FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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trees communications relating to news and editorial matter tha Bee, Editorial Department.

SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION 59.022 Daily-Sunday, 52,158

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

King Corn need not worry over the silence of a grain pit or two. He has the goals.

If you cannot do your bir on the bonds, join the Lucky Seventh on the joyride to the Rhine.

Every Liberty bond fashions a kick against junkerdom. Buy a kicker and get the exercise. It is not a question whether the Liberty loan

is subscribed, but only how much it is oversubscribed. Wheatless and beefless days remind us that

ham or bacon flanked with cornbread deliver the pep just the same. The spectacle of the kaiser's bankers telling

their troubles to the Danes serves to enliven the gayety of harassed neutrals. The knell of doom sounded for Zeppelin war-

ships forecasts the ultimate fate of human gas bags. Imperial Germany shrould worry.

Guests will accommodate themselves to "eatfess" days and "wheatless" days just so long as the hotel keepers stop short of "sheetless"

It is worth while noting as the war enters the winter stage that none of the royal sahre rattlers are yet numbered among the "killed, wounded or

Reports of food riots in Austria merely glimpse a situation verging on desperation. The winter outlook is one of tragic gloom for millions of victims of the war lords.

Mediation backs the sober second thought in producing essentials for winning the war. All of which weaves new laurels for impartial arbitra-

This discovery of 10,000,000 pounds of sugar secreted in a Buffalo warehouse supplies a clue worth working throughout the country. A thorough search of warehouses might reveal unsuspected food stocks.

Still lawing over those spring building trade strikes. Why waste good money in litigation when every mechanic in Omaha has employment at good wages if he wants it? Or is it just to help out the lawyers?

Sources of power down south seem closely united on the proposition that cotton should not be sold for less than 30 cents a pound. Should the deal work out, the cotton belt will need little urging to buy a bale of Liberty bonds.

The French cabinet crisis has been passed with the retirement of the holder of only one portfolio. When our American cabinet is reorganized on a war efficiency basis it will take more than one change to meet requirements.

Price fixing of food and fuel nears accomplishment in New York and Chicago through cooperation of officials and dealers. Like results are possible in every community if the problem is approached in a patriotic spirit of "live and

Food licensing applies to dealers doing a business of \$100,000 a year or more. Two-thirds of the dealers thus escape the official tag. Lawmakers assumed that with the big fellows hobbled the little fellows would stand without hitching. But will they? There's the rub.

Rumor as a Weapon

As the channels of print are rapidly closed to the German government's propagandists in the United States, they are resorting more and more to the spreading of poison by word of mouth. We are not now speaking of those who do the German government's work without knowledge, the pacifists and socialists, but of the actual agents of Wilhelmstrasse; for it is certain that this poison cannot be the product of any others. The German agent pervades the land. In every community where he stops overnight a full-blown rumor pervades the town next day. It came from some-body on the "inside," somebody who "got it straight," and it is whispered from one to another

until the whole community is uneasy and agitated.

Sometimes the rumor is the one to which the National Committee of Patriotic Societies paid its respects recently, the rumor that a transport has en sunk with an American regiment on board. It is usually given with the utmost particularity, including the name of the regiment, the names of the survivors, and all the details. This bars all possibility that the rumor is mere accidental rumor, of the usual wartime kind, for the particu-larity of detail argues an author. Sometimes the story whispered by the German agent is that there has been a mutiny; in such cases the camp and the regiments engaged in the outbreak are named. Sometimes he poses as an Englishman or a Canadian with a friend or relative in the army or in the foreign office, and in this case his story is that the British are holding their army at home and making the French and colonials do the fighting for them; in such cases he particularizes in figures and dates. Sometimes he masquerades as a newspaper man or a government official, and whispers the "inside" information that Japan is

getting ready to declare war on the United States. These are only a few of his lies, a few of those which come constantly to newspaper offices brough frightened and excited inquiries by the dupes, not of the German agent, but of other dupes who have given currency to his stories. One and all, they are false; and their purpose is to spread alarm and distrust among Americans.

Germany's Shaky Chancellorship.

