## Тне Омана Вее

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Up and at 'em, patriots! Fall in the line of march or dig in the potato trenches.

It is up to the embattled American farmer to save the country and some of the old world.

Suggestions for increased federal taxation remind us that after digging in we'll dig up.

Waste not! Willful waste is only a roundahout way of giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The essentials of successful war are men, money, munitions, food, and Uncle Sam has 'em! It looks as if the weather man were at last

enlisting for a spring drive on the backyard gar-Once more the august state senate is de-

minded that its presiding officer does his own "Brother" Carranza just now feels mighty in-

dependent, but he will talk in a different tone a little later. If the pleasantry is permissible, the capture of Lens should make it easier to see through to the

end of the war! Stirring news from the west front emphasizes the growing difficulty of holding back the eagle

of Sagamore Hill. If the bone-dry conferees had only first sampled the goods about which they disagree the flow of conversation would take on a mellower

It is a question whether Governor Neville's threat of an extra session of the legislature is more horrifying to the lawmakers or to their con-

The surprising speed of the allied forces on the west front may be due to a desire to hurry the glad hand to the socialists waving olive branches at Berlin,

The Frankfurter Zeitung lets the cat out of the bag for the home folks when it says that "constant pan-German saber rattling has been to a large extent the cause of world hostility to Germany." Persistent bullying works its own down-

A unanimous vote for the \$7,000,000,000 war bill by the popular branch of congress serves notice on whom it may concern that Uncle Sam means business from the start. When the hour comes for shooting silver bullets we'll be there with the goods.

That Union Pacific bridge across the Missouri s both lucky and unlucky. Two spans were once slown into the river by a tornado, just as two spans have now been dropped in by the water taking out the supports—but in neither case were any lives lost nor anyone injured.

The president defines service to mean loyalty in action, along the different lines of economy, conservation, increased production and reasonable sacrifices for national success. The more heart put into the response proportionately greater is the pleasure of the duty.

Chemical science comes to the front with sunflower oil equaling in value the product of the hog and the olive. Hail the joyful news. At last the floral queen of the roadside, weary of dawdling for a place in the sun, yields its beneficent secret and joins the forces of practical humanity.

Just a month ago Berlin served notice on a watching world that the German retirement on the Somme was "a great strategic undertaking which promises to revolutionize warfare on the entire western front and constitute one of the most decisive moves of the war." In the light of events the Berlin statement stands forth as a notable prophecy of allied progress.

## Popularizing the War Loan

New York World .-A great issue of government bonds for war purposes without underwriting profits, bankers' commissions or syndicate rake-offs, is bound to

be a success. be a success.

Without underestimating in any way the power of the centralized banking interests of New York or questioning the ultimate patriotism of those interests, it is an excellent thing for the country that in these vast credit operations the treasury is not to place itself unreservedly in their hands. Wall street so-called will be invited to subscribe on precisley the same terms as are offered to the humblest citizen, and of its generous response we have no doubt.

offered to the humblest citizen, and of its generous response we have no doubt.

If a private syndicate were to place this stupendous loan, it would begin at once to dictate to the government the rate of interest, the extent of a bond issue that could be safely marketed at one time and the profits to accrue for disinterested advice and services. Fortunately, under present conditions no such assistance is necessary. The Federal Reserve board is in a position to give the treasury all needed help and counsel. In close touch with the principal financial and commercial interests of the country, it will know better than any coterie in Wall street how, when and where national requirements may be met.

and where national requirements may be met.

This must be made a great popular loan. To that end there should be a nation-wide invitation for subscriptions, and, to appeal to the small investor, bonds of the denomination of \$100 at least should be offered. The people will do their full share in this branch of war-making if they have an opportunity.

President Wilson's Message to the People.

How closely the war will touch on all activities of life in America is simply set forth in the president's appeal to the people for hearty and cheerful co-operation with the government in its great undertaking. Mr. Wilson gives wise and sober counsel to each individual and his words should be heeded. The address does not partake of the hortatory quality of some of the president's earlier public utterances, but is a limpid statement of a situation that must soon be realized by all. Its careful reading should stir the latent patriotism of the country, more deeply, if anything, than fervent oratory, because it is a suc cinct summing up of what was meant when he declared to the world two weeks ago that Americans would not choose submission as the alterna-

It is not to be expected that some will not take advantage of the opportunities afforded to extract profit from the war, but this message hints at a stern determination on part of the president to check any exhibition of individual or group rapacity, to the end that the war shall not be turned to a source of private gain. On the other hand, all are adjured with impressive earnestness to con tribute by special effort and sacrifice to make the general burden as light as possible and the issue as sure as the cause is just. Americans will thus he awakened to a keen sense of what they have at stake and the president will find the response as hearty as his counsel is timely and good.

