ГНЕ ОМАНА ВЕЕ

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The Central Powers scan the world's horizon in vain for another helping hand. The soldier is worthy of his hire, but no

worthy soldier enlists only for the money. A county messenger at \$125 a month tags another juicy job for some famished but deserving

It is evident from available reports that alien plotters experience great difficulty in delivering

The 1st of May drouth is coming on apace! Those "Only-'Steen-More-Shopping-Days" signs will soon disappear.

Girls more patriotic than boys? Go to! Volunteering without a chance for service on the firing line is not the test.

Price boosting in war times involves many risks. What happened to food speculators abroad may be repeated here. Better be safe than sorry.

"Small favors thankfully received!" Fortunately Nebraska's new Sunday barber shop closing law does not prohibit the drug stores selling safety razors on Sunday.

If German-owned ships impressed into American service are torpedoed by German submarines, who stands the loss? This is only one of many international puzzles that will have to be solved.

The big four of the food world-beef, pork, wheat and potatoes-are flying to dangerous altitudes these days. The spectacle would be highly impressive but for the certainty of a return trip.

One by one the South American republics line up with the giant of the north in defense of democracy. Unity of defensive interests strengthcus the foundations of popular rule in the west-

Danish women righters express indignation because Congresswoman Rankin lined up with the pacifists in congress. Women politicians, no less than men, frequently discover they cannot please everybody.

Douglas county will have a substantial sum of money to spend this year on permanent road improvement. It devolves on the county board to see that the money is used to the best advantage and none of it wasted.

The first Napoleon, cynic that he was, be lieved that God was on the side of the heaviest artillery. The smashing drive through the "invincible Hindenburg line" ties a modern blue ribbon on Napoleon's foresight.

The government is considering throwing large tracts of public land open to cultivation to in crease the food supply. Our trouble is going to be not to find the land to cultivate, but to find the men to do the cultivating.

Owing to circumstances beyond control the country must part with Count Tarnowski before a formal introduction. The parting is saddened somewhat by the prospect of the count being Halifax. Tough luck!

Tax-free bonds of the Empire State amounting to \$25,000,000, bearing 4 per cent interest, sold for \$1.05 in a lump. The demand far exceeded the supply, foreshadowing a strong mar-ket for Uncle Sam's coming interest-bearing war

What's the matter with making the county poor farm produce the food supply for its own inmates, the occupants of the detention home and other county charges? It would be worth while rying if only for the good example and the healthful exercise in the work.

"The civilization of Europe," we are now told by our hyphenated contemporary, "and the liberties of the world" are the issues of the great war and not merely, as it solemnly assured us a little while ago, the perfection of a gigantic British land-grab. We accept the amendment.

High Cost of Cats

The common cat accounts for an expenditure of not less than \$1,200,000,000 every year in this country, according to no less a person than Frank Chapman of the American Museum of Natural

of not less than \$1,200,000,000 every year in this country, according to no less a person than Frank Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History. If this figure is approximately correct—Dr. Chapman's calculation is convincing—then the distressing musician of the alley fence and the apartment court is a luxury with which in extravagance symphony orchestras and large limousines are not to be compared.

There are approximately some 25,000,000 cats in the United States, according to the most reasonable estimates available. These cats are the incessant enemies of birds. The farm cats of Illinois are thought to be responsible for the destruction of some 2,500,000 birds annually. In New York cats kill perhaps 1,000,000 more birds. Massachusetts loses 2,000,000 birds in this way.

The indirect consequence is the enormous loss in foodstuffs. For, as the Audubon leaders point out, birds are best able to combat the insect pests of the crops. These pests, the potato bug, gypsy moths, chinch bugs and others of their ilk, cause an agricultural loss annually of \$1,200,000,000. The remedy is to reduce the number of cats and thereby increase the number of birds. To achieve this the American Game Protective association advocates that cats be licensed by every state at 25 cents each. Unilicensed or perhaps unbelled cats would then be exterminated.

Mobilizing for Farm Work.

