

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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They're off at Lincoln—for a brief sport of glory.

Be careful! A water wagon covered with ice gives a mighty slippery foothold.

It's a poor reform movement which fails to get a book on the public treasury.

Peace notes flock the air here and there, but are quickly drowned by the hum of cannon factories.

The trend of events in Mexico suggests to the first chief the necessity of keeping close tabs on sailing dates from Vera Cruz.

Another rail hearing is on at Washington. The August experiment in legislative speed underscores the need of consideration before action.

It is Speaker Jackson down at Lincoln. Jackson has been a name to conjure with among democrats ever since the days of "Old Hickory."

Whatever doubt obtains regarding industrial development on the other side, the greatest confidence prevails that 1917 will be a banner cannon year.

As the mercury descends pressure on heating plants increases and swells the danger from fire. Increased watchfulness in cold weather makes for safety.

For ten days, at any rate, Fort Crook will again look like a military post. But how much more "watchful waiting" for the return of the regulars who belong there?

Federal investigators of boosted prices, after diligent search, conclude that war is the principal goat. The conclusion enlivens the gaiety of the new year and gives bush league sandbaggers a clean bill.

What's this? A tariff on wool, rubber, coffee and other necessities suggested in administration circles? Precisely. No, not a protective measure; merely a tariff for revenue only. Democrats need the money.

Missouri is to have a contest of its governorship election in which, even on the face of the returns, the margin of the democrat is too close for comfort. The contestant is Judge Lamme, and here's hoping he "lam-basts" his opponent!

Genius and opportunity occasionally trot tandem. Just as the job of public smeller throws a lifeline toward the state treasury, genius hops to the front with a steel-clad, noncollapsible nose. An armored proboscis makes for reduced rates of accident insurance.

Modesty is always befitting high places. President Wilson journeys to the capitol to confer with Senator Stone on the peace move and Senator Stone afterwards talks to our democratic United States senator from Nebraska, and then the headline over the press report as printed in the last named senator's paper reads: "Stone Sees Hitchcock on Peace Resolution." Of course the president doesn't count enough to be mentioned in this triangular transaction!

Security Against Futurs Ware

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Whatever may be the course of peace negotiations, or the drift of peace tendencies, the question of safeguards against another such upheaval will grow in importance. All the world is concerned in the great adjustment yet to come. Neutral nations have a large stake in it, as every one of them can see. To put out a conflagration superficially, and allow the sparks to blow around without control, would be a folly inviting another calamity. One unquestionable result of the war standing out distinctly at this time is that all the belligerents have been more or less disappointed. Not one has crushed an adversary of like size, or compelled a request for terms. Another fact impressed is that building up and maintaining a vast armament is practically certain in the end to cause a war that will begin suddenly, drag in other nations, and be an affliction to all. The United States has profited financially by the conflict raging throughout Europe, but this country courts no such blood-stained gains. If the question could be submitted to American voters there would be an overwhelming majority against any more wars of the kind. They incline miserably beyond calculation, cast a shadow over all mankind, and halt the march of civilization. They derange the commerce of the earth, and benefit no nation in a way to balance the injuries sustained.

The principle that no more such wars shall occur must necessarily become more and more important in the responsible movements in behalf of peace. Without this security any formula for peace would be delusive. If any nation arms, acknowledging no restraint it does not choose to impose upon itself, other nations must arm in the same way and be similarly tempted to use the strength, perhaps on some impulse of the instant. The unexpected happens, but it should need no country willing to act in haste, without regard to the rights of others, or the demands of a common humanity.

There will be a real advance along the road to peace as soon as measures to prevent other wars of the kind from breaking loose are established by common voluntary agreement.

Common Sense Prohibition Enforcement.

It goes without saying that any person, or any group of persons, has the privilege of drafting bills on any subject and proposing them to the legislature but the law-makers, representing all elements of the people, must be responsible for whatever measures are finally enacted. It is perfectly proper for the agencies active in the recent campaign for the prohibition amendment to suggest means and methods of enforcement, yet folks imbued with the zeal of crusaders sometimes overshoot the mark and this danger must be guarded against by those who pass the laws.