## Economy in Shopping.

Whether the country is at war or in peace, people must live, and to live they must buy the necessaries and comforts of life.

The only way to economize in buying is to purchase the best goods at the lowest market prices, and the only way to take advantage of special price offers is to watch the announcements day by day of merchants who advertise in the newspapers.

At no time more than the present will careful reading of the advertising columns of the family newspaper pay better dividends. Not to take advantage of low-priced offerings of what you need is the same, in result, as reckless extravagance or wilful waste.

Another thing for those to remember who want to economize in shopping is that the live up-to-date merchant, who must have volume of business to justify selling on small margins, is the merchant who makes use of newspaper advertising to command the attention of large numbers of patrons.

Only by scanning the advertising columns as carefully as the news columns will our readers get full returns from their newspaper.

#### The Battle of Arras.

The great engagement which is for the present described as the Battle of Arras has not yet progressed far enough to give a definite idea of its full effect. It has made certain that the Allies plan for their spring campaign was not seriously disconcerted by the "strategic retirement" of the German forces from the western front. The vigor and persistence of the attack compares with the great drives of Von Hindenburg and Von Falkenhayn against the Russians in 1915. The task is much greater, however, for the German army is far better equipped for maintaining a rear guard defense than was the Russian. As a military maneuver it will serve for students as a fine example of major tactics. So far as it has progressed the success of the drive is quite as much, seemingly, as the experts hoped for. The problem of the attacking army becomes more difficult as the German line shortens, permitting the consolidation of defense and the easier preservation of communications. The outcome of this great battle will surely do much to determine both the course and the duration of the war.

## Bad Humor or Poor Taste?

At the moment of his government being granted full recognition by President Wilson Venustiano Carranza maladroitly defends his own course by an indirect attack on the United States. His message to the Mexican congress is decidedly ill-natured, so far as its reference to this country is concerned. This attitude is much to be regretted, for Americans have most sincerely hoped that the "first chief" might restore tranquil life and orderly activity to the country over which he is now set as the constitutionally elected ex-

Carranza's reference to Henry Lane Wilson the Mexican president should know that American consuls are nowhere responsible to American ambassadors or ministers, but are directly under the State department. Mr. Wilson might have made a suggestion to Consul Silliman, asking him to ascertain the disposition of Carranza, then governor of the state of Coahuila, as to the Huerta succession to Madero, but it is certain that Mr. Wilson did not give any consul instructions as to how to deal with any of the Mexican leaders. The United States did not at any time recognize Huerta nor hold any official relations with him. Henry Lane Wilson left Mexico City very soon after President Wilson was inaugurated and American affairs there were left in charge of Nelson O'Shaughnessey. Visits of John Lind, William Bayard Hale and other emissaries from Washington to intrigue against Huerta and finally in favor of Carranza followed too closely to justify the insinuation that lurks in Carranza's

The Mexican president's statement may pass current with his own folks, but it is open to challenge, and is only now reverted to as proof of his poorly concealed antagonism to the United States, a sentiment he will have to give over if he is to make headway as chief executive of a country sadly in need of our help in its reconstruction,

The fire record for March sounds a cheerful note for insurance people. Rising temperature outside eased the pressure for artificial heat and reduced losses to less than half of January's total, and cut February's record by \$12,000,000. The aggregate losses this year slightly exceed the three months' record of 1916, and stands \$33,-000,000 above that of 1915. A sharp revision downward would be distinct improvement.

The repeal of compulsory foreign language instruction in the schools is said to have failed for fear of offending the feelings of German-Americans. What about the feelings of Americans of other ancestry ...nd of the taxpayers who foot the

The short ballot movement makes progress. Nebraska voters hereafter will not be burdened with ... choice between meaningless names of presidential electors. Before long the ballot will be short enough to take off the party circle.

