VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

REMITTANCE

CORRESPONDENCE

DECEMBER CIRCULATION 59,541 Daily-Sunday, 51,987

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

The raid on Helsingfors shows the Bolshevik has plenty of fighting power if the loot is sufficiently attractive.

High water on the Ohio is a sure sign that winter has passed its crest, although the break-up

Even in war activities the stimulus of publicity is an important factor in getting work out of patriots who love the limelight.

"Orders is orders" is the reply of the food administrator to the grocers, and the public may be expected to give due heed to this. Reference of the fight over fire apparatus to

the next city council makes certain that that body will have something to start on. Leon Trotzky is certainly the "spokesman" for the warring nations, if the number of ad-

dresses he emits is to be taken as a standard. According to Secretary Baker, there has been nothing whatever to find fault with in the work of the War department, but he won't let it hap-

New York's 1-cent newspapers have all gone to 2 cents. There is not a standard 1-cent newspaper anywhere that has not been giving its readers twice their money's worth,

The restricted closing hours for fuel saving are only fair when they apply to all uniformly. If every individual merchant fixed his own hours the whole object would be defeated.

The weather man is overlooking a number of opportunities to win back his diminished popularity. All he needs do is to haul down the cold wave flag for the rest of the winter.

Peace is again restored between the big packers and their employes, and the world will hope it will continue, at least till the war is over. Then maybe both sides will be content to settle dispute oy perceable methods.

One thing not scarce in Germany is words, as may be proven by the charge one member of the Reichstag hurls against another, calling him a "hungerfriedensresolutionsmehrheitsbiszuendebe kaempfer.", This is not a short word, but it is just as ugly as any.

Omaha people are entitled as much to a fair bread price and a full weight loaf as are the people of any other city. There must be a point that is fair to the consumer and to the distributor as well as to the baker, and that is the point the food administration should determine and stick to.

Vice Conditions in New York.

The appointment of a woman as deputy police commissioner, to be charged with the special duty of suppression of "white slave" traffic in New York, throws some shadow on the report recently made by the Committee of Fourteen covering its operations for 1917. This body, which has been active for several years in combatting vice in New York, in its latest report shows a great reduction in commercialized vice there and says: "Vice has been reduced from an aggressive, highly organized business, conducted by exploiters, to a temporary, hazardous business conducted, for the most part, by individual prostitutes." The committee reports that open resorts have practically been exterminated and that secret places are strongly repressed. The assertion of the police commissioner that a woman is needed to check the spread of vice does not tend to support the statements of scientific investigators. We have no reason to quarrel with any effort to improve social conditions in Gotham, but the action taken will tend to throw suspicion on the sincerity of the Tammany politicians now in control there.

Split in the Bolshevik Faction.

The outstanding feature of all the contradictory reports now coming from Russia is that the Bolsheviki are no longer united on the matter of peace terms. Trotzky declaration that he would not agree not to sign a separate peace has brought a division in the ranks of his supporters, despite his renewed assertion that he would not accept less than he had demanded. Whatever may be charged against the Russian proletariat, it may be admitted that the great mass of the people has no desire to desert any part of its brethren to the mercy of Germany, as would result if the terms proposed at Brest-Litovsk are accepted. And a considerable group of the soldiers and workmen dread the prospect of renewal of the conference, fearing that Trotzky may betray the Baltic provinces in order that he may thereby obtain a promise of nonmolestation for the rest of Russia. Asseveration of devotedness to the cause of democracy as he interprets it has not served to retain for Trotzky the full confidence of the people he has misled.

It is far from safe to predict what may or may not take place in Russia, in these days of prevailing unreason there, but the overthrow of the present leaders by the soviets would not occasion great surprise. In the meantime the propaganda is having its effect, according to word from Washington. Germany is violating its truce pact by withdrawing additional troops from the Russian front and sending them to the west. Only in this does the Russian situation seriously affect the war in its general aspect and in this Trotzky and Lenine have given Germany the best possible service.

