

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Daily and Sunday... per month, \$5.00
Daily and Sunday... per year, \$50.00

REMITTANCE
Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small amounts.

OFFICES
Omaha—The Bee Building, 215 N. 10th St.
Chicago—People's Gas Building, 100 N. Dearborn St.

CORRESPONDENCE
Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editor, Omaha, Neb.

FEBRUARY CIRCULATION
54,592 Daily—Sunday, 50,466

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested.

Don't be a slacker. Clean up! Soda water and ginger ale, we take it, are to remain permissible.

"Do your bit!" is a fitting follow-up to "Brighten the Corner!"

Cape Cod looms large in the naval scare belt. Emphasis on the last syllable.

Looks like a few labor troubles impending here in Omaha. Get together!

Well, here's hoping that nothing in our new prohibition law will operate to stop the flow of grape juice.

The spring drive of the rake, the paint brush and the broom makes for health and home comfort. Go to it.

One peculiar attribute of the devoted pacifist is his readiness to fight for his views against any who differ with him.

Butter and egg prices going up may pass beef and pork prices on the way, but the "h. c. of L." goes on just the same.

Army officers no less than aliens might profitably heed the Gregorian injunction, "Obey the law and keep your mouth shut."

The legislature has set Friday evening for adjournment, but this doesn't mean the solons won't be there till Sunday morning.

The home guard must not forget for a moment that opportunities for service behind the line call for physical, not vocal action.

Warnings of subsea sea-serpents in the Pacific prove to be false alarms. Just a repetition of the usual summer resort sea-serpent yarn!

The house military committee says "No" to the administration army plan. The house committee, however, does not have the whole say nor the last say.

In former years Arbor day exerted one distinct pull—"Plant trees." This year patriotism overshadows sentiment and calls for food crops. Trees can wait, if necessary.

The time for debating the wisdom of our entering the war is over. The only thing to do now is to stand firmly for the United States as against all enemies at home and abroad.

The reason for "no separate peace" is the same today as it was when the thirteen American colonies were fighting their war for independence. United we stand, divided we fall!

The Austrian cardinal who presided at the ceremonial prayer meeting where Emperor Charles vowed to erect a church if given victory appropriately enough is named Piff.

Germany's assurance that none of its submarines are present in American waters will be put down along with several other statements that have come out of Berlin since the war began, under the heading of "important if true."

Omaha may not entertain volunteer army officers at their intensive training camp, but we will enjoy the greater privilege of being host to a large assemblage of soldier boys when the rendezvous at Fort Crook begins in earnest.

In the matter of the vetoes, Governor Neville has not kept up even with Governor Morehead, who did on rare occasions kill an objectionable bill or two. It is surely not because some of the democratic legislative output ought not to be vetoed.

Man has no monopoly of physical courage. The notion is an enlargement of the male ego. There are innumerable instances in everyday life of womanly courage, endurance and heroic fortitude which are not surpassed by the records of the trousered crowd.

Enlisting the Railroads

The new Adamson bill empowering the president to take over railway, telegraph and telephone lines "in case of actual or threatened war" is a fateful precedent and landmark in our history.

Under it the president can commandeer for national service all railway, telegraph and telephone lines, or say how they shall be managed. Nor will these powers lie dormant. We may need to put checks on messages, to reduce the number of passenger trains, to curtail shipments of luxuries and give food, war material and necessities the right of way. These things have been done in England. On a far smaller scale they were done here during the civil war.

More startling are the provisions for conscription of persons. From section hand, brakeman and engineer up to general manager and president, they may all be set at work for the country where experience makes them useful. For this also there is precedent among free peoples.

This bill measures how far and at what speed we have come from Jefferson's best government, that "governs least." No other human activity so compels socialization and centralization as does modern warfare. And since in all the great nations engaged it will be impossible at the return of peace to un-socialize and decentralize vital industries to quite the degree previously existing, it may be necessary for future historians to reckon that modern times began on August 1, 1914.

Whither We Are Drifting.

The obstacles that are being put in the way, in congress, of the measures deemed by the president necessary to vigorous prosecution of the war show that, despite the object lesson furnished by Great Britain's costly experiences before buckling down to business for the fray, we will probably have to go through the same ordeal.