Department of Agriculture

Can We Raise Enough Meat? By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., April 14.-War means a big Washington, D. C., April 14.—War means a big demand for meat. Army rations always include a liberal proportion of meat. It contains much energy and is peculiarly well fitted for food for the fighting man. Although George Bernard Shaw and hosts of other vegetarians may thrive on a vegetable diet, the soldier always eats all the meat his commissary can supply with relish. It gives him plenty of red blood and energy. The nations and races where meat plays a small part in the diet have never been fighting nations, with the possible exception of Japan, where fish largely takes its place. "Salt horse," "bully beef" and, lately, sausage are staple army and navy rations. In its program of feeding the allies as far as possible, and putting an enormous army in the field, the United States will need to pro-

duce the greatest possible amount of meat.

The Department of Agriculture has been spending millions in money and the time and labor of its experts with a free hand in its attempt to cope with the problem. In the last year or two pasis for confidence that we will be able to meet the emergnecy.

The most encouraging feature of the situation is that there has been an increase in the number of heef animals in the last three or four years. The lowest point was touched in 1913, and since then the tide has turned. Nevertheless, it is necessary to take every possible means to increase mean treduction. meat production.

The Department of Agriculture is working on

The Department of Agriculture is working on the matter from several angles. The main lines are to raise more cattle and hogs and sheep on the one hand and to protect the herds from the ravages of disease on the other. Very encouraging progress is being made in the fight against disease, and this line is a very vital one. The annual stock losses from disease and wild animals in the United States amount to about \$225,000,000 in the United States amount to about \$225,000,000 in the United States amount to about \$225,000,000 a year. It is impossible to measure the indirect loss in meat—the lean cattle that might have been fat were it not for the cattle ticks and the Texas fever; the hogs that might have been raised had not farmers feared to risk their time and money with the menace of hog cholera hanging over them. Much ground has been gained in the fight, and it is now for the country at large to make use of every inch of it. every inch of it. Besides the farmer and the stockman, the small

Besides the farmer and the stockman, the small town or suburban dweller can co-operate in the campaign. One of the most promising avenues for increasing the nation's meat supply lies in the small meat animals. As Secretary Houston said, the nation has gotten too much in the habit of regarding the meat problem as a problem of big animals and big ranches. The item of poultry alone amounts to \$500,000,000 a year in this country, and it might be enormously increased. In other words, raise chickens. If you have a patch of ground that will not do for gardening, or if you prefer feeding the chicks to labor with a spade, if you prefer eggs to eggolant, get busy and ac-

prefer feeding the chicks to labor with a spade, if you prefer eggs to eggplant, get busy and acquire a flock of chickens. The department will give you directions for buying them and taking care of them. You will have cheap eggs and a good deal of cheap meat, and you will be doing your bit toward relieving a world-wide pressure.

An interesting suggestion comes from the chief of the bureau of biological survey in this connection. He points out that one of the cheapest meats that can be raised is that of Belgian hares. It is actually possible to produce this meat at a cost of 5 cents a pound. Very little space is required, the hares can be fed on cheap foods and table scraps, and they increase very rapidly, at the rate of several litters a year. If the meat situation becomes acute a nation-wide the meat situation becomes acute a nation-wide campaign for Belgian hare-raising might help mightily. It would give the town dweller and his children a chance to do their share.

The range of the cattle tick covers the south-ern states from Florida to Texas. So much progress has been made in the fight against the cattle tick that complete eradication can be looked for in a few years. Some of the field workers are hoping to see the job finished in four years. are hoping to see the job finished in four years. They are sanguine because the farmers are cooperating more and more enthusiastically, "We
are over the crest," said one of these men. "From
now on it's a down-hill drag." Fully as important
as the battle for a tick-free southern cattle range
has been the campaign against hog cholera. This
disease has taken a toll of \$30,000,000 annually
for the last forty vears. In 1913, a bad year, the
loss ran up to \$75,000,000. Then the full scientific
force of the department was turned upon it and
an anti-hog cholera serum was worked out. The
industry has been made practically safe by the industry has been made practically safe by the use of this serum

use of this serum.

According to the experts, one of the chief dangers in the rog-raising industry today is the fact that, tempted by very high prices (an ordinary hog will bring \$32), the farmers are selling off their breeding stock. This is obviously bad practice, and every effort will be made to point out the dangers of it. If it continues, says the department, pork may rise out of reach of the ordinary consumer. department, pork may rise out of reach of the ordinary consumer.

Besides all this work, the department has in-

creased our meat production by regulating the grazing on national forests until they support several times as many animals as ten years ago. Another promising avenue is the raising of sheep for meat, instead of for wool. To make woolgrowing profitable, large ranges are usually needed, but mutton can be grown profitably on land where there is now no meat production.

