# THE OMAHA BEE

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King Corn continues to be Uncle Sam's most dependable ally.

Not too late to buy a bond. Subscription books are still open. Persons in this country afflicted with kaiseritis

will do well to take something for it. Well, here's hoping the Lucky Seventh may

fare better than has the Dandy Sixth. Chancellor Michaelis and Senator La Follette are kin victims of like troubles. Too many hands rocking their boats.

Every Liberty bond is worth its face or more, besides certifying the owner's name on the roll of honor. Get in before the books close.

Five and a half days more to the close of the second Liberty loan. If you have neglected your duty, go to it; if you have done it, do it again!

The news of sugar taking on a separate charge in eastern hotels shows how quickly profiteers utilize every chance to "pass the buck." Scores work that way.

The Russian government, menaced at Petrograd, prepares to move as the French government did when Paris was threatened. The latter came back. History will repeat itself in Russia.

Business lines coming under federal regulation for the common good get farther and profit more by a policy of cheerful co-operation. Holding off or holding out blights the asset of public

Backing the boys behind the guns with Liberty honds constitutes the simplest and most profitable task put up to stay-at-homes. Those who, possessing the means, dodge it, tag themselves as unworthy of citizenship.

Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey manifest increasing weariness of the job of pulling junker chestnuts out of the fire. They dread letting go separately and lack confidence in each other to quit collectively. For the present the cohesive power of plunder dulls the cries of advancing hunger.

When organization meets organization the tug of war is worth watching.. An organization of consumers at Minneapolis took a fall out of the milk trust in the first round. The latter, somewhat groggy, retired from the ring to meditate on the uncertainty of putting over a projected

Mute, inglorious knocking of Liberty loan subscriptions prompted the hustlers of Oklahoma City to start a card index system of subscribers and those who refuse. Kansas City threatens like methods of tagging Americans and knockers. The system affords many business advantages, besides giving secret service sleuths a live line to work on.

Leather kings gathered at Washington to take counsel togeher and get a short range hunch on the perils of continued profiteering. Safety suggests that other kings follow the example. These are ominous times for self-made monarchs and the sooner they doff their crowns and lay them at Uncle Sam's feet the better for their health and liberty.

A cable message to the governor of Connecticut announcing the arrival somewhere in France of state guard units in the federal service caused much indignation among the censors at Washington. The message carries information of less value than may be obtained around the docks of sailing ports, and the pother about its publication served no other purpose than draw attention to it.

# Urgent Need of Saving Food.

Food administration officers still insistently press the point of food saving. Their advice is good. for saving is just as essential as producing. During the spring and summer Americans gave themselves heartily to the most intensive and extensive, as well, productive campaign they ever engaged in. Never was the work of raising things to eat prosecuted with such vigor and success as in the United States this year. Now it is our business to give just as much attention to the preservation of that food against waste anywhere or in any form. None of us need go hungry, but all of us can be more careful, and the sum of all the small contributions effected through reasonable economy will amount to an enormous total for the use of those who will go hungry unless we do save. Our big job of feeding the world was only begun when the crops were raised. It remains yet for us to get food to people who are without supplies and who will starve if we do not rescue them. It is no privation to be careful of all forms of food and to see that none is wasted, but the possibilities of such a course are limitless. Substitution of food that is plentiful instead of that which is scarce helps not only to extend the supply, but to lower the price by reducing demand. A double benefit flows from this. Continual urging by the authorities is bringing results and Americans are rapidly readjusting their domestic practices to mget the needs of the world.

Forget It.

The fall down of the so-called Chadron blackmail case, with its tentacles reaching into Omaha's police department, is accompanied by intimation that the exorerated detectives will seek a more complete vindication by demanding reinstatement to their former places. The advice we offer is to forget it and give the police department a chance to regain its equilibrium and efficiency. It would be, in our opinion, just as subversive of the good of the service to restore the chief of detectives, even though in this instance he may have been the victim of a "frame-up," as to take in the former morals squad head who admittedly did the "framing." There is no good reason that we can see why the police department should again invite internal dissension sure to follow a reopening of this feud, but many good reasons to the contrary.

