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Chicago—518 People's Gas Building.
New York—Reom 363, 256 Fifth avenue.
St. Louis—568 New Bank of Commirce.
Washington—725 Fourteenth street, N. W.

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

AUGUST CIRCULATION

55,755 Daily-Sunday 51,048 Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Rec Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of August, 1916, was \$5,765 daily, and \$1,648 Sunday. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this \$6 day of September, 1916. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

It was a big day for Omaha, all right.

Good bye, Mr. President! Sorry you could not stay longer. Au revoir until the next visit.

Much discordant music obtains along "the beantiful blue Danube." The measure lacks the familiar swing, but the waltzing affords a greater amount of exercise.

Now, if our democratic friends will be as gracious to Mr. Hughes, when he comes, as the republicans have been to Mr. Wilson, they can nake things square.

False teeth are among the latest articles on the British contraband list. As the allies imagine the hunger blockade is grub tight they refrain from exciting gustatory hopes.

The twenty-second reign of the royal house of Ak-Sar-Ben opened auspiciously. Never be-fore has so mighty a host of admiring subjects welcomed the gracious monarch of the corn belt.

At last account Villa was limping painfully and hobbling with a crutch. The failure of Trevino's warriors to run down a cripple reveals military manana as a cordial exponent of safety

The announcement of a suffrage campaign in Nebraska in 1918 sharply reminds the male perscasion that the girls will not be happy until they get the ballot. Two years of preparedness in ures a lively come-back.

Still, we do not want Secretary McAdoo to labor under the delusion that he has satisfied Omaha's claim for a federal land bank by sending his father-in-law out here to make a speech, much we appreciate the president's visit.

If the old populist party is defunct, as every-one knows it is in Nebraska, as everywhere, the democrats masquerading on the ticket as populist candidates should have the courage to discard the false label and run on their own merits

A pull of \$80,000 on the State bank guaranty fund to make good the Decatur bank losses, sug-gests the need of increased vigilance in banking inspection. Honest bankers who supply the fund old organize and insiat on more efficient measures of self-defense.

By a simple sweep of his omeigs peu Pass.
Chief Carranza limits the presidential term to four years and provides for re-election. Whatever mistakes or massacres may be nailed on Carranza's door no fair-minded person will accuse him of neglecting the future of No. 1.

merican owners of mining property in Mexico object to the taxing methods of the government. Tax gatherers pay frequent visits for the wherewith, and each visit brings a boost of the ids. In the circumstance the owners may be pardoned for registering a protest with all the force of home-grown experience.

In one way or another the process of trimming political jobs in New Jersey proceeds in a heartless fashion. Two seperate attempts of lawmakers to hold their ancient grip on railroad passes have been knocked out by the courts. This is the cruelest knock of all, inasmuch as job holders must put up real money or walk.

Machine Gun Problem

The War department has acted wisely in naming a special board of five officers and two civilians to take up all the phases of the machine-gun problem and determine finally on a type or types of such guns for use in the United States army. The situation was brought to a crisis by the charge of Colonel Isaac N. Lewis that his gun, which Great Britain is using almost exclusively in the field, was unjustly rejected by the ordnance board.

That a very large element of the American

nance board.

That a very large element of the American public, recalling the blunders of the past, has been willing to sympathize with Colonel Lewis can hardly be doubted. His gun was good, better than the older type guns, or 30,000 of the weapons would not now be in use in North France. Why was it turned down in Washington? Why was an American's invention not acceptable to America?

Why was an American's invention not acceptable to America?

That is only one of the outstions that the new board will have to answer. Whether two or more types may be needed for different service is undecided. How far the guns we have in use can to be depended on will be debated. The fact seems to be that even army sentiment is tending toward regarding lightness as a big element. Many West Pointers do not hesitate to say that the day of the water-jacket gun is passed; that a light gun unjacketed, but capable of, say 1,200 discharges, is the ideal for the future. This can be made a one-man gun, and the Germans have set the pace in equiping even their cavalry, at least a part of their cavalry, with machine guns.

It was high time to make it dear to those who pay the army's bills that the department is open to all suggestions, ready to give fair play to all inventions and inventors. Confidence in administration is vital to any preparedness program.

