THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of February, 1916, was 54.288 daily and 50.539 Sunday. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this bd day of March, 1916. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Between the lines on the calendar: One more year of Woodrow!

But if the allies succeed in bagging Bagdad, it will still be a mere bagatelle.

At any rate, Governor Morehead develops more speed in filling judicial vacancies than does President Wilson.

The democratic tempest in the congressional leapot simmers down to this: Back up the administration or back down.

Steel makers have the same brand of worry that railroads complain of. They hardly know what to do with the business offered.

Good roads to the tune of \$1,700,000 looks good at a glance to the chief beneficiaries. There are others who must be shown.

ground ballowed by one good carnival of religion deserves another kind of a carnival. The sudden subsidence of cowboy artillery

As one good turn deserves another, so the

at St. Louis suggests an outpouring of stupifying gas hitherto barred from vocal warfare. Why stop with rebuilding the outgrown

bridge when a new and adequate passenger station for Omaha is an equally crying need? When the Titanic went down blotting out

some 1,500 lives, the world was aghast. When

the Provence goes down with 3,000 we take it as a passing incident. The home-coming of Colonel Bryan prom-

ises a lively rattling of political drybones, tomahawks and knives. No essential will be omitted from the political scenario of spring-

The new administration of the New Haven road is reaching vigorously for the loot of the wreckers. The Billard interest recently disgorged \$1,250,000 and dodged the publicity of

Before the month of March is ended a fourth of the states will have held their conventions or primaries to choose delegates to Chicago. The national conventions will be upon us almost before we realise it.

The thundering of heavy artitlery at Washington drowns the musketry fire from the Eryan trenches of Dedham, Mass. George Fred Williams is pot-shotting the administration with all the vigor of a party rebel.

On two recent occasions banqueting churchmen have been endangered by polson-one maliciously, the other innocently. The lesson of the text harks back to the ancient rule of safety for churchmen-the simple life.

To many trans-Altantic tourists of happier days La Provence ranks with the Lusitania in cheriabed memories. In its day it was the speediest of French liners and held for a time the blue ribbon of the sea. The fortunes of war mark its passing as the greatest marine tragedy of modern times.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Jailor Carroll of the Cuming street police station has made a requisition to be furnished with flypaper Already that institution is infeated with peaky winged insects, which have suddenly appeared by the hundreds, and Carroll insists the city must furnish him

Joseph R. Mann, a friend and classmate of R. C. Patterson, has been visiting Mr. Patterson for the last week, and with a view of buying property here. Jeffreys Lewis completed her engagement by appearing as Countess Zicka in "Diplomacy," and by

argent request agreed to remain over another day and "Forget-Me-Not" again. Dr. Galbraith was out for a short time after a week's llineau

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Metcalf, 1913 South Tenth street, are receiving sympathy of friends over the death of

A remor, based on a private telegram, is to the effeet that the Thurston hose company has been barred from the contest at New Orleans on protest of the team at Lincoln, something which had been expected and therefore not surprist

Officer William White made himself popular with the ladies by placing a block of granite at the crossing at Farnam street, thus getting pedestrians to cross that thoroughfare dry-shod. The job was a big onand Billy received the congratulations of citizens.

Wilde Human, wife of George W. Hamen, and one of the oldest residents of Omaha, died at their home on Howard street.

Why a Personal Representative?

Why should the president have "a personal representative" occupring an anomalous position in our diplomatic relations? This question is being asked with mere or less pertinency with reference to Colonel House's late mission to Europe supplanting the regularly accredited ambassadors and ministers, or at least

taking precedence of them for the time being on all subjects connected with war. Whatever status Colonel House has is wholly extra-legal, there being no law creating such a position or making appropriation for such services. The inevitable tendency of dispatching a paramount diplomat to a foreign court must be to weaken, if not discredit, the regular diplomatic

representative there.

It is pointed out, however, that in commisstoning Colonel House as his personal representative, the president has done no more usurpation that he did when he sent John Lind as a personal spokesman to make demands upon Huerta and at the same time made William Bayard Hale his personal representative in dealing with Carranza. It is explained that there is as much warrant for one as for the other, which means that there is no warrant for either except the acquiescence of congress after the fact.

