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Motto for Uncle Sam: "When in doubt, take no chances!"

The talk of "billions for defense" strikes the high notes of war at the start.

Nebraska is not the only state that can put on a white mantle of April snow.

There are many ways to serve the country and a way for which each is best adapted.

The United States has not only the determination, but also the money and the men.

Assurances of the defensive condition of Coney Island relieves the tension of national anxiety.

"Fair and warmer" is announced officially. The seasons move and the weather man jogs along.

A trifle early, perhaps, but just the same, keep the fly swatter where you can reach it handily.

Anybody now want to dispute the need of fortifications for the military defense of our Panama canal?

At this stage of the game it looks as though Herr Zimmermann took too large a mouthful of Mexican chilli.

No matter what Villa tries to pull off, he can never again command the front page space that used to be at his disposal.

A declaration of war on porch climbers, hold-ups and auto thieves would arouse community loyalty to the highest pitch.

No need longer for Americans to cross over into Canada to enlist in order to have a part in the great world war for democracy.

Belated moves for political reforms in Germany indicate that Potsdam heard something drop at Washington and Petrograd.

In mobilizing our resources and putting all our national activities on an efficiency basis the post-office and the mail service should not be overlooked.

The republic of Panama throws its war bonnet into the ring and joins in the world battle for democracy. Well may autocrats tremble. The worst is coming!

Phantom raiders prepare the coasters for phantom fleets such as sailed the deeps in Spanish war days. Now, as then, a scare gives agreeable assurances of watchfulness at the front.

It is not possible always to pick one's company, any more than to pick one's neighbors, but since Russia has discarded the Romanoff dynasty we can be quite satisfied with our company in this war.

Never before has world food conditions guaranteed farmers record prices for crops and stock that can raise this year. The situation presses for intensive cultivation not alone for ample pecuniary reward but also on the score of humanity.

Cleanup week in Omaha promises to be a marvel of municipal efficiency. The laundries having deferred their state convention to next week insures the perplexed city duds the co-operation of experts and a thoroughgoing job radiating godliness in front and rear.

Active recruiting and enthusiasm among college students features in a striking way the first week of war. The fever for service is nationwide. Even in the University of Wisconsin, despite Senator La Follette, 4,000 able-bodied young men are taking military training under federal officers. There, as elsewhere, vast number of trained men will be ready for efficient service at the coming training camps.

"Plant an Acre"
New York World

Pointing out the supreme importance in war of an adequate food supply, President Marsden G. Scott of the International Typographical union says in a letter to the World:
"Uncle Sam can enlist the men and he can buy the ammunition and the guns. But Uncle Sam cannot manufacture potatoes or beans or onions, or turnips. The home guard can."

The most important duty for this crop season is that of the American farmer—fortunately with a certainty of profit to spur his energy—to put in seed every possible acre of spring wheat, to make up for world scarcity and a bad start in the winter-wheat states. But Mr. Scott outlines a form of national defense peculiarly appropriate for city and suburban dwellers who control land in small areas.

This home guard everyone on a sick bed can join, regardless of age or sex, and with the fine consciousness that they are defending their flag and country no less in the fields and truck gardens than in the trenches or munitions factories. Not one in a hundred of the people of the United States will have any fighting to do, but for the ninety-nine who stay at home there is the equal obligation of doing their duty to the nation as it presents itself, and one urgent aspect of that duty is to help feed the country.

Not everybody can go into the trenches and not everybody can plant an acre, but nearly everybody can add his individual bit to the products of the soil, with the result of safeguarding the nation's food supply and possibly safeguarding Europe at the same time from the danger of famine.

Eternal Vigilance the Price of Safety.

The chief apprehension of war-time disturbances in this country—entirely by government officials at Washington—is of damage to bridges, transportation lines, arsenals, munition factories, etc., by concerted or individual assaults by German agents or sympathizers. We have had some of this heretofore in different parts of the country and similar outbreaks have been experienced in other countries—in Canada and South Africa, for example—as the means employed by the German war lords to hit back. For this reason, and properly so, every precaution is being taken to protect these important and vital instruments of the nation at war and to forestall possible lawless attempts of this character.

If being forewarned is to be forearmed, then no great destruction can be wrought along these lines and the German strategists may conclude that nothing is to be gained through such guerrilla warfare. In our own judgment the rebound of anything that might look like systematic and organized effort to blow up our bridges or destroy our factories or wreck our public buildings would be instant and far-reaching. Nothing would so instantaneously excite the resentment of the great body of our people, or unify them more solidly, than an internal warfare waged through unofficial agencies, and German military leaders ought to know enough to know this. We would not believe they could be so foolish except for some equally foolish things they have heretofore done.

