

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH.

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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.

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

Noticed how the Chautauquas escaped the war tax?

When it comes to big guns, those Germans have them.

The "gospel of peace" is another one that is preached more than practiced.

Among other things a pessimist lacks is faith—the kind that moves mountains.

Secretary Bryan's idea of preventing war is for nations to give it the once over first.

King Ak-Sar-Hen XXI will have to strike a swift gait if he wants to lead the procession.

Even though Japan could take the Philippines, the question is, why should it want to?

Time yet for a few more entries in the school board race, but no room for lightweights or grafters.

That's the richest joke yet—going to reorganize the county finances with a bricklayer in place of a plumber.

Philadelphia's heavy artillery, together with its fourteen-inch guns, have thus far not fazed those Boston ulians.

Caruso's arrival in this country incog raises the suspicion that he expected someone to be at the dock to meet him.

According to British spokesmen, they will never cease fighting until the Hohenzollerns are erased from the map. Some job!

The nominee for congress on the progressive ticket in this district is afraid people will forget he is running. His fears are well grounded.

The name of "Governor Dix" has been incidentally mentioned in the New York campaign. Governor Dix! Well, well, we had almost forgotten him.

A Japanese raid has put Yap on the map.—New York World.

There, and that, too, after Collier's has declared that the lowest form of wit is a pun on a name.

Diplomats gathered in London predict the end of the war in three months. Let us hope they have stretched it too long, but we recall predictions at the outset of not more than six weeks of fighting.

"The real good worker for unionism," so a labor paper tells us, "feels as if he had done nothing unless someone kicks about his work." But that is also true of the real good worker for any cause that is worth while.

When the dispatches speak of one Austrian casualty list filling twenty-four columns of a Vienna newspaper, it should be remembered that Vienna newspaper columns are considerably shorter than our newspaper columns.

Just to keep in practice, Mayor "Jim" has issued a Columbus day proclamation, which serves the further purpose of reminding us that if Columbus had only waited 422 years he might have had the pleasure of a "welcome to our city" by His Honor, Mayor "Jim."

The state convention of the Women's Christian Temperance union closed with a reception to, and an address by, Miss Frances E. Willard at the opera house. In the morning Miss Willard had occupied the pulpit of the First Methodist Episcopal church.

John Erik, the sixteenth street hardware merchant, has had his old frame building moved out and placed on Webster street, and will erect a new structure on the old site. The neighbors, however, are complaining against his blockade of the street.

Mr. J. Levi and Miss Beanie Spiegel were united in marriage by Rev. Dr. Harfield at Falconer's hall. The attendants of the bridal party were Mr. J. Lewis, Jacob Levi and Charles Grunbaum, and the Misses Nellie Spiegel and Nellie Abraham.

The weather is again warm enough for August, and still the merchants are not happy, but say they must have cold weather to do business.

The new church building of the Southwest Presbyterian church, of which Rev. T. C. Hall is pastor, at the corner of Twentieth and Leavenworth streets, is expected to be opened for service next Sunday.

R. W. Day has conveyed to C. D. Hutchinson a part of section 1, block 15, for a consideration of \$500. The closing game of the ball season was witnessed by a fair audience at St. Mary's Avenue park. Very unfortunately, no official score was kept, and no figures are given to show what the Evansvilles did to them.

Why the Philippines Now? Some weeks ago house democrats resurrected the old Philippine civil government bill and forced its consideration to the exclusion of the anti-trust and rural credits measures, whose enactment the president mentioned as among the original objects of the present extra session. He emphasized rural credits, in fact, as almost equal in importance to currency reform, for which a previous extra session had been held. Yet this and other legislation on which the demand for the present session rested is now shunted aside while members engage in long dissertations on the wisdom of enlarging the measure of local self-government to the Filipino, a thing that has been consistently done ever since we assumed control of the islands.

This much must be said for the democrats, though, that not in all the endless volumes of debate has anyone pretended to make out that this is emergency legislation. No one has thus far so much as suggested a reason for bringing it up at this time. The only fair conclusion, therefore, seems to be that it is done to divert public attention from something else which the majority party wishes to keep in the background at this time. Could it be the tariff? Could it be that the democratic leaders felt it would be wise to beat this old Philippine tom-tom on the eve of election as a means of diverting the minds of the voters from the main issue? In any event, this much seems plain, if congress has nothing more important to consider than the Philippine bill—which may be considered just as well a year from now—then it has no business continuing in session another day, and the whole extra session has been made more or less of a farce.

