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Keep the flag flying!
Will the house please rise and specify "How Dry I Am?"

A senatorial vote of 82 to 6 makes the decision almost unanimous.

France and England alike agree that "a friend in need is a friend indeed."

Two million young men for the army in two years. "Tention! Eyes front!"

The borderland between loyalty and disloyalty is dangerous stamping ground. Keep out of it!

The first Nebraska postmaster to be selected by the merit test under the new order is overdue.

A leader competent to lead would save the Nebraska legislature from an excess of unseemly somersaults.

It is announced Austria is about to break with the United States. Goodbye, Charley; watch out for your crown.

Valley county's man hunters took no chances. In desperate cases post mortems are more efficient than trials.

Unless Uncle Sam lets Willie Hohenollern play, too, Charlie Hapsburg is going to take his marbles and go home.

To secure world-peace requires a fight. Industrial peace we can maintain by exercise of patience and common sense.

The speed of the big push on the west front suggests that Americans must hurry if they would unfurl Old Glory at the finish.

Colonel Bryan is missing a chance to vindicate his "talk-it-over-for-a-year" peace plan by trying it out on the Woodmen Circle family troubles.

This scattering of President Wilson's address through Germany by French and British aviators is in the nature of forced circulation, is it not?

"The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la" have nothing on that ugly Welcome arch which blossoms like a night-blooming cereus budding out all the time.

Still, if we are to have an army, it cannot be made up exclusively of colonels, majors and captains. There must be a few non-commissioned officers and high privates.

Speculators in food products might profitably meditate on the thought that prices may be pushed to a point endangering the fabric of the balloon. Continuous boosting makes for home grown ruthlessness.

The thrilling light of freedom breaks over Siberia. The far-flung gates of Russia's living tomb and the liberation of the political victims partly compensates for the ravages of war. The balance of the account is on the way.

Anticipations of "big killings" in war supplies in this country are doomed to disappointment. Federal law empowers the government to fix a reasonable price whenever a holdup is attempted. Moreover, price holdups involve the disagreeable risk of penitentiary punishment.

Potash in the United States

Wall Street Journal
Announcement has been made that a large potash plant has been completed in the Death Valley region of California, capable of turning out 1,000 tons of potash salts a month.

This may not attract as much attention as would news that St. Quentin had been taken, but to Germany it must be prophetic of future losses as serious as defeats in the field.

Potash is an essential for chemical fertilizers. It is also used in glass-making, in metallurgical work, soap-making, and for explosives. The photographic and pharmaceutical industries, and in fact the whole chemical industry, must have it, but practically none has been produced in the United States.

Germany has almost a natural monopoly on this industry. In 1913 our imports amounted to \$13,400,000. The war has finally cut off imports, so that in 1916 we received a negligible amount. The result is seen not alone in the enormous increase of price, but in lower yields per acre of those crops like cotton and potatoes that require chemical fertilizing. In fact, of the three principal plant foods necessary to supply to the soil, potash is the most important for potatoes.

The United States government has been awake to the fact that in peace or war, we must have an ample supply of potash, secured from sources not dependent upon overseas communication. A great deal of prospecting and investigating has been done. Sources of supply are to be found in the kelp beds of the Pacific coast, the mud of the Seales lake in California, the alumite of the mountain states of the west, and from other sources, such as a by-product from some cements. The difficulty, however, has been to make the industry commercially successful.

The announcement just made would give promise that the problem is being solved for one of the sources, and that in the near future we will be independent of Germany for this essential of agriculture and industry. Potash, however, is only one. There are many others, like the dye industry, which are proving that Germany has no patent or monopoly on brains trained in chemical research. Under the stimulus of necessity, this country is making big advances in all such matters, such as will break more than one German monopoly after the war.

War Debate in Congress.

Passage of the war resolution was very accurately forecasted by The Bee before congress convened, our statement being that if the president would make a definite recommendation he would get what he asked for.

Debate in the senate preceding the passage of the resolution was merely pro forma and in many regards perfunctory. Senators who support the president echoed his words, and reiterated statements many times made; those who found themselves in the opposition faced merciless tongue lashings on the floor because of their expressions, and have the certainty of being embalmed in history as have others who set up their private judgment or personal interests against the public's verdict. Only six of the original twelve "willful men" are recorded as still opposing the president.