Many impractical suggestions are just now being made by excited patriots as to the proper way to meet the food emergency. Farm work is of extraordinary importance at this time, but it must be carried on systematically. Stress of circumstances has aroused people to a better idea of how much of our national life depends on agriculture. The almost automatic regularity of crop production has produced a sense of security as to food supply and diverted attention to other and less absolutely necessary industries, but interest is now suddenly turned back to the farms of the country. It should be understood right at the beginning that the farmer needs assistance more than he does advice.

Plenty of land is available if all can be put under effective cultivation; it will hardly be necessary to plow up lawns or dedicate parks to cornfields if the ground normally in use by the farmers can be planted and cared for during the growing season. Seed is needed and farm hands and also money to finance the farm operators until another harvest time comes around. Supply these and the farmer will attend to the rest.

The conference at St. Louis is working out the details for practical co-ordination of the country's farm resources. Plans there adopted will be the result of consultation between experts who are thoroughly acquainted with the agriculture of the United States in all its phases and whose judgments are supported by long experience. Their suggestions will be listened to by the farmers, who may be depended upon to do their full share without undue urging.

With seed to plant, men to do the work, upto-date machinery for them to use and ordinarily favorable weather at the right time, the crop problem will be solved.

Opposition to Universal Service.

President Wilson is discovering that the wave of patriotism stirred in congress by the declaration of war has not removed the opposition to universal military training or service with the colors. Speaker Clark has already notified the president that the bill for the new army will not meet the approval of all the democrats. This may easily be understood, for many of the democrats in congress are bourbons of the old school. Sentimentally the volunteer system is appealing, but experience proves it does not work out in practice. Already from the cities of the country comes news of many marriages hastily contracted in anticipation of the passage of a conscription law that exempts married men. On the other hand, many men with dependent wives and families are offering their services and many have been accepted as volunteers. The universal service plan will not affect the volunteer soldier; he will serve whenever and wherever his country needs him. It is the slacker who will feel it, the fellow who prefers to let another bear the burden while he reaps the benefit. And universal service is the only known way by which the shirker of public duty can be brought to contribute his ratable share to the general duty. The obligation to serve the republic is universal and the republic has the full right to demand that that obligation be fairly met by all its citizens. The president's plans will meet obstruction, but they will go through, or the ringing resolution which authorized him to employ all the resources of the United States in defending our rights becomes hollow and empty.

Roosevelt and the Foreign Service.

Should American soldiers be sent to Europe propriety as well as sentiment suggests acceptance of Colonel Roosevelt's application to go with the expedition. He is a representative American citizen, is well known on the other side of the water and is thoroughly enthused and ideally fitted to meet requirements. Moreover, he is a tested soldier, one of our most consistent advocates of preparedness, for he has steadfastly urged that the United States make ready for the emergency that finally brought us into the war, and has assiduously practiced what he preached. An ideal leader of men, capable of infusing his own enthusiasm into others, he would well represent the nation on the battle line in Europe. If the political aspect of the matter is to have consideration, ample precedent exists in the treatment accorded Colonel Bryan by President McKinley in 1898. Roosevelt and his division will be a popular move and if we are to have men in the fighting the "colonel" should have his chance.

Signs of Patriotism Plenty.

Let us turn from the spectacle of those who are trying to evade a duty and for a moment look at some who conscientiously are striving to assist in every way they can to aid the government in its need. From Chicago comes word that the butter and egg speculators have voluntarily agreed that from now on till further notice no speculative dealings in these articles of food will be countenanced. Dealers may contract for delivery in advance, but speculative prices will not be quoted nor any "deals in futures" recognized. One great railroad system stands pledged to help in any way and especially promises to assist in mobilizing the farms. Great industrial concerns commercial houses and financial institutions are placing all their facilities at the disposal of the overnment. This carries expert knowledge of the varying phases of preparation and will give the government the benefit of knowledge gained by experiment. Selfishness does not entirely rule in this, either, for while the men who manage these great establishments realize that the fu ture depends on present action they also have a sense of obligation that is stronger than private profit. The individual well may feel spired by the examples daily afforded and in the great movement to real preparation the adverse influence of the wholly selfish "slackers" in any walk of life will soon be entirely lost,

