state house, continues his activity by threatening to start something if not admitted to a place in the councils of the State Normal board. It is not exactly clear how he can obtain entrance to the charmed circle, but his effort may be valuable in another way. The law very specifically makes provision for a normal board of seven members, two of whom are the state treasurer and state superintendent, the other five to be appointed by the governor. Nothing is said of membership for the land commissioner, who may approach the board through another door, that of membership on the State Board of School Lands and Funds. The administrative duties of these boards overlap at many points and this may give the land commissioner at least color of support for his request. At any rate it touches a weakness of our board-ridden administration. Duplication of function, overlapping of jurisdiction or division of responsibility among these bodies and "twilight zones" in which none is wholly certain of power have produced confusion, laxity of service and extra expense for running the state. Mr. Shunway may not gain a place on the normal board, but if he goes about it right he may aid in bringing about a readjustment that will increase the efficiency of the state government.

Reducing Passenger Train Mileage.

When Mr. Fairfax Harrison tells of the reduction of passenger train mileage about to be accomplished through the co-operation of the railroads of the United States his figures sound quite impressive. Casual readers will look a second time at a statement that sixteen million miles of train-haul are to be lopped from the total now accomplished without serious disturbance of the service, yet not realize what it means. A little closer inspection will show just how important this really is. The mileage of the railroads mobilized under the committee of which Mr. Harrison is chairman totals a little over 243,000, so that the reduction in train movement he proposes to achieve will be equal to almost thirty round trips over the entire system involved. The Union Pacific had the stiffest battle with the elements it ever experienced last winter in Wyoming and during that time the engines of the whole system consumed but a little more coal than will be saved by the railroads of the country when the new passenger schedule is adopted. The saving in man-power, which has already become important in the United States, is on a parity with the other factors. Altogether the plan proposed by the railroads may become both an example and an inspiration for other great industries of the country.

Ten million dollars added to the Douglas county assessment roll will challenge attention anywhere, and certainly will be noted when the taxpayers visit the county treasurer's office a little later in the season.

New Factory Dangers

By Frederic J. Haskin
Washington, July 18.—In the past three years hundreds of explosions have occurred in American munition plants. Many men and women have been killed. In many cases the cause of the explosion was known, in others it was not, but in every case an immediate investigation was made by the plant owners and all possible precautions were taken to prevent a recurrence of the catastrophe. Now the plant owners are facing a new and ugly problem—much more difficult to solve than that of occasional explosions.

It has recently been found that during this same period of three years thousands of workmen in munition factories have been poisoned. Some have escaped with merely skin eruptions, lung and bronchial affections and sore eyes; others have died. There is the case of a young girl nineteen years old who was employed by a factory to dip explosive charges for shells in liquid paraffin.

After two weeks of this work she was transferred to the office. A few days later her skin began to turn yellow, she was constantly nauseated and finally sank into a profound coma which ended in death. At the beginning the cause of these mysterious cases of poisoning was not recognized. They were an entirely new development to the average doctor, and apparently the plant owners understood them no better. Then the United States Department of Labor put Dr. Alice Hamilton on the case. Dr. Hamilton is a scientist of very high standing, and almost as great a sleuth as she is a scientist. Moreover, Dr. Hamilton, having studied the munitions industries of other countries, knew beforehand what she was likely to find. She wasted no time trying to trace the fine Italian hand of the Germans.

The mystery was not much of a mystery after all. There was no plot or hidden clue. The workmen were victims of the various chemical fumes that escape in the manufacture of high explosives. Nitric acid, benzol, phenol or carbolic acid and fulminate of mercury, are all dangerous poisons, having a disastrous effect on the human constitution, yet these very chemicals are absolutely necessary to the munitions industry. Dr. Hamilton has just issued a report covering the details of her investigation—a report that is exceedingly valuable from a scientific as well as an industrial standpoint. She first points out that the manufacture of high explosives in the United States grew up practically overnight, without plan, without system and without adequate provisions. We had always made armaments to a limited extent, but we had never before made explosives wholesale. Before the war we imported benzol, toluol, aniline and carbolic acid; now we distill them ourselves. Trinitrotoluol, or TNT, one of the deadliest poisons ever made in this country until we started putting it in shells to be sent to Europe. Thus, in creating new industries and undertaking new processes, there were many things we did not know. Workmen were not the only ones to suffer. Many chemists and engineers also lost their lives.