For two years the United States has been moving steadily to the point it has now reached. So apparent has this been to close observers at all times, that only those who could trust in the possibility of a miracle dared hope for a happy outcome. Facts on which the action of the president and congress is predicated, save the later declaration of Germany in withdrawing its promise, were well known to the public for months, and nothing of surprise or novelty is found in their present recital. Our people long have understood the gravity of the situation and must now fully realize the extent of the sacrifice to be required. Selfish ease and comfort will have to be laid aside and Americans, dedicated to human liberty, will contribute in whatever ways they can to the great cause they are pledged by their birthright to uphold.

The path we have chosen is difficult and dangerous, but it leads to world freedom. Destiny directs us and the future can hold no more of dread than our fathers faced in launching the republic. Forward earnestly and courageously is the word!

Working Up Silly War Scares.

Many absurd rumors and ridiculous stories are gaining full currency in these days of excitement and mental perturbation, and none seems too wild or too silly to fail of a hearing and repetition. An example of moment comes from the south, telling of German attempts to incite negroes to revolt. This carries on its face evidence of its unreliability, but it will live long in the minds of the unthinking. The accompanying threat to revive the Ku Klux Klan to subdue the blacks is just as unworthy, but it will also be held in mind by those who ought to know better. It is characteristic of Americans, though, that a crisis of any sort it attended with more or less foolish talk and print. This is the froth on the surface of the stream and bears no relation to the deeper undercurrent. Working up silly scares will not materially affect the course of the union in meeting the present grave issue.

Continuous Service and Labor.

Omaha carpenters have adopted a resolution asking that stores be closed on Sunday, the ostensible reason being that clerks in some stores are deprived of their weekly day of rest under the present practice. All of the big stores and most of the little ones do close on Sunday, but some keep open at least for a few hours on that day to accommodate patrons. The elements involved are numerous and some of them are weighty. Continuous service is one of the factors of modern social life. This is gradually extending from those agencies, such as the public utility corporations, the newspapers, hotels, restaurants, livery barns and the like to other lines of business. One of the first affected is the neighborhood grocery and meat market. Convenience as well as economy has led many families into the habit of buying food as it is consumed, frequently from meal to meal. The shopkeeper realizes this and prepares for it, while the householder has the benefit of the storage service of the store. If the stores are all to be closed one day in the week, arrangements will have to be made at home for the preservation of milk, meat, fruits and other perishable foods that are now bought only as they are to be immediately used. Well-to-do folks can easily take care of themselves but for those in moderate circumstances, this is a feature of modern social economy not to be ignored. The one day off in seven for the clerks can and should be arranged, but the seven-day service ought to be maintained wherever its interruption entail a hardship on the public.

Potash in the United States.

Several eastern papers are awakening the cry of no potash in the United States. Even the well-informed Wall Street Journal indulges in a gloomy moment over the situation. It is true that in 1914 the United States depended on Germany for its supply of potash, and that for a time after the beginning of the war some apprehension was felt as to effects that might follow the cutting off of the alkali needed for fertilizer, for the making of powder and for other industrial processes. Great was the rejoicing when a plant was erected at San Diego to extract potash from kelp, and much has been made of reported discoveries of deposits of the salt in desert regions. It remained for Nebraska to come to the rescue with a source of supply that is almost unlimited, knowledge of which has not yet penetrated the rarified regions of New York and Philadelphia. In a recent bulletin the Bureau of Mines reported the total potash output of the United States last year as being in round numbers 10,000 tons, of which 4,500 came from Nebraska and only 1,300 from the kelp source of California. In other words, Nebraska provided almost one-half of the country's total and four times as much as came from California. Word from the region where this great industry has been developed warrants the statement that the Nebraska output will be greatly increased during the present year and that it will be long before its full production is reached. The moral is that whenever the nation needs men or material it may turn to Nebraska, confident its requisition will be filled.

Here's a shining example of municipal economy that should not go unheralded: Anticipating the merger with Omaha the little town of Florence has let its village government hold over until a way can be found for them to let go, thus saving election expenses. It is up to Omaha to take Florence in without unnecessary delay.