Neither the foolishness nor the futility of it, however, must be allowed to support a sense of false security on our part. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and also of safety.

Ballot Reform in Prussia.

Promises by the German emperor, who also is king of Prussia, that measures will be taken after the war to liberalize the Prussian elections is a sign of the times. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg gave an intimation of the approach of such a move some time ago and the consent of the emperor that the measure may be considered is quite significant of the effect of recent developments. Prussia, it should be kept in mind, is far behind many of the German states in its electoral system, the control by the autocracy lingering here long after it has all but disappeared in other parts of the empire. Voting in Prussia at present is an utter sham, so far as expressing the will of the people is concerned, the law being framed to preserve control in the classes. "Suffrage" is universal, but its purpose is defeated by the preferential indirect vote. The direct vote offered by the emperor will be a great improvement, but the omission of equality among the voters leaves the plan open to objection as falling short of the real purposes of an electorate. The deep significance of the imperial proposal lies in the fact that the emperor has admitted the need of any reform, which may be taken as conclusive evidence that the jankers are coming to understand the feeling against them. Election reform for Prussia may be listed as among the certainties, regardless of the outcome of the war.

Death of Richard Olney.

Richard Olney of Massachusetts, secretary of state in President Cleveland's cabinet during his second term and famous as an exponent of "shirt sleeve" diplomacy, has just died at his home in the fullness of years. Mr. Olney's note to England in connection with the Venezuela affair has fixed his place in American history. Legends of Washington have it that the famous document really was drafted by the president, who was much more thoroughly aroused by the situation than his secretary, and that Mr. Olney then performed for Cleveland the service Bryan did for Wilson—the incident was tremendously exciting at the time, bringing the two nations into imminent danger of conflict, but was happily adjusted, and opened the way to a much better understanding between the United States and England. "Uncle Dick" Olney achieved fame in other ways, but chiefly by his uncompromising attitude as a partisan democrat. He went with the Cleveland wing against Bryan, but did not desert the party for good, and in the last campaign his support of Wilson was made quite a card by the president's partisans. Mr. Olney figured in a period of American history for which no patriotic citizen ever will have to apologize.

Loosening Bands on Trade.

A decision just handed down by the supreme court is bound to have a widely-felt effect on trade. It is in a case involving the "limited license" plan under which certain makes of talking machines were vended, and reverses a decision rendered some years ago in the case of a mimeograph company. It formerly was held by the court the owner of a patent had a right to designate the selling price of the article he manufactured, thus preventing all possible competition in that article. This doctrine is overturned, and a new rule set up which will permit competition in the sale of patented articles. Moving picture interests are also involved, the court having held adversely to the company holding the patents as to restrictions sought to be laid upon competitors. By this decision, patentees may no longer absolutely set the price at which their articles are to be sold, nor can they regulate the use of unpatented articles in connection with their patented products. It was this phase of the mimeograph decision, which gave the patentees the right to dictate what sort of paper, ink and other materials might be used with their machines, that made it so repugnant to the public sense. The new ruling will not deprive the patentee of normal rights or the full benefit of his discovery or invention, but if it serve to stop him from exacting an unreasonable tribute from the users it will be of tremendous public benefit.

Labor and the War.

Much of the effectiveness of the United States in its venture into war will depend on the harmonious operation of its varied industries. To secure this, the National Council of Defense is working out a plan to prevent labor disturbances while the country is at war. This can be accomplished by means which are readily available, and to which the council is confidently turning. Parties at interest will be required to submit labor disputes to proper boards, and there secure adjustment for any complaints or grievances that otherwise might lead to a strike, operations of plants intended to continue without interruption. This will secure to the public the benefit of continuous service, and obviate any possible danger at home from disturbances arising out of labor difficulties. The scheme has the support of common sense, as well as of patriotism, and might well be so arranged as to continue it after peace has been restored to the world.

