

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, Treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1909, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, Total. Rows include Daily Bee, Evening Bee, Sunday Bee, and Total for various days of the month.

Net Total, 1,247,000. Daily Average, 41,869. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1909. (Seal) M. F. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

Omaha is ready for aquatics or aerobatics.

The weather man refuses to observe the 8 o'clock closing law.

It goes without saying that books on dry farming are not just now among the six best sellers.

The Dahmianites had to postpone their picnic after all. Better let Governor Johnson fix the date.

The news reports do not indicate the Fourth of July celebrations have entirely recovered their sanity.

If the good roads enthusiasts would get busy on the North Pole route how much easier it would be for the explorers.

It is real mean in Jerry Howard to set off a bunch of emerald green fireworks on the front stoop of the executive mansion.

The people who have been busy devising a safe and sane Fourth may now turn their attention to devising a safe and sane swimming hole.

The Texas Star says "To the devil with the Ice Trust." If the scheme could be worked stock in sight could soon be sold at fancy prices.

The Denver News is clamoring for the creation of a new party. What is the matter? Is ex-Senator Patterson looking for some new experience.

We object to paying the senators double price for working on a holiday, double price for working on a holiday. It might have been completed before this.

And now they tell us that Alaska has one of the largest and most valuable coal deposits in the world. Guess Uncle Sam drove a good bargain with Russia.

Misfortunes never come singly. To suffer abolition of the free lunch counter and to incur the 8 o'clock closing at one and the same time is piling it on pretty thick.

A man named Dollar was granted a divorce in five minutes in a San Francisco court. Many a man and woman has been divorced from a dollar in less time than that.

As an epitaph writer our old friend, Edgar Howard, is a word artist, his only trouble being that, Macheth-like, he imagines he sees apparitions when there are none there.

An eastern paper devotes a column and a half to telling why the income tax is bound to come in the end. The most convincing reason is because Uncle Sam needs the money.

Senator Stone objects to republicans enacting planks out of the democratic platform into law. The senator should remember that it is the only chance they have to get on the statute books.

The Agricultural department says the peanut crop is not large enough to supply the demand, but have you heard of anyone who really needed a sack of peanuts who could not get them?

A French scientist has figured out that the world can produce enough food to supply its needs for at least ten centuries. At that rate there will not be many of us left to witness the final scramble.

The Amending Clause.

The proposal to submit an amendment to the federal constitution empowering congress to levy an income tax without apportionment among the states according to population, as required for other direct taxes, is again raising the question as to how this amendment should be ratified. All the fifteen amendments so far adopted have been secured in the same manner, namely, by proposal by congress and ratification by states through their legislatures. The amending clause of the constitution provides four ways for changing that instrument. It reads as follows:

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress.

This plainly gives two methods of initiating amendments and two methods of ratifying them, although it leaves it to congress to determine which mode of ratification shall be followed. Amendments may be proposed by congress of its own volition by two-thirds vote of each house, or they may be proposed by a constitutional convention called by congress on demand of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states. The ratification may be brought about by indorsements either by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states or by conventions especially chosen for that purpose in three-fourths of the states. The four methods are, therefore:

- 1. Initiation by congress and ratification by legislatures.
2. Initiation by congress and ratification by conventions.
3. Initiation by convention and ratification by legislatures.
4. Initiation by convention and ratification by conventions.

No matter which method is chosen, action by congress is prerequisite, because congress must either propose the amendment itself, or it must determine when the necessary number of legislatures have acted and pass the necessary enabling acts to bring the convention into existence. Congress must also determine by which method the amendments shall be ratified, and if they are to be ratified by conventions, the legislatures of the several states must provide the machinery for summoning the conventions. The convention plan of ratification has the advantage of focusing public opinion on the subject of the proposed amendment, but suffers the disadvantage of being slower, more cumbersome and more expensive.

One Check to Speculation.

The Canadian banks are seriously discussing the refusal to accept as collateral stocks of non-dividend corporations which have only a manipulative value. There are millions of dollars' worth, in face value, of such stocks which pay no dividends and with little or no hope of every paying. They possess a price because manipulation causes them to fluctuate, but such trading is simply speculating in air. If all banks refused to accept them as collateral they would soon seek their proper level at zero or the manipulators who fatten off their fluctuations would devise some way to squeeze out the water and make the corporations pay dividends.

There are railroad and industrial corporations by the score whose capital stock represents simply notes for control. If the loanable value were taken from such stocks, promoters would not find it unprofitable to deal in them. The Canadian plan aims a blow at wildcat financing and in the end will benefit honest enterprises. Few bankers would knowingly make a loan on a gold brick because the borrower insisted that he could work it off on someone for real money, but millions of dollars are loaned every year on stock merely because it is quoted on the stock market.