The report that Dr. Michaelis has placed his resignation as imperial chancellor in the hands of Emperor William may require verification, but it may be safely taken to be a true reflection of rapidly developing conditions. When Dr. Michaelis took the post he did so plainly as a makeshift and it was a question with everyone how long, or rather how short, a time he would continue in power. Since then the situation of Germany has not improved, but on the contrary, has steadily grown worse, and the chancellorship is decidedly shaky.

Sometimes a change in engineers marks an improvement in the operation of an intricate piece of machinery, but repeated changes are sure to have a bad effect. This applies with equal force to the operation of Germany's complicated war machine. The elimination of Dr. Michaelis as chancellor, and the substitution by the kaiser of some new engineer may not necessarily produce an immediate crisis in Germany's internal affairs, but it will surely blazon the already visible handwriting on the wall, and unfailingly foreshadow the irresistible advance of world democracy.

Petain's Thrust Effective.

General Petain has delivered another telling blow against the German right wing in France, the more effective because it is along a front where the French a few months ago made great sacrifices with an almost complete failure to advance. Gains of a considerable distance against the Germans in this sector are of immense importance to the general campaign of forcing Prince Rupprecht to withdraw from the front he is holding so stubbornly and to break German control of the coast of Belgium. This great turning movement is the key to the campaign, and each step so far taken has brought it that much nearer to consummation. Verdun was high-water mark for German offensive on the west front, and now the great armies of the kaiser are devoted to resisting advance of the allied forces. Farther to the west the British have bent back Rupprecht's army foot by foot, and now the French have forced another retirement along a distance that adds much to advantage already gained. These "bites" into the German line are in accord with the plan adopted over two years ago, and are being carried out with a precision that answers the assertion that the war is "stale mate" on the western front. Americans may with profit study the varying aspects of these moves, for they indicate accurately the work that awaits our boys in France. Blow after blow of this kind will be needed to dislodge the Germans from France, Flanders and Belgium, and Americans must strike many of

Rising Tide of Patriotism.

Affairs in America are coming to such orderly array as permits a survey of the whole country in connection with the progress of preparation for the business of war. A review of all activities should comfort any who may have doubted the capacity of the people for patriotic response. Some things may not have moved fast enough to suit the impetuosity of a few, but not only is the tremendous undertaking of enlisting, organizing, training and equipping a mighty army well set on its way, with all its manifold and complex details co-ordinated and operating with precision, but the equally important work of getting the citizens onto a war basis is proceeding in a most satisfactory, way. The Liberty loan is but a single manifestation of this. Last spring's great drive for greater food production, the present conservation campaign, and all their attendant services, show how willing the people are to cooperate in the provision and preservation of valuable supplies when it is for the good of all. Price control, trade regulation, and every unusual step taken by the government has been met with such ready assent as must convince any of the sincerity of the nation. Greater sacrifice will yet be asked, but none that will not be made by Americans in defense of their ideals. The tide of patriotism never ran stronger or deeper than now, and its waters are sweeping away much that was artificial and unworthy in our national life. War has welded us into one nation, strong and determined, an irresistible force for the right.

Rights of Unions and Employers.

Judge Leslie's decision in the injunction case, instituted by the attorney general of Nebraska against certain labor unions and employers' associations of Omaha, adds another interesting chapter to the literature dealing with the rights of unions and employers. It is important, because it is the first of its kind, a proceeding brought in the name of the people to determine the rights of the public, which is the innocent bystander in all labor disputes. The police power of the state is frequently called upon to establish and maintain order in time of strikes or lockouts, but this is the first case in which the equity power of the court has been invoked by the state to take control of an industrial situation on behalf of the whole people. This quality of novelty has already brought wide attention to the case, and the outcome is certain to get serious consideration from all who are interested in the prob-

Judge Leslie finds that both sides have been at fault to some extent and restrains certain unions and certain employers from pursuing unlawful acts. He recognizes the right of both employers and workers to organize, and to proceed in a lawful manner with their business as organized bodies. Neither side is to have undue advantage in this respect. To this decision there

can be no reasonable dissent. The outcome of this case ought to help bring about a better understanding in Omaha. The chief cause of the local disturbance has been a dispute over nonessentials, each side trying to impose its views on the other, instead of seeking for a common ground on which they could meet. Harmony is always possible, and should earnestly be sought, for it is a requisite to real progress.