On the whole, our meat resources are well mobilized. The work was started in good time, and if we are still far from where we might be in the matter of meat production, at least we have passed the low point and are moving in the right direction. With the chief problems solved and the most promising lines of effort indicated by the department, only the whole-hearted co-opera-tion of the nation is needed to assure that we can meet all demands.

## People and Events

The joke is on a potato king in Maine. Last fall he wanted a flivver so badly that he bargained to give 400 barrels of potatoes at \$1.15 a barrel for a Ford, delivered immediately, agreeing at the same time to hold the potatoes for the trader until March. The trader sold the potatoes for \$9 a barrel, or \$3,600, which puts the car well into the lineursing class. into the limousine class.

Several emphatic warnings heavily under-scored have gone out to food retailers in New York City that any attempt at gouging under the cloak of war will bring down the weight of civil law, possibly martial law. If both fail there re-mains the Roman law, guaranteed to loosen the tightest grip. New York authorities expect a move from Washington to check speculators in cereals at Chicago Minneapolis, Omnha and Kancereals at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha and Kan-

Like a voice from the dusty past comes the Greensboro (N. C.) Daily Record carrying at the masthead the name of Al Fairbrother as one of the proprietors. The elders of newspaperdom of Nebraska recall Fairbrother, the husky and trenchant pencil pusher who affected the long hair of professional scouts on the news trails of Omaha and Lincoln thirty odd years ago. long hair of professional strails of Omaha and Lincoln thirty odd years ago. He has been a southern newspaper vocalist for a quarter of a century and turns out a big, breezy paper for a town of 16,000 people.

Anding money! The biggest fine

Talk about finding money! The biggest find in recent times is reported by the executors of the estate of Albert F. Whitemore, a recluse of West Roxbury, Mass., who lived alone for a or West Roxbury, Mass, who lived alone for a quarter of a century. Currency was found hanging on nails in his home, stuffed in wall cracks, in the pockets of clothes and bundles of bills and securities in the bottom of a trunk. All last accounts say the cleanup totaled \$118,000, and the searchers are looking for more. Whittemore was a veteran of the civil war, a real estae agent and a bachelor.

Proverb for the Day.

A drowning man catches at straw One Year Ago Today in the War.

French aeroplanes carried out ex-tensive bombardments behind German lines.

Austrian assaults repelled by the Italians at Monte Collo and by the Russians in Galicin. Germans attacked north of Verdun

with an entire army corps and ca tured a salient at Chauffour wood.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

The annual meeting of the Omaha Rowing association was held at Hudson's hat store in the Millard hetel. Mr. Clarkson presided and W. Wakeley acted as secretary. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph R. Clarkson: vice president, H. B. Hudson: treasurer, W. C. Wakeley; secretary, O. H. Gordon; directors, Charles Deuel, P. H. Allen and George W. Tillson. Guy R. Doane was elected captain of the club, W. R. Norris first licutenant and H. B. Mulford second licutenant.

J. L. Ratekin has returned from a

J. L. Ratekin has returned from a trip through Missouri. He brings back



500 bushels of apples, which he is rapidly distributing.

Mr. Groff will hereafter be known as Judge Groff, because he has just taken his oath of office before W. G. Schockey, notary public.

Frank L. Buck and Ida R. Sexauer were licensed to wed by Judge Mc-Culloch.

Thirty teamsters employed by Con-

ector Ellis in building the power use for the Omaha Cable railway at Twentieth and Harney made den for an increase of 50 cents per tire number quit work.
Colonel Will Visscher has arrived and will make this city once me

nome, engaging in the newspaper busidess. George Marshall, a lumberman liv-

ing on west Farnam, was thrown out of his buggy at South Omaha and severely injured.

#### This Day in History.

This Day in History.

1770—Mahlon Dickerson, governor, of New Jersey and secretary of the navy under Jackson and Van Buren, born at Hanover, N. J. Died in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1852.

1777—Captain John Barry captured the British vessel Edward, the first American prize of the revolution.

1799—Benjamin Franklin died in Philadelphia. Born in Boston January 17, 1706.

Philadelphia.
17, 1706.

1808—France, by the Bayonne decree, directed the selzure of all American vessels in French ports.
1817—Seven Luddites—malcontents, who went about destroying labor-saving machinery—hanged at Leicester, England.
1859—French troops entered Piedmont in war against the Austrians.