Serums
By Frederic J. Hoskin

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Among the American industries to suffer by the recent German blockade is the serum industry. For the last two years American biological laboratories have been supplying the military hospitals of Europe with vaccines and serums, thereby waxing prosperous. Now it is difficult to ship serum abroad, and Europe of necessity is manufacturing its own supply. Hence the commercial outlook for our erstwhile money-making laboratories is rather dismal, but encouraging to Uncle Sam. If we go to war there will be plenty of serum on hand with which to inoculate a volunteer army. To the average person this does not appear extremely important, but it is, according to the United States public health service, which has just completed a detailed inspection of all the biological laboratories throughout the country to determine their capacity in time of war. In the first place the army is absolutely dependent upon typhoid vaccine to prevent it from contracting typhoid fever. During the Spanish-American war, before vaccination was instituted, sixteen men died of typhoid fever to every one of bullet wounds. Smallpox vaccination is well established. And in the present war the use of anti-tetanus serum has reduced the mortality rate of tetanus from 70 to 20 per cent.

In 1885 thousands of children died in a diphtheria epidemic which swept all the large American cities, the mortality rate running as high as 11.52. Then Paul Ehrlich, the great German scientist, who died in 1915, discovered anti-toxin. What Ehrlich did was to inject diphtheria toxin into a healthy horse, whose blood immediately formed a poison to resist it. This poison, known as anti-toxin, he drew from a vein in the horse's neck and injected into a guinea pig which was dying with diphtheria. The guinea pig got well. A little girl dying with diphtheria was also given an injection and she got well. So anti-toxin was discovered.

Today anti-toxin is made the same way. The large biological laboratories of the country maintain sometimes as many as 500 cows, why horses for the purpose. For the anti-toxin process does not hurt the horse. Since diphtheria can be conveyed only by living bacilli the horse does not contract the disease, for the poison injection is a preparation from which the bacilli have been removed. Neither does the bleeding process hurt the horse any more than it hurt our suffering ancestors who submitted to it so gracefully. A sterile tube is inserted into the jugular vein of the horse and a gallon or more of blood drawn off, which is placed in little glass cylinders and packed in cold storage until the coagulation process occurs. From this preparation the serum is then filtered, a small percentage of trypsin added as a preservative and it is again placed in cold storage until tests have been made upon guinea pigs to determine its fitness for use.

Now in addition to using anti-toxin as a curative it is also used as a preventive measure in the treatment of diphtheria. The sooner the dose is administered in the course of the disease the greater chance the child has to recover, but where children have not the disease, although having been subjected to it, anti-toxin is given to keep them from contracting it.

Tuberculin, a preparation given to determine whether or not a person has tuberculosis, is made in much the same way as the diphtheria toxin is injected into the horse. The tuberculin bacilli are isolated into a culture and placed in an incubator, where, as they grow, they produce a poison. The whole preparation is then put through a filter, the bacilli separated from the poison, which is then known as tuberculin. There are several varieties of tuberculin, but the results produced by all are much the same. If a patient has not tuberculosis he will feel no ill effects—may, in fact, feel even a trifle stimulated—but if he has tuberculosis a reaction will be evident. He will run a temperature, experience a general lassitude and show symptoms of a rash around the surface of inoculation.

Anti-tetanus serum is also made with the assistance of the horse. The tetanus germ, however, is deadly and must be handled with greater exactitude and care than any other bacillus. The poison produced by this germ is also stronger than any other toxin, which fact may be appreciated when it is said that five-millionths of a gram of tetanus poison will kill a mouse. While the serum has been reported as very successful in curing a large proportion of tetanus cases its greatest success is as a preventive when injected into wounded soldiers before the disease has had a chance to form.

Of a different order from serums are the vaccines employed as immunizers by the medical professions. Everyone is more or less familiar with the vaccination marks which his passport into the public schools and with the fact that the smallpox vaccine is contributed by cows. But the mysteries of the typhoid vaccine are not so widely known. A strong and virile typhoid organism is put in a flask containing certain suitable material and placed in an incubator to grow. At the end of a short period there will be numerous bacilli, which are taken out and killed, usually by heat, and then tested upon animals to determine their satisfactory condition. Anti-typhoid vaccination is becoming more and more popular in this country, 50,000 people having presented themselves for vaccination last year in one state alone, but it is not compulsory anywhere except in the army. In most countries in Europe it is compulsory. At the beginning of the war the British war office had great difficulty in enforcing vaccination among the volunteers—for a Briton hates to be compelled to do anything—but now there is little opposition. It has proved its necessity.

It is difficult to cover in the space of one short article the many varieties of vaccines and serums on the market. Some are still in the experimental stage, such as that given for pneumonia, some have still to prove their success and others, such as those used for snake-bite and meningitis, require a great deal of explanation.