English for the Foreign-Born.

A general movement is under way, fostered by the United States Bureau of Education, to teach the English language to the foreign-born citizens. The value of this undertaking is plain, but it is in no sense a novelty. Opportunity for those who come to us from countries of a different tongue have long had ample chance to get grounded at least in the rudiments of the language of Americans. Omaha, in common with other cities where a considerable number of immigrants have located, has long maintained special schools, at which instruction is given, and hundreds have taken advantage of them. The present movement is merely to give greater attention to the work, that its benefits may be extended. The need of the foreign-born for at least a working knowledge of the language of their adopted country is not to be misunderstood. One of the most serious factors in the assimilation of the immigrant has been the assembly in groups representing racial or local divisions, and the maintenance of conditions resembling those left behind. It is necessary to break up this segregation as far as possible, in order that the newcomers may be made into real American citizens This process may be carried out without disturbing the personal relations now established, but through the certain means of spreading the knowledge of American ways, institutions and ideals Familiarity with the English language is requisite for this, and for this reason its teaching is of highest importance.

Corn as Food for Humanity.

The mounting price of wheaten flour has re newed the talk of corn as food for humanity To most of those who have reached middle age, the proposition needs no argument. They can easily recall the days when corn was served daily in the homes of the American people; corndodger was a staple, and cornmeal mush was an old reliable bedtime dish for the little folks, and even the elders indulged in it from time to time. "Johnny cake" and "hasty pudding" were the luxuries of those days, and a sturdy generation thrived on the diet. With increasing wealth, Americans turned to the more alluring wheat bread, and commenced to take their corn in the form of meat. No question of the value of corn as food is in dispute, but the home folks will very likely continue to take it in the form of beef and bacon so long as they can get it that way.

Plugging Up the Holes.

The court ruling excluding from claim on the deposit guaranty fund loans to failed banks masked as certificates of deposit, if upheld on appeal, will go a great way to safeguard raids on the guaranty fund, although this abuse should have been detected and stopped by the banking board with reference to the particular bank is question and any other banks that may be indulging in the same practice as well. Putting an end to this questionable sort of banking, by which the guaranty fund is used to induce loans to a bank not warranted by its own responsibility, may head off some of the outside money attracted by high interest, but it will at the same time conduce to sounder business and greater safety for regular

While this weak spot in the law is being plugged up by judicial construction as to what constitutes a bona fide deposit, something more must also be done to prevent trading in the deposit fund as illustrated by the recent revival of a comatose bank charter, with its guaranty fund credit, to make a fat fee for a democratic lawyer cashing in a political pull. The only way to make the guaranty fund serve its purpose of insuring depositors against loss is likewise to safeguard the fund against absorption or diversion either by bogus deposit claims or by political favor.

Democratic Administrative Inefficiency.

Senator Sherman writes that "the normal condition of the national finances with the democratic party in power is bankruptcy." This only partly tells the story. It does not properly convey an adequate sense of democratic administrative inefficiency. The party in power is boasting of the wonderful growth of business within the last eighteen months, of the unexampled activity in all lines of industrial and commercial endeavor. and cheerfully takes to itself all credit for the

The astonishing fact is that while the country is just now experiencing a tremendous boom, resulting from the export trade in munitions and war materials generally, the government of the United States is getting deeper and deeper into the hole prepared for it by the democrats. In spite of war taxes, income taxes, inheritance taxes, and all sorts of makeshifts and temporary devices for producing revenue, a bond issue has been resorted to, and even that expedient does not check the rising tide of the treasury deficit. More than \$58,000,000 deficit accumulated in the first three months of the current fiscal year, at the rate of over \$740,000 for each business day of the time. This means that every time the clock ticks on a business day, the treasury of the United States falls behind in its cash \$8.50; if it is to be placed on the eight-hour day basis, each time the clock ticks, the deficit swells by \$25.50. Just count the ticks of the clock for a few moments, and you will realize how rapidly the outgo is exceeding the income of the United States under democratic

To quote Senator Sherman again, we have "a free trade tariff act without any permanent trade, a revenue tariff without any revenue, and a war tax without any war," and, we might add, hole in the treasury without any bottom.