The whole idea of a personal representative merely reflects the president's conception of a personal government, that in the conduct of foreign affairs he may act with full powers and be bound by no law. The strange thing is that this is the old monarchical principle by which ambassadors and ministers were presumed to represent the king or emperor personally, being the very opposite of the democratic principle of popular sovereignty, and, strangest of all is it that this flagrant departure from the democratic idea should come through a president supposed to typify democ-

Plan for the Home Beautiful.

Last year some devoted members of the Omaha Civic league carried on a rather comprehensive campaign for the beautifying of home surroundings and succeeded in arousing considerable interest among the home owners. The present spring will provide the test of that effort by showing to what extent the enthusiasm then awakened yet persists. Omaha has always been a city of homes, and most of them are beautiful. Visitors invariably remark this attractive feature of our city life. We have no slums, no tumbledown streets, no hidden unsightly places, even our vacant lots flaunting their unlovely aspect openly. The flowers and shrubbery planted last spring will bloom again within a few days, but the effort at improvement should not be permitted to lag. Proper concern of the people for their surroundings will make Omaha still more attractive, a source of greater pride to its citizens and of pleasant wonderment to visitors. It is time to get busy on the campaign in which every householder is a soldier.

The Lure of an Appropriation.

There is no mistaking the political genius which fashioned the bill making a preliminary draft of \$25,000,000 on the national treasury to be distributed among the states in aid of good roads. The bill passed the house of representatives by the whooping vote of 281 to 81. That it failed to receive a unanimous vote is no discredit to the author. No appropriation bill has appeared in congress in recent times more completely appealing to the statesmanship of the main chance. So-called "pork" bills, ranging from rivers and harbors to the omnibus postoffice building bills were necessarily limited in their benefits, and for that reason too often provoked fierce opposition and embarrassing criticism. The good roads bill overtops all measures of the discredited class in its nationwide reach and magnificent possibilities for "bringing home the bacon."

The title of the bill reads: "To provide that the secretary of agriculture, on behalf of the United States, shall, in certain cases aid the states in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads." Three methods of distributing the fund among the states are provided. As a starter, a lump sum of \$65,000 goes to each state. The balance is split in two, one-half to be distributed among the states in proportion to population, the other half on the basis of mileage of rural free delivery and star mail routes.

The indicated distribution of the fund show that five states would each receive over \$1,000,-000, New York heading the list, with \$1,594,-000. In the west, Iowa's share is \$841,740; Kansas, \$747,656; South Dakota, \$337,406; Wyoming, \$125,170, and Nebraska, \$514,634. Before a state gets a look at the money the bill provides that state highway supervision shall be established and maintained. The chances of a state passing up the money on this account are

At his opening in Baltimore "Billy" Sunday was so dazzled by the magnificent turnout that by comparison he characterized Philadelphia as looking "like a piece of counterfeit Chinese money." Needless to say, Philadelphia is incensed and indignant. To be likened to Chinese money, which is not worth counterfeiting, would be bad enough, but to be likened to the counterfeit is adding insult to injury. Philadelphia has a real grievance.

The appalling loss of life by the sinking of the "Provence" is emphasized by comparison with the "Titanic," which carried only half the number down to watery graves. But there were no innocent women and children on the "Provence." Its passengers were all full grown, ablebodied men, deliberately taking the chances of

A ruling of the supreme court of New Jersey affirms the right of the governor to ride free on all railroads of the state. Up to a recent period it was commonly understood that the railroads owned New Jersey and officeholders enjoyed the privilege of railroad employes. If the ratiroads lost their grip on the state, it is evident the officeholders retain their free riding habits.

The western Iowa editors set a precedent by holding the sessions of their association in Council Bluffs, with a run-over into Omaha. The Iowa State Editorial association ought to do the same thing some time, fixing dates to correspond with the meeting of the Nebraska editors in Gmaha and thus get together.

The Mystery of Mars

RE they digging on Mars, or is there nobody there A to dig? The whole question of the existence and of the activities of those Martian giants is again thrown into the melting pot by a recent report of the director of the British Astronomical association, who expresses the belief that the "cunals" of Mars are optical Whatons.

And this report comes exactly at the moment when Percival Lowell, at the Flagutaff observatory, annotinees that the "canals" in the northern hemisphere of the planet are developing precisely in accordance with expectations based on the theory that it is water supplied by the melting of the polar snows which causes their visibility.