Behind the Lines in War Time

Not all can go to the front, no matter how strongly the impulse to share in the work of the warrior impels the individual. But plenty of opportunity to serve will be found back of the firing line. Modern warfare more than ever calls for the young and vigorous and these will be chosen for the places for which they are better fitted. Men and women who are not qualified for the active duty in the field will find ample ways to serve and by doing so with cheerful zeal will contribute greatly to the success of those who have gone to the front. Industrial and domestic occupations must move with proper speed and precision and on some of them unusual demands will be made. in order that the military operations can be successfully carried on, and this will provide ample employment for everybody. "They also serve who only stand and wait" is still true, but a nation properly organized for participation in war has no place for idlers.

The Creed of Ethical Culture By Frederic J. Haskin

Philadelphia, Pa., April 9.—To console the suffering, to bury the dead and to lead the living to a higher way of acting and thinking—that is the whole story of ethical culture, a creed which is growing and flourishing, a true child of the age. You may belong to the ethical culture society and be Iew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, spiritualist or atheist—the society does not trou-ble itself over what you do or do not believe, so ble itself over what you do or do not believe, so long as you are willing to act in accordance with what it sees as the true morality. It upholds a characteristic twentieth century creed, at once broad and liberal, yet lacking in the fervid pas-sion of other religions, cooled with a dash of skepticism. It is interesting both in itself and because it is significant of the times.

The Philadelphia society holds its services every Sunday morning in the Broad Street theater here, which may account for the fact that while

here, which may account for the fact that, while maintaining such a broad-minded policy, the or-ganization has but few church members on its list of patrons. There is usually excellent music contributed by some of the members, who are also members of the Philadelphia orchestra, but it is not religious. The rest of the service consists of a lecture on any subject of ethical inter-

sists of a lecture on any subject of ethical interest, given by a speaker chosen from any part of the country for his special knowledge on that particular subject.

For instance, in going over a list of lectures given by the society one finds such diverse topics as "Tolstoi and the Social Message of Christianity," "The Drama as an Influence on Society," "Ruskin and the Ethics of Wealth" and "Intellectual Honesty." The list of lecturers includes such names as William James, Margaret Deland, Josiah Royce, Jane Addams, John Jay Chapman, Thomas Davidson, and many others.

The speakers are, of course, paid to speak and the expenses of the services are defrayed of the membership dues, which are not fixed, but contributed according to the individual's ability. Many persons who are not members come to hear the lectures, however, and a silver offering is collected, which adds a large sum to the re-sources of the organization. In the summer, when the heat of the weather interferes with the popularity of the lectures, the Sunday morning services are discontinued, and instead the members go for long rambles in the country, under the guidance of some local authority on interesting places

of some local authority on interesting places about the city.

Like other religious organizations, however, the activities of the society are not limited to its morning lecture courses. It has its regular contingent of men's and women's clubs working in co-operation with it; there is also the girls' fraternity, and a civic committee which meets in conference with other religious societies to discuss opportunities for bettering civic conditions. Just at present there is a strong anti-vice crusade going forward in Philadelphia, directed particularly against the saloon cabarets that have grown larly against the saloon cabarets that have grown up so extensively during the last two years throughout the city. And in the foremost ranks, leading the churches, is the Ethical Culture society, preaching no god and not at all sure of im-mortality, employing every effort to have the sa-loons closed for the benefit of the morals of the

The society's belief in ethics, however, is not The society's belief in ethics, however, is not all theoretical. It has a great deal of practical work. Sixteeen years ago, when the Philadelphia organization was yet in its infancy, it established a settlement house. This place, known as Southwark House, was opened in the center of the city's slums, which were badly in need of some system of organized charity. At that time social service was in its experimental stages, and had but few apostles. There were no mothers' clubs, no boys' clubs, no free kindergartens and milk stations. The Ethical Culture society was largely responsible for all of these. responsible for all of these.