Land Grabbing in Hawaii.

Congressman Reavis gives an account of conditions in Hawaii that strongly recall experiences of the United States in connection with the public domain. He tells of how sugar planters in the islands are moving to secure title to land through having employes file homestead claims and then turn the land over to the companies. This was once extensively applied in the United States, where cattle companies and other syndicates filched princely baronies from the public by means of this chicanery. The practice was given its death blow by William Andrew Jackson Sparks, who was commissioner of public lands under L. Q. C. Lamar, Grover Cleveland's first secretary of the interior. In 1885 Commissioner Sparks cut the knot by suspending nearly a million applications for final proof pending investigation of the sincerity of the alleged settler's intentions. The howl of indignation then sent up exceeded any ever heard in this country, but the effect of the order was to restore to the public domain millions of acres of fertile land that since has passed into the possession of real farmers and ranchers. Hawaii evidently needs another Sparks,

The Case of William Clancy.

William Clancy, American-born, native of Texas, enlisted in the British army to fight the kaiser. When the United States entered the war, Clancy, with fine sentiment, attached a small American flag to his bayonet and was first to carry "Old Glory" over the top in France. This exploit entitled him to recognition, which he duly received. Clancy then forgot something, and a a result he is in prison.

His strong desire to serve in the American army led him to ignore the contract he had entered into when accepted for service in the British army. That was to fight for a certain time under the British colors, and to take orders from British officers. When refused a transfer to the American forces his duty as a soldier required that he accept the situation and remain where he was placed. The principle involved in this is one of the causes of the war, and the principal reason for our country's being in it.

Sanctity of contracts, whether between individuals or nations, must be established. Enlistment papers are as binding as international treaties, and, unless they are respected as such, all order fails. Clancy is not acting the part of a good soldier in his insubordination, an offense that is punishable by death in time of war. If his friends want to do him a real service, they will advise him to abandon his attitude of contumacy, which is a poor example for American soldiers. Obedience is required in all armies, and only when it is given without question is the

fighting man fulfilling his mission. Clancy's better judgment will very likely rescue him from jail, and he will fight the harder rection. Sometimes there are complex con- government as well as from that of foreafter he has made up his mind to stick to the bargain he originally took on voluntarily.

Amendments to the Lever law, designed to give Food Administrator Hoover more authority for the control of food supplies, must emphasize the seriousness of the situation. Americans generally have given such voluntary response as indicates public willingness to submit to self-imposed restriction, but in order to catch the selfish few who will not give up indulgence all must be brought under operation of a more stringent law. If the new measure will only/get the ones it is aimed at the rest will not feel so badly.

Nebraska may be ahead of other states in the matter of roads, but that is no reason why efforts to improve our highways should be relaxed. Only when Nebraska has the best roads

How War Affected the Newspapers High Cost of Publishing Brings Rise in Price of New York Dailies

a few years ago that newspaper men everycome to stay, that there would never be a problems confronting the world and a help-change and that this price was the basis of ful adviser in the processes of reconstruction. the great circulation and remarkable prosperity of the leading metropolitan journals. Mr. Ochs' brilliant success with the Times was, for example, quoted as proof that you must offer your publication for the smallest piece of money and that no such record of converting a dying property into the best news gathererin the east could be made again, unless a 1-cent price was the foundation of the undertaking. But the war has changed all that. The enormous increase in the cost of production, particularly in that of paper, has made newspapers everywhere reconsider the question and as time passed they have of increasing their price.

