

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.
BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH.
Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
By carrier, per year, \$4.00
By mail, per year, \$3.50
Daily without Sunday, \$4.00
Evening and Sunday, \$4.50
Evening without Sunday, \$3.50
Sunday Bee only, \$2.00
Send notice of change of address or complaints of irregularity in delivery to Omaha Bee, Circulation Department.

REMITTANCE:
Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only twenty-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES:
Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—218 N. Street, Council Bluffs—1010 Main street, Lincoln—36 Little Building, Chicago—901 Hearst Building, New York—Room 106, 285 Fifth avenue, St. Louis—508 New Bank of Commerce, Washington—724 Fourteenth St., N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE:
Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION:
56,519

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of September, 1914, was 56,519.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 24 day of October, 1914.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Don't know how it is with other folks, but "Petrograd" still sounds a trifle queer to us.

If the aim of congress was to set business free, as the president says, it must have missed its aim.

It may be that Jonah is the chap who put the ale in whale.

Some base ball magnates win all their pennants during the winter months.

One of the wonders revealed by the war is the multiplicity of rivers in Europe.

The little children of America who sent gifts to the little children of Europe unwittingly aid the cause of world peace in no small way.

Those Mexicans might as well be good, for nothing they may now do will give them the limelight they enjoyed a little while ago.

Congress has finally adjourned. It just had to close the book so the members could draw mileage for coming back again in December.

For the first time in sixteen years, Chicago packers are working night and day canning meat, which gives us an echo of Spanish-American war days.

Speaking of the economies of war, it took Germany forty years to accumulate that \$100,000,000 is the castle of Spandau, and less than forty days to spend it.

It does not require new legislation for a workhouse for Omaha. The real thing needful is the money, which, when the time comes, will have to be raised by voting bonds.

Eight large conventions are already scheduled for Omaha for 1915, to say nothing of the delegations that will be stopping off here on their way to the San Francisco exposition.

In the meantime, thanks to an exceptionally efficient teaching corps under thoroughgoing supervision our Omaha public schools are running right along maintaining their high standard of instruction.

The World-Herald is now undertaking a spirited defense of the jail feeding graft which had it not been blocked, would rob the taxpayers of upwards of \$20,000 a year. The World-Herald has always had the faculty of rushing to the rescue of public thieves.

Now that the war has brought no decisive results after two fierce months, except the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of soldiers, with misery and desolation everywhere, why would it not be a fine time to talk peace? Or has the language of peace been forgotten?

The university at Washington has expelled a bunch of students for "gross immorality and diabolical offenses." This has no reference to the University of Nebraska, but it offers a good argument for taking the university students from the temptations and surroundings of the down-town campus.

Registration in Omaha and South Omaha forebodes a heavy vote at the coming election. This is the natural consequence of our biennial election law for the first time applied, for we are really having two elections in one. Regardless of the complications of the long ballot, the bigger is the dragnet to get the voters out.

The beautiful new home of Mr. F. M. Phillips at 229 Dodge street, is now practically completed, and is described in detail as one of the most palatial in the city.

Mr. Crozer, a young man favorably known in Omaha, has gone to Chicago to start a commission house.

J. J. Roche and wife of Fort Worth are the guests of his brother-in-law, P. J. McElhannon, on their way from eastern summer resorts.

Mr. Tom Mayo, formerly of Omaha, now of Salt Lake City, is in town greeting his old friends.

G. M. Peterson, 614 South Tenth street, wants to sell his stock of clothing, boots and shoes, so he can retire from business.

The Balance Weights.
Twelve weeks of uninterrupted fighting must have impressed one and all that the opposing sides in the great European war are more evenly matched in numbers, discipline, equipment, resources, and all that goes to make up relative strength, than was at first supposed even by those on the inside of current military affairs. Advantages have been scored by both sides, and still larger claims put forward, but while the Germans have had the best of it to the extent of carrying the fighting into the enemy's territory, the overwhelming preponderance that pushes all before it has not been displayed in either the western or eastern war arenas only because of the combined resistance that has been met with.

This leads to the thought,—what would have happened had the German-Austrian alliance had the opportunity to combat the present allies with any one of them missing. How long would France, Belgium, Russia and Serbia have stood off the onslaught without the help of England? What could the others have done without Russia? Even with England, what showing would the nations constituting the triple entente have made without the invaluable service rendered by little Belgium? If Italy had gone along whole-souled with its partners in the triple alliance, would the allies have succeeded as well as they have? It has been intimated that England might have stood apart until its entrance would furnish the deciding factor, but that it jumped in at once with the well-grounded fear that there would be nothing to rescue if it waited longer.

