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

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION By Mall By Mall are year, \$6 and Sunday

of the state of a literal or irregularity to the torp to Onalia. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

REMITTANCE Remit by draft express or perlay order. Only 2 cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts. Personal check, except in Omaha and eastern exchange to a accepted.

OFFICES Omaha—The Res Building. Chicago—Peoric's Gas Building. South Omaha—2318 N St. New York—236 Fifth Are. Commerce. Lincoln—Little Building. St. Lincoln—Little Building.

CORRESPONDENCE NOVEMBER CIRCULATION

58,715 Daily-Sunday, 51,884

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

Who will guarantee a made-in-Germany peace treaty?

"Delays mean better guns for the army," says a manufacturer. A poor excuse is better than

General Chaos reigns in Russia without the consent of any faction.

The country doesn't care whether Washington kicks incompetents upstairs or down, so long as they go

Cheer up! The country will have plenty of sugar next year. If the sweet tooth starts trouble meantime, consult a dentist,

It will be noted that while the central powers talk about peace they carefully avoid laying their cards, face up, on the table,

still better, if some of its activities were expended on home training camps.

from what they were three years ago.

If failure to join the Red Cross is due to lack of money, it is excusable. If it is due to lack of patriotism, it calls for some drastic discipline.

Boston tagged a 50-50 mayor and elected a 100 per cent American. Big Bill Thompson of Chicago grows more conspicuous in his loneli-

The Lincoln city council has taken time by the forelock in passing in December an ordinance Omaha solons.

Bulgaria's premier hotly resents the charge of his country being a small tool of Germany. His indignation is warranted. Strictly speaking cause of timidity or the fear of reprisal upon the Bulgaria is more a land robber than a tool, and works for No. 1 all the time.

The epidemic of pay roll and bank robberies in and around Chicago shows a score of 31 victims and institutions and a cash loss of \$400,000. Strange to say suspicion is not directed toward alien enemies, although the operations, in a small way, bear a striking resemblance to the Teutonic trimming of Brussels and Warsaw.

Every day marks a substantial advance in the unity of the Allies. The interallied council set the pace for co-ordinated effort all along the line, not only in army and navy work, but in the essentials of shipping and supplies. Unity of action substantially strengthens the forces of democracy and advances the winning of the war.

They do things differently and more efficiently even in England, Responsibility for defective shells was directly placed on the managing director of a munition factory and a jail sentence imposed. In a similar case in Philadelphia the authorities relieved the manager and inspectors of responsibility and made two piece-work mechanics the goat.

The welfare funds solicited by the Young no worse than they must be. Women's Christian Association go toward sustaining one of the most important war services undertaken by women. The shelters already provided and projected at various army camps afford accommodations for visiting wives, mothers, sisters and other women relatives of soldiers, marks progress in each in proportion to the ensafeguards their coming and going, and renders a service well worthy of public support.

The Undiscovered Superlative

-Philadelphia Ledger

With all the bunting fluttering in the breeze, all the men in uniform, all the cheering spectators, all the tall buildings, such as he had never seen before, to meet his eye. Prince Ferdinand of Savoy, arriving in New York, made one remark which did especial credit to his powers of observation. "What beautiful women are your Americans!" he said. This distinguished representative of the royal house of Savoy comes from a land where beauty reigns—beauty of nature, beauty of art and beauty of humanity; belle signorine everywhere, from la bella Napoli to Genova la superba, models for another Raphael

or Titian, black-haired, red-haired, every dazzling type. Yet the beauty of the women of New York at once appealed to him. Ovid somewhat cynically observed that no woman is displeased with her own appearance, and it may be measurably true that beauty lies in the eye of the beholder. The testimony of the prince was so spontaneous, so genuine, however, that it should stand without question.

What would he have said, it may be permitted to inquire, if he had come to Philadephia? choice connoisseur in beauty-"elegans formarum spectator," as Terence puts it-would find the very flower of American womanhood, not on Fifth avenue, but on Chestnut sreet. There are jaundiced critics even of our girls, who find fault with the attractive way they dress, who talk scornfully of powder and paint, often existent only in their own vain imaginations, a red and white by "nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on." Not Amaryllis nor Lalage, nor yet Titania herself, could surpass the charm of Philadelphian beauty, as awfully arrayed to captivate mere man as that Austrian army which boldly by battery besieged Belgrade. Prince Ferdinand does well to praise the American woman in general, but he can never appeciate the full value to the superlative unless he come to its proper

The Kaiser's Subterranean Peace Politics.

