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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
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Just four more years of Wilson!

Mobilizing church bells for war uses prepares listening ears for the knell of doom.

For a fifty-year-old statehood youngster, Nebraska is doing tolerably well, thank you.

The high cost of living will have one compensation if it brings home the important lesson of eliminating waste.

Fifty million pounds of beef in storage in Chicago and still the town "beefs" as though its larder were empty.

South Dakota's legislature has adjourned. North Dakota occasionally has something that Nebraska envies it for.

It is announced once more that Villa is eliminated from the Mexican situation. Wonder who "got" him? Uncle Sam can prove an alibi.

Still, it is not a trifle early for any member of the state legislature to blossom out in a brand new auto bought with the savings out of a \$600 salary?

A thorough search for the Zimmerman "leak" ought to be the first order of business of the Reichstag. Has Berlin no Lawson to pound the vocal tom-tom?

The District of Columbia breaks into the dry belt November 1. A lack of efficient shock absorbers renders the natives indifferent to what may happen next.

"Jerry" feels injured because the late grand jury did not call him to appear as a witness. It is the first time on record, though, that "Jerry" ever waited to be called.

Viewed from the right angle, the suffrage sentinels at the White House afford the most picturesque and practical interpretation of the slogan, "Stand by the president."

Of course, there is no politics whatever in the composition of our land bank boards! It is the merest accident that so many of them were active Wilson democrats last fall.

"Man's inhumanity to man," though condemned through the ages, takes on an aspect of fatherly gentleness beside a certain woman's inhumanity in banishing sleeveless gowns from the Iowa co-ed prom.

All that speculation as to who was to be president between times because March 4, this year, happens to fall on a Sunday, with the formal inauguration postponed until the next day, proves to be wasted effort.

Lawmakers in New Mexico are seriously considering a bill abolishing the National Guard. The measure showing made by the state in the mobilization fairly warrants not only disbandment but a long era of forgetfulness.

Fortune telling outruns all other confidence games as a steady lure for credulous coin. Exposure rarely diminishes its clientele. That the game thrives amid adversities goes to show that the business of guardianship lags far behind its opportunities.

Austria and Italy continue plating modest cemeteries at the old stand. Publicity lends little present support to the industry. The fact that some royal bones have been moved out of range of Italian guns indicates a shade more respect for the dead than the living.

Big and Little Potato Kings.

Owners of the famous potato mines of northwest Nebraska, locally esteemed the richest in the world, are unexpectedly confronted with a rival for championship honors, possessing the courage to hold on, the nerve to command the price and the tubers to back their reach.

Nebraska's potato kings, satisfied with moderate profits, let go their holding early in the season and pocketed dividends surpassing the dreams of avarice. They delivered the golden goods on the principle of "live and let live." A different spirit actuated the spud monarchs of Maine, who now dominate New England and contiguous potato-eating territory.

They, too, let go a sufficient quantity of the early crop at moderate prices, just enough for an appetizer, but held on to the bulk of the output. Where they sought the market last fall, now the market seeks them, not, however, as men fascinated by the flashing of rolls of bills seeking bargains, but as capitalists who know the rudiments of supply and demand.

In Aroostook county, the premier spudiferous diggings of Maine, the stock of potatoes has an estimated value of \$25,000,000. Prices on the farms range from \$8 to \$8.50 a barrel of eleven pecks, which means not less than \$1 a peck for consumers. One recent purchase of 3,000 barrels netted \$8.40 per barrel, spot cash. Cleanups from different diggings range from \$5,000 for gardeners to the opulence of \$100,000 harvested from one superior potato ranch.

New Englanders familiar with financial "melons" and the modus operandi of a cinch, regard the grip of the potato monarchs of Maine about the smoothest and richest article put over since the Mayflower stuck its prow into the sands of Plymouth. It is enough to make the minor monarchs of Nebraska blush at their own moderation.

One Highly Gratifying "Shortage."

In these days of high prices glibly explained away on the score of depleted supply, there is one "shortage" announced upon which we may all look with equanimity.

It is the shortage of American flags which is preventing dealers from meeting demands. Not that any one wants a real or permanent shortage in the stocks of starchy bunting, but that a demand that will exhaust all the available flags that can be put upon the market evidences a gratifying manifestation of patriotism.