This speculation would be idle as relating only to steps which have been already taken and which cannot be retraced, except as it bears upon future possibilities. The defection of any one of the allies would severely, if not irremediably, upset the balance, and if other countries are yet to join in the fray, they may be the turning force as they ally themselves with greater strength with the Germans or with their enemies.

Enforcing Treaties.
Small reflection is necessary to suggest the importance of statutory reinforcement of treaties safeguarding the rights and interests of aliens in this country. We have had too many unpleasant experiences with the deliberate violation of these treaties not to realize the wisdom of the recommendation made by President Taft of the American Bar association in his annual address along this line.

"A statute of a dozen lines," says he, "would put it in the power of the president to institute judicial proceedings, civil and criminal, in courts of the United States, to punish a violation of the treaty rights of aliens and enable him to use the civil and military executive arm of the government to protect against their threatened invasion."

In reply to the possible criticism that this would invest the president with too much power, it might be said that it would be much more satisfactory than to permit sporadic demonstrations against aliens invariably calculated to embroil the entire nation in a dispute with an otherwise friendly power. On more than one occasion, it has taken rare diplomacy at Washington to avoid unpleasantness all because of some irresponsible mob with no more regard for the rights and safety of aliens or the domestic laws of their land than the international obligations securing protection to the citizens or subjects of other countries. The least the United States should do is to surround the alien with every assurance of safety and fair treatment.

Fear for Register of Deeds.
No one questions the competency or ability of the republican nominee for register of deeds, Harry A. Pearce, to perform the responsible duties of the office in an efficient and satisfactory manner. Mr. Pearce has been a resident of Omaha for many years, during which time he has made a host of friends, and as jury clerk for the last seven years, he has demonstrated his usefulness as a public servant. The business transacted in the office of register of deeds calls for steady, painstaking industry and an accommodating spirit, all of which will be at the command of the public when Mr. Pearce has charge of it.

Church and Labor.
The name, Charles Stehle, is well known in labor and church circles the country over. For a number of years Mr. Stehle had charge of the department of church and labor under the Board of Home Missions of one of the great Protestant denominations. He was a familiar and highly respected figure on the floor of the American Federation of Labor as well as lesser labor conventions and religious assemblies. His Labor Temple in New York has been the haven for thousands of working men and women, where on Sundays he has met and spoken to large crowds for many years. Trained as a machinist, he was a labor man before he became a minister of the gospel. He never lost his interest in either.

Then suddenly a little more than a year ago, Stehle resigned this official position and stepped out into an unofficial field of work he had created for himself. He was evidently growing in favor with those with whom he worked. Certainly the need for such service did not cease. Why did he resign? From some protests finding their way from the rank and file of churchmen into the columns of church papers, we gather that no churchman feels very comfortable under that question. A writer in The Continent, one of the strongest of church papers, intimates that Stehle resigned because certain large employers within the church—probably liberal contributors—were unfriendly to his line of work. Which is to say, that these men were inimical to the maintenance by their church of a department for labor.

The indictment is far too grave for any church to rest under with complacency. When a policeman catches a crackman in the act of breaking a safe and saving the owner from loss, he usually gets thanks, if not a more tangible reward. The republican county commissioner—McDonald, Best, Lynch and Harte—kept the sheriff from entering the treasury with his jail-feeding jimmy and extracting \$50,000 of the taxpayers' money, of which half would be pure graft. In this case the policeman ought to be applauded at least to public thanks—certainly not abashed.

The Bee's Letter Box

Best contributions on timely topics invited. The Bee assumes no responsibility for return of correspondence. All letters subject to condensation by editor.

Red Cross Thanks.
WASHINGTON, October 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: Permit me to assure you, in behalf of the American Red Cross, of our very hearty appreciation of the editorial support you have given us in our struggle to afford some measure of relief to the distressed peoples in the European war zone, and to thank you particularly for your generous editorial of October 2.