Better Adjustment Needed Here.

The situation in which New York finds itself s relates to its supply of milk provides further evidence that some better adjustment of our distributing service is needed. When the food supply of a great metropolis is seriously interfered with because of a controversy between producers and distributers, who reach a deadlock and proceed to fight it out between themselves without regard to the rights of the consumer, some regulative steps by the government would seem imperative. Here if anywhere the principle of arbitration ought to be applied. The New York authorities should lose no time in taking hold of this matter, and should make certain that milk is supplied for the babies that need it, and that the service will not again be interrupted. Then the question of price between producer and distributer may be investigated and regulated. Service first and no foolishness should be insisted

If any democrat has any lingering doubts as to whether "Boss" Arthur Mullen is "it" or not, his skepticism should now be dispelled.

Pay of Railway Trainmen

Our condemnation of the passage by the administration of the Adamson so-called "eight-hour bill" (which, as everybody now understands, is really a 25 per cent wage-increase bill) has been based wholly upon the manner in which it was done and not at all upon the merits of the increase. Now some asks what we think of the crease. Now some one asks what we think of the merit of increasing the wages of railroad conduc-tors and engineers, firemen and brakemen, by 25 per cent. Although we fear that discussion of the merit of the increase is likely to befog the real issue, which is the method, nevertheless we are willing to throw forward some considerations which would guide us if we had arbitrary power

If we were general manager of the United States and could do what we wanted by fiat, the one calling which we should try to make more remunerative than it is now is farming. We should try to counteract the drift of men from the land to the city. We should try to do it by making life on the land more remunerative and attractive, and life in the city relatively less remunerative and attractive, and tractive and attractive and structive and structive.

attractive, and life in the city relatively less remunerative and attractive. Arbitrarily increasing the wages of railroad employes tends to accentuate the present unfortunate drift.

Moreover, we do not think that arbitrary increases of fixed wages is the west way to secure that participation in the increased earnings of any organization which employes ought to have. We think the ideal method is a rather small fixed wage with a generous participation in the profits. We think this co-operative sharing in profits will be the ultimate form in which industrial democracy will solve itself rather than in contending groups fighting for a larger and larger fixed wage. Finally, if we were making over the rates of remuneration for the several elements of labor and service in the community, there are several

remuneration for the several elements of labor and service in the community, there are several to whom we should give attention before raising the present pay of conductors and engineers. From a compilation furnished by Howard Elliott to the New York Times we take the following statistics of the present day of the four classes whose rate has been increased: rate has been increased:

The average yearly wage payments to all east-ern train employes (including those who worked only part of the year), as shown by the 1915 pay

rolls were:	ar /, as sno	wir by the	1710 pa
Engineers	Passenger.	Freight. \$1.546	Yard. \$1,384
Conductors		1,404	1,238
Firemen	1,033	903	844
Trainmen		858	990
Three-ouarters	of these w	un (inch	ding a

Three-quarters of these men (including all se who put in a full year's service) earned

	Road.		· Yard.	
Engineers\$	1,585 to	\$3.224	\$1,303 to	\$2,178
Conductors	1,552 to	3,004	1,145 to	1,991
Firemen	933 to	1,762	752 to	0 1,633
Brakemen	862 to	1,707	834 to	1,635
For the whole	country	y the	average	wages of
ree-quarters of	the emp	ployes	were:	
	Passer	iger. I	reight.	Yard.
Engineers	271	167	e1 802	¢1 526

Conductors 1,850 1,310 Firemen Brakemen

Unnecessary Hysterics. -San Francisco Chro

Reading the frantic exhortations to "prepare" which are emanating in such profusion from the magnates of high finance one is likely to be really terrified until he stops to think that after all the business of the world is merely the aggregate of the efforts of each individual to earn a living. And each one of us keeps pegging away at that and somehow contrives to get on, a little more comfortably in each generation than in that immediately preceding. And there is no reason to doubt that this will always be so.

Some of the addresses made at the National Bankers' association are positively hysterical.

Bankers' association are positively hysterical.
They indicate the fear of the speakers that the country will go straight to the demnition bowwows if every youth is not trained for soldiering, the industrial army put into vigorous train-

Now, we certainly shall not save more money.