This situation, however, has nothing to do with the other public officials involved or besmirched in this intrigue of scandal and graft. The clean-up process should go on to its finishtill the public payrolls are cleared of plotters, incompetents, dummies, and disreputables.

### New Deal for Registered Men.

Congress having declined to make appropriation to meet expenses of calling up and examining all the registered men yet eligible for draft, Provost Marshal General Crowder has worked out a plan that is expected to simplify proceedings. Each of the remaining millions of men will be requested to furnish such data concerning himself as will permit the division into classes of the entire group, these classes to be called up in turn. A card containing questions will be mailed to each and on the sorting and classification of the information gathered from these cards will be determined the order in which the men are to be called to the colors. From the questionaire it is intended to make up the lists in such form as to show each man's special capacity, his relation to industry, and his social status. Five general groups will be formed, and drawn in order, the men who can better be spared for service with the colors being called up first. Under the plan it is believed the work of the exemption boards will be minimized, and consist largely of decisions based on physical examination of the recruits called.

In adopting this plan consideration has been given to the fact that the exemption boards have faced an extraordinarily arduous duty. Men who have served have given of their time and ability, and have discharged one of the most onerous tasks ever set for citizens of our country. That it has been well done is shown by results. Six hundred and eighty-seven thousand men have been selected from something more than a million summoned, and with such fairness and justice that only in a very few instances has the decision of the first board been modified after review by the higher authorities.

The practical working of the selective draft law has been one of the most satisfactory features of our preparation for the war so far, and if General Crowder's new plan produces results to compare with those already had, it will be good for the country.

### Premature.

The National Association of Railway and Public Utility Commissioners is, we think, looking a long way ahead, when it asks that a survey be made to determine the value of the railroads of the United States, in anticipation of government ownership. Action of the association is predicted on war conditions, which are abnormal, only remotely indicative of what may obtain when peace comes, and not the best guide for a course that would bind the government to a settled policy concerning the railroads. This will apply equally to the clamor from the railroads themselves for assistance in the way of higher rates. Use of the nation's transportation facilities for national purpose must not be mistaken as a step in direction of government ownership of the means of transportation, any more than similar governmental adjustment of other private business indicates a purpose to engage in that business. It is undoubtedly true that a general readjustment of economic relations and practices will come with the new era, but it is too early to reach positive conclusions as to what will be included. Government ownership of transportation lines may be a part of the new program, but it will be widely discussed before decision is reached.

Lesson in Sugar Shortage. To regulate the sugar shortage, the food administrator is now urging everybody to eat less of it. That his admonition will be heeded may be taken for granted, because of the fact that less will be available. Back of this cituation, however, will be found a state of affairs that must be attended to later. When the Underwood tariff bill was going through congress the light protective duty established by the republicans in favor of an American sugar industry was wiped out. This was solely for the benefit of the sugar trust, said the democrats, and did no good, because we bought most of our sugar from the Dutch of Java and the Cubans, and they were our very good friends. It was also stated as a reason for free sugar that most of the Cuban plantations were owned by American capital, and that investment ought to be protected. Now we find that while the Dutch and the Cubans are our very good friends, they are not in any rush to sell us their sugar. Java may be inaccessible for the moment, but Cuba is not any farther away, and the sugar crop of the island this year is the biggest ever raised. The American sugar refiners have submitted to the price-control of the food administrator, but the owners of the Cuban sugar plantations seemingly do not see their way clear to follow the same course. Therefore, a sugar famine impends. Shortening of consumption will help solve the question, but something more effective will have to be adopted later if permanent remedy is to be applied.

Judge Sedgwick opens up a new and entrancing trail for Red Cross scouts seeking the wherewith. Turning his marriage fee into the Red Cross treasury readily solves the problem of what to do with the easy money which perplexes knot tiers, both legal and ministerial. By following the judge's example mental anxiety gives way to the pulsing glow of good deeds doubly done.

Banks and savings and loan associations place Liberty bonds within the reach of wage workers or people of limited means. Subscriptions on the installment plan as low as \$1 a week leave little excuse for evading a duty which every man and woman owes to the best government on earth.