The greatest demand upon the resources of the Red Cross organizations throughout the world since the adoption of the Red Cross treaty, or the treaty of Geneva, in 1864, is being made today, and but for the warm-hearted and voluntary assistance given us by the American press the American Red Cross would be able to accomplish but little. Through the publication of our appeals and sympathetic editorials, the American newspapers and magazines have made it possible for us to send abroad thus far 172 surgeons and Red Cross trained nurses and vast quantities of hospital and surgical supplies to be distributed impartially among all the belligerents. While it cost a lot of money to do this and much suffering will be ameliorated by our relief expedition, we nevertheless feel that America's contribution is still small, and are hopeful that we may be of greater service. Any contributor to our European war relief fund may designate the country in which he desires his donation used and his wish will be followed.

We not only are striving to aid in the care of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors but to look to the wants of destitute women, children and other non-combatants unfortunately in the war-ravaged territory.

Many thanks again for your highly valued co-operation in furthering the urgent humanitarian work in Europe.
AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM,
Chief, Division of Information.

Demand Campaign Fund Publicity.
OMAHA, Oct. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: Two organizations of somewhat uncertain identity are spending considerable sums of money in the campaign on two pending constitutional amendments. I refer to the anti-suffrage organization and the organization at Lincoln opposed to universal suffrage. These organizations fall clearly within the purview of the corrupt practices act, and are legally bound to file a statement of the moneys received and expended prior to the election. Moreover, they are bound to file a statement of the names and contributions of individual contributors of amount in excess of \$500. The law requires this information and the public interest demands that it be filed. Turn on the light and let the people know who are furnishing the sinews of war in the "anti" fights.
FRANK G. ODELL.

More About Sugar.
GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your Bee of Friday I read an article "About Sugar," written by Mr. C. John.

Mr. John, in the first place, is evidently more familiar with bull weevil and cotton than he is with the sugar beet. Who ever heard of sugar beets being attacked by the boll weevil?

Again, Germany is not the only country producing sugar that is affected by the European war. What about France, England, Austria, all sugar (beet) producing countries, and then Russia, which is one of the greatest raw sugar producing countries in the world? In his third paragraph he states that the tropics can produce a better and cheaper sugar than can be produced from beets. The tropics, in some cases, may be able to produce a cheaper sugar, but a better sugar never has been produced. Furthermore, never will be with the facilities that go to make up the sugar house control, whether cane or beet, throughout the world.

I wonder where Mr. John gets the happy thought that with free sugar we will be able to buy it for 4 cents per pound, retail? He had better not give any information like that to any of the refiners. For his interest I will state and be backed by any sugar manufacturer in the world, whether cane or beet that—

1. Beet sugar is absolutely identical with cane sugar.
2. Beet sugar is jelly, preserves, cakes, candy or do anything that any sugar will do.
3. Refined sugar whether made from cane, beets, corn, maple sap or any other product is the same chemically and physically.
4. It is impossible to distinguish between refined beet and refined cane sugars. Chemists cannot do it.
5. Housewives throughout the land often attribute their failures in putting up preserves to the use of beet sugar. They have the same trouble when cane sugar is used.
6. In Europe nothing but the best sugar is used, and they use it in their preserves; in fact, England, where beet and cane sugars are used without preference, is no more troubled with rot than we are.
7. One-half of the world's sugar production is beet sugar and no human being can taste the difference.
Do not be misled, Mr. John. "When Sugar is Sugar, It's Sugar."
WILL H. SNYDER, JR.

Political Tips

New York City job hunters are dazed by the discovery that a \$10,000 a year job has been vacant since July and they did not know it.

The Pennsylvania industrial commission is advocating the passage of a bill which is abolishing the hours and working conditions of cooks, nurses, maids and other domestic servants. It is proposed that they shall work only eight hours a day.

Reports from the political firing lines in this country admit a great shortage of the sinews of war, with little prospect of getting enough to buy common black powder. William P. McCombs, chairman of the democratic national committee, has made an appeal for help. At least accounts the response was painfully meagre.

In his swing along the campaign routes in New York, Colonel Roosevelt delicately intimated that Colonel Sulzer smothered the sale of his campaign expenses in a deluge of words. Whereupon Colonel Sulzer invited Colonel Roosevelt to come out in the open, show the amount of his campaign expenses and where they came from and he (Roosevelt) will present at the same time an itemized statement of his expenses. So far the public hasn't found any substance in the volume of the Colonel's

England's Huge Resources

Wall Street Journal.
Revelations of the War.
The gigantic reach of the financial arm of the British government as put forth in the present war is little comprehended on this side, if, indeed, it is as yet fully appreciated in Europe and England itself.

