THE OMAHA REE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Not so dry over in Iowa as commonly supposed, after all.

Now doth the hot gridiron snatch the limelight from the deserted diamond. Still the supreme court cannot garner public

ment of the city treasury. Omaha's quota of Liberty bonds lacks \$1,500,-000, with ten working days to go on. Grab pen

esteem by its contributions to the deficit depart-

and purse and help put it over the top! The clash of political battle in New York interests the provinces chiefly as a means of deter-

mining whether the city is American or a Junker-What's the constitution between friends any way-particularly the part that prohibits members of the legislature from being interested in

The national convention of the P. E. O. delivers a message calculated to jar jesters and make doubters dumb. The gathering proves that women can keep a secret.

state contracts?

Warning messages go out to those who persist in ignoring federal regulations of food and fuel. Patience will reach the limit presently, and then watch the club swing.

A promise of cheaper eggs a year hence merrily tags the promise of a bigger loaf around the food circuit. Meanwhile the promisers jolly consumers with the cry: "You're it!"

Germany may extend the war zone on the high seas to include the coast of the United will be to make the paper proclamation fit the

The local hyphenated organ's words of appreciation of Herbert Hoover were contained in that article attacking him a few weeks ago; also reflected in the senator's attitude toward Hoover's appointment.

Nebraska has a fuel administrator now who may be depended on to do the fair thing by both seller and consumer, but also one on whom no overgreedy coal dealer will be likely to put something across.

German efficiency quickly bags at the knee when matched against American wits. The South Sea episode staged by Captain R. C. Slade, resulting in a piratical craft going on the rock, glimpses a triumph of keen thinking over witless

A hot run and a close finish summarizes the battle of wets and drys in Iowa. The astonishing number and vigor of the wets, despite twenty months of drouth, emphasizes the letter and spirit of the old saw, "Absence makes the heart | coln. grow fonder."

Liberty loan subscriptions among men in the service already point to larger investments per capita than among the stay-at-homes. The example of the men who are making the sacrifice of national service should stir the tightwads to action. Don't be a "dead one." Dig up!

The story of cruel treatment of British captives, men, women and children, in German East Africa is not surprising or unexpected. It is a mere postscript beside the voluminous record of savagery and robbery which mark the invaders' paths in Belgium and France and brands U-boat operations with malevolent cowardice.

Alsace-Lorraine

"England intends to keep on fighting until Germany agrees to give Alsace-Lorraine to France," Lloyd George is reported to have said Thursday. Von Kuehlmann declared to the Reichstag on Wednesday that there was no question which could not be solved by negotiation except the French demand for Alsace-Lorranie. Emperor William I said in 1881: "Germany would leave its eighteen army corps and its 42,000,000 leave its eighteen army corps and its 42,000,000 people on the field of battle rather than surrender a single stone on the territory won in 1870." France today says that on no other terms will it cease fighting. Plainly the disposition of Alsace-Lorraine is, and is to be, the greatest obstacle in the way of peace. Torn from France at the end of the Franco-Prussian war, after two centuries of possession, the wound it left has never healed, and upon the retention of thir ravished territory Bismarck enforced the principle of the uni-fication of Germany, from which has grown the pan-Germanism largely responsible for the present war and its obstinate continuance. Nothing would humiliate Germany so much as the loss of these provinces; nothing would inspire France so much as their restoration.

The United States has but a sympathetic interest in the solution of this problem. For our own ends we have no desire to become involved in questions of territorial boundaries. But we sympathize with the determination of France for a number of reasons. First of all because France was unjustly robbed of the provinces; next, because France has suffered so grievously by this terrible war that we would see some compensation for its vast losses, and, third, because we feel that Germany must be made in some way to suffer for the woe it has deliberately brought upon the world, and the loss of these provinces would bring home to it as nothing else could the utter failure of its policy and the awful wickedness of "Shoot or Pay."

"Shoot or pay!" is the emphatic way in which the Liberty loan drive is being presented in some parts of the country. The sentence admirably sums up the situation.