This is really one of the most interesting debates of our line. It is an intellectual duty for every intelligent human being to pay attention to it. There is that other world hanging above us in the sky, circling with us around the sun, with day and night flitting over its surface, as it'spins on its axis, just as they do over the surface of our globe, and in almost exactly the same period of time (twenty-four hours). Its alternating seasons are like ours, though each nearly twice as lon?; its surface is divided into permanently marked regions which make it resemble. except in the detail of outlines, a school globe of the earth. Its snowy caps alternately expand and contract about each of the poles, the same prenomenon that occurs about the poles of the earth, though here the melting is never so extensive, because apparently, the quantity of snow is vastly greater with us than on Mars. All these are facts about which there is

virtually no disputa. The great question then is: "Is that earthlike planet inhabited or not?" Not to take an interest in that question would be simply stupid. Granted that we cannot go to Mars-at present; granted that "wo cannot even communicate with Mars-at present; are those good reasons for feeling no interest in the ques-

tion whether it is an inhabited world like ours? And as to communication, we have made progress in the last twenty years which should make us very chary about denying the possibility of extending communication anywhere. We know that the waves of light easily traverse the great gulf of space, and that electric waves go everywhere, and light and electricity have proved themselves marvelous Ariels for us, one or the other of them going at our bloding wherever we have tried to send them.

But this branch of the question is for the future, Whether we ever communicate with intelligent beings on another shore of the ethereal ocean or not, we, for the satisfaction of our intellectual curiosity, which is one of the indices of our semi-divinity, want to know whether such beings are there or are not there. Life is what interests us, and wherever we see the slightest indications of its existence a thrill of curiosity must run through us, together with a desire to find out all we can about it. Suppose that Columbus, after thoroughly exploring America, had returned with proof that it was entirely lifeless, Europe would have turned its back on the new world and, not being able to see it, as we see the lifeless moon, would in ten years have virtually forgotten its existence.

But suppose, on the other hand, that Columbus had come back reporting that he had discovered simply indications of life in America; then Europe would never have rested until it had found out whether that life actually existed and what it was like.

There we see the reason why Mars is vastly more interesting than the moon. We find no indications of life on the moon, whatever life may once have adorned it, but Mare shows many features which we know, from our own experience, are associated with the

The "cansis" are by no means the only features of this kind. They, in fact, are more or less mysterious and doubtful objects. It is usually supposed by those who are not familiar with the subject that the visible "canals" are the actual irrigating channels in whose artificial construction Mr. Lowell believes.

are too small to be seen with any telescope, and that the "canals" are simply long, narrow bands of irrithrough the growth of vegetation, stimulated by the supply of water brought from the melting polar snows. It is a fascinating theory, for it fills the imagination with pictures of gigantic engineering operations going on there, by means of which the irrigation is maintained and extended.

Now Mr. Antoniadi of the British association avers that the "canals" are not, as Lowell asserts, unbroken lines extending thousands of miles in a great network, but that the appearance of such lines is produced by a visual filusion which combines a large number of separated spots, and the edges of shaded regions, into the semblance of linear objects.

But even if this be so, it does not contravene the assertion that these spots never make their appearance until the polar snows have begun to dissolve and disappear in the hemisphere corresponding to that in which the spots are seen.

Mr. Lowell seems to have well established the fact that these things are phenomena depending upon the seasonal changes which go on upon Mars just as they do upon the earth. Even if no more can be proved than that there are water and air upon Mars enough is thereby established to warrant the hypothesis that there may be life.

Twice Told Tales

The Skeleton Key.

"The American man is the most sentimental man in the world.

The speaker was an actress who forsook the stage to become an interior decorator of the palaces of New York millionaires.

"The American man," she continued, "is so sentimental that he always marries for love. His heart is like that which the poet sang of, 'a casket that can only he opened by love."

"What about the American girl?" a broker asked. 'Oh, to cover the American girl's case," she .eplied, with a mischievous smile, "the poet would have to change his line to, "The heart is a casket which love alone unlocks, but money makes a good skeleton key, which often produces the same result."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Proof Positive.

They were talking about the care of property, and Congressman Bugene E. Reed of New Hampshire told of an incident that happened in a suburban town, One night Smith and Jones called on a man who

lived in the aforesaid burg, and while going toward the station Smith suddenly turned to his companion "Say, Jim," he queried, "does Brown own that house or does he rent it?" 'He rents it," answered Jones, in a positive tone

"How do you know?" wonderingly responded

Smith. "Did he tell you?" "No." was the rejoinder of Jones. "I saw him striking matches on the paint."-Philadelphia Tele-

End of Romance.