Colonel Roosevelt stands ready to make good his warlike precepts of the last year. Action awaits word from Washington. If permission is given the colonel will organize and lead a division to the fighting front and "do his bit" to avenge the spoliation of Belgium and France.

"You Have 50,000,000 Nephews, Uncle Sam"

What We Sing
By Frederic J. Huskin.

Washington, April 2.—This is the song that is heard in every cafe, cabaret, movie house and vaudeville theater throughout the entire country. In Seattle, the newsboy whistles it; in New Orleans the cotton hands hum it; at Palm Beach society fox-trots it, and in New York the hurdy-gurdies have mercifully substituted it for the "Sextet from Lucia." There are others, too, "I'll Be There!" is also being sung with great enthusiasm, and last year's patriotic songs, such as "America, I Love You," and "We're With You, Mr. Wilson!" are being revived with tremendous fervor.

The most popular thing in the United States today is the patriotic song, which is a good indication of the American frame of mind. For what the public sings the public thinks—to a great extent—so that the popular song has always been the best barometer of public sentiment. You cannot force a song upon the people which does not contain a sympathetic appeal, and the most successful lyric is the one that gives the public the greatest opportunity for self-expression. Thus, a couple of years ago, everybody was singing, "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier," because there was a strong popular sentiment against war in this country. Today, American parents, even in the west and middle west, have changed their minds about the upbringing of their sons, and, instead, are singing, "We don't want a war, that's true, but we'll fight and die for you, Uncle Sam!"

So far as war and patriotism go, it is always comparatively easy to determine what the public wants, but with other songs it is largely a matter of guesswork. A song may "take," and it may not, so in either event it is hard to say just what particular feature decided its success or failure. The most popular song ever written, perhaps, was "My Old Kentucky Home"—a purely descriptive lyric with a pleasing melody and a somewhat monotonous chorus.

It is estimated by an old music dealer in this country that the combined sale of "My Old Kentucky Home" and "The Old Folks at Home" (by the same author) has totaled 50,000,000 copies, and the sale is still going on. These songs were written by Stephen Foster, who also wrote about fifty other songs, which on a royalty basis of 5 cents per copy made the Foster family wealthy. After the prescribed forty-two years the copyright expired, but one musical authority has figured out that if this had not happened Mr. Foster and his heirs would have made \$2,500,000 on his two most popular masterpieces. There is, as might be expected, a great deal of profit in song writing, but song writing is not as easy as it looks. If you stop to think, you will discover that the number of really big song hits are comparatively few and their careers brief. It usually happens that one success is followed by a dozen other songs exactly like it; the people tire of them, and one more there must be pigeon-holed for years to come. Then, the public is so very fickle. One moment a waltz tune is in high favor and the next moment it is a fox-trot; one week a Hawaiian song brings storms of applause and the next week it will be forgotten while the people whistle a new Irish tune.

Much discussion has been waged among amateur song writers over which was the most important feature of song writing—the words or the music. But the publishers will tell you that more important than either of these is the "idea" for the song and a good title.

The song called "Gee, I Wish I Had a Girl!" was created out of chance remark heard by Gus Kahn and Grace LeBoy, who saw its possibilities as the basis of a popular song. It was on the occasion of a public wedding held by the management of an amusement park in an eastern city. The event had been widely advertised and a large crowd gathered to witness it. At the last moment, however, the bridal couple failed to appear, and in desperation the management offered \$500, in addition to the housekeeping outfit, offered the missing couple, to any couple who would agree to substitute. No one volunteered, but one freckle-faced youth near the edge of the platform exclaimed with genuine regret, "Gee, I wish I had a girl!"

People and Events

Cheboygan, Mich., and Monroe, Wis., voted strong against war. A submarine menace on the ballots.

A division of the New York supreme court rules that tips constitute a part of a taxi driver's income and may be included in an award for compensation for loss of life. A judgment which covered the point was affirmed.

Some energetic Boston women flout the idea of limiting war activities to "knitting socks for soldiers" and insist on sharing the perils of war. One woman lawyer proposes to raise a troop of Amazonian cavalry for "active service at the front."

Spurred by a sympathetic heart and an eye to business, a New York movie man offers Nicholas Romanoff a job as film star at \$5,000 a week. With some experience in the line possibly Nick might break into the Mary Pickford or Charely Chaplin class. Moreover he may need the money.