Our nation has gone to war to defend its citizens against aggression from a powerful foe and needs money to carry on that war just as it needs men. The men are already provided and now the money must be furnished. These facts are fundamental and admit no argument. Some shortis taking the money away from trade. This is not so; the money is being loaned to the government for its uses and is immediately and directly returned to trade through the purchase of home products. Instead of lessening the flow of money the loan really increases it.

In any event no business can be of greater importance than that of preserving the government, without which there can be no other business nor any inducement to thrift and enterprise. Therefore the Liberty loan is of incalculable value to the business of the country.

So far Omaha has nobly upheld its part in subscribing to the loan, but more can be raised. It does not matter if the limit arbitrarily set by someone has been reached. Oversubscription is far better to record than to fall short of expectations. Elsewhere the country is being aroused and the few days left for obtaining subscriptions will see the greatest drive for a loan ever known. There is plenty of money in the country and it must be forthcoming.

The dollar that hides now is disloyal. America's cash resources are pledged to the world, and we must make good on our promise.

Significance of the Iowa Vote.

Complete analysis of the vote in Iowa on the prohibition amendment may not be made until the returns are all in nor will the result be known until the final canvass. One outstanding point, however, is clear. The closeness of the vote indicates that sentiment on the question is very evenly divided in the Hawkeye state. This, after their long experience with statutory prohibition, can be interpreted as at least showing a change of opinion on the part of many voters. In 1882 Iowa adopted a prohibition amendment, later declared to be invalid by the courts. In 1884 a prohibition statute went into force and since that time the question has been before the people, either directly or through the legislature, almost continuously. The so-called "mulct law," enacted early in the nineties, amounted to a suspension of the statute when authorized by petition signed under unusual restrictions. It gave a certain measure of "local option" to communities that permitted licensing and regulation of the liquor traffic. Repeal of this law was followed by agitation which resulted in the submission of the amendment just voted on. The contrast between the decisive majority of 1882 and that of the present year, which may be settled only by the official count, is significant. Unexpectedly large vote cast shows the deep public interest in the question and must compel a more careful study of all that is involved.

High Cost of Long-Distance Law-Making.

The people of Omaha have just been given another striking illustration of the high cost of long-distance law-making in the supreme court decision holding the city to pay the increased fire department salary schedule which was saddled upon us down at Lincoln two years ago while no one was looking. If this court order goes back for the whole period and includes all members of the department who may assert claims it will mean a \$40,000 hole in the municipal treas-

No one can rightfully blame the firemen for insisting on all that the law allows them, but we may be certain that if our charter were made here at home no such far-reaching change could be incorporated without everyone knowing what was doing. If we framed and adopted our own charter no such situation could develop for the council to assert authority to establish firemen's

salaries in disregard of the charter requirement. Unfortunately this is not the first costly experience of this kind which Omaha has undergone, nor is it likely to be the last if the pay of our city officers and employes is to be fixed by the lawmakers at Lincoln working under cover without reference to the wishes of the taxpayers who foot the bills. Some day we will have municipal home rule and no more charter tinkering at Lin-

Woman and Her Secret Society.

Omaha is just now entertaining one of the most remarkable organizations known to the world and rather enjoys extending its hospitality to the splendid type of women who make up the body of delegates accredited to the convention. "P. E. O." defies established rules and time-honored traditions of the newspaper composing room; the compositor cannot spell out the name, for he does not know what the initials stand for. Nor does anyone who has not been admitted to the sanctum sanctorum of the order. Man's curiosity, long piqued, is still disappointed by the sisterhood, who guard well their secret. In a general way it is known the organization is active in promoting education among women and in all charitable and social movements. It is as quiet about its doings as it is about its name, but its growth from a little local society made up of only a few enthusiastic and broad-visioned school girls to the condition of an organization of nation-wide importance in less than half a century is a convincing argument that it has a purpose and a service beyond the cabalism of its name. It is good for Omaha to have such a group of intelligent women view its many attractions and even if they do retain their mystery about their own affairs-which is, after all, their own business-our citizens will give them the welcome they deserve.