Nebraska voted the saloon out of business, voted to abolish authority to issue licenses to sell liquor except for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes—in a word, voted to make the whole state as dry as the dry cities, towns and villages had been and are. The problem, therefore, is to prevent bootlegging, masked under whatever subterfuge or disguise and, with the increased incentive, the penalties of the Stocumb law may have to be strengthened to this end and amplified in certain directions. They should, at any rate, be distinctly defined to apply to social clubs and convivial societies, otherwise we will have a plethora of fake clubs for drinking purposes only. Soliciting orders for liquors by personal canvass, by distributing handbills, by advertisement in the newspapers and periodicals, on bill boards or in street cars, should also be forbidden if it is the desire to repress artificial demand for the importation of "packages." The ordinary machinery of the law, however, should be able to cope with the situation without loading down the treasury with a newly created retinue of official ferrets, breath-smellers and back-door sneaks.

Since, then, there are common sense ways of enforcing prohibition, and freak ways that merely defeat themselves, our Nebraska law-makers will find safety in sanity.

High Tide in Omaha Banks.

Statements of condition at the close of business on December 27, which means the end of the year, show the Omaha banks to be in splendid condition so far as deposits and loans are concerned. An increase in total loans of \$2,000,000 over the November showing and a decrease of less than \$1,000,000 in deposits indicates that the high tide of money is still running this way. With almost ninety-six millions of dollars on deposit in thirteen banks, the strong position of Omaha in the financial world is emphasized, while the figures give a much better proof of the importance of the city as a business center. That the holiday drain on resources made such slight difference in the totals is a satisfactory sign that the activities of trade incident to the closing days of the year were remarkably well balanced. No better evidence of the solidity of Omaha's growth could be furnished than these banking figures.

Legislature Starts Important Session.

The Nebraska legislature is beginning what may be made one of the most important sessions in the state's history. Its members have the opportunity to distinguish themselves by disinterested and patriotic action, and the harmony that marked the preliminary organization bodes well for the coming days. Nebraska has little need for many new laws; indeed, the state might be served better if some of the laws now on the book were stricken off. Matters of general public interest to be dealt with at this session include road and school laws, changes in the primary law, proposals for a shorter ballot, for a constitutional convention and for a new state house. It may be expected that many bills affecting public and private interests will be presented, following established precedent, and it is also expected that the members will give these careful attention, to the end that useless or harmful measures do not block the way for those that are needed and salutary. Sinister motives may be looked for behind some of the bills that will be presented, and it behooves the members to keep a careful watch for these. Action already taken, providing for a special committee to have charge of all bills dealing with the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment, means a great saving of time and shows the legislators appreciate part of what is before them. The session should produce benefit for the state, but this cannot be done through passing too many laws.

Farmers' Meetings This Month.

Many announcements are coming in of meetings of farmers set for the present month, to be held in various county seats and at Lincoln, to consider topics of importance to the state's chief industry, that of agriculture. These meetings are a good sign, for they show the increasing progress of the farmers of Nebraska. When it is considered that the entire gold output of the United States for the year 1915 will barely buy the wheat yield of Nebraska for 1916, and that the aggregate value of the farm products for the state last year exceeded the gold output of the world by many millions, some notion of the extent of the industry may be had. But the farmer is not content to rest on this achievement and is going after more. He knows it is possible to improve the yield of all crops, and the breed of all live stock; that the dairying and poultry industries have not been brought to their most efficient point, and that he has incentive to advancement in all directions. At these annual consultations the exchange of experience, of new ideas and plans gives him the knowledge he needs to make his work more effective, and thus to increase the general good of the state. Whatever else may be said of him, the Nebraska farmer of today is among the most energetically progressive of his class.

We tender fraternal commiseration and condolence to Brother Edgar Howard, condemned for three months to sit like a wooden Indian in the lieutenant governor's chair at Lincoln, when we know he would much rather be on the editorial firing line armed for the fray with ink-pot and scissors. Knowing Edgar Howard, however, we feel sure he will survive the ordeal with unimpaired faculties and be eventually restored once more to a life of usefulness.

Railroad managers need not be reminded of the holdup aspect of rolling stock used for storage purposes at \$1 per day per car. They have been aware of it for years. The strangest feature of the abuse is the admitted inability of the railroads to abolish it.

The Douglas county delegation to the legislature usually "gits in bad" at the outset and spends the remainder of the session in vain endeavors to be "squared up." It remains to be seen whether the present bunch makes the rule or the exception.

