THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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OCTOBER CIRCULATION

53,818 Daily-Sunday 50,252 Dwight William, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the
sverage circulation for the month of October, 1916, was
53,818 daily, and 60,252 Sunday.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me
this 4th day of November, 1916.
C. W. CARLSON, Notary Public.

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

Now for that early Christmas shopping!

It looks as if Von Mackensen's men may soon rest in Bucharest.

The reconvening of congress is next on the menu of current events.

Thanksgiving foot ball fans certainly have no complaint against the weather man.

Mr. Turkey Gobbler may lay low for a while, but he will make another flight before Christ-

Should the aggravated public act as it resolutes, the kings of the hen fruit belt will wake up to find their goods too strong for a weak market.

With only ten republicans out of thirty-three in the upper branch of the coming Nebraska legislature, the democratic majority can run riot if it wants to.

Those after-election campaign expense accounts no longer excite curiosity. It is wonderful how, after a fight is over, public interest cools off almost instantaneously.

So far as can be observed through the political periscope, the rumor that Kansas may be rewarded with a seat in the new cabinet has not ruffled the feathers of the Wichita Eagle.

London hotel keepers received orders from the government to cut down their menus. American paternalism is not pressed to that point. Provision dealers do the job by overworking the

Hardly had the tired feeling of Thanksgiving festivities eased off before the joykiller swings the hammer on Santa Claus. Annual attacks or the sacred person of Reindeer Nick arouse among his admirers a patriotic desire to swing a bat.

Lincoln voters had some forty places to mark on their ballot last month. Up here in Omaha we had seventy-six. If the voters in the back districts were beset with this sort of a ballot puzzle, the short ballot movement would be growing

Inasmuch as the federal loan board is still holding hearings on claims of different cities. either the question of location is still open or these hearings are a mere form. It is hard to see, however, how the board can get away from placing one of the land banks in Omaha.

The German ambassador at Vienna, Count Tschirsky and Bagendorff, "the man who caused the war," died a natural death. In the world war as in all others, very few responsible for drawing the sword perish by the sword. Fate deals kindlier with them than with their innocent vic-

Spain has lost 50,000 tons of shipping by submarines since the war began. Diplomacy having failed as a deterrent a new system is in operation. For every Spanish ship sunk an interned German ship is taken over by the government. This method brings immediate results with restricting the subsequent conversation.

The esteemed William A. Sunday is lambasting Boston fore and aft and saving it in regular Sunday style. Some of the beaneaters reluctantly admit that a change in theological diet may improve the system, but the permanency of the improvement remains to be determined by the "heft" of the last day's collection.

Commodity Pirates at Work

In many cases the war is not the reason for rising food prices. It is only an excuse. Rapacious food speculators are to a large degree responsible for the outrageous charges, and they simply mention the war to conceal their own motives. New Jersey farmers put much of the blame for high prices upon the middleman, and they are organizing to eliminate that individual as far as possible. In New York they have indicted food speculators for gouging the public. In Philadelphia there are many authentic instances of where an increase of only 5 per cent in the wholesale price of a food product was instantly followed by a 25 per cent increase in the retail price. It seems to be a game of everybody charge all he can get, with the result that consumers are being bled at every vein.

The American public is a docile population. It tolerates from 10,000 little and big dealers extra taxes on commodities that no foreign country in time of peace would endure. Unfortunately for our people, the incomes of a very large portion have not increased since the war began, so that they are being actually impoverished by the rapacity of speculators in all fields of industry. It is about time that the buyers themselves band together and refuse to submit further to wholly unnecessary advances in commodity prices.

Constructive Program for Omaha

Wonders have been accomplished during the last few years toward the making of the new and Greater Omaha. In the development of a metropolitan city each successive era presents its own problems which must be taken up and solved as they arise, but every live city should have a constructive program. Omaha right now should seek to attain several goals, not all of them, perhaps, of the same urgency, or within the same reach, but nevertheless of sufficient importance to be persisted in until secured:

1. Omaha is ripe for a new Union passenger depot. Present accommodations, suitable as they may have once been, are entirely outgrown and the railroads converging here owe it to us to pro vide a modern passenger terminal.

2.. A pipe-line from the Wyoming oil fields is our most promising industrial acquisition. Directpiped crude oil with refineries here would add immensely to our commercial power, relieve the fuel pressure and start many new enterprises.