When Dr. Hamilton started her investigation in the spring of 1916 conditions were very bad. She visited forty-one factories, employing altogether a total of 30,000 persons, whose work was directly connected with the poisonous processes used in making the explosives. "It is impossible to give accurate figures as to the amount of sickness caused by work in this industry since the war broke out," she says. "For the information cannot be secured. Many cases were never recognized; many others were seen by company physicians or insurance physicians, who are unwilling to give any information or tell anything about them, and in still other factories, some of them employing hundreds of men, there is either no medical care or it is so inadequate as to be of little use."

The first poisoning cases treated in her report are those from nitrogen oxide—known as cases of "fume sickness." In the making of explosives, Dr. Hamilton explains, "a mixed acid is used for nitration, one ingredient of which is sulphuric acid (relatively harmless) and the other nitric acid 100 per cent strong (extremely dangerous)." At least, this is the method used in the majority of factories, so that nitric acid is the most common form of poisoning. Nearly fifteen hundred cases of this poisoning alone were uncovered by the investigation.

Mild cases of "fume sickness" greatly resemble asthma, and they are numerous, especially in hot weather. In the summer of 1916, one gun-cotton plant employing 300 men in nitrating used to have an average of twenty men every twenty-four hours, who had to go to the doctor, with fume sickness. Often, though, they would be cured by a little fresh air and medical treatment and could return to work the same night.

A serious case of fume sickness is not so easily cured. Either bronchitis, pneumonia or tuberculosis usually result. Cases of pneumonia have been known to develop from twenty-two to thirty days afterward, and tuberculosis even after a longer period.

Another poison used in the manufacture of explosives is benzol, or toluol, from which phenol or carbolic acid is made. Mild cases of benzol poisoning react upon the central nervous system and produce somewhat the same symptoms of intoxication produced by alcohol. Autopsies showed that this poison affects other organs, such as the heart, brain, liver and kidneys, besides the throat and lungs.

Next to nitric acid, trinitrotoluol, or TNT, is responsible for more cases of poisoning than any other substance in the munitions industry. It was very little known before the war, and the United States took up its manufacture in relative ignorance of its effects. Trinitrotoluol poisoning starts in somewhat the same way as a cold in the head, but soon settles in the gastro-intestinal tract. There is usually constant nausea, the skin turns yellow and the joints become swollen. Fatalities from this poison are numerous.

Thus Dr. Hamilton's investigation uncovered numerous new occupational diseases that have appeared as the result of a new industry in which our manufacturers had little experience. In the meantime, much has been learned concerning them and many precautions have been taken to prevent poisoning. States have passed laws concerning their use. Certain ventilating systems must be provided by the factories; warnings must be issued concerning the result of inhaling dense fumes of acid; people must be kept constantly on hand to resuscitate workmen accidentally overcome by fumes; factories must provide helmets for the workmen, and the workmen are compelled to take certain precautions regarding their clothing. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, especially, have set admirable examples in "safety-first" laws, and the United States Department of Labor thinks that it will be but a short time until other munitions states follow them.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. Today is the Belgian national independence day. The Belgian war mission to the United States is scheduled to visit Tulsa today. The United States senate has fixed today as the date for concluding debate and taking a vote on President Wilson's food control bill. Cheyenne is to entertain the annual convention of the Wyoming Press association today during the three days beginning today. Minnesota socialists plan to stage a state-wide demonstration in St. Paul tonight in protest against the draft law and the continuance of the war. A memorial hospital erected at Ipswich, Mass., by Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Crane, Jr. of Chicago and Ipswich, in memory of their friend, Benjamin Cable, who met death in an automobile accident a year ago, is to be opened and dedicated today.

Stoyette of the Day. The wife of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who is engaged in adding to the comforts of wounded British soldiers in English hospitals, tells of an amusing—and affecting—story of a soldier who had just recovered from a severe wound. Feeling ill and very homesick, he went to headquarters to obtain leave of absence. "I haven't seen my wife for more than a year," he said, in a most dejected manner. "Why," said the colonel to whom he had applied, "I haven't seen my wife for nearly two years!"