The Negro in the Census. According to a bulletin just issued by the federal census bureau, there was in 1910 a total of 9,827,763 negroes in the United States, an increase of 11.6 per cent for the decade, as against an increase of 20.8 per cent in the native white population and 30.7 per cent in the foreign-born white. It should be remembered that the negro has only his own natural increase on which to depend for his population growth, while the white man has the great influx of immigrants and the high birth rate of many of these to help him out. As a matter of fact, the same bulletin shows that the negro death rate is falling instead of rising.

As to the cry so frequently heard that the negro is crowding into the cities in excessive numbers, let it be noted that at the time this census was taken the negroes formed 14.5 per cent of our rural population and only 6.3 per cent of the urban. This was due, of course, to the fact that the great majority of southern negroes reside in the country, while most of their brethren of the north keep to the cities. It probably will be better for the race, as Booker T. Washington so earnestly preaches, when a larger percentage of them get upon the soil. Undoubtedly the race would grow faster, for too often city life means unsanitary conditions for them.

Not the least significant feature of these later census statistics is the showing of the proportion of mulattoes, which now form 20.9 per cent of the negroes of the country, as compared with 12 per cent in 1870 and 15.2 per cent in 1890.

The Tariff and Farmer. While the European war has automatically raised a high tariff wall around the United States for the time being, it does not obscure our view to the effect of the democratic tariff upon the products of the American farmer. Under this free trade law the bars were thrown down to the importation of foreign staples in direct competition with domestic products to an extent that may be gathered from the following statistics issued by the Department of Commerce:

Imports of corn—Bushels. During four months ending January 31, 1914, 7,024,109. Importsations same period previous year, 550,560.

Imports of oats—During four months ending January 31, 1914, 194,164,145. Importsations same period previous year, 25,350.

Imports of potatoes—During four months ending January 31, 1914, 3,361,000. Importsations same period previous year, 79,000.

Imports of butter—Pounds. During four months ending January 31, 1914, 4,673,079. Importsations same period previous year, 470,000.

Imports of eggs—Dozen. During four months ending January 31, 1914, 2,885,261. Importsations same period previous year, None.

On down the list of farm products the door has been opened to the cheap labor commodities of other countries. While the importations for the first four months under the democratic tariff are gigantic in comparison with those under republican rule, the increase would continue right now except for the war. The only relief—after the war ends—will be the repeal of the existing law. Thus far the Wilson administration has been rather fortunate in diverting attention from the tariff, but it cannot hope to have the attentions of the American farmer permanently diverted. The probability is that they have them now centered on this very subject of the tariff a good deal more than some may think.

Adrift from Jeffersonianism. Secretary McAdoo's rebuke of Congressman Henry's crazy scheme of issuing \$250,000,000 Panama bonds for the further relief of the cotton situation came in time, let us hope, to arouse the country on this subject. It is a fine thing for the federal government to be able to assist one of the great industries in distress, but, after all, cotton is not the only branch of trade and commerce today that is feeling the effects of certain abnormal conditions. The secretary reminds the Texas congressman that the democrats cannot exclude consideration of all other interests in behalf of cotton without violating their slogan of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

Here we are reminded of Secretary Bryan's appeal to Congressman Levy for the return of Monticello to the government at a time when it is under a distinctively Jeffersonian administration. Realizing to what paternalistic lengths this administration has gone in many matters, and might still have gone if some of the patriots of the Henry type had their way, this remark of Mr. Bryan's is laughable. As a matter of fact, if the home of Thomas Jefferson is restored to the possession of the government at this particular time, the anomaly of it will be that it comes back under such a regime so far adrift from true Jeffersonianism.

Feeding the Firing Line

What an English Soldier Carries. The English infantry soldier, when he goes into action, carries with him an emergency ration (known as the "iron ration"), which is securely packed in a canvas receptacle on the man's equipment, and 250 rounds of ammunition. The ammunition is carried in the bandolier or pouch, with the exception of ten rounds, which are stored away in the magazine of the rifle, and to be used in an emergency. To maintain the troops in a state of fighting efficiency, relates the Manchester Guardian, the supplies of food or ammunition must not give out. If either supply does fail, the army immediately becomes ineffective; it cannot hold its ground, and disaster must follow.

The difficulties attending the adequate provisioning of an army in the field are great, and the larger the army the greater are these difficulties. Every operation in the field will depend on the manner in which the administrative services, by their organization, are able to lessen the fatigue inseparably from marching against the enemy the men, with ammunition, carry a total weight of about fifty pounds each, maintain their ability, and generally to keep the efficiency of the troops unimpaired. The troops must not be starved either from want of food for their stomachs or for their implements of war. "Feeding the firing line" is a general term to embrace both these duties in war.