In the dispensing of charity the organization has a unique place. It is able to bring about an amiable co-operation among the various religious denominations—something which is distinctly desirable, but rarely attainable. The churches themselves have long recognized the stumbling block. They did not trust each other, feared each other's proselyting tendencies. Hence, for years Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and the rest maintained their charities separately, but they could never be induced to co-operate on any one charity. Under the auspices of the Ethical Culture society, however, this remarkable feat has been achieved. The society stands for absolute freedom in religious creeds and does not permit any proselyting. So creeds and does not permit any proselyting. So in its settlement work at Southwark House it has the help and co-operation of both clergymen and

The Philadelphia Ethical Culture society is The Philadelphia Ethical Culture society is but a branch of the original society, which has its headquarters in New York City. There are also other branches in Chicago, Newark, Wilmington and St. Louis, all of which draw their lecturers and written material from the New York office. This is in charge of Dr. Felix Adler, the founder of the movement, who is worthy of a separate story.

Our Fighting Men

Charles F. Pond.

Rear Admiral Charles Fremont Pond, commanding the cruiser squadron of the Atlantic fleet, entered the Naval academy from Connecticut in 1872 and rose through the grades of the service until he attained the rank of rear admiral in March, 1914. Admiral Pond has had a total sea service of nearly a quarter of a century and an additional eighteen years of shore duty. Much of his service at sea has shown him in charge of surveys of Pacific waters, conducted by the navy and the coast survey. In 1903 he superintended the laying of the trans-Pacific cable, His share in the war with Spain was on board the Panther. Later he served as commandant at different navy yards and more recently he came into the public eye as commander of the naval forces operating in Haiti and Santo Domingo. Charles F. Pond.

in Haiti and Santo Domingo. George Barnett.

Major General George Barnett, commandant of the United States Marine corps, is a graduate of the Naval academy, to which institution he was appointed from Wisconsin in 1877. He has had service in Cuba, Panama, the Philippines, with the legation guard at Peking, China, and on numerous cruises with the Atlantic fleet. He commanded an expeditionary force of marines in Cuba in 1906, and, in fact, was the first officer in command of troops that landed on the island to form the army of Cuban pacification. In the early part of 1974 he was detached from command of the marine barracks at the Philadelphia navy yard and named by Secretary Daniels to become head of the marine corps. The record of General Barnett has been uniformly excellent all through his military career. George Barnett.

De Witt Coffman De Witt Coffman.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, commanding the battleship force of the Atlantic fleet, is a native of Virginia and was appointed to the Naval academy from that state at the age of 18. His first sea duty after leaving the academy was on board the flagship Pensacola of the Pacific station. During the ensuing ten years he was almost constantly engaged in duty affoat. During this period he visited nearly all parts of the world, at one time being engaged in watching operations in the far south during the Chilean war and from there being transferred to patrol duty in Bering sea. When the provisional government took sea. When the provisional government took charge of the Hawaiian islands he commanded a company of the landing party of sailors from the Boston. During the war with Spain he was attached to the monitor Puritan. In later years, previous to his assignment as one of the divisional commanders of the Atlantic fleet. Admiral Coffman commanded the battleship New Jersey and served as commandant of the Boston navy yard.

Proverb for the Day. A miss is as good as a mile

One Year Ago Today in the War.

French repelled assault on Caurettes wood Germans penetrated British lines on road between Ypres and Pilkelm. Petrograd reported that the Rus-sians had advanced below Erzerum and repulsed Turkish attacks in Bitlis

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

At the first annual meeting of the Cricket club the following officers were elected for the year: President, P. S. Eustis; vice president, John Francis; secretary and treasurer, Richard Shakeshaft; executive committee, Messrs. Smith, Taylor, Vaughn, Ligett and Doyle.