Looks as if the next job of the Nebraska Council of Defense would be to provide a way to settle the board bills of its secretary. Henry Clay Richmond, without resort to violence.

### The Infant Ostrich Industry By Frederic J. Haskin

Washnigton, Oct. 19 .- According to reports from the Pacific coast, the ostriches which constituted America's hope of building up a great new industry, are being slaughtered, sold for a pittance and even given away.

Ostrich feathers are not especially fashionable at present, and the war has made it difficult to reach some of the markets, and destroyed others. At the same time alfalfa hay, which is the staple ostrich food, is worth \$21 a ton, whereas it used to cost but \$10 or \$12 and has gone as low as \$6. The grain and other food which the birds require are correspondingly high. The men who have invested in ostriches are not financially able to go on supporting the birds until the market comes back. Thus an industry that is especially interesting, and has great possibilities, is in danger of complete collapse.

Experts of the Biological Survey here, who are interested in our budding ostrich industry, say that it has been suffering ever since the European war began, and that it has always been unfortunate in a financial way. The tendency to exploit rather than develop, which is seen in many American industrial projects, seems to have been the bane of ostrich farming. It started in 1882 with the importation of a few birds. These attracted attention, and before the business was fairly on its feet, an attempt was made to convert it into a show proposition. Various ostrich farms were converted into menageries, where the selling of post cards, little feathers and other souvenirs became more important than the production of feathers, and the development of the industry along substantial lines. Visitors fed and scared the birds, and the practice was bad in other

In 1910 the ostrich industry had reached such proportions that the Department of Agriculture considered it worth an investigation, and the expert who made this study, A. R. Lee of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, reported that ostrich farms could be operated at a fair profit, and indicated that he believed the industry had considerable possibilities. At that time there were about 6,000 breeding or feather-producing ostriches in this country. Most of them were in Arizona, California and Arkansas, with a few in Florida and Texas. Breeding birds were selling for \$800 a pair and chicks at \$100 apiece. Some money was being made, although the industry was emphatically in the experimental stages, and indeed, can scarcely be said to have ever gotten beyond them in this country. In addition to the value of its feathers, the ostrich has great possibilities as an egg producer, provided only a market for the eggs could be developed in this country. They are considered excellent food and are eaten in Africa.

If the eggs are removed from the nest, the female ostrich will go on laying far beyond the number she would produce in the wild state. A record of 100 eggs in a year has been made, and the average, which could probably be improved, is about 55 eggs a year. An ostrich egg weighs three and one half pounds and contains as much food value as about two and a quarter dozen hen's eggs of average size. An ostrich is therefore capable of producing about as much egg food yearly as eight to a dozen hens. Ostriches in summer will live almost entirely on green alfalfa, and in winter consume each about a pound of grain and three pounds of alfalfa hay per day. It would seem therefore that in times when the feather market is off and there is no great demand for chicks, the sale of ostrich eggs might go a long way toward paying for the upkeep of the flocks. Of course the industry would have to be of sufficient size to create a market for its products, and to give the market a continuous and adequate supply of the eggs.

The average searly yield of feathers from an ostrich is a little over a pound, and their value, in 1910, was from \$20 to \$30. When the industry was first started, the demand for breeding birds and chicks was so great that no thought was given to the food value either of the bird or of its eggs. Every eggs possible was hatched in an incubator, and money was made by selling young stock. Naturally, as soon as the feather market dropped, the demand for breeding stock also disappeared, and the industry was left without an income, while it had not the financial vitality to wait for better years. It will probably revive after the war, but unless managed differently, the

results will be the same. There is a lesson for American business in the fortunes of our infant ostrich industry. There were men in it who strove honestly for development along sound lines, but there was also across it the slimy trail of that familiar American figure, the "promoter." The promoter commonly knows little or nothing about the business in which he is engaged, and his own fortunes are the only thing he is really bent upon promoting. One American economist (Veblen) who shows himself a keen observer, sees in this American method the whole reason why the United States, with its tremendous wealth, has lagged in industrial development behind other countries much less wealthy. The promoter, he says, is "an expert in ambushing the loose change of the community," but he is not a competent developer of natural resources. The ostrich industry has been used as one more ambush for loose change, and has been shot to pieces in the encounter.