The Lloyd-George found the commerce of the world suddenly paralyzed he summoned the best financial talent that could be found, and without regard to politics or party. He took for his advisers Austin Chamberlain of the opposition, or conservative party, and formerly chancellor of the exchequer; Lord St. Aldard, another chancellor of the exchequer; Lord Reading, the present lord chief justice, and Sir George Paish of the London Staff.

Then he said to the city men, the bankers of London: "What is needed, that commercial acceptance and discounts may proceed with regularity?" The bankers said: "We are the endorser of all accounts on hundreds of millions of commercial bills, all of which we believed to be good when they were accepted by us, but many of them are secured by goods in Germany, or are based on goods in German bottoms or to German ports. How can we afford to write new business for commerce? We must protect our names on the outstanding paper, and have no capital for new commitments."

Lloyd-George said: "If the Bank of England, backed by the British government, insures you against all losses on acceptances made prior to the war declaration, would you go ahead and give full credit to commerce in the usual way?" They responded that they certainly would.

It was promptly arranged that notice of all bills desiring such insurance should be given to the bank.

Two Billion Acceptances.
Press dispatches at that time noted the long line of bank clerks with their discount bills at the bank and the long after hours of work at that institution, but it was never told what the Bank of England and the British government assumed at that time in addition to promptly discounting more than \$300,000,000 bills offered the bank.

Commercial acceptances with London endorsements outstanding at that time are believed to have been \$400,000,000 sterling or \$2,000,000,000, a sum twice the national debt of the United States.

Of this it was estimated that \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 pounds, or a sum approaching one-quarter of the United States national debt were acceptances for Germany and Austria. But the bank and the government insured endorsed commercial acceptances rated good as of August 4, whether from South America, or the United States, and whether for Austria or Germany—all alike. The interest charge was 2 per cent over the bank rate.

Of course, for a large part of these acceptances no insurance or financial assistance was necessary, but it is believed that \$50,000,000 or \$200,000,000 will be slow of collection, and a large part may be carried for some time after the war.

The joint stock banks agreed to extend full credit to post-moratorium bills, or new acceptances, and it was also agreed that post-moratorium bills should have prior claim over pre-moratorium bills.

Later it was announced that all endorser on acceptances except the original acceptor should be released on pre-moratorium bills the government taking the place as endorser or insurer. Only the drawer and the first acceptor on such bills will now be held liable.

But bankers' bills or bills drawn against securities do not stand in this category. These are regarded as bankers' international balances, which must be met. It is, however, proposed to extend the same assistance to the London Stock exchange loans as has been extended to commercial acceptances. It is estimated that there are about \$600,000,000 sterling or \$3,000,000,000 loaned by the London joint stock banks and others on stock exchange securities.

Solidarity of the Empire.
The breadth and grasp of such a policy on the part of Great Britain in protection of all its vested financial and commercial interests at a time when it is raising an army of a million and possibly 1,000,000 men, protecting commerce on every ocean highway, and standing firm that Germany shall pay every dollar of indemnity to Belgium for its military tramping upon that "crisp of paper," is in America well-nigh incomprehensible.

Yet it means that the British empire, industrially, commercially, financially and socially knit together; but only in honor, and not by military force. The spirit of England today says, "Better that the British empire sink in the sea than that Prussian militarism be permitted to wipe out nations at will."

The Bank of England has added \$100,000,000 to its gold in the first three months of the war, and has today every one of its bank notes outstanding covered by gold in the bank, and is helping to cover the \$2,000,000 treasury notes which were issued in 1 pound and 10 shilling pieces, and it proposes to keep these covered with the gold and to stand firm on its gold basis.

People and Events

In reference to the report that Mexico "is shipping 17,000 jackasses to Europe," it is explained that the shipment is limited to the four-footed variety.

King Cotton and King Corn divide considerably high class publicity these days. Old King Wheat is not saying much, but is doing a fine line of business just the same.

Business boosters are multiplying and working overtime in spots. Exports from the port of New York are now running 55 per cent ahead of the same time last year.

Despite America's earnest efforts to preserve neutrality a grave prospect menaces the nation's peace. Mother Pankhurst and her daughter threaten to invade the country.

A shipment of American idle base ball umpires to the ball fields of northern France might hasten a decision on the Alsne. Forty days of ball tossing without a score is too much.