F. L. Reed was elected president of the Deaf Mutes' society at their last



meeting, while C. A. Covey was chosen for vice president, S. F. Buckley treasurer and Miss L. Butrick secretary. At the residence of Mrs. Phoebe Sherwood on Twenty-eighth and Miami her daughter, Mary, was united in marriage to Henry Letissier. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. C. Crane of the Hillside Congregational church.

C. Crane of the Hillside Congregational church.

The street car company has just completed a big barn for its horses and cars at Twenty-sixth and Lake, which will accommodate 235 horses.

The Old Bachelors' club, which was disbanded a few months ago on account of the serious inroads made upon its membership by the formation of marriage ties, has been reorganized with the following officers: A. H. Gladstone, president; S. J. Fischer, secretary; Julius Meyer, treasurer, and R. Silberstein, S. Oberfelder and I. Schiff, executive committee.

Oscar Keeline started out hunting and spent half a day reaching a coveted spot, where he saw lots of game, but imagine his surprise when he discovered he had left his gun at home. He now claims he only went out for a drive and put his hunting costume on so his other clothes would not become solled by the mud thrown on them.

come some of the Ancient hem.

Nearly 100 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and their lady friends departed for South Omaha to attend a ball and reception given by division No. 3 of that place.

This Day in History.

1782-Naval battle between the leets of Lord Rodney and Count de

Grasse.

1788—The first power loom was set up in Philadelphia.

1808—United States army raised to five regiments of infantry, on. of ridemen, one of light artillery and one of light dragoons.

1817—A duel between Thomas H. Benton and Charles Lucas of St. Louis resulted in the wounding of Lucas.

1842—General Moraxan invaded Costa Rica to re-establish the federation of Central America by force.

1854—A British fleet under Sir Charles Napier blockaded the Gulf of Finland.

Finland. 1861—The confederates fired on Fort

Sumter.

1865—Surrender of Mobile to the union naval and land forces.

1877—Transvaal republic annexed by proclamation to the British em-

pire.

1998—Fire wiped out a large portion
of the city of Chelsea, Mass.
1916—The United States troops met
with armed resistance on entering Parral, Mexico.

The Day We Celebrate.

William H. Indoe, general agent of the State Mutual Life Assurance com-pany, is 43 years old today. He was the State Mutual Life Assurance com-pany, is 43 years old today. He was born in Granger, O., and has been with his present company since 1885 and in his present position since 1895. Charles E. Wager, assistant general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, was born April 12, 1865, at Spring-field, Ill. He is an old-time railroad man, having been in the business thir-ty-two years.

ty-two years, Rt. Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, Episco-pal bishop of Vermont, born in Berk-shire, England, seventy years ago to-

day.

Garrett Droppers, United States minister to Greece, born in Milwaukee, fifty-seven years ago today.

Robert Harron, celebrated as a leading actor in motion pictures, born in New York City twenty-three years ago today.

today.

Luke Lea, late United States senator from Tennessee, born at Nashville, thirty-eight years ago today.

John Hicks, Oshkosh newspaper publisher and former United States minister to Peru and Chili, born at Auburn, N. Y., seventy years ago to-

Timely Jottings and Reminders

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Fifty-six years ago today the war between the states began with the firing on Fort Sumter.

The session of the Canadian Parliament, Interrupted by the visit of Premier Borden to England, will be resumed today.

Ohio democrats favoring prohibition are to hold a state convention at Columbus today, with William J. Bryan scheduled as the chief speaker.

The national conference of progressives, to which the "liberals" of other parties have been invited, is to meet today at the Planters hotel in St. Louis.

Delegates from the higher institutions of learning and the women's clubs of Montana are to gather today at the University of Montana to attend a vocational congress for college women.

A special election is to be held to-day in the Pifferent New York work.

women.

A special election is to be held today in the Fifteenth New York congressional district to fill the vacancy
caused by death of Representative Michael F. Conry. The candidates are
Thomas F. Smith, democrat; John N.
Boyle, republican; Joseph D. Cannon,
socialist, and George H. Mann, independent.

Storyette of the Day.