"No. 3 or Better" for the Wheat Corp. Early in the harvest time The Bee predicted that the wheat crop of the United States would make up in quality for a great deal that might be lacking in quantity. Experience has justified the accuracy of that prediction. Report comes from Washington now that practically the entire crop of the country is grading No. 3 or better, the standard adopted by the food administrator in fixing the basic price for wheat, and the result is the farmer is getting the top price for his grain. It means better flour and more of it from the same number of bushels and thus the world gains advantage from this improvement in quality. The gain is largely due to the intensive efforts at cultivation adopted last summer. Our farmers were urged to efforts they never had made before and responded in a way that is bringing benefit to all. Maintenance of the high standard set is possible, with accumulating profit to the men who have thus established a new mark in wheat growing.

The Melting Pot By Freder.c J. Haskin

Washington, Oct. 15 .- Wedding rings, old coins, silver cups, dented spoons, tin foil, historic bullets, old snuff boxes, seals, candlesticks-so runs the list of articles poured into the first Red Cross "melting pot" here in Washington. They are now being converted into cash by smelting or by sale. For two months the melting pot in a conspicuous shop window in the downtown dissighted business men complain that the great loan-trict has been swallowing gifts. The pot itself was soon filled and trinkets and heirlooms overflowed in every direction, filling the show window and the two windows adjoining. All of which was started by a little matron with more patriotism than ready cash to contribute to the Red Cross fund.

A jeweler's offer to receive and dispose of the articles under the supervision of the local chapter was accepted. Another jeweler furnished a big glass jar to hold the contributions. A Red Cross nurse appealed to the public for help from a poster made especially for the window and the Red Cross melting pot began to fill up and then to

Valuable foreign coins and stamps, mosaics and historic bullets were the cause of considerable anxiety on the part of persons fearful lest the idea of the melting pot be carried out to the letter. These latter became distinctly happier when assured by the manager that articles of value of such would not be melted with spoons and dented cups.

Visitors at the window were not all idly curious or gift bringers. Many entered the shop to attempt a purchase. Again and again prices were fixed on old seals or silver candlesticks by wouldbe buyers. To each was given the same answer: 'The articles are not for private sale.'

Some of the givers to the melting pot were not less interesting than their offerings. One lady, known as the "woman in white," came almost every day, sometimes with an article of value, often with a trifle of silver. Children going to school were regular visitors at the window bringing tin foil from their candy, junk begged from home, and even their toys as their share in the collection. The wife of the French ambassador, acting as intermediary, brought a gift sent her by a friend in another city.

The windows filled so rapidly that such gifts as bicycle tires, the great quantity of tin and lead foil brought in, as well as other cumbersome articles, had to be relegated to the cellar to leave room for things of more interest and value.

October 1 was a significant day in the history of the Red Cross melting pot, but the Red Cross had no intention of selling the pot itself and closing up the enterprise. Instead it placed the jar again in the window, where it receives donations as usual.

The melting pot had its origin here in Washington, but its fame has spread to other cities. Mount Ranier, Md., was the first to follow the precedent. Now Yonkers, N. Y.; Los Angeles, Cal., and Chevy Chase, Md., have also fallen in line. These melting pots are all under the direct supervision of Red Cross chapters.

One great feature of the melting pot campaign is that it is bringing into circulation a part of the \$300,000,000 worth of unused gold and silver hoarded in American homes. The stoneless rings and bits of gold chain kept so long for association on account of their age are being rummaged out of the attic trunk and put to work for the cause. One such article was brought by an old lady who explained with tears in her eyes that the beloved heirloom could never have been bought from her, but to her country it was a gift. This is the spirit

of the Red Cross melting pot. Viewed in a practical light, it has proved its value as a means of collecting funds whose donation involves little material sacrifice on the part of the givers. There is no reason why every city United States should not have its melting pot. The system gets results.

Living in Glass Houses

The adage that those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones is getting truer every day. Starting trouble is likely to draw fire from the other side. And that is expensive. It will be more so if the return shower of rocks is withheld for a few days, for Pittsburgh, the center of the glass industry, has posted notice that another increase of 12 per cent will be put on all window

Thus the matter of window glass promises to become an important item in bowers built for autumn brides and in mansions for "bears" who got rich by choosing the short side of the stock market just before the bottom dropped out.