More Practical Education.

The keynote of addresses at the council of education at Denver is more practical education in the public schools and is a direct response to public demands and criticisms of present methods by business men. Among other things, Superintendent Cooley, long head of the Chicago schools, took a rap at the time-honored custom of holding up to the youth the possibility of attaining the presidency. Teaching high ideals to pupils to induce them to make the best of their opportunities and talents is proper, but encouraging ambitions for which there is so remote a possibility of realization has been the unmaking of many a boy who lacks the courage to strive on after his idol is shattered.

Incidentally, if teachers are really in earnest in a desire to make education more practical the remedy is in their own hands. Educators like Superintendent Cooley have shaped present-day school instruction and they can reform it if they really want to, and the patrons and supporters of the public schools will be only too glad to help. All education does not aim at financial returns. Something is necessary to polish and round out character, but the great complaint is that public schools require so many things that absorb the pupil's time yet are not and cannot be pursued far enough to be of any value. This wasted time is at the expense of essentials in which the business man complains the students are deficient when they take up life work.

The public school is a foundation for life work and not for a college course which so few ever take. No

thinking person believes the schools today should be like the schools of yesterday or a generation ago, for the world is progressing, but the schools should advance along the same lines and fit the pupils to meet their future problems.

Preacher Sees a Light.

Some time ago Rev. W. W. Carlton of Mason City, Ia., preached a series of sermons bitterly arraignment the local authorities for permitting crime to go unchecked. This is not a new thing for preachers to do and he doubtless modeled his discourse on those which many others have preached elsewhere. The mayor declared that conditions were as represented and there is nothing new about such a denial, either.

The novelty came when the mayor offered to appoint Rev. Mr. Carlton chief of police and give him authority to "clean up the town" if he found it needed it. Mr. Carlton was also in earnest and sincere, for he undertook the job temporarily. He has now resigned, and not because he is one who puts his hand to the plow and then turns back, either, for he preached another sermon Sunday telling his congregation that conditions had been misrepresented to him and that Mason City was not the sink-hole of iniquity which he had painted it. He did not pretend to say there was no crime or vice, but that all the law could do to prevent it was being done.

Mason City is only one of many that have suffered from the blackwashing of scandal mongers and sensation seekers whose ignorance or misrepresentation of facts is concealed by a loud noise, but, unfortunately, there are not many like Rev. Mr. Carlton who are willing to put their declarations to the test and still fewer who, when they find themselves wrong, would manfully admit it. It looks better before the public to offer the excuse of "lack of co-operation" by the regularly constituted authorities.

No one pretends that conditions in American cities are ideal, but it is seldom that they warrant the wholesale denunciation which breaks out when someone thinks he wants to attract attention to himself.

Missouri River Navigation.

The convention which meets at Yankton this week for the purpose of debating further the desirability of restoring commerce on the Missouri river has before it one splendid opportunity. It can put the Missouri river project on a sound and stable basis if it is guided by common sense and not by visionary aspirations.

Probably the greatest difficulty that has been encountered by inland navigation plans during the last quarter of a century, or since the decadence of commerce on the great rivers of the United States began to attract attention, has been the vague extravagance of its champions. Projects calling for the expenditure of millions of dollars, reckoned by some at from fifty to one hundred millions a year, and ranging up to the climactic proposition of a Spokane enthusiast, who wants to set aside at once five thousand millions to create the needed flow of water, have given to a serious subject an aspect that has made it the subject of ridicule.

If the convention at Yankton will keep in mind the indubitable fact that the Missouri river is as susceptible of navigation today as it ever was and will be content with dealing with its practical phases, avoiding entanglements with the selfish aspirations of any community or individual, it may accomplish something of good. To say that the success of steamboating on the Missouri depends on the establishment of a ten-foot channel, or any similar project, to demand continually that the general government pour uncounted millions of money into the river for the purpose of maintaining it at flood height, or to announce that one or another of the cities along its course is entitled to special consideration over another, is to destroy the convention's work in advance.

Conservative action, sanely expressed, will do more to engage the confident attention of business men than all the years of "booming" that have marked the process so far. The Missouri can be navigated; the only question to be determined is, Do the business men want it?

A new ruling of the secretary of the interior is likely to put an end to another old-time feature of western life, the newspaper printed out on the prairie for land office notices only. A good many prosperous western newspaper men can date their rise from just such publications.