Why invite proposals when state contracts are to be let if the constitutional safeguards cut no figure with out democratic state officers. If the commissioner of printing can take state printing jobs himself, what is to prevent every other purchasing agent from doing likewise? And how exacting a state officer will be to make himself live up to a contract which he has let to him-

A maximum of eight and one half cent sugar for Chicago should mean even a shade less for Omaha with a transportation differential. The only way to hold down the price of sugar, how-

ever, is to be sparing in its use. General Leonard Wood may not be specially popular with the War department bureaucrats at Washington, but he will find that his popularity

here in Omaha is undiminished.

More About Furs By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Oct. 22.-The unusual popularity of "wolf" furs this fall is largely the work of the

United States government. This sounds strange enough, inasmuch as the government is not generally regarded as a fashion arbiter, but it is literally true. For the past year the biological survey has been waging war upon the coyotes of the western prairies; because these animals are destroying a great deal of live stock, especially sheep. The resultant peltries have been sold to the fur industry by the government in order to defray the cost of the campaign and in this way about 20,000 coyote hides have been thrown on the market in addition to those received from ordinary channels.

It is the regular strategy of the fur trade to popularize whatever furs it has in large quantities in order to get rid of these and also because only furs on hand in large quantities can supply the demand. The popularity of fox in recent years is not due to the fact that the women prefer to wear fox, but solely to the growth of the industry of raising fox in captivity. At the same time the rare and beautiful mink fur is not at all popular because the trade has not enough of it to supply a popular demand. Hence few mink furs are "made up," few are sold, and the price of the raw fur declines. The big fur houses nevertheless go on buying mink, and when enough of it has accumulated, they will popularize it and sell off their accumulated stock

at high prices. Thus the power of fashion over the feminine mind is turned to good commercial account. This year everyone who can afford it is wearing fox, and everyone who cannot afford fox is wearing the hides of sheep-killing coyotes, which is very commendable. The coyote is a small variety of wolf. The true timber wolf is almost as large as a panther, and his hide can be used only for

These facts about the fur industry were gathered in conversation with Prof. Ned Dearborn of the biological survey, who is the government expert on fur-bearing animals. He has a cabinet in his office which contains a large assortment of furs, with which he illustrates his statements. He has also in northern New York near Lake Champlain a little farm of 10 acres where he is experimenting in the raising of fur-bearing animals in captivity. He firmly believes that this is to become a great industry, and not only that great quantities of fur will be produced from domesticated fur-bearing animals, but that this fur will be very superior to that grown in the wild state. Already ranch-bred fox is recognized as superior to wild fox, and the skunk, which is the only other fur-bearing animal that has been ex-tensively domesticated, has been deprived of the white stripes which make it necessary to dye thewild peltries.

Prof. Dearborn now has on his farm blue foxes, fishers, martens, minks and skunks, and is steadily increasing both the number and va-riety of his stock. He has already done a great deal to popularize the raising of mink in captivity, but the present scarcity and resultant unpopularity of mink fur has checked the growth of this industry. Prof. Dearborn is not now receiving nearly as many requests for information on the subject as he was before the war began. But he is confidently looking forward to the time when mink will again become popular,

At one time Prof. Dearborn thought he had discovered a new and important fur-bearing animal in the American jack rabbit. The fur of some of them looks exactly like that of the prized chinchilla. Examination under the microscope, however, showed that the fur of the jack rabbit has a weakness in that there is a flaw in each hair, causing it to break when the fur is subjected to hard usage. So the jack rabbit was saved from fame as a fur-bearing animal.

One of the most abundant animals in America of the fur-bearing varieties are the squirrels; but none of the more common American squirrels produces fur of commercial value, although quantities of Russian squirrel skins are imported every year. Prof. Dearborn found upon making a study of the situation that there is one American variety of squirrel which has fur of the finest quality. This is the Abbott squirrel of the southwest. it is easily the most beautiful of the American squirrels, having a silvery gray fur, an enormous silvery tail, long tufted ears, and is unusually graceful in its movements. It inhabits the great yellow pine forests of the lower slopes of the southwestern Rockies, and is seldom found in abundance. Prof. Dearborn reasoned that this animal was worth more as an ornament in his native woods than his hide would be draped about the neck of that all-destroying animal-the woman of fashion. Hence he has not said much about the fur value of the Abbott squirrel. It would be an interesting and possibly profitable experiment to try to domesticate it.