Differences of opinion as to whether we should, or should not, have entered the war count for nothing now. Being in it, we must bend every energy to accomplish our object, and those who do not want to help must at least refrain from obstructing the work in hand. After inviting the enemy to do his worst it is suicidal for us to hit at him with the soft end of a feather duster.

If the chairman of the house military affairs committee and the majority of his associates are opposed to pushing the war in earnest and refuse to change their present tactics, it will devolve upon the house to get another chairman of that committee and reconstitute its membership.

If the controlling democratic majority in the house is not ready to co-operate effectually with the president of their own party faith, a realignment of the house across party lines will become necessary, as it did in Great Britain, and control will have to be assumed by a coalition majority.

And if a coalition party made up of the aggressive forward-looking democrats and republicans and independents in both senate and house take the reins in congress, it will be necessary for the president, likewise, to make his administration accord with his supporting forces and give us a coalition cabinet with the strongest and best equipped leaders in the whole nation at the head of each department, regardless of previous political affiliation, just as has come about in Great Britain.

Finally, if this is to be the outcome, it will be for one and all to realize, quickly what is ahead of us and to begin to shape our action in that direction.

Socialistic Iniquity in Russia.

Pledges given by the provisional government of Russia to not negotiate any separate peace brings great relief to the allies. Some natural apprehension had disquieted the governments whose fortunes are bound up with the Russians as to the disposition of the men who are in control at Petrograd. This was increased by the announcement of the progress of a commission of German socialist leaders toward the Russian capital, with the thought of inviting their "comrades" to desert the entente. This intrigue, supported by the Prussian leaders, is nullified by the assurances now obtained from Milyukoff and his associates.

The German schemers, who head the move, showed either astounding simplicity or impudent duplicity. The socialistic embassy was empowered to carry promises, but had no authority whatever to give guarantees. Separate peace with Russia would surely prolong the war, and might even lead to triumph for the Prussian autocracy over other of its foes. Such an outcome would certainly be followed by the restoration of the Romanoff dynasty, probably as a vassal of the Junker ruler, for Prussia could not abide another republican neighbor. So transparent in all its details is the plan of the radical socialists of Germany that it lacked support of a considerable

ing of the party, and its only menace lay in the fact that it might find welcome among Russians equally visionary.

The Russian people have won their freedom, and for the time must maintain it themselves. They can not at this time look for any help to Germany, nor until the German socialists have freed themselves will they ever be able to assist others to freedom.

One Hundred Per Cent Men.

The naval recruiting station at Omaha points with pride that its contribution to the new navy has passed 100 per cent. Not a man of the hundreds sent out from here for the service has been rejected for any cause. It has long been known that the real men of the navy come from the west, the "corn field" sailors surpassing in general qualities those who are reared within sight of "tide water." Nebraska and its neighbors add annually to the strength of the nation by the contribution of splendid men to the fighting forces of Uncle Sam; but not only to the military does this region provide manhood that stands the most severe tests, but to every phase of national life.

The sturdy and vigorous youth of the middle west, full of energy born of life in the open air, with notions unrestricted by the influence of overcrowding, is the best of our country's resources. One hundred per cent men come from out of the west.

American Airships Commended.

A report lately made to the government by a board of naval experts says that the American built airship is equal to the best Europe has yet produced. In fact, the aeroplanes and hydroplanes built on this side have some advantages in design, while the fighting aircraft are actually superior to the models employed by the European armies. Our scouting flyers are of the best type, and are capable of meeting the extreme requirements of service. This is not at all surprising, when it is recalled that the aeroplane is an American invention, and, while our aviators have not been put to the supreme test of war, their experiments have not slackened. Army airmen had good tryouts last summer, when Pershing's column in Mexico was well served by the flyers. Our navy, too, has kept pace with all achievements, the only thing lacking being plenty of the machines. A sufficient number of aircraft is to be provided, and men to handle them will be ready in good season.

Report has it that many vineyards in the territory surrounding Omaha have been winter-killed, or, at any rate, show no signs of bearing this year. The grape vines must have gone on a strike last fall when they heard that Nebraska had voted to go "dry" the first of May.

Presidential warnings merely emphasize how easily trouble may be found by those seeking it. Citizens sore at heart through kinship ties, yet determined to do right, are assured safety by practicing the Gregorian motto: "Obey the laws and keep your mouth shut!"

Ambassador Gerard tells how Grand Admiral von Tirpitz planned to collect a bunch of war indemnity from the United States. Enforced retirement is one of the least of the grand admiral's disappointments.