"No more shall I hear the footstops on youder walk just as the clock strikes 8." "Gracious, Jeannette! "And the old parlor light will never burn low for

"You don't mean ter" "I do; and furthermore, he will never sit on this sofa three nights a week and call me pet names, as

he has been doing for two years." "I am astonished."

"And tonight I am going to burn all the old love letters in my cheet of drawers." "B-but why? Are you going to discard him?" "Discard him! Why, you goose, I am going to marry him!"-Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Bees Book

ericans not to travel on belligerent ves sels, as in the interests of humanity and good government he should have done. Vanderbilt, Elbert Hubbard and 150 other Americans, now lying at the bot-Education and Recreation. tom of the sea, would today be alive and OMAHA, March 4.- To the Editor of well. That, he might have done under The Bee: The last quarter century has protest as a matter of expediency, but seen great improvements in the schools of America. In the same period they bave had to meet much criticism, some of it just, but much of it unjust, because based on the implied assumption that the schools are wholly responsible for the education of our children and youth. Education in the true sense—the fashioning of the body, mind and spirit into an efficient individual, depends upon the home, the school, and the other factors in community life. The increase in the complexity of life has placed increasing burdens on the school, though the child attends it only five or six hours a day about 200 days of the 365 days. But he is receiving impressions, developing tendencies and habits n all his waking hours, fifteen or sixnational blue laws and swapping Ameriteen of them each day, and the year

in the hands of the school. The home is still the greatest educaonal institution in spite of its loss of influence in many cases. It ought always to be so, because it concerns more of the time of the child, affects more of its habits, and can make a more intimate and effective impress than can the school. The National Bureau of Education of Washington is putting much of its emphasis on the necessity of fostering the influences of the tra-Alttonel American household, of rehabllitating the power of home life, of educating men and women to their responsibilities as home makers, home keepers and home educators.

round. An important part, an increas-

ing part, but only a part of his real

education for efficiency can possibly be

But home and school together are long way from covering the educational problem, and as too often constituted powerless to control it. The time between the two, the after school hours, the Saturdays, the summer months-this uncontrolled segment in the life of the young-is a vital factor in education that must be reckoned with. The products of thousands of homes and schools have been mutilated by it. Whether education is more or less efficient depends largely upon it. The influence of homes vary, and in some parts of communities the effect on children and youth of this leisure time becomes greater, because of the ineffectiveness of home life. In some cases home influence has been hopelessly lessened. But even where both homes and schools are of the best, there is often neglect of the common play of the children and youth. The great contribution of the play-

ground and recreation movement in this country is that it has demonstrated that towns and cities can make the neglected play time and leisure hours an upbuilding, educational and social force, This has been made possible because people realize that the kind of play life, the leisure conditions, are a community responsibility not within the power of any one home to control. Organized opportunities for play and good recreation furnish to children and youth liberty for the right sort of occupations instead of a license which is without restraint, or in place of no good oppor-

tunities whatever. It can be readily seen that the use of leisure involves both work and play. It is for this reason that the hundreds of cities maintaining recreation systems consider playgrounds, children's gardens, manual training, activities of Boy Scouts, social pleasures that are profitthis, opportunities for # as part of the same movement. The playground or the recreation center in a school is the natural starting place for effective good use of leisure. Intelligent direction, and organized methods in close alliance with home and school will produce leisure time conditions that are pleasant and at the same time a real contribution to education in its broadest C. H. MNGLISH,

Superintednent of Public Recreation.

Mr. Shaw's View of the War. OMAHA, March 4.-To the Editor of The Bee: I have noticed Ex-Governor Shaw's article on "Preparedness," and as he is a man of reputation and ability I think it would be an important means of increasing our information and clarifying our thought to examine closely some of his expressions. I am not making an argument on preparedness, but purpose to call attention to some of Mr. Shaw's words respecting the attitude of this nation. He says: "We are making no friends and placing no belligerent under obligation to come to our assistance when the great day of reckoning shall

arrive. Of course he does not mean that we should be so foolish as to try to hold the triendship of both sides by doing favors to both. His words imply that we ought to abandon the purpose of maintaining neutrality, and that it is impossible or impracticable to hold a neutral attitude and retain the friendship and respect of the other nations. If all the neutral nations adopted Mr. Shaw's view, all would become involved in the war. And if this is the right view, then what the world needs is something of the nature of the great deluge which is said to have destroyed all the people of the world except a few who were saved to re-populate the earth. I guess we must mark Mr. Shaw as a jingo.