"Well," said the soldier, earnestly and respectfully, "that may be, sir, but me and my wife aren't that kind!" The furlough was immediately granted. YOUR FRIEND. Your friend is not the one who tries you out with bait and trap as if you are a rat. Your friend gives you the benefit of every fault.

The devil's temptation's work to do. Your friend never asks you to accommodate himself at some one's else sacrifice. He, who in this way would discriminate, would sell your interests for a higher price.

If he is fair, he does not have to take a vow to stand by you unto the end; if he is not, he will desert you when you are in a most distressing position. For some more useful, favor-giving friend. Your greatest benefactor is a man of principle—a just man. WILLIS HUDSPETH.

People and Events. The tobacco crop will run 64,000,000 more pounds this year than last. Smoke up! Food speculators in New York, unable to unload their old potato stocks, allowed several thousands of pounds to spoil in their hands rather than let go at low prices. Mr. Hoover should nail a few of his thunders against food waste in that neighborhood.

Mistaken for a blackbender and badly beaten up, two years ago, William Anker of South Holland, Ill., has recovered sufficiently to see all seven waiters for \$25,000 damages each. Besides the defendants are undergoing criminal prosecution for false arrest.

COLLAY

Proverb for the Day. Good goods come in small packages.

One Year Ago in the War. Russian cavalry entered Hungary; Russians gained near Carpathian passes, but met strong resistance.

French captured entire German first position on line of three miles, taking 2,900 prisoners.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today. Chief Galligan has received a letter from E. B. Preston & Co., Chicago, stating that the new chemical engine ordered by this city was ready for shipment.

It is to cost \$1,800 and to be located in No. 3's house on Harvard street. The old hose cart will be removed to No. 8's house, corner Sixteenth and Isard.

Mrs. Atkinson, mother of Alexander Atkinson of this city, died at Hastings, Neb. The body was brought to Omaha, Neb., for interment at Prospect Hill cemetery, the funeral taking place from the depot.

Penrose & Hardin has stretched a banner over their concern across the street to the new Hellman building, which will be used hereafter for announcing base ball games.

The new badge to be shot for every week by the Gate City Gun club is the latest design of the club in the city. John McDonald is now a full-fledged assistant oil inspector and during the last two weeks inspected over 2,000 barrels of illuminating fluid. He is soon to have an assistant named Coon, because the work has been found to be more than McDonald can stand.

Charles Kaufmann has returned from his trip to Europe and will now give his personal attention to his fire insurance and real estate business at 1802 Douglas.

Mrs. George C. Hobbie and daughter, Lou, and Mrs. George W. Cook and daughter, Helen, have left for Colfax Springs, Ia., for a week's recreation.

This Day in History. 1690—Rhode Islanders defeated a fleet of five French privateers off Block Island, 19, 18.

1775—Benjamin Franklin brought forward in congress a plan of union. 1798—Battle of the Pyramids, in which Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes and thus subdued lower Egypt.

1818—Fort Meigs at the foot of Maumee rapids, Ohio, again besieged by a force of British and Indians. 1817—Joseph K. Barnes, surgeon general of the United States army during the civil war, born in Philadelphia.

1823—Born in Washburn, D. C., April 5, 1883.

1842—Rhode Island observed a day of thanksgiving for the suppression of Dorr's rebellion without bloodshed.

1843—Ferdinand defeated at battle of Bull Run, the first important battle of the civil war.

1889—Nelson Dewey, first state governor of Wisconsin, died at Caswell, Wis. Born at Lebanon, Conn., December 19, 1813.

1915—Third note sent to Germany by the United States concerning the rights of neutral ships.

The Day We Celebrate. Paul Wallace Horbach was born July 21, 1863. He is a capitalist and a lifelong resident of Omaha.

W. N. Chambers was born July 21, 1879. He is a native son of Omaha, graduating in law from the University of Michigan and has been practicing here for fifteen years.

Joseph A. Burequist, the present governor of Minnesota, born at Dayton, Ia., thirty-eight years ago today.