Fur farming is in its experimental stages, but its possibilities are evidently considerable. For the man who likes to be a pioneer in new movements, and is willing to wait a while for large returns, it has great inducements.

Kaiser and Sultan

"A dispatch from Constantinople says the sultan of Turkey has conferred on the kaiser the diamond star of the Iftichar Order, Turkey's highest war decoration, and that the kaiser presented to the sultain the star and chain of the Hohenzollern Order with diamonds.

The martyred dead of "Scio's rocky isle," for centuries unavenged, the victims of Turkish massacres in Herzegovina, signs of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria's rocky fastnesses, the hosts freshly slain in Armenia, upon the one hand; and upon the other the shades of all the millions who lie in graves upon the battlefields of France, Belgium and Poland, of Galicia and Rumania, of Macedonia and Mesopotamia, and of thousands who have been sent unwarned and unknelled to burial beneath the waters of the sea, looked upon this strange, astounding scene. These two men, in their unapproachable supremacy as the world's greatest destroyers of human lives, with hands drenched in blood, blood enough in all literalness to incarnadine the seas, affixed each to the breast of the other an order of highest distinction, symbols and testimonies of exalted rank in the terrible art they practice and do not shudder at.

Alexander Borgia should have been there to confer his blessing upon this twain, who have so far surpassed him that his deeds of horror dwindle to mere peccadillos.

Class Consciousness -New York World-

"I am not an I. W. W.," said James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, at the Madison Square Garden meeting Sunday night, "but I will say this for them: "Their only crime is that they are class-conscious and consistent, and they fight for their convictions."

The "convictions" for which the I. W. W. fight are that every agreement with an employer is a scrap of paper," and that workmen must follow the policy of sabotage; bomb the churches; flood the mines; burn the crops; fire the forests and the sawmills that turn out spruce for airplanes; poison the soup, as in a famous Chicago case; resist the draft, and help the kaiser. This is not

crime; it is class-consciousness. And what a convenient theory for others than the I. W. W.! Cocchi was merely class-conscious when he murdered the daughter of a respectable man and hid her body in his cellar. The gunmen who killed Rosenthal were "class-conscious" and so was Becker, who engaged them for the job. They too were waging war on society by "direct action." "Jack the Ripper" was a class-conscious patriot ahead of his time. Possibly that is what ails the German government. When it started out on its career of blood and devastation it was merely class-conscious.

John N. Willys, who is heading a national campaign to raise \$4,000,000 with which to provide wholesome recreation for the men training in the national army, enters upon his 45th year today, having been born at Canndaigua, N.Y., October 25, 1873. Mr. Willys is a multi-millionaire automo-bile manufacturer of Toledo, O. Something like 25 years ago he began his career in the bicycle business in his native town, subsequently removing to Elmira, N. Y., where he became a seller of automobiles. In 1907 he engaged in automobile manufacturing and in 10 years has succeeded in building up one of the largest industries of its kind in the world. In earning his vast fortune Mr. Willys worked from in the morning until midnight for several years, and he still works like Trojan. But he has so systematized his great enterprises that he now finds some time to indulge in his favorite recreations-yatching and picturehunting. His collection of paintings is one of the finest in the west.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

German torpedo boats made a night attack on the British cross channel transport service. Left wing of allied armies in Macedonia joined with right wing of Italian army in Albania, completing a line from the Adriatic to the Aegean

In Omaha 30 Years Ago.

A couple of gentlemen are perfecting arrangements for the erection of a mammoth building on the northeast corner of St. Mary's avenue and Twentieth street to be devoted to athletics. This building is to contain a bicycle track, pedestrian track, base ball, hand ball and cricket grounds

for practicing purposes.