It has been a curious obsession among the war. This is never the case, save that they may have a slight circulation growth. The increased expense of gathering news and the invariable rise in prices accompanying war offset the slight gain. Mr. Munsey does not exaggerate when he set forth in the Sun recently the burdens under which the newspapers are staggering. To increase advertising rates is impossible for most of them; there remains only the relief to be afforded by an increase in the income from sales and, after all, this is but doing what manufacturers in every line of business have been compelled to do. In St. Louis, in Chicago, in taken place, as well as in many smaller York will now be compelling everywhere. At in sales, but this is gradually and in some cases rapidly overcome. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, for instance, lost some thousands on raising its price and then speed-ily overcame the loss and went ahead. Doubtsame experience.

But, our readers will ask, why is it that ents the Evening Post has announced its in- war news in addition to the usual run of tention to drop from 3 to 2? For a long news. And this war news, much of which is time past the Evening Post has been urged to lower its price to I cent. Many opponents of yellow journalism and many advonewspaper making. Altogether war newspaper making. to lower its price to 1 cent. Many opponents of yellow journalism and many advocates of the liberal policies for which the papers are produced at a cost that compels Evening Post has endeavored to stand have a war-selling price."

The Tribune makes this statement; "Oneorged this upon us. To it there have hitherto been insuperable opjections. Now, cent newspapers receive but half a cent for high-class journal which shall cost no more goes to the news companies who distribute than its journalistic antithesis, the Evening and to the dealer. It is impossible to increase Journal. With practically all the newspathe margin of profit to the dealer at the pers of the city on an even footing, so far as price is concerned, it will be more than ever a test of fitness among them all, at The Herald remarks: "The shortage of least among those that aim at responsible print paper is not temporary. and sober journalism. If then any one of reason to believe the demand will be less or them fails to win a satisfactory popular sup-port it will confessedly be the fault of that it is with other materials and labor. The newspaper. Long having been assured that cost of these has kept increasing and experi-

The announcement that beginning tomor-row (January 26) all the 1-cent newspapers ders possible. It goes without saying that in Greater New York will go to 2 cents in the change in price will be the only change in the Evening Post. There will be no lowering price ushers in a remarkable evolution, not of standards for a wider appeal; on the conto say revolution, in journalism. It is only trary, every effort will be strained to make it more than ever a useful reporter of all where were saying that the 1-cent price had that goes on, of the liberal side of the great

ful adviser in the processes of reconstruction. Curiously enough, the annual subscription price of the Evening Post has shown but comparatively little change in the 117 years of its eventful history. When it was founded in 1801 there was no sale of individual copies, even so distinguished an individual as Aaron Burr having to come to the office to enter his name on the second page of the first subscription book and to pay \$8 a year for the privilege of watching the journalistic maneuvers of Alexander Hamilton's friends and supporters, who founded this newspaper to further his principles. Country subscribers had to pay \$9 for the daily and \$5 for the been more and more driven to the necessity special weekly edition "for the country," yet today the annual subscription is but \$10. During the civil war the price rose from 3 cents public that newspapers profit enormously by to 4 cents in 1864 and to cents in 1865, the annual subscription going up correspondingly from \$10 to \$11 and to \$12; there was the same phenomenon of rising costs and price inflation, and it was not until 1875, when the Evening Post moved into its home of 32 years, on the corner of Fulton street and Broadway, that its price was reduced to 3 cents, at which figure it has been consistently maintained for nearly 43 years.

The decision of New York dailies hitherto selling for I cent to charge 2 cents hereafter is in line with the policy already adopted in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia the change has Chicago, St. Louis and other cities in an effort to meet the rising cost of production, cities. Beyond question, the example of New particularly the higher price of paper. The morning newspapers of today, in announcing first, it has been proven, there is a decrease their change of price, explain the reasons which led to it.

The World says: "This step is made necessary for all New York newspapers by the tremendous increase in the price of paper and the costs of production caused by less the New York newspapers will have the the great war which has been felt in every line of industry in the United States."

According to the Sun: "In these war times 1-cent newspapers are going to 2 we must have bigger papers to carry all the

however, the opportunity is at hand to test their product—far less than the actual cost the desire of the public of this city for a of the paper stock itself. The other half cent

its price was a stumbling block in the way of a considerable increase in its circulation, the Evening Post is now ready to make the test —New York Evening Post.