Chesman A. Herrick, president of Grand college and head of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, born at Redwood, N. Y., fifty-one years ago today.

Dowager Queen Maria Christina, mother of the king of Spain, born fifty-nine years ago today.

Chauncey Olcott, celebrated as an actor in Irish musical dramas, born in Buffalo fifty-seven years ago today.

Robert D. Heaton, representative in congress of the Twelfth Pennsylvania district, born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, forty-four years ago today.

John J. Evers, reported sold by the Boston National league base ball club to the Philadelphia club, born at Troy, N. Y., thirty-four years ago today.

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The Bee's Letter Box

Asks a Cheer for Cass, Too. Plattsmouth, Neb., July 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: Referring to your editorial of this date, in which you speak of being "Proud of our country."

In Cass county we have enlisted many more than our quota of ninety-two men. We have had more than eighty men enlist from Plattsmouth alone.

An Avoca precinct there was not a young man left to register on June 5. They had all volunteered and beat the registration.

Hats off to Cass county, please. D. C. MORGAN.

Christians and the War. Tolland, Colo., July 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: The article in The Bee headed "No Politics in Lutheran Pulpits" attracted my attention particularly. It seems to me that the Christian church and every branch of it should find it most fitting to denounce from their pulpits the un-Christian oppression and outrageous conduct of the German empire, and to urge it as a Christian duty of all its members to back this government in its efforts to put down the oppressors.

I do not see how any class of people who call themselves Christians can refuse to uphold the right and denounce the wrong. They say that it is "the practice of the Lutheran churches" to use their pulpits "for the preaching of the gospel and for nothing else." What is the gospel but the teachings of Christ applied to secular things—to make them holier and better?

This secular and political world is man's responsibility; is the Christian's responsibility. If our churches are to wash their hands of such subjects, then, indeed, must the world go to ruin. How is the secular world to be improved except through the light of divine teaching?

If our Savior came from the very throne of God and mingled among men so that He might make us better, so that His people might grow into the likeness of God; why should the Lutherans or any branch of the Christian church think their pulpits too sacred a place to uphold this nation in its stand for justice and right, and in its denunciation of wrong and oppression?

To those who wish to see, it is a plain indisputable fact that this is a war for right against wrong, for freedom and against oppression; for justice and against injustice; and I should think any minister of the gospel would be afraid not to speak out from God's pulpit in the cause of right and justice for humanity. B. N. T.

Centralized Government. Omaha, July 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: Is this nation headed towards a centralized government—a thing we have always despised and which we have fought against since the founding of the republic? Is the press of the nation being muzzled so that it cannot fight the battle of the people in this regard?

The writer, whose father knew and greatly admired the late Edward Rosewater, nearly forty years ago, would like to know what that great though often unjustly blamed writer would have to say along this line were he alive today. It is true that should all the congressional districts of the land elect to our national congress the appalling excesses as we have during the last few terms, then any president possessing intellect a fraction above the mediocre might assume a pedagogical dictatorship over his helpless people.

But Mark Sullivan, Collier's hyper-critic, says there are three brainy men in the lower branch of congress. Roosevelt, our American Louis Phillippe, whom most of us love and desire to kick alternately, started the fashion of undue presidential familiarity with congress, and many more or less statesmen carried heads made sore by the Collier's "Big Stick." Taft, if positive, contented himself with conforming to the old practice of sending from a safe distance his desires to congress in the form of messages. But Wilson, even years before we entered the war, so far outdid Roosevelt in smothering congress with his personal attacks that Roosevelt must now mourn that he was so impotent in his chastening that body.

So here we are, with the press of the country having its stuff all set up waiting with bated, or almost bated, breath, for the headlines from Washington, to hang it to; while we poor folk pray that the legislature will permit us to read deeply once more, since we cannot eat deeply. When will our national congress again incubate and hatch its own legislation? When will our president again assume the dignified position of permitting congress to unhindered perform its functions? GEO. B. CHILDS.