Glass has jumped 75 per cent since the war, yet it is one of the few commodities considered completely outside the class of war materials. According to the makers, its only use in war is in buildings devoted to war supplies and, in a shattered state, as a by-product of the debris left in the wake of German bombing raids.

Peculiarly enough, the pending rise is not aimed at luxuries. It does not affect glass for automobiles, cut glass or vases. Nor does it en-hance the value of the "diamonds" that used to come a handful for a dollar. They have all had their rise, but this one strikes right into the home -through the window out of which the longsuffering housewife views the approach of deliv-ery wagons bringing in the flood of high-priced articles overlooked by the government in its campaign to cut the cost of living.

The ingredients of glass—sand and soda—are

the same today as they were when glass was in-vented in Egypt away back in the days of the Ptolemies, or even further back to Syria, as Pliny claims. In those days, however, glass was a luxury, reserved for royalty and the rich. Only through lower manufacturing costs was it taken from the privileged classes and given to serve the people. The latest dispatches from Pittsburgh would seem to indicate that the product is shaking itself loose from the poor man and is starting on the return trip.

People and Events

All the "come-downs" that thrill London are not "made in Germany." Gas companies serving several sections of the big town announce a comedown in price, the new rates averaging about 70 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

The site chosen for the final resting place of the body of James Whitcomb Riley is the highest knoll in Crown Hill cemetery, just outside In-dianapolis. The location commands a view of the surrounding country and overlooks the city beloved by the poet.

A Minneapolis publication which featured the backfire speeches of Senator La Follette and Congressman Lundeen delivered at St. Paul finds the policy an expensive one. Action by advertisers annulling contracts because of the seditious matter was sustained by local courts.

Wages in the mills of Bridgeport, Conn., have aviated into the salary class. One manufacturer reports that the average tradesman pulls down \$50 a week, while \$70 and up a week is not uncommon. Overtime and premiums for quantity of output fattens pay envelopes as never before.

Women workers who may enter American munition factories in the near future will save much trouble by taking note of warnings of British doctors to women in that class of work. Some of the thoughtless used powder at hand to impart a Titian red color to their looks. In many cases the result was facial jaundice and other diseases. Eagerness to improve on nature with

dangerous tools usually defeats the object. The selective araft law in operation reveals some kinks for official ironing. A case in New Jersey provoked much adverse comment. Four of five sons of a widowed mother entered various branches of the service as volunteers. The fifth son was drafted and denied exemption. The governor of the state has interceded in this and similar cases, pleading not only dependency, but the equally strong reason of the families doing more than their bit through volunteering.

Right in the Spotlight.

When the house of bishops of the Episcopal church meets in special session in Chicago today the dominant figure will be that of Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, who has been since 1902 the presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America. Bishop Tutis one of the best loved men in the Episcopal church. He is honored for what he is and for what he has done for his church and his country, for there are few men in the episco-pate today who can look back, as can Bishop Tuttle, to the hard work of a missionary leader on the frontier. As bishop of Missouri since 1886, he has continued to show the excellent administrative ability that marked his earlier years. The bishop is now 80 years of age, but is as active as the average man of 60. He makes his home in St. Louis, but has to travel a great deal, performing the duties that come to him as presiding bishop,

One Year Ago Today in the War.

American agents of the Bremen, German merchant, submarine, abandoned hope of its safe arrival.

Germans launched an attack against Russian line from the Pinsk marshes to Roumania, a distance of

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Arthur Wakeley has returned from Whitewater, Wis., where his brother, Lucius, assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, was married to Miss Helen Weeks. A banquet was given at the Millard



by members of the Bachelors' club in nonor of Mr. Lewis Neil of New York. The brick work for the heating apparatus at the city hall has been finished and the furnaces and other appliances are being put in.

General Crook is absent on an elk and bear hunt in the mountains of

A number of German gentlemen met at the rooms of Rosenmund's restaurant on Farnam street for the puroose of organizing a social and scienific club. The officers elected are Prof. Hemple, president; Conrad Nies, secretary, and Louis Rosenmund, treas-

A party of whaleship owners from New Bedford, Mass., arrived in this city on their way to San Francisco. Upon arrival they took carriages for the Paxton hotel and visited several points in the city.