It goes without saying that there would be no shortage of Stars and Stripes in the hands of the dealers if the people were not "flying their colors" in friendly rivalry with one another. Furthermore, if the scarcity of an article makes folks appreciate it the more, perhaps the difficulty encountered in securing all the flags wanted will enhance respect for and devotion to the nation's emblem and rally to the standard of the republic the unstinted loyalty it ought always to command.

No, the announcement of a shortage in flags does not carry with it any of the discouragements involved in disclosures of shortages in other things.

Passing of the Church Bell.

A vagrant item from the war zone says German military authorities have now requisitioned the church bells of the country, their metal being more needed for war uses than to notify people of the duty of attending church. Whether there be any foundation for the story or not, it serves as a sign of the world's advance. In bygone days the church chimed had a significance that is not longer present; not that religion has lost any of its savor, or that humanity has less need for its benignity. Time was when not every man had a watch in his pocket or on his wrist, and when the quiet of very few homes was disturbed by the competitive clamor of a collection of clocks, announcing the hours at various and varying intervals. Then the church bell served an utilitarian as well as a sentimental purpose, and whether it "told the knell of parting day," or summoned man to his matins, its tones not only called attention to the higher destiny of man, as exemplified by the church and what it stands for, but served also to remind him of the passage of time and the necessity of his attending to certain occupations essential to his existence here below. This function of the church bell has passed, and it ought to be so the devout would no longer need its clangor to put them in mind of the weekly service at the Lord's house. Better use might be made of the metal contained in them, perhaps, than to cast it into breach blocks or trunnion bearings for artillery, but the church bells are no longer an indispensable requisite to man's salvation.

Wilson's First Term.

Woodrow Wilson's first term of service as president of the United States ends today, and a new one begins under circumstances that have brought together all the different factions of the country, save some implacables in his own party, to the support of the chief executive at a crisis in the nation's history. Patriotic devotion is not strained by partisanship at this time, and criticism of the political and administrative acts of Mr. Wilson may well be deferred until the people can give sober attention to that phase of our national experience.

Since entering the White House, however, Mr. Wilson must have learned from his experiments many things that may be of much service to him while he is yet president. Among these will be the futility of relying entirely on a partisan majority as a factor in remedial work he proposes. Another, perhaps, will be that a democracy such as ours does not respond with alacrity to the application of pure abstractions to the concrete affairs of daily life. The United States is too big, its existence made up of too many things, to react readily to a theory, no matter how soundly it may seem to have been reasoned. The earlier months of Mr. Wilson's administration were given up to the effort to adjust practical things to meet attractive hypotheses and the resultant perplexities still disturb him in his official duties.

Plainly, the president should have acquired a fairly comprehensive grasp of his own limitations as a result of the last four years, and therefore ought to be willing to devote less of his time to things he has found out cannot be done. On this basis, he may make his second term a much brighter one for himself and for the country.

Efficiency in Car Loading.

Dispute between the millers and railroads of Nebraska as to the minimum weight of a "car load" is occupying the attention of the Nebraska Railway commission. This involves something that is of vital interest to the public. For several months business in all parts of the United States has been disturbed by reason of inability of the railroads to provide freight cars to move the traffic. Even now the transportation lines are taxed beyond their capacity. Some weeks ago The Bee called attention to an improvement made in the matter of freight car service through the speedier handling of the cars, showing how an increase in the mileage had constructively added 17 per cent to the available equipment.

In the matter of loading the same sort of improvement is possible. Railroads, for reasons of economy, have added to the carrying capacity of their equipment, building cars larger and stronger, that the load might be increased. Heavier motive power is generally used, that larger loads may be hauled, the saving thus made amounting to the difference between loss and profit to the railroads. What the companies now ask is that the shippers load the cars more nearly to their capacity, thus using fewer cars to carry the same quantity of revenue-producing traffic.

Reason supports this plan, but on the shipper's side is the matter of increased rates. On the car load basis, he stands to lose nothing, but if the minimum is raised, and he continues his shipping on the present basis, then his tariff falls under the "less than car load" schedule, and takes a higher figure.