Handling Supplies. The whole system of the English army supply has been greatly changed since the South African war. The new chain of supply gives between one or two days' "iron" rations in the haversack, half a day's ration in the train or supply column, making a total of two and one-half to three and one-half days' rations with the field units, as against five and one-half days' supply under the old system. The quantity of supplies provided now is actually less. The new system is now on its trial, and it is believed that it will be found an improvement on the old, because through the use of motor-buries in the supply column, the radius of action has been increased and the delivery of supplies accelerated. It has been proved in practice that the three-ton burries over average roads can deliver their loads forty-seven miles away and return empty the same day. Their speed has worked out at twelve to fourteen miles an hour, and that of the thirty hundred weight vans used for the cavalry supplies at sixteen or twenty miles.

The present "emergency ration" for use on active service consists of chocolate, with added plasmon or other equally suitable milk protein. The food is wrapped in vegetable parchment paper, and packed in tins, each containing six and one-half ounces. This ration is not to be opened except by order of an officer or in extremity. It is calculated to maintain strength for thirty-six hours, if eaten or drunk in small quantities as a time. To keep the chocolate from becoming rancid, the ration is boiled in a half pint of water. The "iron" ration is made up of one pound of preserved meat, twelve ounces of biscuit, five-eighths ounce of tea, two ounces of sugar, one-half ounce of salt, three ounces of cheese and two cubes (one ounce), of meat extract.

Field Kitchens. In this war we shall test the utility of the field or portable kitchen. The traveling kitchen has for years been tried and approved in the French, Russian and German armies, and is now being used by each of these armies in the field. The English field kitchen is a two-horse limbered vehicle, it cooks for 500 men, allowing ten quarts of hot food for every twelve men. The rear part of the kitchen contains a fire and four cooking pots in addition to a hot water boiler. Groceries, too, are carried. The only drawback to these cooking carts is that they materially increase the length of the baggage columns, and as an army corps with its baggage takes up seventeen miles of road, this is a serious objection. But the traveling kitchens have proved their value. They enable a soldier to have a hot meal on reaching his bivouac.

In order safely to send reinforcements to the firing line to meet the wastage of war to convey food to the troops, to transport small arm ammunition and shells for the guns, and generally to provide for the requirements of an army in battle, a "line of communication" from the base of operations to the firing line must be established. The wastage of war is calculated differently in the various arms. The average is fixed at 70 per cent of the army in the field during the first year of a campaign. In this period and on this rough basis the number of men passed along the lines of communication for a single division will be roughly 14,000 to maintain the formation at field strength. To feed this force, the weight of supplies and forage which would have to pass along the line daily is represented by 110 tons, and requires for its transport eighty-five general service wagons or thirty-nine burries. A further calculation of road space shows that the convoy would occupy over three-quarters of a mile of road, or half a mile if mechanical transport is employed. The gun ammunition to be maintained on the line of communication as a reserve for a single division of troops weighs 250 tons, the rifle ammunition 170 tons, and machine-gun ammunition nine tons, making a grand total of 558 tons which has to be kept always available to pass to the front. There is also the transport of sick and wounded to be passed from the front to the hospital at the base.

Ammunition for the Front. Quick-firing guns and rifles throw away tons of lead in a very short time, and the maintenance of an adequate supply under modern conditions is a question that has constantly received the serious attention of the authorities for many years. The system of supply, today, is briefly explained as follows: war loads with tons of ammunition are approached to within 1,000 yards of the firing line (if the ground is broken they may get nearer), and pack animals—one per company—each carry two boxes of ammunition from the carts to within 400 or 500 yards of the line. From the pack animals the ammunition is taken by specially appointed carriers right up to the front. Each carrier carries over his shoulder an ammunition bag from which he distributes the cartridges to the fighters. These carriers are continually running back to the pack animals for additional supplies, and the pack animals are running to and from the carts in order to keep a plentiful supply in the field. Handmen are as a rule employed as ammunition carriers or stretch-bearers, and supernumeraries collect the ammunition from the killed and wounded and contribute it to the firing line or to the "support," while officers and buglers keep fifty rounds to be distributed in any emergency.

Horses, too, carry an emergency ration in the field of from twelve pounds to fifteen pounds of corn. Other forage is carried in the supply columns, and there are reserve packs, each with carrying capacity for two days' reserve grain, to be used when required.

There must be considerable side-picking in the business of selecting school sites in Chicago. The committees of the Board of Education are scrapping for the job and threaten to go into court to test their respective rights.

One of the economical schemes proposed in New York City is to turn policemen into lamp-lighters and cash shaggs. The author of the plan contends that members of the "finest" need the exercise as much as the city needs the money.