# People and Events

Much depends on knowing how to hit the high cost of living in a vital spot. Chefs and waiters of a Pittsburgh hotel, out on a strike, are dishing up wholesome meals for themselves at from 10 to 15 cents each. The menus include beefsteak, potatoes, bread, butter and even sauerkraut and pork. Like menus at the boycotted hotels cost from 75 cents up, but that's different.

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 draft 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.

Some years ago, one Frederick R. Searing disappeared from the beach at Atlantic City, leaving his clothes as evidence of death in the surf Widow Searing naturally wanted the life insurance and had obtained judgment for \$18,720. While a second trial was pending the insurance companies hustled for Searing, found him under an assumed name in New Orleans and brought him into court in Philadelphia just as the case was called. Besides losing out on the insurance money the unfortunate widow that was now reproaches herself on overlooking the circumstances that Searing's, stenographer disappeared about the same time he did and also turned up with him

in the Crescent city. Fifth avenue, New York, more than ever is the show place of town. Broadway remains on the map, it is true, but lacks the dash, style and color with which the avenue is decked from dawn to sundown and some over. It is dressed in a riot of autumn colors in bunting. Multitudes throng the walks during daylight hours and drift along parallel to two moving lines of automobiles, all under an arch of flags and banners. The Stars and Stripes monopolize most of the scenery, flanked by the yellow of Belgium, the tri-color of France, the fiery rising sun of Japan, and a med-ley of British colors—big flags, little flags, hung high, hung low—a mosaic of flags stretching from end to end. The great white way is a sideshow tq the avenue dolled up.

Right in the Spotlight.

Henry P. Davison, who is to begin a tour of the middle west today to interest the people in the work and needs of the Red Cross, is a famous New York banker who has virtually retired from business for the time being to devote himself to his duties as chairman of the war council of the American Red Cross. Mr. Davison is 50 years old and a native of Pennsylvania. When he was 20 he arrived in New York with \$40 and an enormous portion of the finest brand of determination. Wall Street did not receive him with loud acclaim. When little capital was exhausted he went to Bridgeport, Conn., where he worked for a short time. Then he returned to New York and found an opening in the Liberty National bank. From that institution he went to the First National bank. His ability was quickly recognized by the late J. P. Morgan as soon as that astate financier came into contact with him, and in 1908 he was taken into the Morgan

One Year Ago Today in the War.

German aeroplane dropped bombs on Sheerness, a fortified seaport at the mouth of the Thames. Roumanians and Russians continued retreat in the Dobrudja, from Danube to Black Sea, before von Mackensen's

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

H. E. Tschemrcher, one of the wealthiest and best known cattlemen of Cheyenne, passed through Omaha en route to Chicago.

At an informal banquet a number of Elks presented C. C. Hulett with a



handsome watch charm, emblematical

The writers for the city press will hold a meeting at the Barker house, in which the subject of organizing a local Press club will be discussed. A party of eastern capitalists have about completed negotiations for the purchase of the Boyd Packing house property, with the intention of converting same into a gas factory. The ourchasers intend to manufacture gas for heating, as well as for illumination, at the price of 50 cents for 1,000

Fifteen bricklayers are employed on Armour's packing house, and to complete the contract, Mr. Riley has sent a requisition to Kansas City for-

One of the pleasantest inaugural parties of the season was given in the new home of Mrs. B. Mullen, Twentyeighth and Poppleton avenue. About couples responded to the invitations and an enjoyable supper was served.

A progressive euchre party was given by Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bas-set at their home on North Nineteenth

Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson of the Castellar Street Presbyterian church celebrated the anniversary of their marriage.

This Day in History.

1775-Peyton Randolph, the first president of the Continental Congress, died in Philadelphia. Born in Will-1779-William Tryon attainted by act of congress because of his cruelty in the revolution.

1817-William H. Crawford of leorgia was appointed secretary of the treasury.

of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, born in England. Died at Leadville, Colo., March 20, 1880. 1853-English and French fleets entered the Bosphorus to aid the Turks in their war with Russia.