It isn't quite clear why the retail selling price should be increased, as charged by the millers, because more pounds of freight are hauled in the same car. If the less than car load rates can be put on an equitable basis, the contention of the railroads that the added benefit to shippers through greater use of now wasted car capacity ought really to reduce the rates. It would, at least, be good reason for opposing an advance, for the potential earning capacity of the freight car would be enhanced, and the proportion of non-revenue tonnage hauled would be lowered. Here is a point at which the transportation moguls seem bent on really improving the service without waiting for some one else to help them.

Views, Reviews and Interviews

By Victor Rosewater

THE NEWS reports of the week brought the sad tidings that Captain "Jack" Crawford had lost his last fight and had finally passed to the Great Beyond. Readers of this column know that I have already paid my tribute here to this big-hearted rough diamond who started on a brilliant career as a member of The Bee force in its earliest days. The best farewell that can be said for Captain "Jack" is the bit of verse he sent at the time of my father's death, inscribed, "In Memoriam to Edward Rosewater, from the Poet Scout," which by mere reversal, would apply fit the author himself.

If I could stand today beside his bier And look into his brave, strong, calm dead face, I would not be ashamed of heartfelt tear That irrigates my soul and leaves its trace. He took my hand, a wild and reckless boy, And steadied me, a broncho in the west. I found his friendship was without alloy And food for thought made easy to digest. Goodbye, dear Ed! You fought an open fight. You feared no foe and dared to speak right out: You stood for Honesty and Truth and Right, Nor could the corporators knock you out. Only death can down such souls as yours, But death cannot destroy the trail you left, Such work remains forever and endures, Our sympathy is with the dear bereft.

I regard Homer P. Lewis as my educational sponsor and always look back to him with great affection growing out of days when he was principal of the Omaha High school and taught me in some of the classes I attended. While paying me the honor of a visit he mentioned the old "Political Economy club" organized in Omaha in the spring of '80s, of which he was a prime mover in conjunction with what turned out to be later a remarkable group of associates.

"There were just six in that club beside myself," said Mr. Lewis. "Perhaps the most brilliant was William H. Baldwin, Jr., then connected with the Union Pacific and afterwards president of the Long Island railroad, dying in his prime. Then there was the late William S. Curtis, who became dean of the Washington university law school at St. Louis, and Frank Irvine, who became dean of the law school at Cornell. Another member, James H. McIntosh, is now general counsel of the New York Life insurance company. Dr. Gifford, who is still here, also belonged and so did Gilbert M. Hitchcock, now a member of the United States senate. I think the discussions of the money questions in the club had something to do with transforming Mr. Hitchcock from a republican to a democrat (at any rate his wife once accused me of influencing him in that way) and the strange thing is that about the time he turned democrat I became a republican on the same issue. At one time we considered admitting Herbert J. Davenport, then practicing law in Omaha, but decided to stick to our limit of seven, and Davenport, thus prevented from becoming a member of our political economy club, later became head of the department of political economy at the University of Chicago."

For the first time since the famous 1912 convention, in which we collided so frequently, I came into contact again with Francis J. Heney at the conference of the Federal Trade commission with the newspaper publishers at Washington. And this time Mr. Heney was presiding at the meeting. For the moment, however, we were both pulling on the same string in the same direction and I secured "recognition" from the chair without the slightest difficulty or embarrassment. Speaking to me afterward, Mr. Heney said, in renewing the old acquaintance and recalling the former association:

"I was greatly tempted to remind you that I was forbearing from ruling you out of order." "That would be only a fair turn about," I suggested, adding "but I don't think I gave you the provocation that furnished the occasion before." To which his reply was his characteristic smile. Let me put in this word for Mr. Heney's present work as special counsel for the trade commission in the print paper investigation, that he has clearly brought the situation to a focus and if the plans under way develop to the relief of the print paper market, he will be entitled to an equal share of the credit with the Federal Trade commission.

I had a call the other day from my old friend, Professor Frank A. Fitzpatrick, formerly superintendent of the Omaha public schools, from which he was graduated into one of the head jobs of the American Book company, for which he is New England manager, with headquarters in Boston. He said he had not stopped off in Omaha for about a dozen years and was naturally amazed at the marked improvement of the city during that time. His familiarity with the school book situation led me to ask a few questions, which elicited frank answers.