Kansas has issued 131,802 auto tags so far this year, and expects to run the number up to 150,000 before the finish. Nebraska's total is well over 100,000 and still growing. On the basis of present prospects Nebraska looks good for one car to every eleven people and Kansas one for every twelve.

Just to show kids in neighborhood pastures how easily an old youngster can do his turn, Thomas Edwards of Viola, Wis., danced a jig on the floor of a clothing store in honor of his 101st birthday while half the village looked on and cheered. What's the answer, Tommy gave it: "Never worry about anything."

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.
A bad oath is better broken than kept.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
German federal council set all clocks ahead one hour, gaining one hour of daylight.
French minister of marine reported sinking of German submarine and capture of crew.
German chancellor declared kaiser ready for peace and blamed allies for continuing the war.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
Charles F. Heindorff obtained a verdict against Katz & Callahan, contractors, of \$150 damages for personal injuries sustained by falling through a hole in the street unprotected by the defendants.

The fireman's dog "Keno," who for twelve years has run to every fire in the city, was run over and killed by No. 3's hose cart.
Judge George W. Doane and wife have returned from Cuba, where they have been spending several weeks very pleasantly.

Work was commenced on laying the double track for the street car company on Park avenue.
Judge Stenberg drew a jury for the trial of the case against members of the Salvation army, charged with disturbing the peace, consisting of the following members: Martin Dunham, John T. Smith, N. J. Edholm, C. S. Raymond, E. T. Duke and W. T. Simon.

Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Meyer gave a family dinner to their numerous relatives in the city. Those present being Mr. and Mrs. Dolph Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Max Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rehfeld, Mrs. Fisher and Mr. and Mrs. Jaffe.

Miss Mabel Fonds has left for St. Louis, where she will join Marion Lowell and, under her teaching, will take a course in Delaarte.
This Day in History.
1776—Continental congress ordered the ports open to all nations.
1829—Congress counted the votes electing Washington as president and John Adams as vice president.
1809—England and Austria entered into an alliance against France.
1827—First day of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh.
1862—First post of the Grand Army of the Republic mustered in at Decatur, Ill.
1892—President Woodruff of the Mormon church laid the cornerstone for the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City.
1898—Congress adopted a joint resolution recognizing Cuba as a belligerent power.
1916—North Pole discovered by Robert E. Peary.
1916—Congressional committee reported the fortifications bill, authorizing expenditures of \$34,289,050.

The Day We Celebrate.

Captain Andrew T. Long, commanding the battleship Connecticut, born in North Carolina, fifty-one years ago today.
Edward T. Jeffery, who recently resigned the chairmanship of the board of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, born in Liverpool, England, seventy-four years ago today.
Charles L. Beach, president of Connecticut Agricultural college, born at Whitesboro, Wis., fifty-one years ago today.
Rev. Nicolas Matz, Catholic bishop of Denver, born in Alsace-Lorraine, sixty-seven years ago today.
Rev. Francis J. Francis, Episcopal bishop of Indianapolis, born at Englewood, Pa., fifty-five years ago today.
William H. Schofield, Harvard university professor and president of American-Scandinavian foundation, born at Brockville, Ont., forty-seven years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Birthday greetings to Edward T. Jeffery, noted railway executive and financier, who entered upon his seventy-fifth year today.
Observance of Good Friday, marking the end of the penitential season which precedes the great Christian festival and holiday of Easter.
At sunset tonight Jews in all parts of the world will begin the celebration of the Passover, commemorating the deliverance of the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage.
In a proclamation which urges Kansans to adopt a program of patriotism, Governor Capper has designated today for the observance of "Loyalty day" throughout Kansas.
Colorado farm and commercial organizations are to begin a two-day conference in Denver today to discuss the food situation and remedies for the high cost of living.
Nine hours shall be the limit for a day's work for women employed in factories, offices and stores in Kansas, according to a ruling of the Kansas Welfare commissioners which comes into effect today.

Stoyette of the Day.

Sir Robert Ball had delivered a lecture on "Sun Spots and Solar Chemistry," says the Chicago News. A young lady who met him expressed her regret at having missed the lecture.
"Well," he said, "I don't know as you'd have been particularly interested. It was all about sun spots."
"Why," she replied, "I would have interested me exceedingly. I have been a martyr to freckles all my life."
—Boston Transcript.