Forward-Looking Policy Among Merchants New York Journal of Commerce.

It was interestingly developed at the re- and limitation of purchasing power among decline of our export trade in shoes due to to the war, as well as other factors of importance have tended strongly to enlarge supply. High prices have partially cut off demand for some classes of footwear; and thus the basis has been laid for a readjustment to demand. Few, however, are inclined to predict much decline in the retail price of shoes and the consumer's position seems unlikely to be much altered in the near future.

The situation as to shoes parallels that which exists in many other lines of consumable goods. Prices have advanced very greatly, and the excuse is given that the rise due to war and its consequences. Investigation in many instances shows that such a that it has no justification. In some, it apence and are now working in the opposite dithe case of shoes, for instance, hides may be lower at the same time that labor and other elements remain high and tend to keep up prices. Industrial and other disturbances or departures from normal conditions are so numerous, and their effects are so difficult to forecast or disentangle as to give a colorable excuse in many instances for high prices and so to furnish a basis for making abnormal charges or keeping them up to a figure once justified but no longer defensible.

The times are not such as to stimulate real conservatism of thought or the use of a forward looking policy among business men Victoria America, a former benefactor of in general. Nevertheless, it is precisely in the city. Now it has double significance. these times that moderation and wise forea general readjustment accompanied by He traveled all the way from Brownell shrinkage of prices. In numerous lines this Ariz., his home, to Detroit and told a court cation of many enforced economies neces- The girl-wife took the rest and chased him. known anywhere will the true goal be reached. sarily foreshadow reduction of consumption Frank got a divorce.

cent meeting of the National association of large groups of consumers. From now on it Boot and Shoe manufacturers that in many will be wise policy to husband the purchasing kinds of leather the "shortage" of which so capacity of the community and to build up a much has been said does not exist. Unusual- clientele strong in the belief that it is being heavy slaughtering of cattle, the relative protected rather than exploited, and disposed, therefore, in return to protect and support embargoes and other conditions, the diver- the producer and retailer rather than to resion to us of hides which would normally gard them as agents of oppression or extorhave gone elsewhere but could not owing tion. Merchants who pursue the foresighted and moderate policy are likely to profit largely from it in the long run. It is only the man who is looking to a quick return and who does not expect to continue in business that can afford to consider any other plan,

even from the narrowest standpoint. From the standpoint of private business in general the policy of a voluntary control of high prices cannot be too strongly urged. Government interference has thus far been attempted in those lines chiefly where excessive charges were observable or at least reasonably to be expected. Railroad transportation affords almost the only exception to this general rule and it is clearly the subject conclusion is warranted, but in many others of very unusual and special conditions. No business has found public interference genpears that the effects of the war, though per- erally profitable for those engaged in it; but it has often proven disastrous to private haps operating in the direction of higher but it has often proven disastrous to private prices for a time, have reversed their influ-interests. The dictates of wise policy from this general standpoint of relation to the ditions that tend to mask one another. In sighted business strategy thus counsel the case of shoes, for instance, hides may be the avoidance of unreasonable prices and the checking of all tendencies toward exploitation of the consumer-whether of raw materials, foodstuffs or finished products.

People and Events

"Rue Victoire-Americaine" is the sign on the main thoroughfare to the docks of Bordeaux where some American soldiers land. 'American Victory Street" sounds good as well as prophetic, but was not put on for the The name is a compliment to Mme All the signs, portents and experiences

thought yield greatest returns. Few doubt failed as warnings to Frank Brownell, age that upon the close of the war there will be 60, against taking a girl-wife under his wing readjustment will not be so long deferred. that he saved only his clothes and a few fol-The progress of the struggle and the appli- lars from the wreck of his domestic dreams.