After the War Is Over

National City Bank Bulletin.

The end of the war is not yet in sight, but when it comes there will be undoubtedly a letting down of this abnormal demand for our products, and a lowering of prices and profits; but although this may tend to check buying for a time the country is under tremendous momentum and the war business is now a small part of the total. With a drop in prices to somewhere near normal levels there should be a renewed impetus to our industries. Although our exports will fall off and our imports increase these changes will come gradually. The first effect will be a shifting of the demand from war goods to peace goods. There will be an enormous amount of work to be done in the world, in Europe to restore a state of industrial order and in other countries to make up for the time that has been lost. There will be a great outlet for our agricultural implements and for machinery of various kinds to make up the loss of man power. The shipbuilding industry will have a long program ahead of it, and its requirements will be an important factor in the steel market. The railways of Europe will need new equipment, and there is every reason to expect the steel and equipment companies to have plenty of business, although the prices and profits of war business are not to be expected and costs must be lowered to correspond. The demand for our raw materials, such as lumber and the metals, and for agricultural products, will be good. A reduction of the number of men engaged in Europe, which will require years to replace, and the loss of horses threatens to interfere seriously with farm operations. These are some of the prolonged effects of the war.

Finally, there is work which ought to be done in this country, and which is delayed by the high costs now prevailing. In one immense field it is known there has been failure for ten years to keep pace with the country's development, and that is in the improvement of railway facilities, particularly at the terminals. Now that the advantages of electrical propulsion are fully demonstrated there is opened an enormous opportunity for construction work in that field. It is greatly desired, for the good of the general industrial situation that the particular uncertainties which attach to railway investments, by reason of the public attitude toward them and their relations with organized labor, should be cleared up, so that the great work of development in this field may go on. It means security to all the industries, and full employment for the wage-earners in the transition period following the war, besides improved transportation service and great economies. Here is an opportunity for statesmanship where great practical benefits to the country are possible.

The opportunity to extend American trade abroad should be much better in the years following the war than during the war. The extraordinary demands upon us, the scarcity of materials, high prices and general derangement of trade, have handicapped new efforts in the foreign field. Moreover, we are able now to enter this field in a new capacity, that of an investor and organizer. The United States has become the richest country in the world. Even before the war its annual gains available for investment were as great as those of any three other countries, and our pre-eminence in that respect is now greater. Our steel-making capacity is equal to that of all the rest of the world, and the same is true of our tool-making and machine-building capacity.

We have, therefore, the equipment for supplying the very things which after the war all the world will be wanting. There has never been a time when there was such pressing need for improved appliances for increasing production as there will be after the war. It is by this means that the wastes of the war must be made up. We can go out to the undeveloped countries and put into the hands of their people the means of opening new stores of wealth not only for themselves but for the common supply. The making of munitions, however profitable and however it may be justified, has its dark side, but there is no dark side to the business of supplying the implements of industry. The more it prospers the greater trade there will be for everybody.

High-Balls of the Ancients

Baltimore American.

There is undoubtedly a prevalent belief that the wines mentioned in the Old and New Testament were mild fermentations of the juices of the grape or currant—about like the home-made wines of our day, being not artificially alcoholized nor raised by potency by any manner of distillation. Prof. Paul Haupt of Johns Hopkins university says, on the contrary, that many of the ancient wines were really brandies and possessed an alcoholic potency far beyond the "high wines" of modern usage. Prof. Haupt read a paper at Haverford college on the occasion of the fifty-second annual meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature, upon the topic, "Alcohol in the Bible."

According to extracts from Prof. Haupt's paper he said that careful investigation warrants the conclusion that the wines referred to in the Bible were distilled beverages of high power brandies and "about twenty times as strong as the best to be had today." He said that "if a flame got within ten or fifteen feet of a glass of it there was likely to be an explosion." It was necessary to dilute this high wine, "when a man wanted to take a drink he had to use twenty-six portions of water to one of wine," and even so tamed down "three glasses would send the most powerful drinker into a drunken stupor."

And, only think, there were mighty few dry counties in those days! Prohibition? They had never heard the suggestion when "David danced with all his might" nor at the time when King Solomon held the famous festivities in honor of the Queen of Sheba. If Professor Haupt is right about the ancient wines being powerful distilled liquors we can easily understand that "getting lit up" is no modern stunt.