A BOY'S TRIBUTE.

Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press.
Prettiest girl I've ever seen
Is Ma;
Lovelier than any queen
Is Ma;
Girls with curls go walking by,
Dainty, graceful, bold and shy,
But the one that takes my eye
Is Ma.
Every girl made into one
Is Ma;
Sweetest girl to look upon
Is Ma;
Seen 'em short and seen 'em tall,
But the finest one of all
Is Ma.
Best of all the girls on earth,
Is Ma;
One that all the rest is worth
Is Ma;
Some have beauty, some have grace,
Some look nice in silk and lace,
But the one that takes first place
Is Ma.
Sweetest singer in the land
Is Ma;
She that has the sweetest hand
Is Ma;
Tenderest, gentlest nurse is she,
Full of fun as she can be,
An' the dearest girl for me
Is Ma.
Bet if there's an angel here
Is Ma;
If God has a sweetheart dear
Is Ma;
Take the girls that artists draw
An' all the girls I ever saw,
The only one without a flaw
Is Ma.

The Bee's Letter Box

Competition in Patriotism.
Callaway, Neb., April 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: We read today in your paper that Broken Bow was the most patriotic town in the United States, it having less than 2,000 population and sending eight recruits. Callaway has about 800 population and sent twenty-three recruits and hundreds were at the train to see them off.
STELLA DRUM.
OLLIE RUPERT.

Callaway, Neb., April 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wish to correct you on what was said about Broken Bow being the most patriotic town in the state, for indeed it isn't. Callaway had from twenty-three to twenty-five young men leave last week. For proof of this please visit Jim Naylor of Loup Valley Green, as the recruiting station is there. Callaway is a small town of about 1,000 people. Broken Bow is more than twice as large and within twenty-five miles of Callaway. Please correct, but don't mention my name, but just the same, I'm a very patriotic girl and can't stand any such a story as that when there's one to beat it. Write and tell me where I can send my name to be a Red Cross nurse.
L. M.

Always for Taxing Land Values.

Omaha, April 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: The President Wilson's splendid address to congress upon the war has made a very wise suggestion with respect to the revenue for it. He hopes congress will provide for the cost by taxation rather than resort to the old scheme of issuing bonds.
To borrow would be equivalent to increasing our volume of money. To do this would do more than add an interest bearing obligation upon our people. As the cost of production has been in effect increased, it would tend to an increase in the price of commodities, which are already high. As it would be an artificial and temporary increase, it would not result in the stimulation of enterprise.

At the same time, an unwise application of the taxing principle could effect the same thing, with none of the benefits that might possibly arise from an inflation of the money volume. If congress should lay the burden of taxation upon commodities, its immediate effect would be to cut down the production of wealth and by that process the tax would be added to the cost of production. In checking the production of goods it would still further limit the field of employment and that would tend to cut down wages. In turn this would mean a reduction in the ranks of possible consumers, and business as a whole would suffer.
Congress can avert this difficult, if it has sufficient statesmanship to do it. It can increase the tax upon large incomes and provide for a war tax upon inheritances. But better than either of these proposals, it can take into consideration the fact that in the United States there are about ninety millions of acres of land that do not pay one cent in taxation to the general government. Let congress tax this source of revenue, and it would increase prices of goods; it would encourage enterprise, increase demand for labor and thereby wages, resulting in general prosperity.
L. J. QUINBY.

Some Pertinent Remarks.

South Side, Omaha, April 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: After giving my many approving friends and a few disapproving enemies a few weeks of a few weeks I am back again and will again say some things that will meet with approval by some and by disapproval by others.

In the first place I will say that if we cannot protect ourselves from our own people who have manipulated the prices of necessities of life this last winter, we had better hang our heads in shame.