The police relief fund is sure to get quite a windfall from the forfeited cash bonds, which from now on are to go into that fund. What's the matter with collecting on a few of the other bonds given in police court cases, but which are never enforced when conditions are violated?

Governor Haskell asked and was granted sixty days more to prepare for his trial in the Oklahoma town lot fraud cases. The governor has no fear that the vindication for which he pretended to be in such a hurry will not keep over the warm weather.

And to think that it is just a year ago that they were giving an eminent Nebraskan a third nomination for the presidency at Denver, and he was assuring all who listened to him that prospects for democratic success were never brighter.

Our democratic friends seem to be striving desperately to work up some

kind of a factional fight in the republican ranks over the senatorial succession, which does not come up until next year. They need not worry themselves so early, as in due time Nebraska republicans will settle on one candidate.

When the totals are footed and the percentages are computed the chances are that the increase in railroad assessments will be found to be smaller than the corresponding increase of assessments on other taxable property in Nebraska.

If anyone imagines that the house is not doing anything while the senate is talking tariff he should look at the Congressional Record. There is the largest acreage of new bills being planted that has ever been put in by the house.

Discouraging Industry.

In spite of the fact that there are so many men in this country who ought to be taxed, the senate has doubled the hemp rate.

An Important Case.

By studying the principle of the helicopter, a flying machine with horizontal propellers, we learn why men with wheels in their heads are so flighty.

Cause and Effect.

Senators at Washington are said to be removing their collars on account of the heat. They will get home to find most of the consumers are also hot under the collar.

Up in the Air.

The science of aviation is taking us so far into new territories that even the dictionaries will not help. The helicopter is the latest "heavier-than-air" flying machine to attract public attention.

An Example of Devotion.

More marvellous than some of the tariff expedients brought forward is the physical and mental endurance of Senator Aldrich, who at the age of nearly 70, is carrying the burden of responsibility and yet is not worn out, but "only tired."

Hot Words on the Wire.

The Iowa declaration that it is not unlawful to swear into a telephone receiver may be based in part upon a previous decision that "damn" is not a curse word. On the other hand, the Iowa justices may simply have taken judicial notice of the weakness of the Iowa constitution, which is a fine basis for "damn" in the provocation that comes when "damn" connects with the wrong number, and when the wire brings back only a buzzing noise in reply to articulate speech.

Technicalities and Crime.

The state of Tennessee will grasp from dismay on account of the annulment by the state supreme court of the sentences of the Redford "hit" night riders and murderers, and the ordering of a new trial. No one can now be confident that the trial court will not be reversed in the cases of Senator Carmack's slayers. The extreme difficulty in securing juries for second trials in such cases is often made a reversal by the higher court equivalent to the release of the accused. No changes are more needed in American criminal law than such as will stop reversal of verdicts on merely technical grounds.

BRYAN ON THE WATER WAGON.

Trying Out New Vehicle for a White House Run.

Bryan now announces his intention to make war on the liquor interests in order to keep the democratic party from being controlled by them. This sudden change of attitude, novel for a northern democrat, has not greatly surprised the American people. Reading the signs of the times, Mr. Bryan recognizes the fact that the great leaders of his party, who have followed him thrice to defeat, are not eager to place their standard in his hand again. Mr. Bryan being nothing if not resourceful, he has stood for a virtual prohibition on his stand for one meaning. He realizes the absurdity of announcing that he will take a nomination from the democratic party for the fourth time and lead it once more to disaster. But as he feels that he must have another try for the presidency, he is casting about to get the nomination from the rapidly growing prohibition party. Those who may doubt that Mr. Bryan is willing to tie up with the prohibitionists should remember that the prohibitionists of the presidency that attracts him and keeps him active in political affairs so much as the profitable publicity which he would enjoy from posing as a candidate. It was his remarkable gift for gaining publicity which lifted Mr. Bryan from poverty and obscurity into national prominence and made him one of the wealthiest men in his state. His capacity for securing free advertising drives him to the limit of his ability to get up with his own money, his lectures, and his contributions to the press an income of about \$100,000 per year—much more than the salary of the president of the United States.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Ekin of West Virginia boasts that he can read Greek and Latin in the original.

Hamlin Garland is at his summer home, Mapleshade, in West Salem, Wis., where, despite his announced resolution not to write any more novels—only plays—he is said to be busy with work of fiction.

General Otter, of the Canadian militia, loses the opinion that Canada could whip the United States. Possibly it could now. But suppose the General were to swell up and burst, what sort of show would Canada have in a scrap?

