Going to the Muvies?

SUPREMACY OF AIR IN WAR

France First with Aeroplane Fleet, Germany with Dirigibles.

ENGLAND AIMS AT BEST TYPE

Comparison of the Two Styles of Craft Indicates Advantages for Either-Offensive and Defensive Uses.

Recognition by the public of the value of air craft in national defense has led to the development of an industry devoted to the supply of dirigibles and seropmoes. Especially in France and Germany has aeronautics been stimulated in this manner. France developed the first practical dirigibles, but has until recently concentrated her energy chiefly upon aeropianes, with the result that at the present time the French army is estimated to have between 500 and 1,000 aeroplanes in service. These aeroplanes are, moreover, of types that represent the highest development in aeroplane design. On the other hand, Germany, realizing the menace of this aerial force and the impossibility of duplicating it, has recognized the possibilities of the dirigible and given liberal support to the development of the ships of Count Zeppelin and Major von Parseval. Great sums have been spent and many lives have been lost, but the reward has already come. The German army now possesses a splendid fleet of twenty-five airships, representing the highest development in airship design, At the same time France has brought her fleet of airships up to eighteen, and Germany has some 200 military aeroplanes. with a large civilian reserve. It has become a race for the supremacy of the air between two great powers whose capitals lie within the radius of action of air craft from each other.

England is Behindhand.

England has recently joined the race for supremacy, and, apparently realizing that it is too late to overtake her continental rivals by the mere multiplying of units, has directed every effort toward the development of air craft superior in design to the existing types. Foreign machines have been purchased liberally, and an aerodynamic laboratory and an experimental air craft factory have been built. England's future in aeronautics is piaced in the hands of an advisory committee headed by Lord Rayleigh and composed of distinguished scientists and The race then is not only between the factories, but also between the laboratories. The production of a type of marked superiority will immediately make obsolete the aerial forces of other powers.

Due to high cost of maintenance, some danger and dependence upon weather conditions, airships have not yet been proved of great commercial value. It is true that thousands of passengers have been carried by the Zeppelins of the Delag company in Germany, but this passenger-carrying business so far has been of the nature of sight-seeing trips up the Rhine or around and over Berlin. There is no more delightful way to see the country. Provided with a good map, a passenger can become acquainted with a great area of country in a few hours' time. The facility for observation leads at once to the consideration of the use of airships in time of war.

Capacity of the Dirigible. The dirigible, operating in clear weather

at an altitude of some 5,000 feet, is fairly safe from gun fire and yet not too high for a trained observer to detect the movements of large forces on the ground, general features of fortifications, number and type of ships in a harbor, presence or absence of bridges and railroad tracks. float slowly above ground it is desired to observe. The aeroplane cannot perform such service except by circling above a given area, thus reducing its fuel supply and future usefulness. The great test in military operations of the dirigible will be beek an encounter. In the case of modfor long-distance reconnoissance. In a ern armies, where neropianes may be country whose probable enemies ile within supposed numerous and their pilots ready the radius of action of air craft, dirigibles to take risks, the operations of dirigible may be used at or before the opening of will be, no doubt, chiefly conducted under hostilities to pass over the enemy's fron- cover of darkness or in strategic reconnoissance far removed from the field of tier to observe the mobilization of troops. their direction of march and probable battle. destination. A dirigible, unlike an aero- A large dirigible can carry over half plane, is fitted with wireless telegraph for a ton of bombs or torpedoes. In view of noth sending and receiving messages, and the great target which it presents, and may keep in constant communication with the provisions made in European armies its base. The radius of action in a caim for the attack of dirigibles by shrapnel of large rigid airships may be 2,00) miles, fire, it is unlikely that it will be atand medium sized, non-rigid ships, 1,000 tempted to drop bombs on an army in miles. An aeroplane cannot be depended march or upon a fortified place. Furtheron for more than 400 miles when an ob- more, at night it may not be possible to server must be carried in addition to the drop bombs with any chance of hitting passenger. A dirigible can save fuel by a given object. There will be cases, howdrifting with the wind, and it is well ever, where a dirigible may be sent out to known that by selecting a suitable eleva- destroy a bridge, an enemy's dirigible tion a favorable wind can very often be shed, an arsenal, a canal lock or other found when the wind on the ground is large object. The dirigible can make its