What kind of politics the kaiser and his advisors are playing with the representatives of the Bolsheviki in the negotiations for peace between Russia and Germany may not be easily discerned at this distance, but we may be sure that things are far different from their surface appearance. It takes no specially keen insight to see that what is worrying the kaiser is not so much the question of terms for making permanent the armistice on the eastern front, for Russia has not been a serious menace to him for nearly a year, but rather the perplexing problem of using the Russian breakdown, and the German influence over the powers in control at Petrograd for the time being, as a leverage to bolster up German plans to "put something over" on the allies.

Let us not forget that the kaiser is involved in a two-fold complication: First, to keep his own people keyed up to a belief that they are having matters their own way and are really victorious, and second, to delude us in America into the idea that Germany is ready to accord all we set out to fight for and that we therefore need not push our preparations to get into the fight. kaiser's most subtle scheme. He cannot succeed in it, however, if we realize what these moves mean and decline to be deceived by pretended yearnings for peace by those who wantonly a new channel started the world war and are responsible for all its atrocities and inhumanities.

Fight it Out on One Line.

Receiving a setback on the original contention for an accounting and reversion of the street railway lines originally operated with horses by the old Omaha Horse Car company, the legal representatives of the city now, instead of appealing, file a practically new suit demanding for Omaha as a municipality all the property ever controlled by the present street railway company under any of its franchises. It is safe to assume that the street railway company will contest this new attack even more strenuously than it did the former one, and that whatever the outcome in the courts may be, it will not be accepted by both sides until it comes in the form of a decree from the highest appellate tribunal.

The chief, if not the only advantage, of litigating at this time the questions at issue in the various street railway franchises, is to secure at The Red Cross is doing well, but might do the earliest feasible moment an authoritative construction of the rights and relations of the city and the street railway company. If so, for the city to keep changing the theory upon which What is most illuminating about the kaiser's it is proceeding can get us nowhere. What present peace ideas is how different they are should be done is to fight it out on one line clear up to the supreme court to find out where we are at and have some definite basis to start from in enforcing the city's claims or arranging new terms or taking over property for the public. It is perhaps necessary to buy a law suit, and perhaps several law suits, to develop the exact situation, but let us avoid a multiplicity of law suits just for the sake of giving the lawyers exercise.

Needless Hardship at Cantonments.

The remarkable interview by a woman promrestricting the sale and use of explosive fireworks | inent in the social life of Omaha describing acto stir the mothers of Nebraska soldiers in the camp. There is no doubt that every mother of a soldier in Camp Funston has personal knowledge of some of the things discussed and beson these mothers have held their tongues. There is another reason why they are reluctant to talk, and that is the dislike of being regarded as a critic of the government, lest their remarks may be tortured into expressions of disloyalty.

It is not so with the fathers and mothers of soldiers in Great Britain. Time and again in the early days of the war and even up to recent months the parents of soldiers in the British Isles, seeing anything wrong, have not hesitated to voice their protest and to demand improvement of bad conditions by the higher officials of the British war office; and be it said to the credit of these officials, complaints are investigated and when well-founded, an effort to remedy them made. The British have learned how to cut the red tape out of situations of this kind. Their first consideration is the welfare of the soldiers and the result of this solicitude and of this unceasing endeavor to make sure the Tommies are well treated, is one very good reason why Great Britain has raised the greatest volunteer army in the history of the world.

The force of public opinion in this country ought to be equally potent, and the people gencrally will support the parents of the soldiers in demanding at least that the hardships of war be

Federal Aid and Good Roads.