Ivanhoff Lennep, the leading zither player in Bavaria, gave a private musicale at Max Meyer's to a numbers of



prominent musicians, who were de ighted with his work. Stuht & Hamel are working on the immense contract of grading South Eleventh street for a mile beyond the

Omaha experienced a foretaste of winter, the thermometer registering 19.4 above zero. Water around the edges of ponds and small bodies of water froze to the thickness of an inch and pedestrians, had to don their

James Fenwick and wife celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. The occasion brought together all their daughters and their husbands; A. Virgil of Iowa City; Oliver Haverly of Omaha; Al. Norris of Turner, Ill.; A. S. Town of Cedar Rapids, together with two sons, John Fenwick of Laramie and James Fenwick af Kansas

Miss Margaret Mather, Emil Hab-erkorn and Mrs. F. Haberkorn are stopping at the Paxton on their way to Sacramento. The Omaha Turnverein met in Ger-

mania hall. President Heimrod pre-At Grand Army of the Republic hall last evening a branch of the tinners, the cornice makers, held a meeting

to discuss the nine-hour system. It was unanimously voted to adopt it and a committee was appointed to wait on the various proprietors and persuade them to shorten a day's work to nine This Day in History.

1812-American frigate United States in command of Decatur captured British frigate Macedonia after a battle lasting nearly two hours. 1817-Samuel McDowell, who presided over the first state constitutional

convention in Kentucky, died at Danville, Ky. Born in Pennsylvania, October 27, 1835. 1918-First general assembly of

1856—Herat, capital of Afghanistan, was taken by the Persians in violation of the treaty with Great Brit-

1867-King of Denmark issued proclamation stating the conditions agreed upon for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. 1869-William W. Belknap of Iowa was appointed secretary of war.

1892-Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison, died in the White House. Born at Oxford, O., October 1, 1832. 1914—Russians pursued Germans

retreating from Warsaw within East Prussian border. 1915-Franco-Serbians recaptured Veles and threatened Uskub.

The Day We Celebrate.

J. W. Johnson was born just 47 years ago in Detroit. He is interested in several electrical companies. Carl S. Vrooman, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, born at Macon, Mo., 45 years ago today. John N. Willys, Toledo automobile

manufacturer, born at Canandaigua, N. Y., 44 years ago today. William A. Blount of Pensacola, Fla., president of the National Con-

ference of Commissioners on State Laws, born in Clarke county, Ala., 66 Edward W. Saunders, representative in congress of the Fifth Virginia dis-trict, born in Franklin county, Va., 57

years ago today. Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland, bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal diocese of Philadelphia, born in Ireland, 51 years

Timely Jottings and Reminders. Stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad hold their

annual meeting today at Topeka. Social problems arising from the war are to be discussed by the Illinois State Conference of Charities and Corrections, meeting in annual session to-

The 48th annual meeting of the general executive committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, one of the most important missionary gatherings of the year, will begin its sessions today at Detroit.

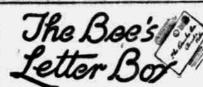
More than 50 United States senators and representatives are to start from St. Louis today on a journey to the Hawaiian islands in the interest of developing patriotism and giving intimate talks on the war. Enroute "America First" meetings are to be held in Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and several other cities.

Storyette of the Day.

Up and down the village street walked old Tompkins, dressed all in his Sunday best and with a clean collar on.

'Hello, old fellow!" a friend hailed him. "Aren't you working today?"
"No," replied the old man, proudly.
"I'm elebrating my golden wedding." "Really? Then you've been married 50 years!

Yes, I have." "Then, where's Mrs. Tompkins? Isn't he celebrating, too?" "The present Mrs. Tompkins," the old man coldly rebuked the idle ques-tioner, "has nothing to do with it."— Reedy's Mirror,



If "A Reader," David City, Neb., will send his or her name to The Bee, the letter so signed will be published. Names are necessary, not for publica-tion, but that the editor of The Bee may know with whom he is dealing.

Amending Iowa's Constitution.

To M. L. Zellers, M. D., Hooper, Neb.: Your postal card note is a little hazy, but to your inquiry we answer: The constitution of Iowa may be amended by a majority of the vote cast on the question submitted.

Knitting for Our Boys.

Omaha, Oct. 22.-To the Editor The Bee: In your Sunday issue of a week ago you had a picture of Grandma Thomas, more than 70 years of age, as she sat knitting for our boys across the water. I know Grandma Thomas well, and the picture and editorial comments which accompany it are most beautifully pregnant of that spirit of loyalty and patriotism made manifest by so many womanly hands all over our country today. request of her children I am asking you to receive my humble tribute to Grandma Thomas in her work so important at this time.