Usefulness at Night. The greatest usefulness of the dirigible

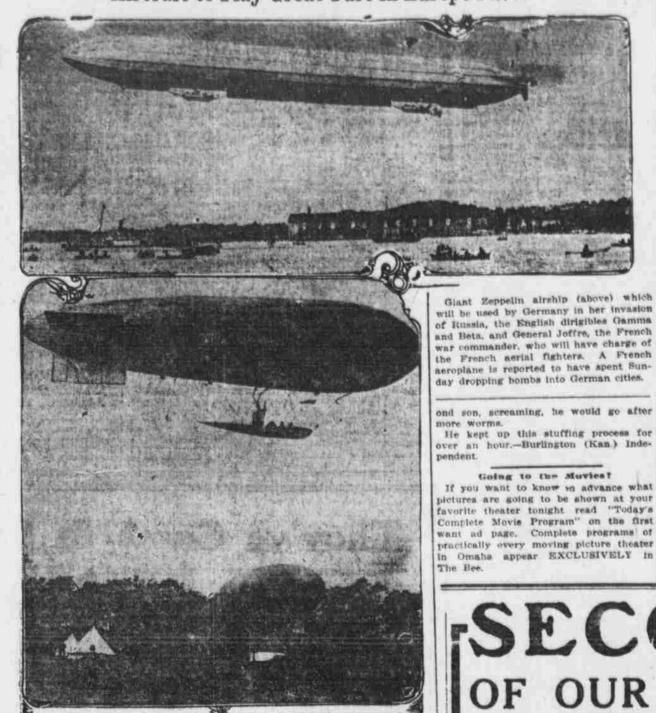
will be at night. At the present time be away before it has been fired onaeroplanes canont be flown at night. The dirigible at night can travel close to the ground without danger from gun fire and can observe the extent and disposition of camps.

For pure reconnoissance work an army could use large rigid dirigibles for distant scouting to develop the enemy's principal movements preceding the actual meeting. Due to its portability any expeditions is to the interior of an enemy's country or in the colonies would be best served by non-rigid dirigibles. Those ships are Doubtless, the damage may not be very easily crated for shipment and can be inflated in the field from bottled hydrogen or a portable gas plant drawn by a motor truck. Large sheds are not necessary. as the ship can be moored in the open to a post in good weather and deflated in a violent storm. In cases where both rigid and non-rigid airships might be used, the fective as in automobiles. non-rigid ships might observe from a safe altitude the progress of a battle and the effect of artillery fire. Asroplanes would be used for transportation of staff officers, dispatch duty and scouting warned to leave it, bombardment by arwithin the limits of the battlefield. The tillery will probably be more effective same functions at night would be per- than dropping bombs from an airship formed by the non-rigid dirigible.

In case of slege, where the enemy has possession of a great expanse of sur- the use of dirigibles will be more for rounding country, communication with the besieged forces could be had by tions, but that in special cases offensive means of a dirigible of sufficient radius of action. Its going and coming would be masked by darkness.

Comparison of Types. The use of dirigibles in modern wars will be greatly restricted by the enemy's acroplanes, which must be supposed superior both in speed and climbing power, On the other hand a dirigible will mount | disposition of his fleet. A dirigible might several machine guns and, having a castly pass over all of the enemy's great steady gun platform, can deliver a much better directed fire than the aeroplane. Italn whether the enemy's fleet be con-It is not clear what might be the ve-tentrated or scattered, the number of result of an aerial akirmish between a ships engaged in coaling, the number of scouting dirigible and the enemy's aero- ships in drydock or otherwise out of ac-However, a unit of a dirigible tion. It might well be that such reconfleet is so much more valuable than a noiseance would reveal such a condition whole squadron of zeroplanes that it of unpreparedness that, without formal seems unlikely that a dirigible would declaration, war might be opened by an

Aircraft to Play Great Part in Europe's War



inferior force with a fair chance of destroying a division of the enemy's fleet before other units could be mobilized.

Battleships in Little Danger. In general it may be considered that the offensive power of airships would have little effect upon armored-decked battleships. Bombs and torpedoes will burst on the surface of such decks, turret roofs, etc., and do local damage, but probably will not injure any vital parts. A ship is a small target to hit from the altitude of 5,000 feet, which is required by day to be safe from gunfire. At night an airship may pass low over a ship, but in wartime no man-of-war will show lights and, unless the moon be bright, the dirigible has small chance of finding the ship.

It seems that the principal function of the dirigible in naval warfare is to supplement the work of scout cruisers, and that its offensive powers would rarely be called upon

In attempting to pass through waters in which mines have been laid, a dirigible ould possibly conduct counter mining operations. A dirigible can also give warning of the presence of submarines. and, if required, could rid a passage of these dangerous crafts by launching bombs upon or near them. For this duty the dirigible may pass at a very low altitude, as it has little to fear from a submarine boat unless the latter be running on the surface.

Dirigibles will not revolutionize naval warfare, but may play an important .if suxiliary, part in it.-Journal of the Franklin Institute.

VERY LIKE HUMANS

Things One May See Who Watches the Robins-Father Feeds His Young.

Of all birds the robin youngsters are the most determined to stay at home and camp on Pa and Ma. It would not e surprising to find a young robin, who was laid in March and hatched in May, oming home in August with his bride and asking Ma to get off the eggs in which were her fond hopes for a third family and hustle up a meal for her eldst son and his wife.