3. Omaha's grain business of storage and elevation should be supplemented with cereal, flour and feed mills, starch works and allied branches, to convert the raw material into manufactured product.

4. Along the same line, the by-products of our meat-packing establishments should be utilized for manufacturing purposes. We should have tanneries, more boot and shoe factories, trunk factories, leather goods and harness works, and factories making use of the horns and bones of the

5. The good roads question must be taken up and solved in a practical manner and the road ways in and out of Omaha permanently improved to meet new requirements of automobile traffic and transportation.

6. Omaha's claims for recognition in federal activities must be more aggressively asserted. We are in a fair way to land one of the new land banks and should keep pulling for the federal reserve bank that Kansas City got away from us. Divisional activities of the army, postoffice, commerce and labor departments of the federal government belong here, too, and can be had with

While other steps in growth and expansion are doubtless also timely, here is a constructive program for Omaha that can well absorb our energies for the immediate future.

Germany's War Preparations.

It had been thought Germany's preparation for war was so complete that nothing could be News from Berlin indicates the kaiser's counsellors have discovered how to improve the condition of the empire as a fighting machine, and are taking steps to carry out the plans. Chancellor von Bethman-Hollweg has just introduced into the Reichstag a measure that in effect puts the entire civil and industrial organization of the empire on a military basis. All civilians are to come under compulsory service orders, and thus the defense of the nation will be strengthened by the addition of many who have so far been engaged in purely private pursuits. More stringent regulations for the daily life of the citizens are announced, looking to the closer conservation of supplies. "Hands that are idle assist the enemy," says the chancellor, summing up the purpose of his new bill. The willingness of Germany to accept peace is once more given prominence in the speech to the Reichstag, "a peace guaranteeing our existence and our future." These preparations and the confidence of the chancellor afford certain proof that the war is hardly likely to be brought to an immediate end.

Shifting Balance in Fur Trade.

A report from the Department of Commerce on the fur trade of the United States affords some interesting light on a trade, the current of which has been strangely affected by the war. Importation of undressed furs had reached the highest mark previous to the war in 1912, when skins to the value of more than seventeen millions of dollars, and finished garments valued at eight and one-half millions were purchased abroad. In 1915 these figures had fallen to \$7,768,348 and \$2,758,-140, less than two-fifths of the total three years earlier. The present year, however, has seen the of supplies.

In 1912 Belgium sent in more than a million dollars worth of undressed furs; in 1916 this had fallen to less than \$3,000. Germany had dropped from nearly seven millions to less than half a million. France's contribution had risen from less than a million to almost a million and a half, and Greece had jumped its exportations of undressed furs to the United States almost one thousand times, from \$41 to \$39,784. The share of the United Kingdom had nearly doubled, from \$3,606,347 to \$6,197,517, while Canada had risen from \$2,267,807 to \$4,183,962. Similar shifts are noted from South American countries and elsewhere. The condition shows how one of the trade currents has been affected by the war.

It is of importance that this traffic be safeguarded against whatever conditions may come with the establishment of peace abroad. The European countries may be looked to to regain if possible their dominance over the fur trade, and American manufacturers must be protected, or see the business go abroad again.

Two and One-Half Cent Piece.

The director of the mint comes forward with belated suggestion that our present simple system of coinage be enriched by the addition of a two and one-half cent piece. Such a coin will undoubtedly facilitate making change in some instances, but it also very likely will result in a revision of the scale of charges now made. At any rate, it comes tardily for the relief of the great west, where long ago the people solved the problem by the adoption of the "long" and "short bit" system. An institution of the people, founded on the principle of give and take, this method of making change served well until the influx from the effete east, accompanied by a custom which brought the "short" bit into disrepute by the seller always insisting on having the "long," and thus discouraging the buyer. The "picayune," too, disappeared under a wave of progress, and the "bit" will go the same way. At any rate, the American people are not yet open to the charge made by the witty lawyer, who answered Andrew Carnegie's query as to why Great Britain persists in the absurb practice of coining the farthing by saying that its purpose was to facilitate contributions to charity.

Money Makes the Mare Go! Also Some Other Things

Vall Street Journa There are three religious organizations in the world whose business bases are today the envy of all their rivals, for their financial organizations are nearly perfect. These are the Roman Catho-lic church, Christian Science and "Billy" Sun-day's organization. Law and medicine will be greater successes when financially organized— greater successes for the profession and for client and patient. and patient.