* Peppery Points

New York World: Dr. Garfield has performed the 1 iracle of making the public revolt because of a holiday.
Minneapolis Journal: Old King

Coal might have been a merry old soul once upon a time, but his dis-position has been soured. New York Herald: One thing can be said for Dr. Harry Garfield-he

never will be suspected of being one

of those politicians who keep their Baltimore American: If he is as astute as accredited, the kaiser will not laugh at America's industrial Instead he will see in it an invincible determination to win the war.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: Congress created all the offices except those of president, vice president and chief justice of the supreme court, so constitutional power to abolish any or create others.

New York World: That "shock" which certain alarmists wanted the country to receive as a means waking it up to the existence of the war has been duly delivered. But it was hardly expected from the partic-

New York World: German newspapers renew the story of the exe-cution here of the woman spy, Anna Huitems. Unfortunately, there is exaggeration. Her first name wasn't Anna. Her last name wasn't Huit-

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 25 .- To the Ed. itor of The Bee: It is written, Where there is no vision the people perish, and never in all history was its truthfulness more fully exemplified than right now when a great people pre-sent the spectacle of a colony of ants or the flying hither and yon of a hive of bees upset. Confusion and chaos where everything and should be running as smoothly as the unraveling of a well knit sock. Is it not anomalcus that a people are hungry and cold and unemployed amidst the greatest pro-fusion of products ever known anywhere? Corn that should be in the markets instead of in a car congested and untraceable; coal that should be in the yards instead of on the cars or in the mines; men that should be working instead of idly waiting. Ever since the time when Joseph set the pace by garnering the corn of Egypt, the people have not lacked men of vision lest they perish until now, when the man with vision and the scorn and charged with playing politics by a party that never yet produced a man broad enough or big enough to rise above party, even when the life of the people is at stake. They wouldn't even act upon the suggestion of our man of vision. They make it a partisan war in fear it may reflect some credit on the republican

them nothing. The republican party as a whole stands with our president, with every man and every dollar, and every measure of merit passed by the late congress and for which they claim such great credit was voted for by republicans in opposition to mal-contents of their own. The cry of "partisan" comes with ill Sounding like the cry of Thief!" from the criminal. The lifelong republican that voted the other way last election and is proud of it never knew why he was a republican. Probably because his daddy was. A statement of fact is not always partisan and criticism not necessarily sedition. We wash our hands of having raised the question. All they have to show after nine months is a tale of wonderful things they have done, are doing and will do when the time comes for action. We ask for bread and they give us a stone in the shape of high sounding words and phrases beautiful and eloquent that butter no parsnips. Eloquent words are wasted the eloquent fact is, We are worse than unprepared. JOHN G. FISHER.

Make no mistake. It will avail

Medicine In and Out of Army. Central City, Neb., Jan. 24.-To the Editor of The Bee: In a recent issue of The Bee Statistician Major Harvey in commenting upon the report of Colonel Coffin, division surgeon of the army at Camp Cody, is made to say that "35 per cent of the sickness in Colonel Coffin's division coould have been prevented if only physically able men had been accepted into the army. That many of the men should never during the six months covered by his of them from preventable disease, and that 19 per cent of their pneumonia eases had resulted fatally."

Evidently Major Harvey does not any one can draw such a conclusionpersonally, I believe it is just as much preventable disease as is typhoid fever, which, if you will remember, only a few years back. We wish you to mark the distinction between prevehtion and cure-by preventing typhoid fever we limit the deaths from typhoid to practically nothing-but we must immunize the patient against this disease before he has contracted it and while he is in his normal will be done in the future to prevent pneumonia. Once the germs find lodgement in the body, no matter whether the disease is typhoid or pneumonia, they will live their alloted run a specific course, irrespective of any treatment that may be given. The condition of the vital forces at the time of the invasion will have much to do with the severity of the attacks. The treatment or management of a case of pneumonia requires experience as one of the requirements of the medical officer if the case is to be safely guided back to health. And right here is where the government needs the services of the general practician and not the statistician, surgeon or novice in the profession.