1862-Louisville was threatened by the confederates under General Mor-1898-After a flattering reception by the sultan, the German emperor and

empress and their suite left Constantinople for Jerusalem. 1914—Emergency stamp tax law, or special war tax measure, approved by President Wilson,

The Day We Celebrate. E. H. Ward of the Midland Glass and Paint company was born in Mount Vernon, Ill., October 22, 1879. Augusta Victoria, German empress born at Schloss Dolzig, 59 years ago

General James A. Gary, former postmaster-general of the United States, born at Uncasville, Conn., 84 years ago today.
Dr. Karl Muck, leader of the Boston Symphony orchestra, born at Darm-

stadt, Germany, 58 years ago today.. Raymond Hitchcock, well known musical comedy star, born at Auburn, N. Y., 47 years ago today. Charley Weinert, well known heavyweight pugilist, born at Budapest, Hungary, 22 years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Princeton university today celebrates the 171st anniversary of its founding.

ounding.
The supreme court of the United States will take a two weeks' recess today to prepare opinions in cases which have been argued since the opening of the term. The southwestern conference of the

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will meet in annual session tday at the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Four great war clinics dealing with modern war surgery will be one of the main features of the Clinical Congress

of Surgeons of North America, opening today in Chicago. Men and women from all parts of the United States engaged in civic activities will gather in St. Louis to-day for the 13th annual convention of

the American Civic association. The 45th annual conventin of the American Association of Traveling Orleans today and will continue in ession over tomorrow.

The United States Department of Agriculture has urged a nation-wide observance of Potato Week during the week beginning today. The objects are to conserve the wheat supply and to acquaint the people with the many different ways in which potatoes may be used on the table.

Storyette of the Day.

A Chinaman was asked if there were good doctors in China. "Good doctors!" he exclaimed.
"China have best doctors in world. he exclaimed Hang Chang one good doctor; he great save life, to me."

"You don't say so! How was that?"
"Me velly bad," he said. "Me callee
Dr. Han Kon. Give some medicine. Get veily, velly Ill. Me callee Dr. San Sing. Give more medicine. Me glow worse—go die. Blime-bly callee Dr. Hang Charg. He got no time; no come. Save !ife."—Ladies' Home Jour-

Consul H. D. Van Sant, at Dunfermaline, Scotland, reports that according to the latest agricultural returns for Scotland the area under potato cultivation this year is greater by 17.576 acres than last year, while the area for hay has been increased by 3,421 by 2,440, but cattle, sheep and pigs show a

Milford, Neb., Oct. 18 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I have been thinking of buying a government bond. I am an old Grand Army of the Republic man and am past 79 years and my pension is all the income I have, \$360 a year, so I have to live in the Soldiers' Home at Milford. Can an old soldier invest in a \$50 bond, and if so, how to proceed? There are others I presum that would like to invest. If you will answer this in The Bee, will conside it a great favor to me and others. can't get out to hear the speakers. G. B. SMITH.

Answer: Any old soldier may invest in a Liberty bond, if he wishes and has the means. You can get full information as to how to proceed by inquiring at any bank, or from the commandant of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.-Editor.

Dr. Holovtchiner Favors School Bonds Omaha, Oct. 20 .- To the Editor of The Bee:-I have often measured pens, not swords, with my friend James B. Haynes on the field of educational matters. Who got the best or the worst of the combat is immaterials. As a matter of fact, we are both alive and kicking.

And now my friend Haynes is "kicking" against the proposed bond issue for the erection of new school buildings for the education of our children. He gives five reasons why the bonds

should be defeated. He really gives only one reason divided into five parts, and the reasons are as follows: First-Because it would cost money. Second-It means expenditure of

Third-You will have to go into your pockets to get money. Fourth-On account of money.

with our money President Wilson in his declaration of war gave the reason for our parficination in it "to make democracy safe. You can make democracy safe for all the time to come only by instilling the principles of democracy and patriotism in our youth, the future citizens of America, in the public schools. That is the place where true democracy should be taught and true patriotism cultivated. If we can spend billions of money and millions of lives to keep our present democracy safe, we certainly should not object to spend a few millions for a place where democracy is taught to be made safe in prepetuity. By all means, let's vote for the

school bonds and give our young America a chance. DR. E. HOLOVICHINER.