"Yes, the prices of paper and other materials going into the manufacture of school books have gone up proportionately even more than your print paper prices, but as yet we have not changed the selling lists of our publications. Some of the other text book publishers, I believe, have made slight increases and I am free to say that I do not know whether our policy of a fixed and unvaried price will be adhered to regardless of future conditions. Yes, the close of the war will make necessary a lot of new school books, but only in a few lines. There will have to be new geographies and histories, but remember that the same old writing and arithmetic will continue the same after the smoke of battle has cleared away. So will the sciences, the arts, the languages and all standard literature."

Presidential Inaugurations

Woodrow Wilson is the fourth president to be inaugurated on March 5.

J. Q. Adams, Franklin Pierce and James A. Garfield were inaugurated on Friday.

James A. Garfield's first act after being sworn into office was to kiss his mother.

Thomas Jefferson was the first president to be inaugurated in the city of Washington.

Chief Justice John Marshall administered the oath at nine presidential inaugurations.

The first real inaugural procession was held at the inauguration of President Madison.

Thomas R. Marshall is the first vice president since 1833 to serve longer than four years.

The inaugural address of William Henry Harrison was the longest of those of any of the presidents.

George Washington was inaugurated for his first term in New York City and for his second term in Philadelphia.

President Monroe was the first to take the oath of office in the open air on a stand in the east front of the capital.

The greatest military display seen at any of the presidential inaugurations was that which accompanied the installation of Ulysses S. Grant.

When Lincoln delivered his first inaugural address, Stephen A. Douglas, whom he had defeated for the presidency, stood at his side and held his hat.

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.

Don't rub an acutely painful joint or massage a fever-stricken patient.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Senate voted to give President Wilson a free hand in the conduct of international affairs.

British government adopted plan suggested by United States to safeguard the passage through the blockade of bona fide shipments from America.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. Miss Bella Robinson's recital at Dobanay's opera house, Council Bluffs, was attended by several of her admirers in Omaha, including Judge and Mrs. Lake, Miss Connell, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Foster, Mr. Merriam, Mr. Deuel, Mr. and Mrs. Squires and Mr. and Mrs. Estabrook.

The land for the new base ball grounds of the Omaha Base Ball club at the junction of Twentieth and Lake. The club has secured a six-year lease and Architect Vose is at work upon plans for a grand stand and amphitheater with a seating capacity for 8,000 people.

A bright and lively little girl has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Dusold, 612 North Sixteenth. All doing nicely.

Superintendent James, who is president of the Nebraska State Teachers' association, is making arrangements for the twenty-first annual meeting of the association to be held in Lincoln.

The first meeting of the Walnut Hill division of the Sunday School Temperance army was held at Walnut Hill Christian church, Mr. C. L. Bayer giving an address.

Mrs. Dr. Dysart and Mrs. H. C. Markel have gone to Kansas City, where they were suddenly called by the illness of their sister, Mrs. George R. Barsa.

At a meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society held at the office of E. L. Emery, 1308 Harney, Messrs. Conroy, Winstegar and Hesse were elected members.

This Day in History. 1774—Americans occupied Dorchester heights and threw up strong entrenchments.

1781—Rebecca Gratz, the American girl who was the original of the heroine of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," born in Philadelphia. Died there, Aug. 27, 1868.

1817—James Monroe of Virginia was inaugurated president at Congress hall, in Washington, the capitol having been destroyed by the British.

1828—Theodore D. Judah, known as the father of the Pacific railways, born at Bridgport, Conn. Died in New York City, November 2, 1863.

1837—City of Chicago incorporated. 1850—The British steamship "Medea" destroyed thirteen pirate junks in the Chinese seas.

1867—Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio was elected president pro tem of the United States senate.

1869—William T. Sherman was appointed general of the United States army.

1890—The National League of Republican Clubs met in convention at Nashville, Tenn.

1892—Noah Porter, former president of Yale university, died in New Haven, Conn. Born at Farmington, Conn., Dec. 14, 1811.