ARTHUR L. WARRICK.

Roosevelt Scares Them.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Oct. 22.-To the on our hyphenated democratic organ are good. To me it is perfectly plain they never lose an opportunity to belittle Colonel Roosevelt. They are scared stiff for fear that Roosevelt will be the republican nominee in 1920. In their true minds they respect and fear him as they do no other living American. This explains why the democrats refused Roosevelt's request to raise volunteers and go with them

to France. Just to think that while Roosevelt was touring the country and writing in magazines and in every way doing all he could to rouse Americans to the dangers of Prussian militarism and our duty as a nation, all this time Senator Hitchcock was trying to get through congress a bill to prohibit shipment of foodstuffs and munitions

to the allies, and now they have the nerve to try and belittle Roosevelt. I guess they won't fool many peo When Roosevelt ran against Taft I could not support him but all I want is a chance now and I think all republicans feel the same way in-

cluding The Bee That's what scares the World-Herald crowd.

R. P. STEINWAY. Credits in Rural High School.

Central City, Neb., Oct. 20 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In an interview with Chancellor Avery at Lincoln, I told him of an incident. I said: "Last week I received a call from our old home school district south of Clarks in Polk county, saying that they were trouble. I asked the nature of their trouble. 'It is this way,' was the answer. 'Two girls in our district graduated out of the eighth grade last year. They want the ninth grade work, but the parents of the girls will not send them away from home. It was brought up at the annual meeting and voted to contract with a teacher to teach the ninth grade. made this contract with the teacher and the girls started to school. After a while they received a call over the phone from the county superintenent stating in substance that the state department had ruled that no credits could be given for ninth grade work done in a one-teacher rural school Therefore these girls are wasting their time, and will have to do their work

over to get credit. "The parents took the girls ut of school-and kept them at home. The girls and the teacher were getting along well and the girls were learning, and vere in school-their home school. And now comes a refusal to recognize their work, a refusal so strong that they leave school in discouragement. "This is the answer I gave: 'Go tell

the parents of these girls that there is no jurisdiction by the state depart-ment as to how many grades a oneroom rural school shall give. them that under the contract with the school board the teacher can be required to give these girls instruction in the ninth grade subjects."
"'Yes, but how about the credits?

was the next question. Well, chancellor, I just wanted to wear and might have if I had only learned how in time. Here these folks were thinking more of 'credits' than of learning, so I just answered back: 'If the parents and the girls think more of the credits than they do of



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the learning, there is nothing that can be done. Why do t credits?' I then asked. They are told that they cannot go on unless they have these credits,

was the answer."

The chancellor smiled in his genial way and said, in effect: "The university has issued a statement to the effect that in admitting a student it will not require that students coming to the university shall show credits for work done in the ninth or tenth grades in a one-room rural school or any school, provided the student can pass a satisfactory examination, or has finished his work in the high school

or college.
"We shall issue a letter soon to the high schools," he continued, "stating that if they receive these students from the rural schools and finish them in these schools we will accept them without further inquiry as to credits other than to satisfy ourselves that the student is able to take up the work he enters for."

Why do they want these

While these are not the exact words of Chancellor Avery they give the substance of his answer.

It is therefore plan that it is up to he parents and the district in which they live, to require the ninth and tenth grades in that school. Where there are too many pupils in one school it may not be wise to require he ninth grade, but where there are only a few children (and there are more than 3,000 schools with less than 13) you may and should require more than eight grades. No power but the legislature can prevent the district rom doing this if they want to. The Free High school law does not limit

ou to eight grades. Parents and school boards, why not stand up for your rights and the rights children? Never mind the credits," get the knowledge. We are not opposed to the giving of credit. but we are opposed to its use as a door to shut our children out of school. W. H. CAMPBELL.

A lady who saw that her servant girl seemed to take a certain interest in the objects of art in her parlor said to her: 'Which one of these figures do you like best, Mary?'

"This one, mum." said Mary, pointing to the armiess Venus of Mile.
"And why do you like the Venus best?"
"Sure, it's the alsiest to doest, mum," nswered the girl.



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