John Eweeney, who left Scranton, Pa., thirty-four years ago and was supposed to be dead, turned up last week. He had spent most of his life in the Chinese navy, he said, and holds a commission from the Chinese government. Eweeney was one of the petitioners for a city charter for Scranton.

A bronze memorial of General Francis Spinner, the old time treasurer of the United States, whose remarkable signature will be remembered by many, has been unveiled at Herkimer, N. Y., his birthplace. The statue cost \$25,000, and this sum was raised by a memorial association in Washington.

Lieutenant Shackleton, the Englishman who has recently returned from his trip "farthest south," has already begun to collect his empty honors, with his king and country yet to be heard from. Among his new offices is that of postmaster general of King Edward's Land, an honor bestowed on him by the New Zealand government.

The duties should not prove heavy, as the icebergs do not have large mails.

Disappearing Clover Leaf Newspapers

Mail Order Journal for July.

In quick succession newspapers belonging to the so-called Clover-Leaf combine are disappearing. First came the collapse of the Kansas City News, for which the Butler-Kellogg-Ashbaugh outfit once had claimed a circulation of 60,000, and for which advertising was secured on the basis of such a circulation, which the paper never had. It is doubtful whether it ever had a bona fide circulation of 30,000. Then came the disappearance of the St. Joseph Star and then that of the Du-Bois Star. If we remember well a few other papers of this syndicate started to fill a never-felt want, for new papers in different cities have quickly gone out of existence.

The experience which the advertising public has had with the Clover-Leaf papers that have passed away ought to teach them the lesson to keep their eyes on the Clover Leaflets that still exist and for all of which also quite enormous and almost incredible circulation claims are made, almost as big claims as were once made for the Kansas City News. The extensive patronage of the papers of the combine, which have passed away, was not deserved. The money spent by business men in those papers of mushroom growth was simply thrown away. It is that spent in the Clover-Leaf papers that are still in existence well spent? Are these circulations what they are claimed to be, or of a kind secured by voting and guessing contests, such as "who is the most popular policeman" or "the most popular bootblack" which contests necessitate the buying of copies by the "voters," which copies, therefore, are of no earthly value to advertisers? It may be time for advertisers to look a little more carefully into the business of newspapers of this kind, especially now, when business men in a number of cities have found out to their sorrow that back of the big circulation claims and other alleged virtues of the Clover Leaflets was only hot air or humbug.

LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM.

Foundation of Style is Full Knowledge of Subject.

New York Independent.

This was the subject on which Lord Morley was asked to address the great press conference in London the other day, and his address will be the occasion for many editorial utterances, to which number we may add one.

There are all sorts of journalists and all sorts of editorial writings, the most serious and intelligent, and the most ignorant and vapid; but Lord Morley was right in considering only the former as worth the discussing. He told a great truth when he said that "the foundation of style" for the journalist especially "is a full knowledge of matter." This is a very simple statement and yet it is almost paradoxical, that the foundation of style is not style at all, but the contents of the writing, the thought and substance of it, consisting solely of "full knowledge." In full knowledge there is no beating about, no obscurity of thought because no uncertainty of thought. "I believed; therefore have I spoken."

Lord Morley's second rule for journalists and other writers is equally commonplace and true, that "the simple, the direct, is what every one of us ought to aim at, and every one of us can, if we take proper trouble, attain to it." To say what we have to say in the shortest, plainest, most compact way possible is the essence of effectiveness and journalism is a fine basis for learning this literature in. We do not mean that a writer may not at times make a gay play of his writing in a holiday sort of wildwood gipsying, but the main business of literature, and particularly of journalism, is to teach and influence the reader. That is what makes it worth while; just as the sciences which are of more importance than the playhouse.

If we were to supplement or interpret Lord Morley's teachings it would be to say that the aim and task of writing journalistic literature is to present to the reader well digested views and opinions on as many current and important subjects as possible, to support them with the best arguments possible, and to do it all in the sharpest, most incisive way possible. The writer's business is to convince and influence, and this does not require rhetorical flourishes, but logical force. It is important to be so confident of one's opinion, based on ethical or social reasons, that one can speak with the positiveness and emphasis of conviction. In these days it is the weighty matters that tell, not the spattering of fireworks that come from the old-fashioned oratory has gone so the stately and stilled formalities of literature have given place to a style which knows no furberelous and obeys the rules laid down by Lord Morley and so well practiced by him.

TAFT'S WARNING.

President Declared to Be Shrewder Than Senate Leaders.

New York Tribune.