Under the joint stimulus of the man behind the automobile and federal aid the good roads' movement grips every state in the Union and terprise and foresight of the people. The outlay for highway construction and maintenance during 1910 totaled \$300,000,000, three-fourths of it in northern and western states. Federal cooperation in this vast outlay was comparatively small, since the act of congress took effect in July of last year and had barely five months to effect a working agreement with the states. Nevertheless, the punch of federal aid aroused backward states and spurred good road work in states previously drawing wholly on their own

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June last shows that all the states have accepted the terms of the law and created highway commissions for permanent road building. Approved projects total 1.182 miles of road, estimated to cost \$7,900,000, to be paid for jointly by the nation and the states in proportion to mileage. "These prolects," says the report, "involve federal funds to the extent of \$3,455,573.76, or 23.75 per cent of the total allotment for the fiscal years 1917 and

Many states are leagues in advance of federal requirements. New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and the Pacific coast states are steadily extending permanent roads costing millions of dollars drawn from their own packets. Federal aid, however, reaches into localities unable to bear the whole cost of permanent roads and becomes an incentive for rural expansion, improved transportation, recreation and pleasure. The push and progress and the prosperity of states and counties ere long will be measured by their mileage of permanent highways usable in all kinds of weather.

How happy the kaiser would be if Count Luxburg would "sink and leave no trace."

What the War is Costing By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20 - The figures relating to this war are stupendous beyond the lower of the human mind to compass. There ordination to the priesthood, is widely has never been any war in history, or any other human activity, approaching it in magnitude. To reckon its cost in men, in materials, or in money is to impose an almost insupportable strain the power of the intellect to comprehend or to realize. Nevertheless, the whole world is thankof this cost, and of what it means to the individual and society. It is literally one of the in Telegram. Returning to the United most interesting subjects in the world

The following estimates do not pretend to absolute authority. They are the result of careful study and research, based on a great variety of information. Casualty lists of the belligerent nations, the estimates of their enemies, financial statements, loans, statements from otheral sources both American and European, and the One Year Ago Today in the War. results of several unofficial complications have been studied in an attempt to arrive at some reasonably accurate statement of the totals.

The cost in human life is perhaps the easiest to set down. When a human life is lost it can be checked off the list. When a dollar is spent That is really our most serious danger and the | it is not only necessary to record its spending, but In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. also to trace the fate of the material it buys When a man's labor is taken from industry it cannot be set down as a loss without giving credit for any productive value it may have in

The number of men killed in battle has been between 7,500,000 and 8,000,000. Some estimates, their new quarters in the Continental have put it at over 9,000,000. Against this death loss must be set down the number of deaths which would have occurred in time of peace among the 55,000,000 men under arms. As most of these men have passed some sort of a test of physical fitness and are comparatively young. this figure cannot be put very high. It is safe

to set the war loss at more than 7,000,000 men. Notwithstanding the enormous size of this total, the actual death rate has only been about one man in 20 for each year, of the whole number mobilized. The figures are large, but they are based on the greatest armies the world has ever seen. Moreover, the death rate has been falling steadily throughout the war as methods more economical of human life are adopted and hospital efficiency increases. The well-prepared nations lose least. Russia has suffered casualties disproportionately large, because in the first year of the war its troops were sent to the front poorly supported by artillery and sometimes literally unarmed. On the western front the French losses were heaviest for the first two years, but as England takes over the bulk of the fighting its casualties increase and those of France fall

In addition to the dead, the permanently dis abled total about 5,250,000 men. Thus the net loss in men amounts to about 13,000,000. There have probably been about 10,000,000 men less seriously wounded, in such a way that they have either been returned to the front, or able to pursue some useful occupation in civil life scanning reports of the wounded it should be remembered that the impression they give it usually exaggerated. One man may be wounded several times. The same applies to figures of "total losses," which not only include prisoners | handled and the great rush of busiand missing, but may also include the same man ness still continues. several times. He may be reckoned once or oftener among the wounded, and again among the prisoners or the dead.

Some realization of the meaning of these to-

Some realization of the meaning of these totals may be gleaned from the reflection that the dead and the totally disabled equal more than half the able-bodied men in the United States.

If the able-bodied men in the United States 1814—John Smith Phelps, who served as military governor of Arkansas and later was elected govproblem. The total is beyond all comparison ernor of Missouri, born at Simsbury, with any national debts, loans or expenditures Conn. Died in St. Louis, November for next Fourth of July. Here is a tip for our tual conditions at Camp Funston can not fail of the past. At the beginning of the war the 20, 1886. cost was \$30,000,000 a day, and it was predicted that Europe could not stand it for six months. Now, well along in the fourth year, the cost is nearly \$175,000,000 a day, and there are no signs of a financial breakdown.