Last Monday a slim, sprightly father obin was prancing on the Baker lawn. He was flanked on either side by offspring as big as he was, one crying loudly for a fishworm, the other for a fat grub. Pa would skip along a few feet, cock his head, listen intently, dig his beak down nto the ground and pull forth a lusclous tidbit. Both children would squawk for . Down into the gaping mouth of the irdling as long as he and much fatter ould father thrust the bite. Then, sec-

journey by night, and before dawn, as

scend close to its target, drop half a

The surprise is no doubt to play an im-

portant part in any offensive operations

Bombs from Airships.

The effect of bombs dropped from aloft

in no way compares with that of shells

from great gunz on account of lack of

penetration before explosion. The best

that can be expected is a surface ex-

plosion and incendiary effect. The moral

effect of dropping bombs into an enemy's

great, but the effect of hourly explosions

would certainly be depressing. A camp

offers a large target, and a dirigible might

easily hover above it all night above the

range of searchlights. Its motors would

be stopped or used at low power to hold

The rules of civilized warfare probably

will not tolerate the dropping of bombs

upon an enemy's city, and in case the

place is besieged and non-combatants

It seems to be the general opinion that

reconnoissance than for offensive opera-

operations promise a change of success.

The large rigid type dirigible may be of

service to a navy whose probable ad-

versaries have dockyards and naval bases

within the radius of action of such air-

ships. The opening of hostilities might be

preceded by a dirigible reconnoissance

dockyards and naval bases and so ascer-

over the enemy's sea coast to observe the

position. Mufflers can be made as ef-

of dirigibles.

during the night.

on as there is sufficient light, can de-

Joyrul Anticipation of Motherhood



There is apt to be a latent apprehension of distress to mar the complete joy of expectation. But this is quite overcome by the advice of so many women to use "Mother's Priend." This is an external application designed to so lubricate the muscles and to thus so relieve the pressure reacting on the nerves that sure reacting on the nerves, that the natural strain upon the cords and liga-ments is not accompanied by those severe pains said to cause nausea, norning sickness and many local distresses. This splendld embrocation is known to a multi-

splendid embrocation is known to a multi-tude of mothers.

Many people believe that those remedies which have stood the test of time, that have been put to every trial under the varying conditions of age, weight, general health, etc., may be safely relied upon. And judging by the fact that "Mother's Friend" has been in continual use since our grandmother's earlier years and to our grandmother's earlier years and is known throughout the United States it may be easily inferred that it is some-

may be easily inferred that it is some-thing that women talk about and gladly recommend to prospective mothers.

"Mother's Friend" is prepared only in our own laboratory and is sold by drug-rists everywhere. Ask for a bottle to-day and write for a special book for expectant mothers. Address Bradfield Regulator Co., 407 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Only a Small Expense is Required to Purchase a Beautiful Upright Grand Piano or Player Piano During This After Stock Taking Sale of All Discontinued Styles and Slightly Used Pianos

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Only a Few Player Pianos in This List But Every One a Bargain. \$500 Schubert Player Piano, now \$235 \$550 Schmoller & Mueller Player Piano, 1 \$700 Art Style Player Plano, now 8365 \$800 Wheelock Player Plano, now \$495 \$700 Stuyvesant Planola Player Plano, \$200 Chase & Baker Player Plano, now . . \$35 \$250 Pianola Player Piano, now \$50

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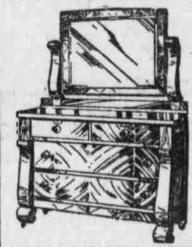
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HANDSOME COLONIAL DRESSER, constructed throughout of American quarter-sawed imitation oak. The finish is of a rich high gloss. Base is made with two large and two small drawers fitted with wood pulls. Mirror measures 24x30 inches, French beveled plate ast in broad frame. \$12.35

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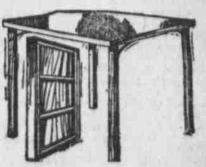




MASSIVE \$30 BED DAVENPORT Price



VERY BEAUTIFUL AND HIGH GRADE SOLID OAK LIBRARY TABLE. Top measures 26x40 inches. Fitted with large stationery drawer. Legs are very heavy and artistically turned. Brilliantly finished in golden. Regular price of this \$6.95 table is \$14.00. Clearnace



LARGE SIZE FOLDING CARD TA-BLES. Can be had in most any finish. In either billiard cloth top or imperial leather. Folds up completely as shown in illustration. The top measures 56x36



MODEL GO-CART. Has three-piece handle, adjustable back and dash and very stoutly constructed. Hood and body uphoistered in Imperial leather. Large wheels and heavy 12-15.