Mayor Curley's free public market in Boston is said to be the loneliest affair in the Hub. The producer and consumer are not getting together there because the middleman with cash in hand beats the consumer to the producer.

Mrs. Thebes, the French seeress, fell down on her last prediction, due October 18, but she has pushed the date over into November and saved her face. Goosebone prophets of a mild winter may utilize the tip should they accidentally tumble into a snowbank.

Back in Germantown, Pa., a barnstorming actor with a working knowledge of German delivers his lines in the language of the fatherland and not only "brought down the house," but won an immediate advance of salary from \$25 to \$35 a week. War occasionally develops a bright side.

The late Oliver H. Lyford of Chicago, formerly general manager of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, in his day ranked near the top of American railroad "pioneers." Away back in 1846 he was a watchman on the old Boston & Lowell railroad. He died at the age of 81.

Editorial Shrapnel

Chicago Herald: Colonel Roosevelt is not the only one who is putting a new river on the map. In Europe they are putting rivers of blood on it.

Washington Post: After learning that a baggage smasher has been shot by a loaded revolver packed in a trunk not a few travelers will be seized with a desire to shake old Nemesis by the hand.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: This nation's net debt is \$1,901,732,079. Well, anyway, let's be thankful the consumption of gunpowder isn't raising it at the rate of \$5,000,000 per diem.

Indianapolis News: From the example of Colonel Watterston's visit to the White House, the European belligerents should be able to realize that peace is not really so hard to attain, when a sincere effort is made.

Baltimore American: A remarkable example of the heroism of the war is the offer of Japanese women divers to search for and clear away mines. Coming as the offer does from a source least suspected of action, it shows what a hold the tremendous conflict has taken on all conditions and classes.

Philadelphia Record: Mr. Yeakum, identified with the Rock Island road, who favors a sort of partnership or co-operative, profit-sharing arrangement between the government and the railroads, may reflect at his leisure that the sort of financing that he and his associates have been identified with has done immeasurably more than all the speeches and writings of socialists to promote the government ownership of railroads, and of industries and business generally.

Odd Bits of Life

The honeymoon of Miss Kathleen McBride of St. Louis, wedded to Lacy Marion Lane, last Tuesday, was handsomely decorated with checks for \$5,000 from the bride's parents.

Coming from Mirror Lake, near Rockland, Me., the other day, Ernest C. Davis shot two partridges from his automobile, holding the gun in one hand and driving the automobile with the other.

Three good laughs an hour and three square meals and three hours work out-doggers every day is the recipe given by Mrs. Thomas Bennett of Brooklyn, N. Y., for living as she has done to the age of 102 in the full enjoyment of her faculties.

It required almost a special train to move the family and belongings of Manuel Nunes from Mayfield to Dixon, Cal. Besides a passenger car for his wife and seventeen children there were ten carloads of cattle and two of personal property.

A New York man, earning \$5 a week, accused by his wife of having an affair, has been dismissed by the court with the judicial observation that any man who can support a wife and an affluently on that sum may yet be able to solve the high cost of living.

When an old peach tree was cut down in the yard of J. Edward Reed of Los Angeles, a diamond ring was found in the nest of some blackbirds. It was Mrs. Reed's engagement ring and was considered stolen. It was on a window ledge from which it was taken by a blackbird. Apple today, the renowned elixir of New Jersey, this year surpasses its record as a thriller. An enthusiast thus pictures the power of the confection: "The magnetic thrill of an apple today starts at your finger tips and keeps on going until it makes your toes tingle—and then starts on the return trip, gathering in volume as it travels till it envelops your world in a subburst of joy."

BIRTH FOR MONDAY.

"Hobby, can you pay me back that dollar you borrowed from me?" "But, my dear, I'm arrested, I have already said I have 'no money' and you don't expect it again." "Oh, all right, if you are as mean as all that."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What possessed you, Jane, to say what you did to Mr. Smith when he took you out?" "What do you mean? If he did not enjoy the sight of the blue ether all about him, and be just out of the hospital!"—Baltimore American.

"So you think the Mixingtons are loafers?" said the anxious enquirer. "Toadies!" echoed Miss Cayenne. "Why, in the social puddle they don't loam up even as good-sized pollywogs."—Washington Star.