1859—French troops entered Piedmont in war against the Austrians.
1865—West Point, Miss, captured by the federals.
1867—The North German confederation adopted a federal constitution.
1915—Captain Fritz von Papen and others indicted for conspiracy to destroy the Welland canal.

## The Day We Celebrate.

T. J. Mahoney is 60 years old to-day. Mr. Mahoney is a native of Wisconsin and a graduate of the Iowa State university law school. He is prominent in Irish and Catholic

Frederick C. Lage, physician, was born April 17, 1884. He is an Omaha boy and practiced a short time at Madison, Neb., before coming to Dr. John P. Lord is just 57 today.

Dr. John P. Lord is just 57 today. He was born on a farm near Dixon, Ill., and studied medicine at Rush Medical college and at the New York Post-Graduate Medical school. He is professor of surgery in the Creighton Medical college and also head of the Nebraska Orthopedic hospital.

Dr. W. K. Foote, who corrects defective eyesight for a living, is 46 today. Illinois claims him as a native son.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, eminent

Dr. Charles H. Parkhural, eminena. New York preacher and reformer, born at Framingham, Mass, seventy-five years ago today.

Brigadier General Carroll A. Devol of the quartermaster corps of the United States army born in Ohio fitty-eight years ago today.

William R. Day, associate justice of the supreme court of the United

of the supreme court of the United States, born at Ravenna, O., sixty-eight years ago today. Willis Van Devanter, associate jus-tice of the supreme court of the United States, born at Marion, Ind., fifty-

States, born at Marion, Ind., fifty-eight years ago today.
Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, president pro tem of the United States senate, born at Georgetown, Del., fifty-six years ago today.
John D. Priifee, the Columbia university professor who has been named as head of the civil service commission of New Jersey, born in New York forty-nine years ago today.

## Timely Jottings and Reminders

By order of Baron Devenport, the British food controller, the people of London today will experience their first meatless day.

One of the first incidents of the reassembling of the British Parliament today will be an official welcome to the United States on its entry into the war.

the United States on its the war.

The saloon issue will go to another stiff test in Illinois today, when between thirty and forty cities and towns will take a vote on the liquor license Musicians and music lovers from all

Musicians and music lovers from all parts of the country are expected at Birmingham, Ala., today for the opening of the biennial convention and feetival of the National Federation of Musical Clubs.

The value of improved highways in war will be a leading topic of discussion at the fifth annual convention of the United States Good Roads' association, which begins its sessions today at Birmingham, Ala.

Houston, Tex., today will become the Mecca for hundreds of representatives of the hardware trade, the occasion of the gathering being a joint convention of the American Hardware Manufacturers' association and the Southern Hardware Jobbers asso-Southern Hardware Jobbers ass ciation.



# The Bee's Port

HARRIS-EMERY CO.

Des Moines

has the following respon-

sible positions open and

invites applications from

fully competent men and

women who are looking

Experienced Floor Man-

ager of undoubted ability, capable of assuming full management of floor and

Head of stock and assist-

ant to buyer in Drug Sun-dries and Toilet Goods De-

Head of stock and assistant to buyer in Ribbon Section.

Experienced Lace and Trimming Saleswomen.

Experienced women's Neckwear and Handker-chief Saleswomen.

Address comm u n i c a-

tions to Superintendent,

Harris-Emery Co., Des

**WORN OUT MOTHER** 

**TELLS OF BABY'S** 

PIMPLY ECZEMA

Became Hard Crust Like Scale.

Very Irritating and Itched. Kept

Awake. Cuticura Healed.

"When my baby girl first became ill I noticed a tiny pimple on one of her cheeks. I paid no attention till it became worse, and I was told it

worse, and I was told it was eczema. The pimples became red and finally spread over her face and became a hard crust like a scale. It was very irritating and itched a good deal, and she was disfigured while she had it. She kept me awake nights and I got discouraged and worn out.

"When I read of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I sent for a sample. I pur-

"When I read of Cutterra Soap and Ointment I sent for a sample. I purchased more, and in six weeks she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Robert Copps, 160 W. Central Ave., St. Paul, Minn., August 28, 1916.

While Cuticura works wonders in was cases of skin troubles its properties.

most cases of skin troubles its properties are so mild and so delicately combined that it is also ideal for every-day use in the toilet, bath and nursery.

For Free Sample Each by Return

Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H. Boston." Sold everywhere.

Heals Skin Diseases

It is unnecessary for you to suffer

Moines, Ia.

for advancement.

salespeople.