Now, we certainly shall not save more money if all that we can save is diverted to the arts of war, or to filling the civil service with armies of

young men at good salaries to regulate us in all our daily activities.

If governments will let the people alone they will all manage somehow to earn a rather better living than their fathers were able to get, just as has always happened from the beginning of his-

The most powerful influence on human action

The most powerful influence on human action is the impulse to get the utmost farthing for whatever we have to sell and pay as little as we can for whatever we have to buy.

That is an instinct which operates powerfully, universally and continuously. It survives when all other impulses fail, Just now its operation is checked by intense international hatreds which proved a great part of the world. While we

pervade a great part of the world. While we hate intensely we throw prudence to the winds. But hate, like love, is a transient passion. The desire to buy cheap and sell dear persists. And it will be the operation of this universal instinct upon every living individual throughout the world which will bring to naught the devices to perpetuate and intensify international hatred and obstruct international trade which are the output of the Paris and other economic confer-

Obviously, the better we agree among ourselves, and the more we co-operate instead of quarreling, the better off we shall be, but that has always been true, and natural economic forces will, as they always have, operate to enable us to so pull together that each generation will be more comfortable than any predecessor. When we consider our own situation as com-

pared with that of most other peoples, it ought to be plain to all that we have no occasion to throw fits.

People and Events

A bunch of gravediggers at Chicago are on a strike "for better living conditions." A walkout from a cemetery looks that way.

A New York judge personally made good his statement that any man could get a job if he tried. The judge found two jobs in half an hour. One as a coal heaver at \$15. a week, and another as yard foreman at \$12. But he didn't connect with a job that approached his size.

An equestrian statue of General Philip H. Sheridan will be unveiled at Albany, N. Y., next Saturday, October 7. The fact that the capital city was the birthplace of the general inspired the undertaking to honor fittingly the achievements of a distinguished leader of the civil war. The ancient "Governor's palace" at Vincennes, Ind., 112 years old, is to be preserved as a state shrine by the city. The "palace" was built in 1804 by General William Henry Harrison, afterward president of the United States, and was esteemed a real palace back in the pioneer days when Vincennes loomed big on the map of the "Far West."

"Far West."

The circuit court of Missouri in a test case upholds the validity of the accident insurance policies of Theodore C. Pellzer, the Kansas City real estate plunger, who ended his career by plunging out of a skyscraper window. Pellzer carried \$85,000 in accident policies payable to his wife, and nearly \$300,000 in straight life, payable

wife, and nearly \$300,000 in straight life, payable to his estate.

A hurry call for homely girls, sent out by the publicity managers of the Printing and Allied Trades of New York, to lead the grand ball, failed to bring a single response. Homely girls? Huh! Printers never saw one. When the publicity man recovers from the shock of the bounce typos plan to ship him to the headquarters of "the Whole Damm family."

Thought Nugget for the Day. Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire—con-science.—George Washington.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Austro-German invasion of Serbia

begun.
French and British troops landed

Germans used gas in determined, but vain effort to regain ground lost in Champagne.

Premier Venizelos of Greece forced out by King Constantine as result of former's war policy.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Secretary Nattinger of the Omaha
Board of Trade was engaged in introducing to a number of our leading
citizens Mr. S. H. Teiler, secretary of
the Board of Trade in Yankton,
Dakota. Mr. Teiler is anxious to know
what Omaha proposes to do with reference to the Omaha and Northwestern road.

Two expert Omaha cooks and two waiters, all colored, have gone out to the Montana ranch of G, W. Holdrege.

ege. Reynolds R. Over and Miss Lillian leeley were married at the residence the brille's parents by the Rev. J. Detwelley

of the brise's parents by the Recht s.

A social was held by the Happy Hillside Home Helpers, a juvenile society connected with the Congregational church of Omaha View. The



following were on the program: Mamie McCoy, Lizzie Andrews, Edith Walton, Berchie Leggitt, Myrtle Smith, Pearl Reece, Etta Smith and Tillie Benton.