ody of men, the size of an army didision, could be gathered together, no matter how rigid the physical test, and placed under the same conditions as the drafted men, could show up a less death rate from pneumonia or any other disease if handled as they are medically and otherwise, than that of the drafted men sent to the various camps throughout the country. It seems to me that this kind of "camouflage" that is being dished up to us by so-called army experts, to cover up the sins of the medical officers in the army, is a distinct slap at the physicians in civil life, who have qualified as to the fitness of the men

sent to these camps to serve in the United States army I may be a little harsh in my critiisms, but as an examiner for an exemption board, none we sent to camp were sent home for any cause whatever-none of our rejections were overruled by any of the higher powers and none we examined were dis-satisfied with the examination as we conducted it. All we passed went to war unless exempted for other than physical causes, and none we sent have been seriously sick so far as I know, all of which makes me think that with probably a few exceptions, a pretty fair army of physically fit men have been sent to these camps.

What could you expect but more or less serious indisposition as a result of the conditions under which these men were placed when entering these camps. A majority of the men were filling clerical positions, slept in good beds and were well housed in every respect prior to being drafted. most instantly without any habituation whatever, they were compelled to sleep on the damp ground with insufficient protection, and eat food such as they never, before have been accustomed to, besides being compelled to do hard physical exercise for from eight to 10 hours a day. Is not this enough to weaken the vital forces of the most hardy and furnish a fertile soil for the implantation of some germ disease. Add to this the poor sani-tary conditions in most camps and the inexperience of many of the medical men and we have sufficient evidence to call such reports as Colonel Har-vey's as "camouflage." M. D.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Willie Slimson-My, but I thought you rere a great deal bigger than you are. Featherstone—What gave you such an Willie-Why, sister said that all you did as to take up room.-Life,

The Plumber—I believe that we'll all fol-low the same vocations in the next world is we do in this, The Janitor—Nonsense! What use will there be for men of your vocation where there isn't any water?—Boston Transcript.

RECIPE TO DARKEN. **GRAY HAIR**

Cincinnati Barber Tells How to Make a Remedy for Gray Haft.

Mr. Frank Harbaugh of Cincinnati. O., who has been a barber for more than forty years, recently made the following statement:

"Anyone can prepare a simple mixture at home, at very little cost, that have been taken into the army; that will darken gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. To a half pint of report there had been 83 deaths, none water add 1 ounce bay rum, a small box of Barbo Compound and ¼ ounce glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very litconsider pneumonia a preventable dis. the cost. Apply to the hair twice a ease, as do many eminent physicians of today. Pneumonia being a bactained. This will make a gray haired It does not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off."-Advertisement.

Important Mr. Business Man

Have you an opening for an office manager, exempt, married, efficient? He can also qualify as an accountant.

If interested in above party, call

Watts Reference Company

1138 First Nat'l Bk. Bldg. Douglas 3885 CALL US FOR HELP



RIGHTEN THE HOME with a player piano. In these tense times, you owe it to those near and dear to you to make home more than ever a center of cheer and happiness. The 1918 Model Hospe Player Piano is well within your present means-yet it possesses the very art features for which the higher-priced instruments are famous. Our guarantee means no less than that we agree to exchange, and give you full credit for every dollar you have paid, if for any reason you wish us to do so any time within 6 months. Come in tomorrow; see for yourself what an exceptional value this is for the low price of \$475. We will deliver your choice immediately. Don't delay -you may pay as little as \$25 at first, then \$15 a

A. HOSPE CO., 1513 Douglas St.

Daily Demonstration Apollo Reproducing Piano

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU Washington, D. C. Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me

City...... State...... State.....

Street Address..... entirely free, "German War Practices."