President Taft's suggestion at the Yale alumni dinner that "if the republican party does not live up to what the people expect of it it may be relegated to the position of a party of second choice" ought to enlighten those republicans in Washington who have labored to obscure and nullify what the public understood to be the party's pledges of downward tariff revision. Mr. Taft takes a serious view of party pledges and has no sympathy with the sophistical argument advanced in the senate that the republican national platform of 1868, as interpreted without challenge of any sort by the republican presidential candidate, left the party's representatives in congress free to re-enact practically unchanged a law that declared out of date because of the enormous changes in commercial and industrial conditions which had occurred since it was put on the statute book. There can be no doubt that the voters believed it to be the intention of the republican party to make an adequate revision in many key rates, with material reductions in many schedules. Good faith and sound party policy require the fulfillment now of undisputed pre-election promises.

The president is shrewder than the party leaders in the senate in foreseeing the political dangers involved in disappointing popular expectations. No party can successfully live down a record of broken pledges. A competent handling of the tariff question in this congress—the general acceptance, for instance, of the program of revision which the president supported—would make the republican party invincible in the nation, removing the only issue on which in recent years it has been successfully attacked. The senate has done nothing to secure such a notable party advance. On the contrary, it has done a good deal to show that on the tariff issue republican leadership in one branch of congress is not alert and progressive. The president's remark at New Haven suggests several and should be used to repair political authority will be used to repair the senate's record. The country will gladly infer that he will do his best to enforce fair dealing with the public and a satisfactory fulfillment of party duty and party promises.

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sibly failed to pass a judiciary law that will stick. That question has already been decided adversely by a district court.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

"Have a cigar? You'll find it's very good." "No, thanks; I am not addicted to the vice." "It isn't a vice, or probably you would be." "So old Skinner had an operation performed. What did the doctors think the matter with him?" "A big stone on the pocket nerve." "What did they do?" "Cut it out."—Baltimore American.

PAKIRS UNMASKED.

Nonpartisan Artful Dodging Revealed in the Natural Course.

Fremont Tribune.

The World-Herald is very much chagrined, even angered, that some malcontent republicans should dispute the constitutionality of the democratic "non-partisan" judiciary law. That paper also deeply and bitterly deplores that the bankers of the state should not also unanimously decline to contest the validity of the bank guaranty law. The World-Herald discusses the two questions together and lays the blame for both on the nefarious republicans. The opposition to the bank-guaranty law is a business matter involving bankers and those contesting it are democrats and republicans. The opposition is nonpartisan.

The responsibility for opposition to the so-called non-partisan judiciary law is more properly located. It is undeniably republican—just as certainly as the "non-partisan" judiciary law is itself in the interest of democracy. That republicans have a right to contest the law was established, we think, in a doctrine laid down by no less a distinguished democrat than W. J. Bryan. When Mr. Gompers and his associates were sentenced for contempt of court, Mr. Bryan wired them his condolences and followed it with an argument that the proper way to contest an odious law was to violate it and take the consequences as administered by equally proper, legal and orderly for the republicans to enjoin the enforcement of a law as it was for the labor leaders to deliberately and intentionally violate a law. The World-Herald, we believe, stood with Mr. Bryan in his view, which was in conformity of its present position.

It is difficult for the democrats to make a virtue of the "non-partisan" judiciary law. It is palpable and plain to people of ordinary discernment that it was enacted only for democratic reasons. Had the democrats been controlling the supreme bench and other public positions in Nebraska, it would not have occurred to an accidental democratic legislature to enact a "non-partisan" judiciary law. That legislature organized as far as possible. We do not blame it for taking every partisan advantage it could take. To the credit of its shrewdness let it be said that it did it admirably and well—except that it pos-

COMING HOME FROM COLLEGE.

Joe Come in Boston Herald.

Our daughter's graduated. An' we feelin' quite elated. For she's countin' home from college in a week or two, she writes; she has studied all the hinges livin' the Eastman's, Minn'ore. An' in 'ologies an' classics she is way up in the heights.

She has tucked a prize in spellin', an' in readin' she's tellin' me. She kin reason out an' argue like a statesman on the stump; she kin how to advise a play planner in a most artistic manner. She has got the facts an' figures uv the ages in a lump.

She kin pose, an' do DeLiaerte, an' get up a moral, a la carte. She can do the physic culture in a way to beat the band.

She kin handle all the topics From Alaska to the tropics. She kin bow an' curtsy, her ma says, in a way that's truly grand.

She's an actress an' a painter, an' in fact I guess there ain't no blessed thing in art or science she don't know. An' I s'pose this raft uv knowledge is a boon fur ev'ry college. But just how she use it 'ravin' is the thing that's gettin' me.

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