Shots Aimed at Omaha

Aurora Republican: Congratulations to Omaha upon her success in landing one of the farm loan banks! It may not be as desirable in a material sense as the federal reserve establishment that went to Kansas City, but as a recognition of the metropolis of one of the greatest agricultural states in the union it is highly acceptable. Spencer Advocate: The Omaha Epworth League suggests that after the last of next May "milk parlors" be opened, where men who frequented saloons may congregate and drink milk at 5 cents a glass. Why not serve the milk warm in bottles with rubber nipples? We can picture that Omaha bunch falling over one another in their eagerness to get "a hot one."

Bloomfield Journal: Jim Dahlman, the Omaha mayor, is the popular kid. We note by the dailies that old Santa hung a handsome closed car on the municipal Christmas tree for him this year. "Jags" has just recently come out as an ardent advocate of woman suffrage and there is a bare possibility that Omaha "suffs" were the power behind the throne that induced old St. Nick to be so liberal with the mayor. It would be a delicate but handsome token of appreciation of his recent change of heart.

Shelton Clipper: Those people in many states of the union who were defrauded by the United States Live Stock company in trading valuable property for "wild horses," should have invested a portion of their savings in a flying-machine before they contracted for the animals, so they would of had some method of catching them. According to the evidence introduced in federal court at Omaha the only way the victims can satisfy their own curiosity is to admit that they were "miked" and that it was simply a "horse on them."

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.

Do not make it a practice to let the baby or little child crawl on the floor or rug and put playthings or other objects (and incidentally germs) into his mouth.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Russians and Austro-Germans began great battle for Czerowitz. Petrograd reported vigorous attacks by the Russians in Galicia and Besarabia. President Wilson hurried back to Washington to handle crisis over torpedoing of steamship Perla.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Sheriff Coburn celebrated his twenty-ninth birthday by feeding the county prisoners on turkey dinner. Little Creek farm, recently sold by John D. Creighton, through C. E.



Mayne, to Erasmus A. Benson, has been platted and christened "Nekson" after the name of its owner. H. Stebbins, one of the letter carriers, fell through an iron grating on Douglas near Fourteenth, which resulted in a "pain in the leg." The old land mark at the corner of Twelfth and Farnam, occupied by the United States National bank will soon be no more, as the bank people will build there one of the handsome office buildings yet erected in the city. Hodgson & Son have been appointed architects.

The charity ball committee met at the rooms of the Omaha club to complete arrangements for the charity ball to be given in the exposition building. The board of managers consisted of Frank Colpetzer, J. S. Collier, E. C. Clarke, Joseph Garneau and N. Shelton.

Mrs. E. T. Ryan of Val, Ia., went through the city on her way to Lincoln, where she will spend a few days with her father, John Mathieson, one of our state representatives.

The party of Omaha musicians who gave a concert at North Bend took the town by storm. The quartet, composed of Mrs. Cotton, Miss Rath, W. B. Wilkins and Revel France, were compelled to appear again, while Mr. France's performance at the piano was an excellent feature.

This Day in History.

1777—Washington surprised and defeated the British at Princeton, N. J. 1793—Lucretia Mott, reformer and woman suffragist, born at Nantucket Island, Mass. Died in Philadelphia, November 11, 1880. 1808—Benjamin Jerrold, who bravely struggled the double ships to win his place in literature, born in London. Died there June 8, 1857. 1820—House of representatives passed a bill for the admission of Maine to statehood. 1897—Parliament buildings in Toronto were destroyed by fire. 1892—Captain Hardie, with a detachment of the Third cavalry, dispersed a band of Mexican outlaws. 1895—Political degradation of Captain Dreyfus in Paris. 1898—Li Hung Chang was recalled to power in China. 1901—Lord Roberts was received with royal honors on his return to London from South Africa. 1907—The United States church and state separation law was promulgated. 1911—Experimental postal savings banks were opened in every state and territory of the union.

The Day We Celebrate.