It is said O. H. Rothaker's paper,

which has been in process of incuba-tion for several weeks, will be issued office of the Herald and will be styled the Omaha News.

This Day in History.

1817—Alexander Mitchell, the adopted American, who saved the financial credit of Milwaukee and the state of Wisconsin, born in Scotland. Died in New York City, April 19, 1887 1818—Rev. Nathaniel Bowen was consecrated Episcopal bishop of South

1839-The famous temple, Walhalla, was begun by King Louis of Bavaria to receive the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany.

1842-A submarine telegraph was laid between New York City and Governor's Island—the first in America. 1860-Great Britain, France and government respecting its debts. 1862-Morgan's band made a dash into Lexington, Ky., and took 125

prisoners. 1892-Long-distance telephone was opened between New York and Chi-

1914—After a terrific battle the allies checked the German advance on

The Day We Celebrate. George Holmes, municipal judge, was born here October 18, 1861. He attended the University of Nebraska and later the Normal school at Shen-

George Meserschmidt, organizer and head of the Omaha General Iron works, is 37 today. Frank Schlinger was born just 38

years ago today. He is a member of the firm of Olsen & Schlinger, brass founders of Omaha. Fred S. Knapp is 48 today. He is president and manager of the

Omaha Box company. Bergson, celebrated French philosopher, who has a large following among American intellectuborn in Paris fifty-eight years

ago today. Nikola Tesla, famous electrical inventor, born in Austria-Hungary sixty years ago today. Dr. David C. Barrow, chancellor of

the University of Georgia, born in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, sixtyyears ago today.

John B. Lobert, infielder of the New York National league base ball team, born at Wilmington, Del., thirty-five

years ago today. Bert E. Shotton, outfielder of the St. Louis American league base ball team, born at Brownshelm, O., thirty-one years ago today. Jacob Schaefer, jr., noted profes-

sional billiard player, born in Chicago twenty-two years ago today. Timely Jottings and Reminders. Right Rev. Thomas D. Beaven today

of the Roman Catholic diocese of Springfield, Mass. Today is the centennial anniversary of the birth of Alexander Mitchell, a famous ploneer banker and railroad magnate of Wisconsin and the north-

New trade and other problems confronting the United States are to be considered at the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which is to begin its sessions today at Springfield, Mass.

A project for the erection of a monument to the late Colonel John S. Mosby is to be brought before the survivors of "Mosby's Rangers," who are to meet for their annual reunion today at Remington, Va.

A bishop for the missionary district of Salina, Kan., and the creation of one or two new bishoprics are matters to come before the Episcopal house of bishops at a special meeting to begin today in Chicago.

Storyette of the Day. "Mamma," exclaimed the little girl

next door, as she ran into the kitchen of her own home; "mamma, Mrs. Jones has an illustrated tooth!" Her mother laughed. "A what?" she asked.

"An illustrated tooth; one that makes your face swell up real big." Her mother laughed again, and harder. "You mean an ulcerated tooth," she corrected. Her father heard of the incident and

thought he would question her, too. "Did you say Mrs. Jones had the mumps?" he queried.
"No," began the little girl again.

"She has an illustrated tooth."
Her father laughed, and corrected "Daddy," she remonstrated solemnly,

"I don't see why you laugh when Mrs. Jones has an ulcer-I mean-illustrated tooth!"-Indianapolis News.

The Bee's Roy

Nebraska Episcopalians' Contribution. Omaha, Oct. 15 .- To the Editor of The Bee: As the diocesan office has received many inquiries relative to the published report from New York that Nebraska had contributed only \$1,187 to the Church Pension while Iowa is credited with \$23,789 and Colorado with \$25,738, it is deemed best to ask space in your columns to correct an evident error.

which has been given wide publicity. Thomas P. Isitt, who is the local treasurer of this fund, has forwarded \$6,000 in cash alone. Outstanding pledges total over \$14,000. The Dio cease of Nebraska, which includes only the eastern third of the state, there fore gives more than \$20,000 to the Church Pension fund, instead of only JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Secretary of the Diocese

Christian Science a Help.