Nebraska Press Comment

Neligh Leader: If Colonel Bryan thinks his peace plan will work he might try it on the warring wet and dry factions of his party in the Nebraska legislature.

Seward Blade: The democratic senate has old Judas backed clear off the boards in betraying the people who elected them. You can never trust a democrat when it comes to carrying out platform pledges.

Albion News: It now appears the people of Nebraska were badly stung when they placed confidence in the democrats to carry out their wishes on the booze question. These democrats said they were opposed to prohibition, but would carry out the wishes of the people expressed at the polls. Their pledges were evidently made merely to secure election.

Ord Quiz: Everyone of Bryan's paramount issues has been a curse to the nation, every issue was wrong at the time and so wrong to be in later years. But of all these efforts this one is doomed to be the final and worst. Even the thousands who always blindly follow him wherever he leads, will be too ashamed of themselves after this latest of his follies to follow him again. Bryanism is committing suicide in its "Peace at any price" attitude.

Fort Calhoun Chronicle: The United States senate hasn't anything on the Nebraska state senate, by Heck! The former had its twelve "wifful" members, but our dignified body has nineteen of 'em. Isn't it extremely fortunate that we always have a few profound "stamen" on hand to tell the senate those things they don't know what they want? The Nebraska state senate as now constituted is about as representative of its constituency as was the deposed czar of Russia of his subjects, and deserves a long, long vacation—which it will doubtless get.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.
A setting hen never grows fat.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Italians seized Austrian trenches in the Trentino. British took by storm trenches between Ypres and Lille. German general offensive began on thirteen-mile front in the Ardennes. German fleet denied to American government that steamer Sussex had been sunk by German submarine.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The brick house on Farmington street, opposite the Millard property, which has been occupied as a residence by Dr. Womersley, is being torn down and removed. W. F. Sweezy, who owns the property, is preparing to commence at once upon the erection of a business building.

Roadmaster J. P. Taylor of the B. and M. reports the bravery of an Omaha switchman named T. M. Egan,



who, at a great risk, saved a little child from playing on the track just ahead of the engine. The citizens of Omaha tendered a banquet at the Millard hotel to C. K. Coutant, the retiring postmaster, and C. V. Gallagher, his successor, at which the following guests were present: Mayor James E. Boyd, J. H. Millard, J. C. Cowin, F. W. Gray, E. L. Bertrand, W. F. Gurley, Lewis S. Reed, John Grant, W. F. Schell, Thomas H. May, Thomas Swobe, G. E. Pritchett, J. C. Calhoun, E. M. Bartlett, Elmer E. Frank, C. S. Montgomery, F. R. Morrissey, M. Lee and H. H. Moynihan.

The departure of the National Opera company was delayed for a half a day and the ballet girls (so the boys say) spent the time dancing with Station Agent Henry and the Duff Green when business was quiet at the depot.

Ed Gerke filed a complaint in police court stating that some of his neighbors were afflicted with the habit of playing ball in his strawberry patch on Burt street.

This Day in History.

- 1778—The Ranger, in command of Paul Jones, sailed from Brest on a memorable cruise.
1789—General Clinton began the siege of Charleston, S. C.
1806—General Horatio Gates, who was accused of plotting to supplant Washington as commander of the continental army, died in New York City. Born in England in 1728.
1814—Wellington defeated the French at Toulouse, the last battle of the Peninsular war.
1817—General John C. Robinson, distinguished veteran and commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, born at Birmingham, N. Y. Died there February 18, 1897.
1842—Federal forces took Fort Pulaski, Ga.
1863—Federals under General Gordon Granger engaged the confederates under General Van Dorn at Franklin, Tenn.
1871—Notable celebration for German unity and the return of peace in New York.
1892—Five hundred cowboys set out to exterminate the cattle thieves of Wyoming and Montana.
1893—Body of Cecil Rhodes buried among the Matopos Hills.

The Day We Celebrate.