I believe that in the coming presidential campaign other issues will be supordinated, and a great majority of the voters will vote for the candidate who seems best qualified to held the ship of state to a neutral course.

BERIAH F. COCHRAN.

Weester on Wilson Warnings. SILVER CREEK, Neb., March 4.- To the Editor of The Bee: Says R. L. Met-

"The sinking of the Lusitania was the most wanton, cruel murder in the history of nations. If Germany is willing to be judged by that awful deed then she is already doomed and damned."

Without making any attempt to defend Germany for the sinking of the Lusitania, though that act is easily susceptible of a good defense, let us admit for the moment, that this characterisation of it is not over-drawn and fully justified. But taking that view of the matter, in what light does it leave President Wilson whom Mr. Metcalfe and other sycophantic flatterers continually laud as a paragon of virtue and wise statemanship?

Not only had Germany declared certain waters a war some and given notice to the world that she would use her submarines to sink just such ships as sho still insists the Lusitania to have been, but her agents, through advertisements in the New York papers, had specificaly warned prospective travelers against taking passage on the Lusitania. If, now,

President Wilson before the sailing of the Lusitania had officially advised Am

without any sacrifice of honor or principle, and could still have insisted on our 'rights,' as he viewed them, and guarantees for the future just precisely as he has been coing. If, after the sinking of the Lusitania, Wilson had sent out simifar warnings, an American consul who went down with the Persia, and Ameri cans on a half dozen other torpedoed vessels would still be alive. And evan now if he would send out such a notice as congresamen wiser than he threater to force him to do, no more American ives need thus be lost, and perhaps an infinitely disastrous war be averted. But, no; our schoolmaster president prefers rather, to insist tenaciously on a little red tape, the strict enforcement of inter-

can lives for German gulden. If, as Mr. Metcaffe says, the Germans wantonly took American lives, President Wilson by the exercise of a little horse sense, a commodity of which he seems to be absolutely destitute, might have saved them all. On whom is the greater responalbility? CHARLES WOOSTER.

Bouquet for Omaha Schools. LINCOLN, March 4.- To The Editor of The Bee: I wish to congratulate the city of Omaha on the excellence of the manual training in the public schools, especially

Last week, while in Omaha, through the courtesy of the manual training supervisor. I had the pleasure of visiting the large kiln where all the pottery made by the pupils is fired and glazed. I was pleased to find that the supervisor has an assistant who gives his entire time to this important part of the work.

Some of the modeling was so remarkably well done that I wondered if a potter's wheel had not been used, but I found upon inquiry, that the pupils make hand built pieces only. Their long training in bench work, wood carving and other manual arts has obviously helped to make them unusually skillful in the pottery.

It may be assumed that I speak of this matter with some authority, since the modeling and glazing of art pottery is my specialty. For three years I have done glazing and firing of pottery for the Peru State Normal school, and also for the public schools of Lincoln, and the subject of pottery has been my particular study for some dozen years.

Miss O. M. ABBOTT.

Editorial Snapshots

Pittsburgh Dispatch: With all due respect to some of the experts, this talk about the utter incapacity of our navy brings to mind the predictions of 1839 that the Spanish would wipe our ships off the sea. Indianapolis News: On second thought

t would appear that some of our most rociferous statesmen are rather glad that during last week's flurry, things didn't go far enough for an official record to be made of their enthusiasm. Baltimore American: A census taken in co-educational institution disclosed the

fact that the dear girls were more interested in securing husbands than riches. Another demonstration, obviously, of the Philadelphia Ledger: Senator Gore's intellectual processes are difficult to follow when he says that he introduced his

esolution forbidding Americans to travel on belligerent warships because he wished to uphold American rights. . New York World: Ex-Senator Henry

Jassaway Davis, who once hoped to be vice president of the United States, aspires now, at ninety-three, to become the only centenarian president of a railroad. Providing that the years shall be kind, he will meet no opposition to the fulfillment of this later ambition.