North Platte, Neb., April 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: A great deal of the opposition to universal training is due to a misconception of its mean-

ing and effect.

We believe that an intelligent discussion of the proposition would dissipate the greater part of the opposition.

As we understand the general staff plan: The regular army will be main-tained on the same basis it is now, depending upon volunteer enlistments to keep up its strength. It being main-tained in sufficient force to garrieon defensive works and to do such po-lice work as falls to the let of an

lice work as falls to the let of an army.

The object of universal training is to provide a trained reserve that will be subject to service only in case of an emergency.

Under this plan every young man, when arriving at the age of 19, will be required to report for one year's training. This will be part of the young man's education and will supplement the compulsory common school. He becomes a student in a school maintained by the government, provided at the expense of the government with clothing, shelter, medical attention and competent instructors. provided at the expense of the government with clothing, shelter, medical attention and competent instructors. At the end of the year's instruction the young man graduates and is returned to civil life, a better man physically, mentally and morally. It is expected that under this plan at least 500,000 men would report each year, take the year's instruction and graduate into the reserve, where they would be subject to call in an emergency.

This reserve would always be available on short notice and the fact that we had these trained men that could be mobilized on short notice would be an insurance against attack.

Then sadde from the military benefits we believe that a year's training of this character would improve the morale of the nation, make better citizens, make men who would be more efficient in any walk of life that they might be called to.

might be called to.
THOMAS C. PATTERSON.

## Puzzles the Willing.

Puzzles the Willing.

Shelton, Neb., April 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: I was very much interested in your editorial in The Bee of April 13, "Confusion Not Lack of Patriotism." I had thought perhaps it was only in the smaller towns that recruiting officers were unable or unwilling to give definite information. As a specific instance, there are here six young men, all high school students, nearly all this year's seniors, who have been anxious to enlist, but about the only answer they receive is a book printed in 1913, in time of peace. Are we to understand that enlistment in time of war will be under the same conditions as then?

These boys have all grown up together and are anxious to enlist in the same line and stay together. One officer tells them this will be done, another says not. One tells them they will be sent to a training school for the coast artillery if they wish; another says immediate service. Now please tell us what are they to do.

Can we not have a better understanding of things. There is no lack of patriotism, but there is much confusion.

This is not intended as a criticism.

This is not intended as a criticism In any way nor to discourage enlist-ment, but just a plea for a little light and a clearer idea. AN INTERESTED MOTHER.

### Veteran Who is Willing.

York, Neb., April 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: I am a veteran of the civil war and would like to raise a company of our boys for border duty. I am 71 years old, stout and hearty, Have given four and a half years to protecting Old Glory and can give more of my young life.

M. L. COWGIL.

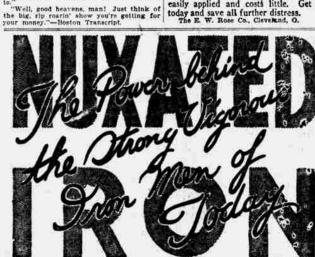
## SMILING LINES.

"Women can endure pain more heroically than men. I know by experience."
"Are you a doctor?"
"No; a shoe salesman."—Puck.

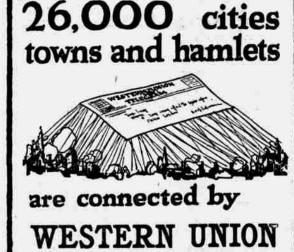
"It costs a lot more to live than it used

It is unnecessary for you to suffer with eczema, blotches, ringworm, rashes and similar skin troubles. A little zemo, obtained at any drug store for 25c, or \$1.00 for extra large bottle, and promptly applied will usually give instant relief from itching torture. It cleanses and soothes the skin and heals quickly and effectively most skin diseases.

Zemo is a wonderful, penetrating, disappearing liquid and is soothing to the appearing liquid and is soothing to the most delicate skin. It is not greasy, is easily applied and costs little. Get it today and save all further distress. The E. W. Rose Co., Clevennd, O.



Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York City Physician and Author, says: "There can be no strong, vigorous, iron men nor beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked women without Iron—Nuxated Iron taken three times per day after meals will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down folks 100 per cent in two weeks' time in many instances. Avoid the old forms metallic iron which may injure the teeth, corrode the stomach, and thereby do more harm than good. Take only organic iron—Nuxated Iron." It is dispensed in this city by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., and all good druggists.



The system cost millions to build, yet its advantages are yours for as little as 25 cents for a 50-word night letter.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.