It has become increasingly evident that lack "money" will never make any nation surrender. Financial operations are fundamentally only methods of getting at the economic resources. As long as sufficient economic resources actually exist, in the shape of men and munitions, food and beasts and iron and steel. so long can the nation in question continue to make war. In looking for a German breakdown the eye should turn, not toward the depreciated German mark, but toward what Germany has left in men and food and steel.

This is because a nation can mortgage its future. It can purchase everything in sight, or at least in its power. When its own credit is gone it can draw on the credit of its children through numberless unborn generations. In drawing on its own resources the German empire is in the position of a man who enters a shop with empty pockets, to pay for goods with signed notes pledging the labor of his children. It is easy to sign notes. He can only be made to stop buying when there is nothing left in the shop to buy, and the shopkeeper is in no position to question his

Nonetheless, these debts are real, and will have to be paid, as people seem apt to forget in the dizziness bred of dealing in billions. world's debt since the war has increased by \$00 -000,000,000. The total cost has exceeded this fig-ure by at least \$15,000,000,000, the difference representing the amount levied in taxes in excess of the interest requirements.

These staggering, and in fact incomprehensible, figures are likely to be misleading in both directions. In the first place, a war loan floated at home does not mean a financial expenditure to the nation as a whole, John Smith or James Brown may be losers by it, if their taxes are used to pay the interest, and if they themselves o not hold any bonds. But it is easy to see that if all the interest is paid to people living in the United States, and the principal at the end of the term also paid to residents in the United States, the United States as a nation is no weaker financially for having borrowed \$20,000,-000,000 than if it had never borrowed a cent Such enormous loans will probably effect a redistribution of wealth, for the interest charges will be met by taxation, and provision made for a sinking fund in the same way. By distributing this taxation wisely and equitably the end of the period that the Liberty bonds have to run may well see a more efficient balance of wealth than the present.

As in reckoning war strength, the basic realities of the problem are economic rather than financial. Such part of the great war loans as is nvested in convertible factories, in increase of food production, and similar real assets, cannot be regarded as lost. On the other hand, the dol lars that are spent for shells which explode and ships which sink are lost in fact. Moreover, the cost in dollars is no measure of the real economic cost of the war, because it takes no account of the enormous destruction of property that has taken place. This represents a cutting into the capital of the world. The sinking of millions of tons of shipping, the destruction of cities, the ravaging of farm lands, the deterioration of industrial equipment in the last three years, are only a few of the items that must be charged to this account. One huge item is the labor of 55,000,000 men, who have been taken completely from productive occupations. Even reckoning their value to industry at the moderate sum of \$1 a day, in four years of war the industrial loss mounts up to \$75,000,000,000.

People and Events

"A broth of a b'y" carrying the name of Emmet O'Burn blew into a patriotic labor unirally in St. Louis and remained glued to his chair while the assembly rose in deference to the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner." A sudden wave of heat melted the glue and Emmet shot out of the hall to an accompaniment of fists and boots. The boys will rough house the yellows when they flaunt their colors.

Right in the Spotlight. Rt. Rev. John Joseph O'Connor

bishop of Newark, who today celebrates the forticth anniversary of his known as a Catholic prelate and edureceived his A. M. degree at Seton. Hall college at the age of 10 and then. for the church. For several years he Rome and the University of Louvain spent the years from 1878 to 1895 as a robessor of philosophy and theology at Seton Hall college. In 1895 he became pastor of St. Joseph's church in Newark and in 1901 he was elevaled to the bishopric

Vienna reported Russians defeated

French raided German lines in reconnoisances at St. Mihlel. Ambassador Gerard explained president's peace move to German foreign

The first annual ball of the Pa-triarchs Militant of Ezra Millard Canton No. 1, was held at Masonic hall, and was a distinguished social affair. The Odd Fellows and their guests bered 200 persons. The Elks held their first meeting in



block, corner Fifteenth and Douglas

Manager Jones, of the Grand opera left for St. Paul for a few days' absence.
C. F. Bouffier, connected with Fred. Krug's brewery, left last evening for vacation of several weeks, which will be spent in New York in a visit

L. W. Wakeley of Chicago, assistant general passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, is in the city to pass the holidays with his father, Judge Wakeley.