Mr. Peter Besen was the "victim" of a pleasant surprise party at his residence, 2611 Douglas. Among those present were: Measrs, and Mesdames Crager, Hayward, Donnelly, Benson, Gould, Miles; Measrs, Will Crager, John Gradstone, James Devine, and Misses Bessie Hammond, Christianson and Badger.

Rev. T. C. Hall, having returned from his eastern trip, is now engaged in closing up his business affairs here and will leave for Chicago. He will still retain his interest in the "Christian Hour," of which Rev. J. N. Boyd is to remain managing editor.

Chief Galligan has added John Murphy to No. 2 hose cart, increasing the number of men to five.

Ed Wittig and several other prominent Germans of this city have gone to Council Bluiffs to attend the silver wedding of William Dachtler and wife, relatives of Mr. Wittig. llie Benton. Mr. Peter Besen was the "victim

This Day in History.

1777—Forts Clinton and Montgomery, on the Hudson, taken by the British under Sir Henry Clinton.
1817—First general assembly of Mississippi met at Washington, Miss.
1818—Shadrach Bond, first governor of Illinois, inaugurated at Kastaskia.

kaskia.

1848—Insurrection in Vienna and murder of the war minister, Count Latour.

1858—The Prussian government took formal possession of the kingdom of Hanover.

1872—Religious ceremony at Lourdes in honor of appearance of Virgin, attended by 40,000 pilgrima.

1873—Trial of Marshal Bazaine, commander on the Rhine in 1870, for treachery and misconduct at Metz, began.

egan. 1892—Lord Alfred Tennyson, Eng-ish poet laureate, died. Born August 6, 1809.

6, 1809. 1910—Charles E. Hughes resigned the governorship of New York to be-come associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. 1915—The engagement of President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, D. C., was announced.

The Day We Celebrate.

The Day We Celebrate.

John L. McCague, president of the McCague Investment company, is just 50 years old. He was been in Cairo, Egypt, where he spent his first five years. He was for seven years in the auditing department of the Union-Pacific, but since 1880 has been associated with his brothers in the real estate business. He served on the School board for two terms.

Fred F. Paffenrath, local manager for Nicoli the Tailor, was born October 6, 1866, in New York City. He came west in the summer of 1885, entering the employ of Nicoli the Tailor.

came west in the summer of 1885, entering the employ of Nicoll the Tailor in Chicago, being transferred the next year to the Kansas City branch and two years later to the Omaha branch. He has been active in business organizations and also in Ak-Sar-Ben.

Bryce Crawford is celebrating his forty-seventh birthday. He was born in Sparta, Ill., educated in the University of Kansas, being admitted in 1893 to the bar in Omaha, where he has since practiced law.

Robert F. Gilder, state news editor of the World-Herald, was born October 6, 1856, at Flushing, N. Y. He was at one time with The Bee and is a brother of Richard Watson Gilder.

Ernest E. Beale, vice president of the Carbon Coal and Supply company, was born October 6, 1859, in Van Buren county, Iowa. He came to Omaha from Seneca, Kan., and has been in the coal business here since 1857.

George H. Payne, real estate man, is 52 years old today. He has been

George H. Payne, real estate man, is 52 years old today. He has been particularly successful in marketing and colonizing large tracts of farm

acreage.

Albert J. Beveridge, ex-senator from Indiana and one of the former progressives who have returned to the republican party, born in Adams county, Ohio, fifty-four years ago to-

county, Ohio, fifty-four years ago today.

Julia Culp (Mme. Mertens), celebrated Dutch lieder singer, born in
Groningen, Holland, thirty-five years
ago today.

Rt. Rev. Mathias C. Lenihan,
Catholic bishop of Great Falls, Mont.,
born at Dubuque, ia., sixty-two years
ago today.

Joseph W. Balley, former. United
States senator from Texas, born in
Copieh county, Mississippi, fifty-three
years ago today.

Rt. Rev. Frederick Burgess, Epigcopal bishop of Long Island, born
at Providence, R. I., sixty-three years
ago today.

Timely Jottings and Remin

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Following closely upon the Jowish New Year's festival comes the fast Yom Kippur is considered the most ment, which begins this evening and continues until tomorrow evening. Yom Kippur is conesidered the most important event in the religious life of the Jewish people and is more strictly and generally observed than any of the other fast days in the Hebraic calendar.