Omaha, Oct. 14 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Your correspondent from Bartlett is invited to step out, even if only for a moment, from the narrow conception which he has of Christian Science into the broader view which more truthfully portrays what Christian Science really is, after which, if the view is displeasing, no harm will be done if he shrinks into the old set-

ting again. Time was, and not so very long ago when varying opinions meant bitterness and enmity. The world gener-ally is learning better and Christian Science is doing much toward foster ing the better way. The thought of your correspondent leads us back to the time when the Baptist glowered at the Methodist and the Calvinist looked askance at the Episcopalian, when a democrat was no better than he ought to be and a republican had something wrong in his head, according to the point of view of the declarant.

All this is changed and the churches are learning to lay aside the spirit of rivalry and exist for the community and not the community for the church. In this spirit Christian Science is offering to the sick and despondent its remedy and offering it to those who have failed to find cure and rest in the place where Christian Science

And thus in the same spirit do Christian Scientists regard physicians, forgetting not that while they cannot work together at the same bedside, the physician has brought to the world the highest form of sincere desire for the good of humanity, and has done much, very much for the alleviation of suffering, improved methods of living and sanitation. We would not if we could, put one straw in the way of any of the heroic efforts physicians are making for mankind, to ward off pestilence, and lighten the terrors of war. Christian Science does ask, and has the right to ask a fair field in which to demonstrate its fitness to survive and with this rests content to leave the issue at the bar of public

opinion. We cannot all at once gain the absolute, and inasmuch as the world each day presses its demands upon us. we must meet the issue as it comes. in a practical way and with the high est understanding that we have acquired. For this reason while deploring the necessity for war, and looking forward to the time when the brotherhood of man shall be established in fact as well as in name, Christian Scientists have bowed to the urgent need, lest a worse thing come upon us, and have contributed of their labor and money without stint in every call that has been made upon our patriot-Their men are at the front and ism. in the recruiting camps. Their women are working shoulder to shoulder with the patriotic women of every other religion or no religion. Their publications which reach every corner of the civilized world have upheld the war movement in no uncertain

terms. All this entitles them to no especial credit, for every good citizen is do-ing the same, but is said to disabuse the minds of your readers of the false notion that because Christian Science has before it the ideal of a perfect



Perhaps if your head were as clear as a whistle, it would not ache-

Try Kondon's for your headache

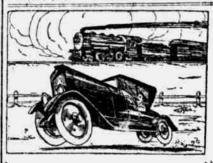
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state, that they are not willing to join hand and heart with every sin-

cere soul, of whatever profession, rape or religion in the cause of humanity and in the amelioration of suffering, poverty, oppression and tyranny, looking forward to the better time when the world shall have learned its lesson, for as Mrs. Eddy says: "When the divine precepts are understood, they unfold the foundation of fellowship, in which one mind is not at war with another, but all have one spirit, God, one intelligent source, in accordance with the scriptural command- 'Let this Mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." (Science and Health, page 276.)



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purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color. They do the work without griping, cramps or pain.

Take one or two at bedtime for quick relief, so you can eat what you like. At 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

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"My little son began breaking out with small blisters and we thought it was poison. We were told it was eczema. It spread from his elbow

to the tips of his fingers, itching and burning so that he could neither sleep day nor night. The skin was very red and inflamed, and his arms and fingers were swollen twice their natural size. He was very cross and fretful.

"I was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I sent for a free sample. I bought more and I used one cake of Cuticura Soap and was on the second box of Cuticura Ointment when he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Lottie L. Smith, Castine, Ohio.

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NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS OF **DOUGLAS COUNTY**

Commencing November 5th, 1917, I am by law compelled to sell all delinquent taxes or special assessments on all property in Douglas County.

It is not my desire to sell the property of any tax payer, so, for the benefit of the tax paying public I will state that there is still time to avoid the sale of your property for delinquent taxes by attending to the matter at once, as the taxes on all property advertised may be paid without any extra expense except advertising. before November 5th, 1917.

If you are in doubt as to whether you have unpaid taxes, call us up by phone, or read the Evening World-Herald of October 20th and 27th.

M. L. ENDRES, County Treasurer.

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C. Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of "Storing Vegetables."

Name...... Street Address..... City..... State.....