It is, therefore, with gratification we note what will surprise most medical practitioners, that the famous Mayo brothers of Rochester, Minn., have now reached an income basis of \$100,000 a

The work, of course, is not accomplished alone by two surgeons, however great their skill. They have twelve assistants of the highest medical and

nave twelve assistants of the highest medical and surgical ability. But they permit no patient to set a price upon the services of their institution.

E. H. Harriman had not enough money to induce them to leave their hospital and attend him in New York; and James J. Hill was not permitted to say as to how much he was to be charged.

ome years ago Hill arrived at Rochester in his private case and sent for the Mayo brothers his private cast and sent for the Mayo brothers and received reply that his case would be attended to at the hospital. He stormed as he left his private car and wended his way thither and stormed again when he found himself taken in hand by assistants who diagnosed his case and made engagement for his return at a specified hour several days later. When he had been fully attended to, this masterful man thought himself still master of the situation and, writing a polite note of appreciation, he enclosed his check for \$10,000 to the Mayo brothers. The note, however, was no politer than that which came back returning the check and noting that in due season a bill would be sent him.

What was his surprise to receive a bill some time later for \$50,000, which, of course, he paid and then endeavored to find out on what basis

the Mayo brothers made charges.

If his inquiry went far enough he could have learned that their system was neither hit nor miss in surgery or in finance; that in the case of a major operation a man's pocketbook was more carefully scanned by "organized system" than it would be under the investigations of the town Mr. Hill would have discovered that after

making reasonable deductions the charge for a making reasonable deductions the charge for a successful major operation was 10 per cent of the patient's income for one year. Indeed his life was valued according to his own work and the life saver system called itself entitled to a tithe of his income for one year.

While Mr. Hill was fussing over his bill and his inability to discuss the single property.

While Mr. Hill was tussing over his oill and his inability to dictate the situation, a poor woman visited the hospital with the meager savings of her life represented in the bank book she carried. This she volunteered as all she had. The Mayo brothers gave her every personal attention, explained the dangers of her case, and was she willing to accept the result of the hazard of the surgeon's knife? She assented; the operation was successful, and at the end of several weeks she was sent home cured. She had desired to know the sum of her indebtedness for her board, which she would attenue accept the sum of her indebtedness for her board, which she would attenue accept the sum of her indebtedness for her board, which

she would attempt some day to pay.

The response was just as polite as to Mr. Hill:
"Madam, here is your bank book and a check for \$500. You owe us nothing. By your consent we experimented upon you. It was successful and we consider ourselves and even medical science indebted to you."

Uncle Sam's Farmers

According to the last census about one-third of our citizens in gainful pursuits are engaged in agriculture. On what they are to accomplish in the coming year depends, in a large degree, the comfort and prosperity of their fellow Americans. Before the winter is over the high prices of food will bear hard upon many families whose incomes are not elastic, and who must face the food problem as a matter of present concern. Opinions differ as to how large a proportion of high prices goes to farmers. It is doubtless true that it is not equitably what it should be. But it is also true that in many cases the prices are too high, regardless of the distribution of the money paid for the necessaries of life. Investigations of the subject by congress are timely. Prices of articles consumed by farmers have gations of the subject by congress are timely. Prices of articles consumed by farmers have also been marked up. Farmers have an equal interest in fair prices and will intelligently take this view of it. The increases are often more than a due percentage. Public vigilance is demanded at such a time, along with an observance of all the rules of a wholesome general economy.

The farming domain of Uncle Sam is amply big and varied. Tillers of the soil in the Gulf states will soon begin to plant crops for 1917. A few months will see all the millions of our \$3,208,183 for the made-up furs, or double the total of the year previous. This return to normal proportions in the total of importations is accompanied by a remarkable shifting in sources

farmers actively at work. They decide on what to grow and how much land to use productively. As far as possible they should put every acre to work and follow it up with the best cultivation. Their reward is likely to be greater than usual. They would like to see groceries, clothing and many other requisites marked down instead of They would like to see groceries, clothing and many other requisites marked down instead of up in frequent installments. We are all moving along together, and plenty of food at fair prices will help us to do it successfully for all concerned. Let speed the plow, or the tractor, be a leading motto of the hour

The farmer feedeth all, and his fellow-country-en hope that his thinking cap is on wisely for the coming season.