The men of the fire department of a western town decided on the occasion of his birthday to present to their chief a fine axe. Elaborate preparations were made for the presentation in a ceremonial manner, and there was to be a presentation speech. The eloquent address framed cost the speaker many hours of mental toil.

cost the speaker many hours of mental toil.

The hall was flag-draped when the big day came. On the platform sat a lot of fremen in full regalia. In the seats sat the prominent citizens of the town with their families. After a prayer by a minister, a plane selection, etc., came the presentation address.

The spokesman opened his mouth, but words came not. He looked at the chief, at the floor, at the celling, then made a wide gesture, gave a gulp, and said:

"Here's your axe."

The chief, who had arisen, gave him

guip, and said:
"Here's your axe."
The chief, who had arisen, gave him one look of dumb consternation, and rejoined:
"Gosh! Is that the axe?"—New

The Bee's

Picture Buying in War Time.

the careless days of peace will be feeling that there are too many stern necessities ahead, too many sways in which their money must and should be spent to allow of parting with it for mere pleasure or the pride of possession.

And they will be quite right and most sensible. All the money they can raise, however much, is likely to be wanted for just plain, everyday purposes, as the days go on. Our president is desirous of making a \$1,000,000 loan to France, which seems a frightful amount. Probably it is well, but not apt to make money conditions any easier for us.

This is no time for the exploitation of private hobbles or the indulgence of aesthetic tastes; it is rather a time for the elimination of luxuries and for the conservation of resources. And this applies to societies no less than to individuals. It is hard a competent the mental attitude of a society which under present conditions will go on its placid way, importing and burchasing pictures quite as though the country's problems offered nothing more momentous than pictures for consideration. To propose spending \$10,000 on a painting, however beautiful, as one society does, is in this present crisis rather ridiculous; a little farther along we may reach a point where it would be limost criminal.

To some serious minds it would seem a suitably patriotic step to call a half on society meetings of the kind until the final settlement of our international questions, which we hope may not be very far off. There will be plenty of time after that for dinnergiving and plcture-buying and oratory relating to the same, and it is likely that the donors of funds for these interesting purposes might then be better disposed toward them than in those absorbing days of war perils—as well they may be. L. M. TAXPAYER.

Life Is a Patchwork Quilt.

Omaha, April 10.—To the Editor of

Life Is a Patchwork Quilt.

"To the small boy, life is just one "To the small boy, life is just one jolly game after another. To the debutante, it is a rose-colored dream. To the cynic, life is a huge joke. To the parents of ten it is a serious and always unsolved problem. Some say it is a bubble: some say it is a snare and a delusion. The learned say that life is a great book, written upon no paper, and its meaning not always clear; but there are no pages missing, and to the end we go on trying to read. Isn't it taking a more cheerful view, however, to look on life as a patchwork quilt?

"We start from childhood sewing in our little pleces. We very much pre-

our little pieces. We very much pre-fer the bright-colored pieces, and with fer the bright-colored pieces, and with lavish hand we sew in our pretty plates and reds and blues—the gay patches of youthful joys—of pienics and dances and larks of all kinds. Here and there we sew in a red, red piece—a first ball, a wonderful trip or a graduation day.

"Here and there lie sullen brown patches of ill temper and misdemeanor. Too bad that they must be sewn in, but all the patches in the basket must be used. It is the quilt of life, and day by day, bit by bit, we sew in the little pieces.

must be used. It is the quiit of life, and day by day, bit by bit, we sew in the little pieces.

"Even black patches show here and there—black patches of grief and sorrow. We do not want them in our quilt, those black patches, but there they are scattered about in the rag basket, and the scheme of the patchwork quilt embraces even the black bits. And so, with tears and reluctance and oft-pricked fingers, we sew them in because we must.