- Max Sommer was born April 10, 1884. He, together with his brothers, Isador and Samuel, dispense groceries and meats at Twenty-eighth and Farmington.
Edward T. Heyden has reached the ripe age of 45 years today. He claims Wolcott, Ia., as his birthplace and is a member of the hustling real estate firm of Hanger and Heyden.
Frank J. Haskell was born right here in Omaha forty-three years ago and is right here yet, being vice president and treasurer of the Love-Haskell company, as well as an eligible bachelor.
Henry P. Fletcher, United States ambassador to Mexico, born at Green Castle, Pa., forty-four years ago today.
George Arliss, one of the celebrated English actors now appearing in America, born in London, forty-nine years ago today.
Robt. H. Hunter, noted sociologist and one-time socialist candidate for governor of Connecticut, born at Terre Haute, Ind., forty-three years ago today.
Dr. Lansing Burrows, one of the noted leaders of the southern Baptist denomination, born in Philadelphia, seventy-four years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

- Puget Sound shipbuilders confer at Seattle today on the subject of building and outfitting ships for the government service.
Notable ceremonies are to be held today in St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee, in celebration of the episcopal silver jubilee of Archbishop Desmoines.
The Association of Collegiate Alumnae is to meet in annual session at Washington today with representatives of all the prominent women's colleges attendance.
The supreme court of the Pi Kappa Alpha, one of the most prominent of American college fraternities, begins its annual meeting today at Jacksonville, Fla.
Storyette of the Day.
"A great deal of what we call pleasure is largely imaginary," said the ready-made philosopher.
"I suppose so," replied the man who was working on his automobile.
"Now, wouldn't you like to be able to take a long ride without having to worry about speed limits or spark plugs or tires, or anything at all?"
"Would you?"
"Would, here's a street car ticket."—Washington Star.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING

- Mrs. Mary F. Lammman has been town clerk of Fernal, Vt., for twenty-five years.
Girl students of Simmons college have voted to give up their social activities in case of war and devote their time to work for the government.
Miss Rose Young, a New York newspaper woman, has been chosen to handle the million-dollar fund for the suffrage cause by the late Mrs. Frank Leslie.
"Will wear last spring's suits and give our money to our country," has been adopted as the slogan of the New York women's society organizing for military service.
Mrs. C. C. Schroeder is the first woman member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having recently been admitted to the regular membership by Farragut post, of Evansville.

The Bee's Letter Box

Remonstrates Against Rumor Peddling.
Lincoln, April 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: How much worse is the world disloyal through love for one's native land than it is to peddle false stories impeaching the loyalty of American citizens who happen to have been born abroad? For several days I have encountered distressing rumors of the arrest and imprisonment of prominent men of Teutonic origin, and I have found, upon investigation, that without exception each of these rumors was a lie. Is there not some punishment somewhere prescribed for this apparently vicious sort of libel and slander? It seems to me inopportune that the loose-tongued mischief makers should at this critical period be allowed to run at large. I believe that flagrant disloyalty will be and should be promptly punished by law. I feel confident that among the sturdiest in upholding the government will be many representatives of the people who are at this being slandered.

Shortage of Farm Labor.
West Friendship, Md., April 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: Inasmuch as the federal and state authorities have called upon the farmers to save bumper crops this year to save the country from famine, and inasmuch as an overworked educational system has driven so many from the farms, the farmers of Maryland are beginning to petition their governor to have state compulsory education law suspended for boys over 12 years of age for the rest of the year that they may go to work on the farms.

The state school board and the governor have already shown an inclination to unite upon the agreement and if they do so the farmers will receive the equivalent of thousands of men workers for the farms.

Inasmuch as all the states are in the same straits for farm labor, the Maryland legislature should be taken up by all every county having a portion of its own. Some Maryland farmers have seen the compulsory education law, just lately operative, so detrimental to their calling that they are determined to demand its repeal at the next session of the legislature. Thus it is, as I stated forty years ago, war or revolution would ultimately show the bitter fruits of compulsory education. FRANCIS BUCK LEBEY.

HERE AND THERE.

- The rail journey from Constantinople to Bagdad requires fifty-four hours.
Russian railroads protect mail and telegraph poles against decay by soaking them for several months before use in strong brine.
What are believed to be the most durable highways in the world have been made in France of a concrete composed of iron shavings, cement and sand.
To enable a man to work in smoke or gas for a short time there has been invented a combination mask and hat, the latter acting as a fresh-air reservoir.
To enable a woman to examine her shoes or the bottom of her skirt, there has been invented a mirror to be set on the floor and adjusted to any desired angle.
A stove that is rubbed with a rag that has been soaked in paraffin instead of with ordinary blacking becomes bright and glossy. This shine will not rub off.
L. Johnson is a Pomona valley agriculturist who has about 600,000 cabbage plants growing, and he expects to be crowned the cabbage king of southern California.
The fox nearly always takes his nap during the day in the open fields, along the sides of the ridges or under the mountain, where he can look down upon the busy farms beneath and hear their many sounds.
There is an opportunity at the present time to introduce a number of new and scientific books into the market at Amsterdam, Holland. Books written in English are being extensively used by Dutch university students.
According to invoices certified at the American consulate general at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the exports of manganese ore to the United States increased from 244,846 metric tons, valued at \$2,850,107, for 1914 to 496,498 tons, valued at \$7,928,899, for 1916.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN.