A real tug of war is being staged between President Wilson and the house committee on military affairs over the new army bill. Odds are in favor of the president at this juncture.

Department of Agriculture

The Biggest School in World

By Frederic J. Hoskin

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Almost three years ago congress passed a law which has been repeatedly described by men qualified to judge as the broadest and most significant educational history began. This is the Smith-Lever extension act which has been operating for three years now, and it promises to do all that was expected of it. Yet there are very few Americans, even among those directly affected, who realize what a big measure it is and what immense changes it can work in our national life.

The Smith-Lever act is a law providing funds for teaching the people in the rural districts of the United States the most successful methods of farming. But by raising the greatest possible number of bushels to use in the successful farming means a successful solution of the whole problem of rural life; it means checking the rush to the cities by making possible a full and comfortable life in the country; it means a balancing of our whole national economy by building up a country life that shall be as attractive as city life, and thus gathering a contented rural population as large as is necessary to settle questions of production.

The farmer is a conservative citizen. The system of sending him printed booklets and printed directions is all right, but it has its limitations. The best way to convince him is to send a practical man to his farm and show him how to do it. Let him see the process and the results with his own eyes, and he is an enthusiastic convert. The method of teaching by actual demonstration is better than all the other methods put together.

This fact has long been recognized, and demonstration work was no new thing when the Smith-Lever act provided for an increasing annual expenditure by state and nation for the purpose that will eventually total ten or twelve million dollars a year. But the system will effect demonstration work on a new scale. It will mean that every one of the 2,850 rural counties in the United States will have two county agents for demonstration work, probably a man and a woman in each. Already more than 1,300 rural agents have been appointed.

Every agent is in touch with all the work that is being done on farm problems in all the different states and in the federal department. The plan will put every farmer in touch with all the farm work that is being done in the United States. If a farmer in Oregon or an experiment station in Florida works out a new method, the farmer in Iowa or the farmer in California can learn how to use it a week later. Without such a system he might not even hear of it for three seasons.

The demonstration method has the great merit of convincing the most skeptical by piling up results before their eyes. It usually has to work that way. For instance, there was a county agent out in Arkansas who got into a community that laughed at the idea of new methods. The agent got one farmer to plant a demonstration acre of corn. That farmer was an object of public pity.

Neighbors from miles around to explore him not to waste his time and money. Later he came to sit on his fence while he worked his land in the new way, and laughed at him, calling him a "government farmer" and a "book farmer," and predicting dire disaster. About three months later they were driving over again, but this time to wonder at his corn. He harvested fifty bushels to the acre, while the average for the neighborhood was twenty bushels. That neighborhood was converted. The first farmer became a volunteer co-operator with the department, one of an army of 770,000, most of whom enlisted in somewhat the same way.

Demonstration work is not by any means confined to crop work. It covers every detail of rural life. The women county agents work exclusively in the household, helping in matters of cooking and preserving, saving labor, teaching sanitary methods, taking up the social side of life, and doing much to render the country more attractive as well as more profitable. The work with boys and girls has become well known all over the nation, through such features as pig clubs and corn clubs. Very often the boy or girl is the best way to reach the father or mother.

The results of the work already are greater than most people realize. Last year there were over a million demonstration acres planted. Work was done in 32,000 orchards; 60,000 head of pure-blooded stock were bought for breeding at the instigation of agents. Over 300,000 boys and girls were enrolled in clubs. On the domestic side, 2,500 water systems installed, 2,500 community clubs organized. County agents last year traveled a total of 3,500,000 miles. Figures are cold things, but behind each of these figures are facts that would make an interesting book.

One of the most significant features of the work is the hearty co-operation that makes it successful. Nation and state and county are working together. All the loose and disjointed extension activities of the past are caught up into a single smooth whole. This co-operative machine promises to give effective service in any steps that may have to be taken for the regulation of farm work and farm life in the present emergency. Such a step is already indicated in the action of Secretary Houston to create an organization extending into every state through which the activities of the federal government can be carried on. Co-operation means results.

Our Fighting Men

George O. Squier.