If men whom we elect to legislatures and to congress cannot find some means to meet the situation when men deliberately buy up potatoes by the millions of bushels and hold them while millions of people have to scrimp along to get even enough to eat; if they cannot find some way of meeting the situation when eggs are bought up and stored away by the millions of dozens to force prices up; if they cannot meet the situation when all necessities of life are manipulated by a few robbers who are the cause of the high prices we have to pay; if they cannot meet the situation when men buy up potatoes in the fall and let them remain in the ground to freeze and rot; if they cannot meet the situation when men buy up apples in the fall and let them stay on the trees to spoil; if they cannot meet the situation when men buy up the hundreds of millions of pounds are stored away for years so as to force prices up from year to year, then it is time the general public were taking a hand, and if there is no other way of meeting the situation caused by the highway robbers, to take some good shotguns and go gunning for such people. If an example was made of some of them with good sized bullets it might help some.

If no other means can be found, the government should take charge of affairs and see if there is not some way of relief from the robbery. We are preparing to protect ourselves from the ruthless and inhuman warfare forced upon us by the tyrannical government of Germany. We should

at the same time prepare to protect ourselves from the pirates within our midst.

If we cannot protect ourselves from pirates in our midst, then indeed our boasted free American institutions are a failure.

A way out has always been found in the past, and there is no reason why the present unwarranted and uncalled for situation cannot be met and the ruthless robbers of the general public dealt with as they deserve. If there is going to be war with Germany, then the general government should step in and take charge of all food supplies to see that the manipulators do not rob us still worse than in the last few months.

If all of us who have any chance to use some ground to raise articles of food would take advantage of the chance, then it would help in meeting the situation caused by the food manipulators. It would pay much better than all the sports and weekly outings that could be gotten up. As I said before, the members of an organization of youths would do themselves and their own folks lots more good by raising gardens this year than they will do by wasting time in scouting and hikes and camps. And you in The Daily Bee approved of that position in one of your recent editorials. I stand by my guns on that proposition even though some of the ones interested in the youth and organization took it upon themselves to send me a number of anonymous letters. If they are the kind of people to have the say about affairs, then we are indeed in hard lines. As I said before, if anybody does not like what I write they do not have to read it.

These are solemn days in this republic and it will not hurt us to let drop some of the sports and fun until that present situation is at an end. That should all be gotten over and we can this year for at least it is going to be an expensive year for all of us. Let sports go to the winds and let us all, old and young, work to better the present situation. And you are idle, when there is so much that can be done, it affects all of us and it is to the interest of all to see that everyone else does their part in meeting the high cost of living proposition.
FRANK A. AGNEW.

What Did Nebraska Vote For?

Superior, Neb., April 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: Kindly permit me space to answer C. F. whoever his name may be. When I write I sign my name in full. C. F. says he is a Nebraska voter; so am I, and as far as Kaiserism and carism is concerned it was not the senate of our state legislature but the house with its dry bone bill that misrepresented the majority voters of Nebraska. That overwhelming majority C. F. writes about, I think I can speak for as many other voters of this state as he can, and it is my opinion that if it had been a question of a reduction in the rate of such a law as the house tried to put over it would have been overwhelmingly defeated, with a capital O.

We voted to put the saloons and the breweries out of business, but not to sign away our personal rights or our home liberties by laying ourselves liable to search of our homes without even a warrant by any appointed breath smelling who might see fit to do so and wanted to come into our home. That, in my opinion, he Kaiserism and carism and so I say it was the house and not the senate which has tried to misrepresent the vote of last fall; and sign my name to it.
P. G. LEWIS.

SMILING LINES.

"The idea of her marrying a man in the evening of life like old Grumley."
"The evening of life? He's further along than that; I should say early in the next morning."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEAR MR. KABBLE,
DO YOU THINK IT WILL BRING MY WIFE'S HEART IF I SHOULD DESERT HER?
—2400 BLUNDT
SPOKE
IT WILL BRING YOUR POKEY BROS. IF SHE FINDS YOU AND RUNS YOU INTO THE DWORCE COURT!

Mrs. Morton—Why are you crying so bitterly, Mrs. Miller?
Mrs. Miller—I always weep when I hear music. My late husband used to blow the whistle at the factory.—Duck.

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Include the latest improved equipment obtainable—and the most complete Electric Massage in this section of the country.

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Make it harmonize with the newness of Spring by using KwickWork Auto Finishes. Easy to apply—quick to dry. Renew your car in an hour—drive it tomorrow. Nine shades to choose from.
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Booklet "Your Car—Its Regeneration" sent on request. Address our nearest office.
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