A bunch of thirty-three officers and members of the Master Plumbers' association of Pennsylvania and adjoining states have been invited into the federal court at Erie to explain why they maintain a price combine that is as tight as a riveted joint.

A movement is under way in New York City to teach children how to buy food. The reform will not get much of a boost from the neighborhood candy and cake shops.

A crusade against unsightly billboards in Kansas City has reached a stage where a local judge contains a wrecking movement on the ground that "decorative art is entitled to its day in court."

The Department of Agriculture assures the nation that this country can produce all the cheese it needs. In a pinch, too, the makers can put in the goods enough atmospheric strength to elevate the most sensitive factories.

South Omaha, Neb., Oct. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: It was with very much pain and surprise that I learned that former President Roosevelt is a "humbbug," as explained by Mr. Agnew. Mr. Agnew's verdict will come as a great shock to the civilized world, and I am afraid some of our history will have to be revised on account of it. Now why couldn't he have given us this information before and thus saved those of us who believed Mr. Roosevelt a great man, the humiliation of changing our minds.

Mr. Roosevelt probably became a humbug in Mr. Agnew's opinion when he refused to sacrifice principle for party and became a progressive. Abraham Lincoln became a humbug in the eyes of a great many people when he placed his convictions above party and even a republican, and I suppose that even George Washington was considered a "humbbug" by King George because he repudiated England and risked his life and fortune fighting with his ragged continentals against "taxation without representation." The bravest thing that Mr. Roosevelt ever did was when he refused to compromise with the great political machine opposing him, and risking his whole political future, came out squarely for the principle he believed right.

Really, I am afraid Mr. Agnew spoke too late, for if there is anything the American people admire it is a man with his back to the wall fighting against odds. C. L. WILES.

An Appeal to Fairness. SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 8, 1914.—To the Editor of The Bee: Although the seats of our Omaha street cars are unfortunately arranged to permit over crowding, the habits of some passengers make the nuisance worse. For example, in a car one will see women with bundles piled beside them, paying no heed to those who enter the car and hang on the straps. Other men and women will lay their overcoats beside them and will not remove these from their laps until some person, holder than the average, requests the space.

But a worse habit is practiced with greater frequency. Instead of sitting

The Bee's Letter Box

Brief contributions on timely topics invited. The Bee assumes no responsibility for opinions of correspondents. All letters subject to condensation by editor.

A Calloway for Coleman. OMAHA Oct. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is certainly disgusting to what vilifications the moral standing of German soldiers and German officials. In a New York dispatch you published, Captain Coleman of the Lusitania gave out the statement that German soldiers, under orders from high military authorities, turned the machine guns on the wounded, killing them almost to a man. If Coleman is in command of an English ship such as the Lusitania, I must say he is a mighty small man on a big job, or he would not make a statement like the one attributed to him, no matter how rank his hatred against the Germans might be. To my mind, Coleman has missed his calling. He ought to be a skipper of a whaling schooner, instead of commanding one of the finest Atlantic liners. GEORGE ANTHES.

Differences to Be Expected. WATERLOO, Neb., Oct. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your correspondent, D. E. Smith, says "that very sacred thing, the right not to vote, should be respected." It probably will be. But because some women are too busy, or too timid, or too ignorant, or too indifferent, or too good to vote, is no reason why the franchise should be withheld from the great body of home-loving, moral, intelligent women who would certainly vote for the best interests of the family.

Local conditions account for certain wet towns in California and Colorado. For instance, Pasadena is especially attractive to the rich tourist, the class that demands liquor served with meals. Also the residents are mostly very wealthy "easterners," none of whom are not in favor of temperance restrictions.

Rabbi Stephen G. Wise in an address in Connecticut said: "In San Francisco a friend of mine told me woman's vote had made no difference in public affairs. I felt shocked and asked for more information. Finally my friend said there had been no material change except that the schools had been improved, new playgrounds had been established, more parks opened, the streets kept cleaner, many saloons and brothels closed and a few other little changes. Otherwise it had not made much difference."

You find the same little differences all over California, just as you will in Nebraska if equal suffrage wins. MRS. ADLIE BARBER.

Type of Women Antis. OMAHA, Oct. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: The personnel of the women who are opposing the extension of the franchise to their sex is always interesting to those who have not followed the growth of the anti-suffrage movement.

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Suffrage, is also president of the Federation of Day Nurseries and vice president of the Legal Aid society of New York. She founded and supports the Jewel Day nursery, perhaps the most famous day nursery in this country. Miss Ida Tarbell, author of "The History of the Standard Oil Company," Kate Douglas Wiggin, who wrote "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Mrs. Eliza Follen and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder are distinguished members of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, as are also Miss Anna Maxwell, head of the training school for nurses, Presbyterian hospital, New York, and Mrs. Alice Footo MacDougal, the only woman tea and coffee broker in that city.