The birthday anniversary of the late James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier poet," is to be observed today with special exercises in all of the public schools of Indiana.

The one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Pittsburgh is to be observed in the property of the incorporation of Pittsburgh is to be observed in that city today with the observed in that city today with

the incorporation of Pittsburgh is t be observed in that city today with great parade and historical pageant.

The Bee's Letter Box

Praises for the Colored Band.
Omaha, Oct. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: It was the general remark of people who heard the colored band play on the streets of Omaha this week that they put more pep, life and viminto their playing than all of the white bands put together. They never fall to make things pretty lively along the streets of Omaha and it would do well for the white bands not remark to the colored band play on the streets of Omaha and it would do well for the white bands not consider the colored band put together. They never fall to make things pretty lively along the streets of Omaha and it would do well for the white bandmen to take some lessons of life and vigor from these lively colored players. Some of the lively colored players. Some of the bands as they marched along seemed to be playing funeral marches. Such

playing is inappropriate for carnival times. I believe in giving praise where it is deserved. FRANK A. AGNEW.

Fire Prevention Day. Chicago, Oct. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: Monday, October 9, the anniversary of the Chicago fire, will anniversary of the Chicago fire, will be observed generally throughout the United States by the proclamations of the governors as Fire Prevention day. In some states Accident Prevention day is also included. The governors urge citizens to put their premises in proper condition as regards fire, and recommend exercises in the public

in proper condition as regards fire, and recommend exercises in the public schools and special consideration of the day by commercial organizations etc. An editorial calling attention to the observance would be very helpful just at this time.

The fire waste in the United States and Canada last year was \$184,939.-100. So far this year it is nearly \$50,-000,000 ahead of that. All the authorities agree that at least 75 per cent of this waste is easily preventable by the exercise of ordinary care and precaution. This is conservation work, which aims to save life and property and to reduce the most dangerous and least excusable of all the forms of public waste.

I hope that you will print and support editorially this movement.

T. R. WEDDELL, Secretary Fire Prevention Day Committee.

Argument for Land Bank

Argument for Land Bank.

Scottsbluff, Neb., Oct. 3, 1916.—To the Editor of The Bee: The investment of the federal government to the extent of \$15,000,000 in irrigation projects tributary to Omaha and Lincoin territory, is a very good reason for the location of a farm land bank in Nebraska. The Pathfinder project, Shoshone project, Belle Fourche project and Yellowstone project will all be benefited by the Nebraska location and the vast sum expended on these works will be in better shape for coming back into the federal treasury.

I did not notice that this argument was presented at the hearing, but perhaps it was. Really, it is one of the best reasons for putting one of the banks in Nebraska.

G. L. SHUMWAY,

Corn as a Substitute.

Corn as a Substitute.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: Bread prices are rising; likewise flour. But we have a remedy, if only the people of this country would grasp it.

All Germany is existing on potato bread, while here we have an abundance—in the aggregate—of rye, bariey, oats, corn and wheat.

Combinations of two or more of these cereals make palatable, nutritious and cheap bread.

We all know that there is little real nutriment in the while bread made from wheat flour. Modern milling methods deprive the latter of life substance.

Ing methods deprive the satisfactor.

Now is a good time to introduce these grain mixtures, or combinations, for people will listen to any talk concerning cheaper bread and other foods. Their pocket is now affected by the abnormal prices prevailing and which will continue unless immediate attention is given to other cereals partly neglected at present.

Barley and wheat in combination make the most nutritious of breads, while rye and barley are a good second.

Barley as a breakfast food, and it soup, broth or meat stews has no su-perior in nutritive value from a cerea Cornmeal and wheat flour, half and

half, is a bread much used in Ireland Cornmeal will be found a good substi Cornmeal will be found a good substitute for potatoes—something to know
in this year of potato scarcity. Both
yellow and white corn grind as fine
as wheat. They give a little more
moisture to bread, but this is an advantage, for it does not get stale
quickly. The corn also is heatening—a good thing in cool weather. This
maize-wheat bread would be excellent
for the soldiers in trench or outdoor
life on that account. If the allies fed
their armies with more corn products the wheat situation would be relieved rapidly, and greater consumption by our own people would help.
One-third cornmeal and balance
wheat flour make a palatable, nourishing and cheap bread, as the Department of Agriculture learned a rew
years ago in experimenting. At pres-

partment of Agriculture learned a few years ago in experimenting. At present grain prices this bread is 15 per cent cheaper than the all-wheat kind. Or use one-half cornmeal, 45 per cent wheat and balance oats. The latter addition is beneficial to the kidneys.