W. F. Fitch, general manager of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, left for New York, to be absent until January 10.

Dana, formerly connected with the Bradstreets offices, has be-Journal, which has just made its ap-At the postoffice since Monday 100,

000 Christmas packages have

under President Taylor, born in Columbia county, Georgia. Died near Augusta, July 22, 1872.

1824-Matthew Hale Carpenter. celebrated lawyer and senator from

Wisconsin, born at Moretown, Vt. Died in Wasington, D. C., February 1831-Charles Wells was elected mayor of the city of Boston. 1854-British parliament passed a law permitting the enlistment of for-

eigners in the British army. 1914-A squadron of German aerotanes dropped bombs on Dover, Eng-1915-House of Commons voted without division to increase the Brit-

sh army to 4,000,000 men. The Day We Celebrate. Solon H. Borglum, sculptor, was born December 22, 1868, at Ogden,

Robert H. Manley, commissioner of the Omaha Commercial club, is 40 vears old today. Robert W. Patrick was born here

n Omaha 59 years ago. Frederick W. Clarke, cashler of the Union Stock Yards bank at South maha, is celebrating his fifty-third birthday today. W. J. Harahan, president of the Seaboard Air Line railway, born at Nashville, Tenn., 50 years ago today. Bainbridge Colby, member of the

nited States Shipping board, born St. Louis, 48 years ago today. Alexander Petrunkevitch, professor zoology in the Sheffield Scientific chool, bern at Pliski, Russia, 42

years ago today Frank B. Kellogg, Junior United States senator from Minnesota, born at Petsdam, N. Y., 61 years ago today. tiple Reed, well known Chicago author and journalist, born at Nashille, Tenn., 65 years ago today.

Edward C. Stokes, former governor of New Jersey, born in Philadelphia 57 years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. A street procession of 20,000 Sun-day school pupils is to usher in a fourday Christmas carol festival in Phila-

delphia today. A notable social function in Chicago today will be a reception at the home of Mrs. George M. Pullman to introduce her granddaughter, Miss Florence Lowden, daughter of the governor of Hilnois, and Mrs. Frank

O. Lowden James W. Gerard, former American ambassador at Berlin; Wellington Koo, the Chinese minister at Washington, and Irvin Cobb, the humorist and war correspondent, are to be among the speakers at the annual dinner of the New England Society d Pennsylvania to be given in Phila-

delphia tonight. The twenty-fifth anniversary reunion in celebration of the first law degrees granted to women in the state of New York will be held in New York City today by alumnae and students of the school of law of New York university, which was the first institution in the state to provide a law course for women.

Storyette of the Day. The plaintiff in giving his evidence haited and hemmed and stuttered. The principal witness for the defendant was what they call "fresh" and managed to interiard his testimony with his opinion on collateral riatters, greatly to the annoyance of the attorney for the plaintiff. When that gentleman came to cross-examine the witness and received two or three replies that verged on being impertinent he lost his temper and said to the "You claim to know everything. Do you know what made Balnam's ass speak?" "I reckon," replied the witness, "that Balaam was a stutterin' man and his ass spake for him." The cross-examination closed.-

SMILING LINES

Author-My last novel was refused by the purishers.

Friend—Cut if up in a dozen pieces and sell them to the magazines for short stories.

Life.

"Edith, I'm ashamed of you. I saw that young Frenchman kissing you repeatedly. Why didn't you tell him to stop?"
"How could I, mamma? You know I can't speak French,"-Boston Transgript,

Omaha, Dec. 20 .- To the Editor of The Bee. Notwithstanding the spread eagle announcements about Americanizing (commercializing) the foreigners, it seems that the State Counof Defense and the other flagraising dress parade patriots who to be the legitimate owners of all the patriotism are neglecting the natives wherein there is so much criticism about the omission of the national anthem from school programs and other entertainments, et-I herewith submit for publication in your widely read paper a facsimile of Francis Scott Key's original manuscript in the sented, but betrayed us. God forgive sented, but betrayed us. God forgive me' I voted for them both. script of the national anthem so that the native and naturalized citizens will have an opportunity of reading the sacred song and thereby commit to memory. JERRY HOWARD.