1901—William McKinley was inaugurated president of the United States for a second time.

The Day We Celebrate. Alfred I. Creigh, the real estate man, was born March 4, 1854. He is treasurer of the corporation known as Creigh, Sons & Co.

Ralph R. Rainey, teller in the United States National bank, is just 37 today. He was born at Brownville and graduated at the University of Nebraska. His banking experience began with the Union National.

Doane Powell, cartoonist of The Bee, is 88 years old today. He arrived in Omaha direct by the stock route.

Sherman J. Wappeler, chief counsel in the celebrated "leak" investigation, born at New London, N. H., fifty-five years ago today.

Count de Tarnow-Tarnowski, who recently arrived in Washington as Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, born in Galicia, fifty-one years ago today.

Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, chief of the bureau of construction and repair of the Navy department, born in Louisa county, Virginia, fifty-three years ago today.

Eben Swift, one of the new brigadier generals of the United States army, born in Wyoming, thirty-six years ago today.

William L. Chambers, commissioner of the federal board of mediation and conciliation, born at Columbia, Ga., sixty-five years ago today.

Brand Whitlock, United States minister to Belgium, born at Urbana, O., forty-eight years ago today.

Edward J. Pfeffer, pitcher of the Brooklyn National league baseball team, born at Seymour, Ill., twenty-eight years ago today.

Storyette of the Day. An individual called Life Williams was haled to court to answer a complaint arising out of a broken bargain. Among the witnesses called was one Steve Collins.

"Mr. Collins," said the examining lawyer, "you know the defendant in this case, do you not?"

"Oh, yes," answered Collins. "What is his reputation for veracity?" continued the lawyer. "Is he regarded as a man who never tells the truth?"

"Waal, I can't say that he don't never tell the truth," replied Steve, "but I do know that if he wanted his boys to come to dinner he'd have to get somebody else to call em!"—New York Times.

HERE AND THERE. Seashells are in general use as window panes in the Philippine islands.

Boots were not made in "rights" and "lefts" before the nineteenth century.

The Peking Gazette, which is still published in China, is over 1,000 years old.

The railroad ticket was invented by an English clerk named Thomas Edmondson in 1840.

It is estimated that the warring nations will have spent on the conflict the sum of \$90,000,000,000 between them if hostilities continue until the beginning of autumn at the present rate of expenditure.

Vessels of the United States navy now in commission include seventeen battleships of the first line, twenty-five of the second line, ten armored cruisers, twenty-five cruisers of smaller type, fifty-seven destroyers and twenty-five torpedo boats.

CONCERNING CUBA.

Cuba had railroads before Spain, the mother country.

Sugar and tobacco are the two greatest products of Cuba.

The railway station in Havana cost \$3,000,000 and is one of the finest in the world.

Havana, the capital of Cuba, lies 1,100 miles south of Philadelphia, and 100 miles farther west than New York.

Within sight of the shores of Cuba passes all of the Atlantic shipping of the gulf states, Mexico and Central America.

Cuba lies wholly within the tropics. A line drawn south from Pittsburgh would pass directly through the island.

When Columbus discovered the island of Cuba he gave it the name Juana, in honor of Prince Juan, son of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Under the Spanish regime the death rate of Havana was something like thirty to the thousand, while today the death rate is lower than that of New York.

The forests of valuable woods that remain standing in Cuba are estimated to exceed in area 13,000,000 acres.

The coast of Cuba, approximately 1,800 miles in length, has more excellent, deep-water, landlocked harbors than any other country of its size in the world.

There are no poisonous snakes or reptiles in Cuba and no insects whose bite or sting inflict greater injury than does the common wasp of the United States.

Not only are all of the fruits and vegetables of the tropics grown in Cuba, but the soil is such that many of the products of the temperate zone are grown as well.

One of the great natural attractions for the tourist in Cuba is the famous Cave of Belleman, near Matanzas, discovered only a few years ago, through accident, by a Chinese laborer.

AROUND THE CITIES. The Night and Day bank of St. Louis has taken on the occupancy of the profession and has moved into a new home of its own.

One lone man possessing uncommon industry pulled off twenty-two burglaries in Salt Lake City in twenty-three days. To the cops who caught him with the goods he gave the name of Arthur C. Atkinson, 23 years of age.