People and Events

The free lunch perished with the saloon at Waukegan, Ill., last May. Now a Chicago preacher proposes a revival of the free lunch as a cheerful climax to his sermons. A lunch service will follow each sermon, thus insuring gastronomic support for his arguments.

One of the Thanksgiving customs that lin-gered in New England households until the middle of the last century was to lay five grains of corn upon the plate of every person at table in memory of a day in early colonial history when five ships came sailing into the harbor just in time to chase away the specter of famine.

The New York state commissioner of excise serves notice on all concerned that Sunday regulations cannot be suspended simply because New Year's eve falls on Sunday. The cruel blow threatens to dim the glims of the lobster palaces. But there is Saturday night and its wide open op-portunity for a souse that will hold till Monday

Andrew Carnegie observed his eighty-first birthday last week with befitting cheerfulness, in spite of the rising cost of living. Tom Edison 'phoned a note of encouragement, promising to make a personal call in 1920. "I'll meet you at the door, Tommy," whispered the laird of Skibo, as he turned to his check book for another library donation. donation.

Something over \$2,000,000 of real money was disbursed one day last week at one betting head-quarters in upper New York. William C. Hogg, a Texas sport, got away with a package of \$100,000 of extra fine republican dough, but Bill was not the prize hog. That distinction belongs to Robert Wolf of Columbus, O., who cleaned up \$250,000 and cleaned out a score of patriots who banked on a swell Thanksgiving.

They all do it—the shrewd and the lovy as well

They all do it—the shrewd and the toxy as well as the guileless rube. A former lieutenant of the noted mounted police of Canada blew into Chianoteu mounted police of Canada blew into Chi-cago with a nice, fat roll and a moderate thirst. While satisfying the latter a trio of women on short acquaintance were permitted to fondle the roll. They are still holding it and the ex-copper appealed to the courts for help to find it. An ex-cop appealing to a policeman for help is some spectacle.

Thought Nugget for the Day.

Life lies behind us as the quar from whence we get tiles and cop stones for the masonry of today. Raiph Waldo Emerson.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Russians defeated Austrians at
Bukowina.
Austrians and Germans began an
invasion of Montenegro.
Italian artillery began attack on
now Austrian positions.
Berlin claimed Bulgarians captured
15,000 Serblans at Prisrend.
Ambassador Penficid renewed demand that Austria explain torpedoing
of Italian steamer Ancona.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

For the forty-second musicale of the Ladies' Musical society the following were on the program:

Misses Tostevin, Palmer, Georgia Boulter;
Mesdames P. Hill and F. E. Woodbridge and Edward Dvorak.

The annual election of St. Andrew's Brotherhood took place in the basement of Trinsty cathedral. An excellent oyster supper was spread and Dean Gardner presided. Several



toasts were responded to by Revs Paterson, Doherty and Williams Paterson, Doherty and Williams. These officers were elected: Henry R. Gould, vice president; E. J. Shakehaft, secretary, and

shaft, secretary, and George Orr, treasurer.

The committee appointed to form a new charter for the city of Omaha held its first meeting, at which the following were present: Max Meyer. James Creighton, C. S. Chase, Guy Barton, W. F. Bechell, John Evans, Frank Murphy and G. E. Hailey. City Attorney Connell and City Engineer Rosewater, though not members of the committee, were present by invitation.

tation.

Rev. House, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, on Davenport, is holding a series of revival meetings as a continuation of the Sam Jones meetings.

M. Strassberger of the Nebraska Clothing company, who has been in New York for the last ten days on business for the firm, has returned.

Instruments for the new signal service of the Union Pacific have been ordered and will be here shortly. They will cost \$2,000. Mr. Powell, the man who is to take charge of the service, will arrive in Omaha within the next week.

This Day in History.

This Day in History.

1814—American privateer schooner Kemp, of Baltimore, attacked a fleet of nine British merchantmen and captured several of them.

1816—Seth Thomas, the founder of the clock manufacturing industry in America, born at Thomaston, Conn. Died there, April 28, 1888.

1817—Henry Clay was again elected speaker of the house of representatives by an almost unanimous vote.

1818—Joshua Barney, who was a commodore in the United States navy at the age of 23, died in Pittsburgh. Born in Baltimore, July 5, 1759.

1859—Abraham Lincoln delivered a speech at Elwood, Kan.