Ontmeal porridge and other oat Walley we're the "whole cheese" omaha.

We keep all the best for the west.

To your level of the deast and yet listen and yet listen

products and combinations should be

NEBRASKA EDITORS.

The Sidney Telegraph, F. A. Gapen, editor began the forty-fifth year of its existence last week.

World, has added a linetype to the equip-ment of his plant.

Mrs. Edna Dobson has sold the Saturday Night Review of Ulysses to Ira W. Naylor, who has been acting as foreman of the plant for several years,

Coleman & Coleman, editors of the Fair-field Auxiliary, celebrated the fifth anni-versary of their paper last week by going on an all-home print basis.

The Holdrege Progress, whose editor con-ceals his identity under the name of the "Progress Printing company," issued a finely Blustrated edition last week.

"What's the matter with the efficiency

"Strange, Mary doesn't have any offers! She'd make some man a good wife."
"Yes, but the trouble is everyone knows she'd make him a good husband, too."—Life.

"I gave that waitress a sizable tip in hopes she would give me something extra. something the other boarders didn't get."
"And did she?"
"Yes, she rushed off and got me an extra glass of water."—Louisville Courier Journal.

- A.B.C. KAUDER 3000

IF THE LIGHT IS LIT IN THE

"What is your position on these public questions?"
"My position," replied the confident candidate, "is very simple. I am personally the
answer to all of them."—Washington Star.

"What makes Jinks so proud of his an-estors? I never heard any of them did

Priend—I understand that your practice is setting larger.
Young Doctor—That's true. My patient has gained nearly ten pounds in the law weeks—Hoston Transcript.

You don't know, my friend, what makes

You lay there and thinks, inhale and you for the air that makes men, in the west.

Your card, with its moon, has me thinking,
Looks sick, breathing tumes of the beans;
Shins on, pretty moon, in the west, please,
Furnish light to the night of sweet
dreams;
Where she sheep in the canyon are grazing.
On the mountain and beautiful plain,
Way out in this wonderful country,
Where you have neither ache nor a pain.

Every season is good in this country,
Mountains tipped with the beautiful anow.
It's the garden of riches we cherish,
To come out and see it is to know;
Where nature has been every effort.
And has made everything of the best,
I aware, with your mon in the east, Jack.

SUNDERLAND BROS. CO. UVV IIILILIKL

Unbeatable Exterminator

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD-AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Used the World Over - Used by U.S.60



It will solve the bread and when problem of any nation wise enough to abandon the all-wheat bread diet J. M. SMITH

The Pilger Press, Harvey L. Nye pro-rietor, is now printed on a new press.

Charles R. Kuhle, editor of the Leigh

Editor Tom Wright of the Ansley Hernid has just completed the installation of are Intertype and his paper now appears in a brand new dress each week.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

expert?"
"Sad blow. He wanted a 4-cent stamp, but the man only had two twos. Of course he had to waste energy licking twice the space."—Baltimere American.

YEAR MR. KABIBBLE, HOW CAN I TELL IF HER PARENTS APPROVE OF ME?

HALL WHEN YOU HAVE TO GO DOWN TWELVE PLIGHTS OF STRIPS:

cestors? I have neard any or them do.
anything."
"That's exactly the point. So many persons' ancestors did do things which got
them into trouble with the police."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"Why do you go about with a lantern?" I am looking for an honest man," answered Diogenes.
"Well, why not adopt modern methods?" You could cover more ground with a searchlight, my boy."—Buffalo Express.

WAY OUT WEST.

If you never have been in the mood; it you never have been in the mood; in Soil me to be an every morning. The form of the mood in the west, who and look like a dufe, in the west, who are sophyre waft you to rest. You lay there and hinks, inhale and you