Rex H. Morehouse, president of the R. H. Morehouse company and one of Omaha's popular business men, was born January 8, 1851, at Missouri Valley. He was educated at the Central Military academy and Andover academy. E. Seligson is 78 years old today. He is president of M. Wollstein & Co., and has been in Omaha thirty-one years. John H. Phelps, 2209 Spencer, is 92 years old today. He first voted in 1848, for Zachary Taylor, at Niles, Mich. Mr. Phelps came to Omaha in 1884 and had a drug store at the northeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Cuming streets. These lands have been disposed of, so practically all of these lands in the eastern half of the state have passed to private owners and are helping to support the state, county and schools, and build up the country. A later legislature, ignoring the mandate of the constitution, repealed the sale provision and it is now proposed to make the occupiers permanent tenants, subject to rack-renting reappraisements, with never an opportunity of becoming land owners. Any system of permanent landlordism tends to the development of any country where it prevails and a state landlord would be just as unsatisfactory as a private landlord.

The Bee's Letter Box

Never Mind, Sports!

Omaha, Jan. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: You remember the very successful week the auto drivers had up on West Farnam last fall? They bagged two women, two men and a child along a little stretch up there. Got most of them as they were boarding or leaving street cars. Then Chief Dunn and certain other officials made themselves very obnoxious and spoiled the sport. For a while the auto drivers stopped a good twenty feet behind every street car they saw that was taking on or dropping passengers and many of them did not even dare to creep past a moving car in the middle of the block; but that was a long time ago—quite beyond the memory of any living autolast, and now they are playing the same game again. I saw six of them speed past the car I was coming down town on last Tuesday, while the car was stopped to let off and take on passengers; but they did not have any luck. The best they could do was to frighten an old lady nearly to death by shooting past within a foot of her as she was stepping off the car. I think it was the next day that one of them actually got an old man as he was getting out of the front door of a car, but the driver bungled the job and only jammed the old man between the door and the car, breaking a few of his ribs.

Friday I saw a driver try for a man who was crossing Farnam at Ninson street, but again the shooting was very poor. It was a good opportunity, with no street car at hand to spoil the sport, yet the driver missed the man with his front wheels by a good four feet. Then he took a quick turn and tried to get the man by skidding his hind wheels around on the icy pavement. No luck again! The machine spun around in a wide half circle, the rear wheels sliding beautifully on the ice; but the pedestrian took a mean advantage and side-stepped.

Never mind, sports! The pavements will be in very fine shape for this kind of work during the next few weeks, and even if most of the younger men and women prove too spry for you ought to be able to bag a few more old men, old women and thoughtless youngsters before Chief Dunn and other officials make themselves obnoxious again.

BYSTANDER. The White House prayer reads something like this: "O Lord, wilt thou give us peace in Europe by giving us the victory over Germany. We pray that thou wilt help us in this hour of need. And by Thy help we will do all that is in our power in manufacturing munitions of war to help kill our brother. We love peace, but we love liberty more better."

Omaha, Jan. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: Publication in another paper charging misconduct by the skaters at Hanscom park is unjust and unfair. Order has been exceptionally good this season and Park Commissioner Hummel has not been lax in providing police protection, as there are always two police on duty at the pond, sometimes three. Not one instance of a lady having been insulted has been reported to the police or heard of by them. Officers Saltzger and Suddy will bear me out in this statement. An argument between a bunch of small boys living over on Leavenworth street was promptly settled by the police.

The statement in reference to the boys from the Sheeley neighborhood is an injustice, as their conduct has been good, and only last Sunday these boys helped the park laborers clean the snow off the ice, giving the hundreds of skaters more time to enjoy the ice for the day.

A. C. FLOTOW, Manager Hanscom Park Pavilion.

Basis of Demand to Sell School Land.

North Platte, Neb., Jan. 1.—To the Editor of the The Bee: When Nebraska was admitted into the union Congress donated to the state in aid of the common schools sections 16 and 36 in each township, comprising one-eighth of the land in the state. The disposition of the land so donated was left with the state, and the people in adopting the constitution in 1868 provided for their sale at not less than \$5 per acre. In the constitution of 1875 the people again provided for the sale, fixing the minimum price at \$7 per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund to be invested as therein directed. This constitution also provided for leasing the unsold lands. In pursuance of these provisions the legislature passed laws for leasing such lands for twenty-five years and to protect the lessee, so that he would feel safe in improving the land, these leases provided for sale to the lessee at any time during the life of the lease.