Omaha, Dec. 20.—To the Editor of
The Bee: The spectacle of Senator
Hitcheook sitting Hitchcock sitting as an investigator on the slowness of war preparation by Brigadier General Crozier, chief And we as the sons of our fathers. of ordnance, would be laughable if Crozier has evidently exhausted every One fathers they smote the forest, General coterie have just as clearly hampered the administration at possible point and cut down its speed to the lowest possible stage.

Is it possible that the people of this country can so soon forget that Mr. Hitchcock was foremost in the Our fathers bequeathed us honor effort to prevent the manufacture and shipment of arms of any kind to Europe, steadily opposed making any Europe, steadily opposed making any And our faith and our land, and our women kind of preparation, taking any kind of care for the future? To a man up And by God's grace we will purge the race a tree it would look as if he and La Follette and Reed and Gronna and Norris and "Gumshoe" Bill Stone had never thought of anything but of cinching the pro-German vote in their states. Only last week Senator Hitchcock

was showing great unwillingness to vote favorably on a declaration of war against Austria, whose armics and navy were killing our people. and declaring the only thing that induced him to vote for it, was President Wilson's assurance that no territory held by Austria should be taken from it after it was conquered. Crocodile tears flowed freely over the injustice that might be done Aus-That she had stolen Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908, without a pretext of law, or of right, or of justice, weighed nothing with him. That she has oppressed and exploited Italy for 100 years cut no figure with Senator Hitchcock. Such a tender heart for Austria! On the other hand, plundered, rayished, slaughtered plundered, ravished, Belgium; devastated northern France, outraged Serbia, the theft of which by Austria was the match that lit this war, Senator Hitchcock expresses no sympathy or compassion dently he feels none. His heart is bleeding for the robber, the assassin.

the murderer, but he has no pity for he victims. What a farce, if it were not such

The second secon

frightful tragedy—the spectacle of Senator Hitchcock and Senator Rec-igidly cross-examining General Crozer on this subject. And when the momentons issues for all mankind, and for all time, are trembling in the balance, how can an individual be selfish, so calculating, so cold-looded, so insensible to duty, as to asthe frightful consequences that may follow his action if he forgets verything but the possibility of cor-alling a few miserable, paltry votes his senatorial district? How con-

Is Nebraska loyal? Are her people ready to back up her sens who are offering their lives for our homes, craska and her people are loyal, me' 1 voted for them both.
R. A. STEWART.

THE SONS OF OUR FATHERS

We are the zens of our fathers-Must live by the ancient light

resource to expedite giving muni-tions of all kinds to our army. Where the myraid peoples be of all kinds to our army. Where the myraid peoples be.
Senator Hitchcock and his One hand on the sword hilt riding,
have just as clearly hamevery They loved and fought and they won, God

A pince and a home for all.

And we as the sons of our fathers

Must follow the ancient call.

And the glory of toll and sons.
And the deathless loy of longing.
And hearts for the battle strong.
And our faith and our land



Locomotive Auto Oil The Best Oil We Know 55c Per Gallon

The L. V. Micholas Oil Compuns

GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG. President.

Christmas Presents

PIANOS, \$250 and Better Player Pianos, \$395 and up Used Pianos, \$125 and up Pianos to Rent, \$3.50 and up PLAYER ROLLS, 25¢ and up Strate, \$2.50; Benches, \$10; Scarfs, \$2.50 Up



FRAMED PICTURES, 50c up Sheet Pictures, every price and variety Photo Frames, Frames to order. Lamps, Vases, Art, Flowers, Cordova Leather, Brass Goods, Candles. Candle Sticks, Painting Sets and Outfits, Musical Instruments, Violins, Guitars, Ukuleles; all Brass and Orchestra Instruments. VICTROLAS AND RECORDS

1513 Douglas Street MAINTENERS CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P



eczema, or just a pimply, rough and unattractive complexion, you can usually rely on Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap to set it right, promptly, easily and at little cost. Resinol Ointment stops itching instantly.

The daily use of Resinol Soap for the toilet is sufficient too keep most complexions clear, fresh and glowing,

nothing that could injure or irritate the ten-derest skin even of a tiny baby. They clear away pimples, redness and roughness, stop dan-druff, and form a most valuable household treatmentforsores,chafings, cuts, borns, etc. Sold by all druggists.

000

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D C. Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, "The Navy Calendar,

Nama	V
Street Address	***************************************