Signs of Progress

Thirty million passengers were carried on ferryboats in San Francisco bay withut injury through accident during the year ending June 30, 1915. In the last twenty-five years, it is stated, only two deaths have resulted from ferry mishaps. A single gallon of gasoline will milk 800 cows, bale four tons of hay, mix thirty-five cubic yards of cement, move a ton truck fourteen miles, plow three-fifths of an acre of land or generate sufficient electricity to illuminate a farm house for thirty hours.

There are twice as many people in the United States as in 1880, three times as many as at the outbreak of the civil war and five times as many as in 1849. The increase between 1916 and 1915 is said to have been equal to the entire population at the time of the revolution.

HOTELS AND RESORTS.

GRINS AND GROAMS.

Friend (happening along)—I say, old chap, is that you under the car you were so sure you could drive all right?

Overturned Autoist—Yes, I'm here, but you can't say this is a horse on me.—Haltimore American.

"Are you really the seventh son of a "Yes, but I don't do any prophesying or clairvoyant work."
"It isn't that. I was just wondering if I couldn't set your family clothing business; that's all."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I see Mrs. Plubdub has her children's pictures in all the Sunday papers."
"The right spirit. I think I know it is unfashionable to have children, but if you have 'em, make the best of, says I," Kansas City Journal.

Why do you call your mule, 'Philip-A gemman came along an' told me dat nd be a good name." replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "I were 'squaein' de animal wif 'im an' I told 'im I wasn' made up in my mind whether I'd hold on to 'im or try to trade 'im off or lose 'im."—Washington Star.

A (to man he has "touched")—Thanks, old chap. But what is this little pamphlet you handed me?

B-Oh. I always hand one of those out with a loan. It tells how to strengthen the memory.—Boston Transcript.

The sphinx pronounced a riddle.

"How many girls would swim out berond the danger line if the lifesuard was
woman?" she asked.—New York Sun.

She was doing her best to make full use of her leap-year prerogative.
"I am a poor girl, as you know," she said, "but if the devotion of a true and loving heart goes for anything with "Oh, it goes with me, all right," inter-rupted the practical young man. "but rupted the practical young man. "but "I'm afraid it won't go with the procer and the butcher."—Indianapolis Star.

"It is 11 o'clock. You must go now."
"But I still have much to say to you,"
pleaded the young congressman.
"Really my parents won't permit me
to entertain company any later."
"Then I ask for leave to extend my
remarks in the Record—er—that is, good
night, Miss Vanessa."—Baltimore Amer-

THE HOME TOWN.

Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press Some folks leave home for money And some leave home for fame, Some seek skies slikays sunny, And some depart in shame. care not what the reason Men travel east or west

Where something real abides, Tis not the money-mad town That all its spirit hides. Though strangers scoff and flout it And even jeer its name It has a charm about it No other town can claim.

The home-town skies seem bluer
Than skies that stretch away.
The home-town friends seem truer
And kinder through the day,
And whether glum or cheery
Light-hearted or depressed,
Or struggle-fit or weary
I like the home-town best.

The home-town skies seem bluer

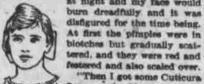
Let him who will go wander
To distant towns to live,
Of some things I am fonder
Than all they have to give.
The gold of distant places
Could not repay me quite
For those familiar faces For those familiar faces
That keep the home-town bright.

PIMPLES ON FACE BURN AND ITCH

Became Worse and Worse, Face Disfigured. In Blotches, Were Red and Scaled Over.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I had pimples on my face which gradually became worse and worse all the time. They burned and itched and I would wake up often at night and my face would



"Then I got some Cuticura Scap and Ointment. At first I put the Cuticura Ointment on and then I bathed my face with warm water and Cuticura Soap, and I had not used them more than two weeks till I noticed a change and now my face is entirely (Signed) Miss Marie Christiansen, Route 3, Neois, Iowa, July 25, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dopt. T, Bos-Sold throughout the world

ADVERTISING

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J. H. SLOCUM Resident Manager

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White Sulphur Springs -West Virginia OPEN ALL THE YEAR GREENBRIER

EUROPEAN PLAN Finest Bath Establishment in America, Connected Directly with the Hotel Nauheim and all principal baths of European Health Resorts are given in the Bath House by skilled attendants

Persistence is the cardinal virtue in advertising; no matter how good advertising may be in other respects, it must be run frequently and constantly to be really successful.