1866—The Croatian Diet demanded his public entry into Sicily.

1868—The Croatian Diet demanded abolition of the military frontier, and the incorporation of Dalmatia with the Croatian kingdom.

1869—The Hudson Bay company yielded ist monopoly of government in the northwest to Dominion of Canada.

in the northwest to Dominion of Canada.

1879—Attempted assassination of the czar of Russia by undermining his railway train near Moscow.

1900—Canadian troops from South Africa welcomed in London by the lord mayor.

1910—Porffrio Diaz was inaugu-rated president of Mexico for the eighth term.

The Day We Celebrate

The Day We Celebraie.

Herbert M. Rogers, president of Milton Rogers & Sons, is today turning his forty-seventh birthday. He is a native son of Omaha and a graduate of Princeton, as well as a music-lover and musician, himself.

Demain H. Ledwich is today forty-seven years old. He has been for years in the lumber business and is now a member of the firm of Guion & Ledwich.

Queen Alexandra, mother of King eorgs of England, born in Copenhagen, seventy-two years ago today.
William H. Truesdale, president of
the Lackawanna railroad, born near
Youngstown, O., sixty-five years ago

Robert W. Speer, the present mayor of Denver, born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, sixty-one years ago

today.

Samuel H. Raiston, governor of Indiana, born in Tuscarawas county.

Ohio, fifty-nine years ago today.

Elmer J. Burkett, former United States senator from Nebraska, born in Mills county, Iowa, forty-nine years ago, today.

ago today.

Edward M. Reulbach, pitcher of the
Boston National league base ball club,
born in Detroit, thirty-four years ago
today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. Today is the centennial anniversary of the birth of Seth Thomas, founder of the great clock manufacturing industry in Connecticut.

The United States grain standard act, providing for federal supervision of all grain in interstate and foreign commerce, comes into operation today.

A court to be devoted exclusively to
the trial of women offenders and to

have a woman prosecutor, is to be added to the San Francisco Judiciary system today.

A "Health Week" celebration is to be inaugurated in Minneapolis today under the auspices of the civic, social and medical organizations of that city.

under the auspices of that and medical organizations of that city.

Today will mark the close of the eight months campaign of the American Red Cross to add a million new members to its rolls.

In an effort to relieve the car shortage situation, a number of the leading railroads of the country are to increase their demurrage charges beginning today.

crease their demurrage charges begin-ning today.

The annual convention of the Na-tional Association of Academic Teach-ers of Public Speaking, is to meet in New York City today for a two-day session. day session.

A central states conference has been called to meet today at Evansville, Ind., to discuss all phases of the transportation problem, river improvement and the high cost of living.

Storyette of the Day.

A minister was questioning his Sunday school concerning the story of Eutychus, the young man who, listening to the preaching of the Apostic Paul, fell asleep, and, falling out of a window, was taken up dead.

"What," he asked, "do we learn from this solemn event?"

The reply from a little girl came:

"Please, sir, ministers should learn not to preach too long sermons."—
Baltimore American.

The Bee's Leffer Box

To Correct a Misunderstanding.
Kearney, Neb., Nov. 29.—To the
Editor of The Bee: Will you please
give a little space to correct serious
misunderstanding which has caused
injustice to this institution through
recent stories in the papers? These
stories implied that the parents
wishes were ignored in the disposition
of the body of a patient who died here
October 29, by the name of Katie
Reider.

of the body of a patient who died here. October 29, by the name of Katie Reider.

By repeated telegrams and with much difficulty the parents of this patient were summoned to her bedside. After her death the body was delivered to a reputable, licensed undertaker just as if she had died at home, and he was guided by the instructions which the parents gave him. They said that they could not afford a funeral, so were told that there was a law whereby the state would take care of the body if they would deliver it to the state, and they would not have to pay anything. They were told that this was for them to choose and tell the undertaker.

Twice they visited the undertaking parlors and there were told exactly the situation and after careful explanation they said to the undertaker.

"We are poor; we cannot help Katie now by paying money; we will go home and take care of our living children. You send Katie to Omaha." They were told that if they wished to change their minds within sixty days they could have the body for burial. They evidently changed their minds, but in allowing the spread of failse done this institution, which belongs to the people of Nebraska and is run for the people with an earnest zeal to alleviate and to prevent the terrible toil of suffering and death due to this catching and preventable disease, consumption.