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Three English suffragists accused of plot to poison Premier Lloyd Captain Hans Boehm of German army, carrying American passports, seized by English. British admiralty announced that about 200 lives were lost Laurentic was sunk by a mine.

The Day We Celebrate.
Rt. Rev. Arthur L. Williams, Episcopal bishop of Omaha, born at Owen

sopal bishop of Omaha, born at Owen Sound, Ontario, 62 years ago.

James R. Dewar of U. P. Coal company, born 1867.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, born at Hyde Park, N. Y., 36 years ago.

Jacob M. Dickinson, secretary of war in Taft cabinet, born 67 years ago.

hei Ma Go ble rep abc

ing for the H oca dry ine He dust dier state cont

Charles Martin Loeffler, musician and composer, born in Alsace, 57 Phis Day in History.

1778—France acknowledged inde-endence of the United States. 1797—General Edwin V. Sumner, rangements for the grant charty of the United States.

1797—General Edwin V. Sumner, lecond in command to McClellan in he Peninsular campaign, born in over the Union Pacific and was at Boston. Died at Syracuse, N. Y. work nearly all day at the upper should have been appointed director of railroads instead of McAdoo, and

Just'30 Years Ago Today John B. Howard of Omaha will sail



placing the new clock in the tower of John C. Higby, sr., of Beatrice, railroad man told me that President Neb., visited his son, Ira, at the Pax- Wilson made a mistake in choosing

Fred Millard, Rev. Harsha, L. I. under government control. He said the president should have chosen Sen-Mrs. Dinsmore and Mrs. Perrine were ator Hitchcock, because he is a pracappointed a committee to make artical railroad map. That was news to rangements for the grand charity con-cert to be given February 14. me, for indeed I had never heard of Hitchcock having anything to do with

State Press Comments

Neligh Leader: One of the nicest political scraps of recent years is comfor Havre, France, on one of the In-man line steamers on the 8th of for United States senator next fell. Edgar Howard is being groomed and has himself in training for the Bryanite support, and indications are that he will receive it. Present indications are the Hitchcock following will put forward Governor Neville, that is, if the governor can be coaxed into the and Congressman Stephens, running on their own responsibility, and without the support of either machine, are also in the race. If Neville should decline, however, there are indications Morehead might fall heir, to the Hitchcock favors. Present indications are that the political knives have already been sharpened and someone is likely to shoot out the lights and start something most any time. Columbus Telegram: Yester

of Beatrice, railroad man told me that President 1815—Bill to incorporate the Bank of the United States was vetoed by President Madison.

1825—Lafeyette was enthusiastically received on his visit to Harrisburg, Pa.

1826—In the United States was vetoed by Various crimes in the United States when I demanded that he give nie one good reason why Hitchcock should be named for the place, the man crushingly replied: "Because Hitchcock is the most accomplished/switchman in all America." Around the Cities

While a Brooklyn retailer shook hands with himself for having laid in a stock of 51,000 pounds of butter in the low price days an unfeeling food sleuth got next to the hoard and wrecked the golden vision of the profiteer. The stock went to hospitale at cost pitals at cost. Justice is speeding up in Chicago. Two auto bieves charged with shooting a chauffeur have been indicted and arraigned for trial within 48 hours after the crime was committed. Locally the record is astounding and en-

manslaughter, some of them dating back to 1911. up, touched up the two-piece suiters from San Diego to Mjami and put out underscored official suggestions regarding the undesirability of travel n war time. Besides a preparedness home is more comfortable at all sea-

courages hope of bringing to trial

nine ancient cases of murder and

Sioux City figures on putting through \$281,500 worth of public work this year. Promoters of "Improvements as usual" foreste a plentiful supply of construction material, an adequate supply of skilled labor, and much home building. The only cloud on the horizon is the transportation problem and a scarcity of un-skilled labor;

"Have you ever been in No Man's

Land?"
"Yes, I was the guest at my wife's spy has been executed. Otherwise bridge club one afternoon."—Life.