True Christian Science. Normal, Ill., July 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: Being a reader of your paper, like your many subscribers, I am interested in what appears in its columns. Lately my attention has been drawn to two different articles on what is called "Christian Science." My object in these words is not an attack on the writers, but rather an inquiry into what they mean in the use of that phrase. If they mean the exact rendering of what Christ taught during His ministry in the world then we are ready to admit that their position is tenable; but if it is intended to bolster up the interpretations of some novice we naturally recoil and are compelled to think of Paul's reference to science—"falsely, so-called."

It is well known that there is much thought extolled on scientific claims both in natural science and the science of theology, and it is quite certain that Paul had reference to just such pretention when he wrote the words quoted. It would seem from all the circumstances of his life as related by himself in his letters that he did certainly believe in the existence of evil, of which he makes frequent men-

tion, whether in the literal word or in terms expressing the same thought.

The term evil abstractly considered and its final outcome would present two distinct subjects. The final conquest of evil could never prove its nonexistence; neither would its existence prove the nonexistence of a good God. All claims on these lines are mere assumptions and are in no sense scientific.

There is a true Christian Science taught in the New Testament and we are willing to admit, but it is in no sense a conglomeration of ideas self-originated or subtracted from pagan systems of religion. "The way is so plain that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." S. GOLDSMITH.

LINES TO A SMILE. "Our boys in the army are chivalrous, aren't they?" "Chivalrous? Who can doubt it? Aren't they going to wear all the sweaters and socks our girls are knitting for 'em this winter?"—Baltimore American.

"It won't be long before everybody in this country will be working." "I believe you. Even our office boy is beginning to warm up a little."—Life.

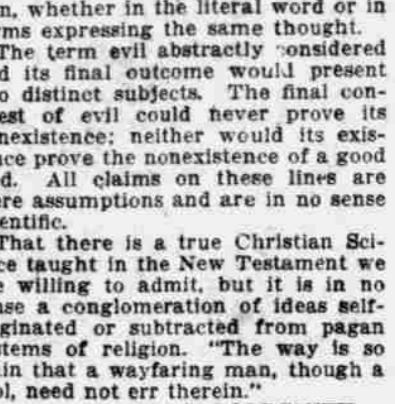
Hub—I'm going to join another club this evening." "When—don't suppose I shall see you at all after this?" "Hub—Oh, yes; it has a ladies' night!"—Boston Transcript.

Innocent Schoolgirl—Do you think a girl ought to learn to love before twenty?" "Yes; 'Necker'—No. Too large an audience.—Record.

"Hubby, the maid has gone and she took my diamond tiara." "Well, I don't like notoriety. Let it go." "She also took a peck of potatoes."—"Good for the police!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Did you hear what happened when the young electrician who had been calling on her asked Katherine to marry him?" "What happened?" "She shocked him with a positive negative."—Baltimore American.

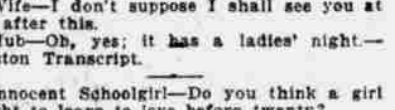
"So you got mad at him for kissing you?" "No; I got angry at him for saying he was sorry he did it when I pretended I was angry."—Houston Post.



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The L. V. Nicholas Oil Company. L. V. Nicholas, President.

GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG.



Rubber Goods. Our connection with rubber manufacturers enables us to keep on hand at all times only fresh stock. Everything is in good condition and prices are right—

Water Bottles, 75c to \$2. Atomizers, 50c, 75c, \$1. Sprayers, 50c to \$3.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. Five Good Drug Stores.

ECZEMA 6 MONTHS CUTICURA HEALED.

First on Face in Rash, then Blisters and Pimples. Itching Intense. Used One Box Cuticura Ointment and One Cake Cuticura Soap.

"I had eczema on each side of my face for six months. It broke out first in a rash, then small blisters and pimples would appear. The spots became sore and the itching was intense so that I could not keep from scratching and rubbing my face, which was inflamed."

"Then I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It stopped the itching and burning at once, so I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Cuticura Soap, and now my face is healed and is as smooth as ever." (Signed) E. E. Lawrence, Windsor, Wis.

Having obtained a clear, healthy skin by the use of Cuticura, keep it clear by using the Soap for all toilet purposes assisted by touches of Ointment as needed. Cuticura Soap is ideal for the complexion because so mild, so delicate and so creamy.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.