Miss Emily Bissell, president of the Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis society and founder of Hope farm for consumptives, is a member of the Delaware anti. Miss Bissell is the woman who introduced the Red Cross Christmas stamp into this country. Mrs. Thomas J. Preston (Mrs. Grover Cleveland) and Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, widow of McKinley's vice president, are both officers of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, ar, is honorary president of the Ohio anti and Mrs. William Howard Taft is a member of our Connecticut association. Miss Mabel Boardman, president of the American Red Cross society, is an anti, as is also Dr. Lucy Bannister, author of "The Pretty Girl Papers." The late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was also opposed to woman suffrage.

Such is the type of woman who thinks our sex can best serve its country by refusing to join one of the various political factions. MARJORIE DORMAN.

What American People Admire. PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: It was with very much pain and surprise that I learned that former President Roosevelt is a "humbbug," as explained by Mr. Agnew. Mr. Agnew's verdict will come as a great shock to the civilized world, and I am afraid some of our history will have to be revised on account of it. Now why couldn't he have given us this information before and thus saved those of us who believed Mr. Roosevelt a great man, the humiliation of changing our minds.

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LAUGHING GAS.

"Did your uncle remember you in his will?" "Yes; he directed his executors to collect the loans he had made me."—Boston Transcript.

Examiner—Now, William, if a man can do one-fourth of a piece of work in two days, how long will he take to finish it? William—Is it a contract job, or is he working by the day?—Life.

"At what hour did the defendant hold up the saloon?" "At five minutes to twelve." "How can you fix the minute so positively?" "Because I noticed that even the clock had its hands up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What's this new dance they call 'the lame duck'?" "Why, he eloped in a taxicab with the Van Spenner heiress, who had forgotten to take any money with her. So the taxi man brought 'em both back to her father's."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Irishman met a big Sikh. Said the Sikh: "On your way, you old man." The Sikh was real rude. An the Sikh was half astute. So the Sikh hit the Sikh with a briki. So the Sikh hit the Sikh with a briki. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

HERR VON KLUCK. New York World. It was three weeks ago today that first we heard the allies say, "Tomorrow morning you'll have learned how von Kluck's right flank has been turned. Somehow the turning movement stuck! He didn't budge, did Herr von Kluck!"

A few days later word from Paris announced that two new corps would be hurled. Von Kluck's right wing, and rank by rank manoeuvred round and turn his flank. But those new corps had rotten luck; it's no dead clinch to turn von Kluck.

A week went by when we were glad to get a cable from Petrograd. It said von Kluck's communication was threatened with annihilation. But he stood pat and passed the buck: He's got some flank, has Herr von Kluck!

And all last week our headlines whirled with the various ways von Kluck was "turned." Von Kluck's right flank was being "turned." Von Kluck's whole army'd been surrounded: The hour for turning that flank had struck! But the flank's still there, and so's von Kluck!

So take your kaisers and princes and your Iron crosses and general staffs, your General Joffres and Sir John Frenches. With all their men in the shelter (trenches) I'll take for mine that same old buck who won't be turned—ja, Herr von Kluck!

F. A. AGNEW.

People and Events

A movement is under way in New York City to teach children how to buy food. The reform will not get much of a boost from the neighborhood candy and cake shops.

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Some cracking new ideas in the Gordon frat for fall.

Really smart novelties that young men will appreciate.

Dress in Comfort. You need a good, warm room to shave and dress in. A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater will warm any ordinary room in a few minutes.

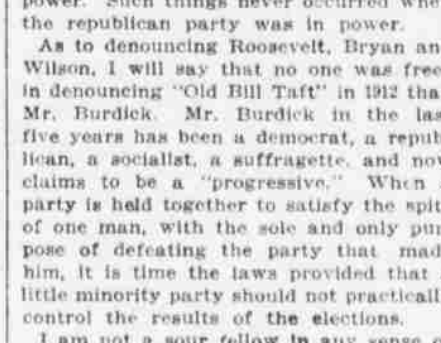
The Perfection is portable; you can take it to sitting-room, cellar or attic—any room where extra heat is needed—and it is specially convenient in very cold weather.

The Perfection is economical, too—it burns only when you need it. No coal, no kindling, no dirt, no ashes. Good-looking; easy to clean.

guaranteed odorless and smokeless. For sale at hardware and general stores everywhere.

Look for the Triangle trademark. STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEBRASKA) OMAHA

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