"My dear, what do you think? Today I saw a man flying an airplane upside down." "Well, you needn't come to me about it, George. I told you to stop drinking those horrid cocktails."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Briggs—We are coming around to see you this evening. "Griggs—That's right, but do me a favor, old man. Don't let your wife wear her new fall suit; I don't want my wife to see it just now." Briggs—Wasn't alive, that's just why we are coming.—Boston Transcript.

"It must have been romantic in the old days when damsels were serenaded by mandolins and guitars. We have no such sweet music today." "That sort of serenading didn't get you anything," retorted the practical girl. "To me no music is sweeter than the automobile's honk, when it comes Charlie's car now."—Louisville Courier Journal.

The chief was interviewing the young man who had applied for work. "Have you had any experience in the lunch business?" "Yes, sir." "Why, I should say so," replied the energetic youth. "I've been lunching for almost twenty years."—Lippincott's Magazine.

"That young feller has been calling on daughter for several weeks, hasn't he?" "Yes, pa." "I think I'll ask him what his intentions are." "Give him time, pa. He probably doesn't know himself as yet."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I see that some statesmen are advocating a republican form of government for Europe." "Republicans!" echoed the man whose mind is always on politics. "Is it possible that the bull moose party is overlooking any outlying territory?"—Washington Star.

WHISPERING LEAVES.

When autumn's flaming colors appear on every bush and tree, 'Tis a joy to tread the winding ways, That lead to fairyland. The forest path beneath the leaves Now deeply buried lies; The round, red sun looks through a mist, And spreads exhilaration; A crisp, snappy stinging tang Permeates the bracing air; And spruce exhilaration, Keen, compelling, everywhere. But at this season of the year, From a hazy, misty, foggy air, As he hears the leaves rustling, When walking through the wood.

When autumn's dainty fingers Her bow of paint unfold, And touches all the trembling leaves With russets, reds and golds; When chestnut burrs have opened At his falling as his passing breeze, And down among the fallen leaves Their shining treasures tossed; When harvest all are garnered, And resting time is here, Though 'tis the saddest of the seasons, The fading of the leaves still, Such wistful, pensive, thoughtful days—Still, all the world seems good, When we hear the leaves rustling In wandering through the wood.

When autumn trembled at the clutch Of winter's first chill blast The north wind whispered to the leaves, "To mother earth, be true, and hold me fast. And one by one they followed him, And gently, hand in hand, He led them in a wild and joyous Frolic through the land. Then gently dropped them to their rest, To mother earth redeemed. There, curled up in each other's arms, They fell asleep and dreamed. And you'll hear them still still dreaming Of that frolic, if you should Listen to their whispering, When strolling through the wood. Omaha. —DAVID.

The Comfort Baby's Morning Dip "GOODNESS KNOWS," says the Comfort Baby's Grandmother, "what we'd do without this Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater." "If I'd only had one when you were a baby, you'd have been saved many a cold and croupy spell." For warming cold corners and isolated upstairs rooms, and for countless special occasions when extra heat is wanted, you need the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS. The Perfection is light, portable, inexpensive to buy and to use, and easy to clean. No kinking; no ashes. It is guaranteed smokeless and odorless and free from mechanical defects. At all hardware and general stores. Look for the "Triangle" trademark. STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEBRASKA) OMAHA. Send your friends a booklet of beautiful Panoramic Views of Omaha 10c Apiece CALL AT THE BEE OFFICE Or at Newstands

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha. CHARLES FROM BEE FILES. The great bicycle race between W. J. Patterson of Toronto and W. J. Johnson of St. Joseph came off at Athletic Park. The stakes were \$500 a side, and the betting on and off the grounds increased the sum depending on the event to fully \$1,000. On the fourth lap Johnson had a fall, said to be due to a defect in his saddle, and the award went to his competitor, amid cries that the whole thing was fixed and a job. The beautiful new home of Mr. F. M. Phillips at 229 Dodge street, is now practically completed, and is described in detail as one of the most palatial in the city. Mr. Crozer, a young man favorably known in Omaha, has gone to Chicago to start a commission house. J. J. Roche and wife of Fort Worth are the guests of his brother-in-law, P. J. McElhannon, on their way from eastern summer resorts. Mr. Tom Mayo, formerly of Omaha, now of Salt Lake City, is in town greeting his old friends. G. M. Peterson, 614 South Tenth street, wants to sell his stock of clothing, boots and shoes, so he can retire from business.