Owing to the bone-dry condition of Topeka the council regards an improvement of the water service an urgent public necessity. Next month the voters will be asked to authorize an issue of bonds for that purpose and for motorizing the fire department.

Minnesota wants to invest \$1,250,000 of public money in a municipal auditorium. The first step has been taken in an official request to the legislature for an act authorizing the city to submit to voters the question of issuing auditorium bonds.

A New York dealer in spuds told the district attorney that he had about 20,000 bushels of potatoes, bought at from \$2 to \$5 a barrel, and intended to get all he could for them. "Two years ago," the dealer said, "I lost \$60,000. I'm going to get it back with interest. In other words, I've got the goods and make the price."

A Jeweler in Detroit, finding regular business dull, filled his show windows and some show cases with gems from local benneries and invited devotees of "strivily fresh eggs" to get in on a bargain rush. In fifty minutes he sold 1,500 eggs at 28 cents a dozen, 10 cents under the retail rate, and broke up the market as well as some high price makers.

"THE FLAG." There's something that inspires us When our banner is unfurled, And the "Stars and Stripes" so clearly come to view; 'Tis the flag we revere, When we see, we always cheer The "Star Spangled Banner," the Red, the White and Blue.

Many years it's been afloat, No foe has torn it down, And confident it has been to, not a few, And when we see it soar, We love it more and more, The Star Spangled Banner, the Red, the White and Blue.

If a foe should us aggress, And we're called out to defend, No other flag we'd carry in its lieu; And we'd fight until the end, That no foe our flag should rend, That grand old banner, the Red, the White and Blue.

"Sweet Land of Liberty," Of thee we gladly sing, For thy protection we will never rue; Where Pilgrim bands did come For their freedom, and a home, Loyal will we be to the Red, the White and Blue. "BELLERISU."

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Daddy is an unnatural kind of a father. I don't believe nature ever intended him for a parent."

"Why, what's the matter with him?"

"I asked him the other day if his boy could talk, and he said yes, but the child never said anything worth repeating."—Baltimore American.

"You are exquisite," he raved. "Your eyes are lustrous, your complexion divine. Do you think you could be contented as a poor man's wife?"

"No," replied the girl frankly. "I'm pretty enough for the movies if I'm as pretty as all that."—Pittsburgh Post.

She—"Don't you think Friday is a very unlucky day on which to be married?"

He—"Why—yes, of course, but why pick on poor Friday?"—Puck.

MY MR. KABBLEBY! MY FIANCE FLIRTS WITH OTHER GIRLS! I GET JEALOUS—HAVEN'T I A RIGHT?

—ROSE ALBERTY

YES—ALSO SHOW THAT FIANCE, THAT YOU'VE GOT A GOOD LEFT!

"So you want to become my son-in-law, eh?" demanded the storm parent.

"I suppose I'll have to be if I marry your daughter," replied the suitor.—Judge.

"The squash is a neutral sort of vegetable. Not much taste to it."

"Nature apparently has foreseen man's man's needs. You can use it to manufacture many things, from plum marmalade to apple butter."—Boston Transcript.

Dentistry in Your Home Hospital or My Office. Dr. Brownfield. I am equipped to serve you in your home, hospital or at my office. This is unquestionably a brand new idea, especially in this western country. I have been greatly surprised in its reception and will continue to serve all patients with the same kind and courteous treatment.

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NOTICE OF SALE Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, the undersigned will at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, March 10th, 1917, at the office of National Fidelity & Casualty Company, 1203 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska, sell at public sale to the highest bidder, the home office building of said company located at the southwest corner of 12th and Farnam Sts., and described as follows: Lot One (1), Block One-Thirty-Six (136) of the City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska. Said sale will open promptly at 10:00 o'clock and be held open one hour, at the end of which time said property will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms of sale: Abstract showing good title, deed to purchaser and possession of premises to be delivered upon confirmation of sale by the court. The successful bidder will be required to deposit his certified check for \$5,000.00 at time of sale. Balance of purchase price to be paid in cash at the time of confirmation of sale and delivery of deeds. D