- Women are now driving the mail vans in London.
A national congress of business women is to be held in Chicago next summer.
A vocational congress for college women is to be held this month at the University of Montana.
It is no violation of the law for women to smoke in public, according to a recent decision of a New York magistrat.
The only woman in Boston who is licensed to drive an auto truck is making use of her unique privilege to help recruiting.
The \$50,000 confederate monument erected on Shiloh battlefield by the Daughters of the Confederacy is to be unveiled next month.
The Massachusetts Nurses' club is planning the erection in Boston of a club house which will be the largest and best equipped of its kind in the country.
For the first time in the sixty years of its existence, the New Orleans academy of science has elected a woman president. She is Mrs. Elliot J. Northrup, wife of a professor of Tulane university.
Officials of the Boston elevated railway are anticipating emergency measures whereby women would be employed as conductors on cars in the event of the drafting of the men employees for military service.
Three young women, members of families of United States marine corps officers, have been working industriously every day at the marine recruiting tent on historic Boston Common for the purpose of stimulating enlistments in the corps.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"What's the trouble between young Mrs. Flubdub and her husband?"
"The husband tried to keep something from her."
"Oh, man will have their little secrets. They are not serious."
"This was serious. He tried to keep it from his last week's pay."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Here, ladies and gentlemen," said the guide, "is the place where Lot's wife looked back and was turned into a pillar of salt."
"I don't see any signs of her," observed one of the tourists, looking around.
"The gentleman will remember," responded the guide, "that we have had a number of rain storms since then."—Boston Transcript.

DEAR MR. MAGGIBUE,
I HAVE LEFT MY WIFE AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE—DID I DO RIGHT?
—MR. BAISERYOONG

IT'S A PERSONAL AFFAIR, BUT AFTER THIRTY YEARS, I THINK SHE WAS ENTITLED TO TWO WEEKS NOTICE!

"They say that Miss Snapper is going to marry an army officer."
"Well, I should think that a man who makes a business of war might be able to get along with her."—Chicago Post.

She—John, your friend, Smith, has a very queer way of expressing himself.
He—How do you mean?
She—He said the young man you were talking about had great staying powers—that he was going some.—Baltimore American.

"The Giltbers baby threw a bundle of stock into the fire yesterday morning."
"Was it a loss?" it was destroyed, of course?"
"No, Giltbers bought the stock from a promoter. It was too full of water to burn."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A SONG OF THE DOUGHBOY.

Have YOU ever felt the thrill
And the tremor and the chill,
That come with quaking and a-schrobbing up
Man's spine,
When he hears the tramp of feet,
From the soldiers in their steel,
And sees the khaki-colored lads in line?
Have YOU ever choked on dust,
Heavy-laden as with rust—
From the plains of Arizona or Mexico,
Or sniffed the salty breeze,
From our cruiser-guarded seas,
And watched the starry emblem from below?
Have YOU ever cleaned a gun,
Or chased Greasers on the run,
Or fought a pack of dirty Igorettes,
Or seen your comrades fall,
Just before the bugle call,
And heard the last death-gurgles in their throats?
Have YOU ever had a friend
Go with Courage to the end,
Or a grandeur who stood up for human rights,
Or a son or help-mate true,
More than life and all to you,
And who did his bit and suffered in the fight?

If you've ever been near the army,
Then this saying won't alarm ye.
It's a proverb from the general to the rank,
That one "never leaves the flag,
Tho' he talk and tho' he brag,
'Til he's fought for it, and risked his arms and shanks."

LENOVO
We'll scrap for our pension,
Our symbol of right,
For the last would-be conqueror's crushed,
We'll give our last blood,
And our strength and our might,
Tho' our men from the land may be brushed.

For the fight's to the strong,
And to men with the guts,
To hold up the name of the nation;
Buy no evil or wrong,
No life, and of bits,
Keep our flag from eternal salvation!
Chicago. FREDERICK LESTER.



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