L. S. B. ROBINSON.

Supt. State Tuberculosis Hospital.

Wooster Has Views on Economy.

Silven Creak Nb. Now. The her death of his own pocket. CHARLES WOOSTER.

Merits of Dirt and Paved Roads.

Florence, Neb. Nov. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: An article in The Bee commended the virtues of the permanent roads and criticized the present system of dirt roads would be the choice of the premianent roads and criticized the present system of dirt roads would be the choice of the greater per cent of the farmers, who have to pay a large portion toward atom their roads would have been very nice for folks living in town and owning automobiles, who could drive along these paved highways, and I suspect

Wooster Has Views on Economy.

Wooster Has Views on Economy.

Silver Creek, Neb., Nov. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your Lincoin correspondent speaks very disparagingly of the last legislature because it was too "economical" to vote funds properly to equip the National Guard, and is much distressed because they were "compelled to sleep in tents on the hard ground" and did not have any money to buy lumber for floors in their tents.

"No floors," indeed! What did they enlist for? To be ninnies—mere dress parade soldiers? No money whatever should be spent for such purposes; and I trust the incoming legislature will be just as economical as the house tried to be two years ago. If a man wants to be a soldier, let him be a soldier. I once served four years in actual war; never once had a tent with a board floor, and most of the time had only a "dog tent" that I carried under my saddle.

A complaint is made of inadequate armories for the National Guard. But no armories at all are needed, and the legislature should make no appropriation whatever to provide them.

the legislature should make no appropriation whatever to provide them. Each enlisted man should take his gun and accoutrements home with him, and when drill day comes get into his soidier's clothes, go to the place of rendezvous and fall at it. Good, stiff drilling would keep him warm even in the coldest winter weather, and if in summer he got soaked once in a while, it would not hurt him any; better that than that the legislature should soak all the taxpayers of the state to provide some payers of the state to provide some bandbox soldiers to be admired by the

In speaking of the support of the guard, your correspondent says that "if the requirements of the War department are met, the money appro-priated under the reserve act will be given to the state, but if not the state will get nothing.' will get nothing." But to my mind that is a good and sufficient reason mum. why those requirements, whatever Puck.

they may be, should not be met. That sort of federal legislation, as further exemplified in the federal good roads law, is vicious in the extreme, and the states should put a stop to it by flatily refusing to meet the "requirements" of any such acts. The situation is about this: The president and congress want the states to do certain things; but having no power to compel them, undertake to bring about such conditions that they will comply to avoid doing worse.

Our boys have no proper business on the Mexican border anyway, and the president ought to be made to meet the whole expense of their being there out of his own pocket.

CHARLES WOOSTER.

benefit all, would meet with the ap-proval of more people out on the farms, than the expensive permanent roads reaching only a favored few. WILL J. BOETTGER.

GRINS AND GROANS.

We wonder if it's true— That if you apply your tongue to a frozen ump handle it will stick? That to eat fried eggs while angry is very ngerous? That a hornet's nest will cure a stiff neck? Louisville Courier-Journal.

"You gotta use Judgment in advertising." "How now?"
"How now?"
"I runded a green clerk to get up my d this week. He notifies the public that a ig stock of fresh polson has arrived."

outsville Courier-Journal.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE

MY HUSBAND BEATS ME - SHOULD I GET A DIVORCE ? -MES. BLIVETZ

03/403 THAT'S NO REVENGE! STATE OF

"Oh, hubby, such an instructive lecture. The gentleman told us that what you eat you become."
"Huh?"

The Mistress—Mary, what is that old paint pot deling on the corner shelf?
The Cook—1t belongs to the man who worked here last spring.
The Mistress—You may throw it away.
The Mistress—You may throw it away.
The Cook—I'll do nothing of the sort.
The Last I have to remember him by—

NOALUM in ROYAL **BAKING POWDER**

Made from Cream of Tartar **Absolutely Pure**

Investigation Proves

that various disease germs have their breeding-place in the waste products of the body. Don't, then, let your bowels clog and throw these harmful germs back on the blood. Take no chances with serious illness. Keep your bowels free, and the bile regulated with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

which promptly and surely relieve constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sick headache. They are compounded from drugs of vegetable origin—harmless and not habit-forming. The experience of three generations show that Beecham's Pills prevent disease and are

A Great Aid to Health Directions of special value to women with every box Sold by draggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

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.