Under these provisions nearly one-half of these lands have been disposed of, so practically all of these lands in the eastern half of the state have passed to private owners and are helping to support the state, county and schools, and build up the country. A later legislature, ignoring the mandate of the constitution, repealed the sale provision and it is now proposed to make the occupiers permanent tenants, subject to rack-renting reappraisements, with never an opportunity of becoming land owners. Any system of permanent landlordism tends to the development of any country where it prevails and a state landlord would be just as unsatisfactory as a private landlord.

To make such a radical change in the method of disposing of these lands after half of them are gone would work a rank injustice not only to the present occupants, but to counties where they are situated. Take for example Douglas county, the most populous and wealthiest in the state. All of the school land in this county has been sold and the owners are making permanent improvements, paying taxes and helping to build up and develop the resources of Douglas county. While in the poorer counties of the state, where these unsold lands are found, it is proposed that one-eighth of the land shall be withdrawn from any chance of private ownership, and be exempt from local taxation to create a fund the benefits of which would be distributed according to school population. Under such a system Douglas county, though not contributing one penny, would receive more benefit than the entire thirty-four counties comprising the Sixth congressional district, where most of the unsold lands are located. This is true in the same degree with any of the eastern counties where the state has sold these lands.

It is no wonder the people in the western half of the state are objecting to being exploited for the benefit of the wealthier and more populous eastern counties and are asking for a square deal at the hands of the legislature—asking that the legislature comply with the constitutional mandate by providing for the sale of these lands.

T. C. PATTERSON. The National Peace Prayer. Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: So many people are asking the question, "Why did not God answer the national peace prayer?" God deals with a nation the same as with an individual. We must get right with God if we want to do business with him. For proof see 2 Kings 20:3. "I beseech thee, O Lord, remember now how I have walked before thee in truth and with a perfect heart and have done that which is good in thy sight." Verse 5: "The Lord I have heard thy prayer, I have seen thy tears, behold I will add unto thy days fifteen years."

Verse 6: "The Lord I have heard thy prayer, I have seen thy tears, behold I will add unto thy days fifteen years." We have no proof God ever heard the voice of a hypocrite or taken any pleasure in hypocrisy. Is anyone still wondering why God did not answer the national peace prayer? A. MORAINÉ, 422 East Broadway, Council Bluffs.

Cordial Treatment Much Appreciated.

Lincoln, Jan. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Nebraska Manufacturers' association at the annual convention on November 21 and 22, 1916: "Resolved that the thanks of this convention be tendered the press of Omaha in acknowledgment of their kind consideration and to the Omaha Manufacturers' association and the Omaha Commercial club for their most royal hospitality."

The manufacturers very much appreciate the cordial reception and the courteous treatment tendered by Omaha during this splendid meeting. Commissioner Nebraska Manufacturers' association.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"Did you tip the waiter?" "Most liberally. I ordered two boiled eggs and gave him one of them."—Washington Star. "Hub (just starting for office)—By the way, was there any of that boiled squab left from dinner?" "No, sir." "Wife—Yes, dear. Why?" "Hub—I want to put a little on my mustache. The women's power association think we can afford eggs."—Boston Transcript. "NEAR MR. KAMRUBER, A YOUNG MAN CALLING ON ME IS ALWAYS TALKING ABOUT HIMSELF FOR HOURS—WHAT SHALL I DO?" —MOLLIE SILVERMAN. "TELL HIM NOT TO TELL THE STORY OF HIS LIFE—THAT THERE ARE BOOKS ON LINCOLN LYING IDLE IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY!" —JACK. Disreputable Looking Party—Gimme a nickel, please. Elderly Woman—I should think a big, strong man like you would be ashamed to ask for money! D. L. P.—am, lady, but I ain't got the nerve to take it without asking!—New York Times. "Are you a philanthropist, sir?" asked an old gentleman of a young man, who was distributing a quantity of butter-trench to some children. "Am I a what," said the young man, "a philanthropist? No, sir; I am a dentist!"—Irish World.

SERVICE all through 1917 That's the resolution we have made, and we're going to keep it, too, by giving even better service than in the past. "Safety First" OMAHA VAN & STORAGE CO. 806 So. 16th St. Phone Doug. 4163.

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