"Sometimes we make a whole square of bright flowered pieces—gay little patches of irresponsible joyous-ness, of neglected dutles, of undue play, and forgotten work: and then all of a sudden the gay, flowered pieces run out and we find that we must finish with pieces of sober gray—the gray of serious reflection the next day brings, just as 'next days' have a habit of doing. brings, just as 'next days' nave a naoi of doing. "The comes the mood when w

THE PARISIAN CLOAK CO. located at 318-320 South 16th St., must close out soon, for the building is going to be torn down, and new apring suits, coats, dresses, skirts and petiticate are selling at tremendous reductions. Buy your spring out-fit here and save one-third, one-fourth and one-half off on some garments, for



feel like the very small boy on a flying jenny, who said he went 'round and round and never got anywhere. And we do not even have the consolation of the small boy's exhileration. Then it is that we sew in a very dark blue patch.

"There are crazy quits where the patches are sawn in harum-scarum, where the motto is 'Every patch for itself and the waste basket take the hindmost.' We make our crazy quilts when, we live for the minute, caring

Picture Buying in War Time.

Omaha, April 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is plain that western people have not yet begun to realize the seriousness of what lies before them and what it means to enter a dark war cloud too thick to let them see on its farther side. But little by little they will come to understand it and begin to shape their lives accordingly. They will learn to suppress the unnecessary things and to substitute the practical for the sethetic when possible, as befits a nation at war.

No doubt there are going to be hard days for them whose bread is earned in the pursuit of the arts. People who would be their eager patrons in the careless days of peace will be feeling that there are too many stern necessities ahead, too many ways in which their money must and should be spent to allow of parting with it for mere pleasure or the pride of possession.

And they will be quite right and for the sets of the set out it is a serious distinction. The set of the set of the set out it is a serious conventional designs, and we come out, not hand wrought individual quilts, but factory-made "comforts," and we get of forth through the laind with our life for the product of the life out in the product of the product of the set out in the product of the manufacture of the product of the manufacture of the product of the manufacture of the motion is essential. We are merely stamped in various conventional designs, and we come out, not hand wrought individual quilts, but factory-made "comforts," and we get of the motion of the product of the product of the motion of the motion is extended to the manufacture of the motion of

sary, since all city cases must appear before

Omaha, April 10.—To the Editor of
The Bee: Something I just read in
The Middle Pasture' is so good I beleve your readers would appreciate it,
too:
The Dawson County Pioneer was 44 years
to be in the state of the state of the state in point of con-

newspaper man in the state in point of con-tinuous service on the same paper.

L. B. and R. E. Cunningham, editors of the Nemaha County Republican at Auburn, issued a spring time edition that is one of the best papers of its class ever issued by a county seat weekly. It consisted of twenty-eight pages filled with good features and announcements of wide-awake business men. Five full page advertisements, several half pages and numerous smaller displays indi-cate that a live paper always makes a live town and vice versa.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Newlywed-If I should be killed by this utomobile. Mary, I want no weeping at my funeral. I want everybody to be cheer-

"Mrs. Smarty used to boast that she never let her mind run upon little things."
"Well, does she?"
"I should say so." She can't talk of any-thing but her baby."—Baltimore American.

"Where'd you get the black eye?" asked Jones. "What was the argument about?" "There was no argument," replied Smith, "Brown walked up to me and told me he would punch me in the eye. And he did."—Cincinnait Enquire.



the tested skin treatment If you want to experiment on your skin, there are plenty of treatments to experiment with. But if you want something the value of which has been proven by years and years of successful use, if you want a treatment that of successful use, if you want a treatment that doclors prescribe constantly, that you know contains nothing harsh or injurious, you will find it in Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap. It usually stops itching instantly, and rarely fails to clear away all trace of ordinary skin-eruption. Sold by all druggists

WHEN IN BOSTON STAY AT THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK

BOYLSTON ST., COR. CLARENDON, FACING COPLEY SQUARE

A High class, modern house, intelligent service, pleasant rooms, superior cuisine. Ladie traveling alone are assured of courteous attention. Check baggage to llack Blay Station, leave train there, and you are within a minutes walk of hotel. Baggage transferred free if checks are given our clerk when registering. EUROPEAN PLAN SINGLE ROOMS \$1.50 UP. WITH BATH \$2.00 UP.

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