Call for Photographic Lenses.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: The aviation service is the eye of the modern army. It must record what it sees. It must have lenses. Lenses are made of optical glass. Optical glass is not yet produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to make all the lenses that are now needed. The United States army needs every lens in the United States which is suited for aviation cameras. It especially and most urgently needs Tessare and Heliare, f:3.4 or f:4.5, of focal lengths from eight and one-quarter to 20 inches It needs these lenses at once, and it needs all of them. If they are not Behold, we live through all things—famine, furnished voluntarily they will be taken at a fixed price, as has been done in England. Therefore let every photographer who owns lenses of this type notify immediately the photographic division of the signal corps United States army, Milis building annex, Washington, D. C., of the price at which he will sell to the United States army every lens he has of this

description. The army also needs 12 and 14-inch ondensers. Every camera club which has these in its enlarging apparatus should let the government have them.

Notify the same address. Sell your lenses to the government at less than you paid for them, as little as you can afford to take, and when you get the money, buy a Liberty bond

with it. Very truly yours, FRANK R., FRAPRIE, Editor of American Photography.

Purchases of Bonds not "Donations."

Onawa, Ia., Oct. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: I note your correspondent at Mitchell, S. D., in reporting the fact that the Homestead Mining company has subscribed for \$250,000 worth of Liberty bonds says "it is probably the largest individual donation ever made in South Dakota to any cause." In just what sense is this "donation?" When an individual or a corporation invests in gilt edge interest-bearing bonds how can this concelvably be classed as a "donation?" It is strictly an investment-and a mighty good one at that. Let us shut off on this business of mentioning subscriptions to the Liberty bonds as "donations." It sounds too much like the misleading and untrue designation was prompted by the kaiser, or some of his lieutenants in this country. Let us all take hold of this Liberty loan liberally and gladly—to the extent of our resources—first, because it is a patriotic duty; secondly, because it is GEORGE GIRD,

Farm Work and the Women. Minden, Neb., Oct. 19 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Please put this in your paper. A FARMER'S WIFE.

George Fellows and Bill Boyer, who have been working for H. E. Sawin and J. W. Radford this year, were called to report and work Uncle Sam hereafter. They left for Kearney, where they are in training, and expect to be in camp soon. Thes two farms were left right in the middle of wheat sowing and corn cutting without any help, and impossible to get any. Mrs. H. E. Sawin went to the field and cut the corn while her husband shocked, and the other part of the family took care of the grandchildren and did the cooking. Last spring the papers were full urging the farmers to raise everything possible and not let an inch of ground lie idle, with the promise of leaving the farm boys at home. The farmers did their part, but where are the boys? If some of these "high-ups" sitting in office chairs with a stiff collar on would come out and shock corn a week it would amount to more than trying to tell the farmers what to do and how to do it. They would find they would need more than hot air and a bouquet for dinner. We asked to keep wheatless Tuesdays and meatless Fridays. I am a farmer's wife, and doing everything possible to feed the soldier boys, and am willing to share with them, but we women are not willing to feed them while many whom we know in the cities keep their two hired girls in the kitchen while their wives attend social clubs and tat. Put your wives in the kitchen and let your hired girls help raise the yellow-legged chickens.

We are now asked to wear our old clothes. Well, that will not hurt us any, for that is all we have got, and the latest thing is to close the rural schools through November, so children can help husk corn. Wonder if they ever visited a rural school? Hardly a school has anyone but the small children not large enough to work, and we have school boards amply able to attend to their business. We farmers are looked upon as poor ignoramuses and need to be shown. We are not from Missouri, and consider we are able to attend to our own affairs, and will ask the advice of these great, learned peo-ple when we feel we need it.

### OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Concrete piles have been driven nine feet nto the coral rock of Honolulu with 3,100 blows of an ordinary drop-hammer. In the "big tree" groves and forests of California there are 85,500 of these giant trees, two-thirds of them being in Tulare

An Australian has invented an aluminum alloy which is said to be as hard as steel which can be brazed and soldered and which noncorrosive. The latest in submarines is said to be a

two-ton model, 25 feet long and 28 inches wide, which is built for a crew of one man. The Russian flag flies over one-sixth of the earth's land surface, to protect 182,000,-600 souls, representing 64 racial and tribal divisions and speaking more athin 150 tongues.

Without stopping his train an engineer can move a lever in his cab and open a recently patented switch to enable him to enter a siding, the switch closing when the last car has passed over it.

By a process consisting of alternately freezing and thawing potatoes, natives of Bolivia remove all moisture from the vegetables. The potato is next pressed into small, compact pieces. The natives make chunu, as the product is called, their chief article of diet.

A company has taken over an old tannery in Pittaburgh with the intention of operating it hereafter exclusively for the handling of fish skins. The company advises the Fifth-Because we will have to part bureau of fisheries that, at the outset, it will be able to handle 150 skins daily and that it is in the market for any shark skins two feet or more in length.

### ENDURANCE.

Baltimore American.
How much the heart may bear and not

How much the flesh may suffer and not die; question much if any pain or ache Of soul or body brings our end more nigh. Death chooses his own time; till that is sworn All evils may be borne.

We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's Each nerve recoiling from the cruel steel. Whose edge seems searching for the quivering life.

Yet to our sense the bitter pangs reveal
That still although the trembling flesh be

This also can be borne. We see a sorrow rising in our way And try to escape from the approaching

We seek some small escape; we weep and

pray. But when the blow falls then our hearts are still: Not that the pain is of its sharpness shorn, ... But that it can be borne. We wind our life about another life;

We hold it closer, dearer than our own, Anon it fails and faints in deathly strife. Leaving us stunned and stricken and But, ah, we do not die with those we

Bereavement, pain; all grief and misery, On soul and body-but we cannot die Though we be sick and tired and faint and Lo, all things can be borne.

# FALL FUN.

"I suppose only a limited amount of this stock is being offered—the old

"No, we're offering an unlimited amount of it," said the promoter truthfully. "We'll continue to print it as long as we have any sale for it."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

"When a person is blind, his hearing is more acute," said the professor, explaining the law of compensation.
"Ol see," said Pat. "Ol often noticed that if a man has one short leg the other is always longer."—Ladies' Home Journal. "Well, did you get any orders today?" "Well, did you get any orders today?"
asked the book agent's wife,
"Yes," replied the book agent, "I got
two orders in one place. One was to get
out and the other was to stay out."—Cin-

cinnati Enquirer. "How do you like that cigar I gave you. old man? For 200 bands off that brand they give you a gramaphone."
"You don't say! If I smoked 200 of those cigars I wouldn't want a gramaphone; I'd want a harp."—Boston Tran-

"Count, my father has lost all his

"I will marry you, anyhow." "Do you really mean it?"

"Yes; a man like your father can easily make another fortune."—St. Louis Times.

Fare—Cabby, what are you stopping out-side this public house for? Cabby—Bless yer, sir, I didn't stop. Me 'orse stopped of 'is own haccord. 'E's the tenderest-hearted 'orse that hever was. 'E knows I'm that thirsty I kin 'ardly keep me mouth shut!—London Mail. She—Why don't you call me "dear" nowadays? He-And have Mr. Hoover warn me to "Don't you wish you could write like "Depends on what you mean. Of course

his literary style is great, but he's never taken any medals for penmanship."—Louis-ville Courier-Journal. He—Now, when I bring home some of my friends, to dinner, don't for heaven's sake, have pickled beets. She—No need; when you bring your friends home, you supply those yourself .-

Baltimore American. "They say Boggs is crazy on the subject of golf and his wife is equally crazy over auction sales."
"Yes, and the funny part of it is they both talk in their sleep. The other night both talk in their sleep. The other night a lodger in the next flat heard Boggs shout 'Fore!' and immediately Mrs. Boggs yelled,



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