Lieutenant Colonel George O. Squier, who is in charge of the army aviation service, was born at Dryden, Mich., in 1865. Graduating from West Point in 1887, he added to his scientific knowledge by a course at Johns Hopkins university. He has had a full and highly creditable record in the army as an expert in charge of the signal corps. In the war with Spain he acted as chief of his first vessel, the Albany. Since that time he has known only a plain ordinary, unassuming two-decked sailor's life. He was intrusted with the work of laying cables in the Philippines, the work being undertaken at great risk owing to the hostility of the natives. In 1912 he was named as military attaché at the American embassy in London. While in London he perfected his invention of the multiplex telephone. His attainments as an electrician and mechanic and his resourcefulness as an inventor made the choice of Colonel Squier seem a natural one to men in the army acquainted with the needs of the aviation section of the signal corps.

Admiral Mayo.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, the sandy-haired Vermont now in command of the Atlantic fleet of the United States navy, upon whom much will depend for the skillful execution of orders from Washington, has served in the navy since 1876, the year of his graduation from Annapolis. By 1899 he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-commander, and in the war with Spain he made a creditable record. In 1907 he came into command of his first vessel, the Albany. Since that time he has forged ahead, with alternating land and sea appointments, among the former being service at the Naval War college, command of the Mare Island navy yard, and aide for personnel at the Navy department. In 1916 he became commander of a division of the Atlantic fleet. It was while on this assignment, when he demanded that Huerta salute the Stars and Stripes, that he upheld the honor and dignity of the American flag and uniform in a way to give him world-wide fame. Among his associates Admiral Mayo is known as a plain, ordinary, unassuming two-decked sailor's man who has been tending strictly to business for the period of more than forty years that he has been in Uncle Sam's naval service.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day. A fool and his money are soon parted.

One Year Ago Today in the War. British driven from a trench and two craters about Ypres. British at Kut-el-Amara reported to be in critical condition.

French took by storm German trenches on both sides of the Meuse at Verdun.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. Arthur Remington and Miss Georgiana McCormick were married at the McCormick residence, Eighteenth and Capitol avenue, by Rev. A. F. Sherrill of the First Congregational church.

D. M. Fretwell, assisted by Edward Allen, conducted an auction sale of tickets for the Edwin Booth engagement at Boyd's opera house. The two boxes sold for \$25, while Guy Barton



bought the proscenium left-hand box for the first night for \$40 and John T. Clarke secured it for the remaining two nights at the rate of \$35 for each night.

Witnesses, William Wallace, George Wallace, E. L. Stone, Captain Rustin, J. T. Bell and George Guy formed a board of appraisers to pass upon the value of a piece of property, about half an acre in a wooded lot west of the new bridge, which belongs to Linainger & Metaife.

Inspector O'Donovan, who has had charge of the construction of the Elvetham street bridge, reported that a few sections of the hand rail remain to be put in place.

At the meeting of the Seventh ward democrats John T. Boyd and James McGeech were nominated councilman-at-large and councilman, respectively. The delegates to the convention appointed were Christopher Daniels, C. W. Brooks, Louis Roy, Samuel Cotner, J. M. Moore, Cyrus Morton and Frank Robbins.

A meeting of the Omaha Grocers' association the following names of new members were added to the roll: J. McVittie, H. Mulvihill, J. McCuckin, C. Sims, R. Engleman, Jacobson & Timmenson, R. B. Patton, Chris Grotmack, Hammond & Co., Hitch & Son, James Whelan and T. W. Smith.

This Day in History.

1580—Provisional government was established in Massachusetts, with Simon Bradstreet as governor.

1791—Henry Burden, inventor of the horseshoe machine, was born in Scotland. Died at Troy, N. Y., January 19, 1871.

1861—Partial destruction and abandonment of the Norfolk navy yard by United States forces.

1874—Bilbo, which had been besieged by Carlists, relieved by Marshal Cancha.

1894—Announcement of the betrothal of Grand Duke Nicholas (reigning) to Princess Alix of Hesse.

1898—President McKinley signed the resolutions of congress and an ultimatum to Spain was cabled to Minister Woodford.

The Day We Celebrate.

John Paul Breen, attorney-at-law, is 61 today. He was born at Lockport, Ill., and has been corporation counsel and also once republican candidate for mayor.

Former United States Senator Joseph H. Millard is to be congratulated on having eighty-one birthdays to his credit today. He was born in Canada, but is a prominent and notable figure in Omaha history from the early days. He is president of the Omaha National bank.

Cardinal Farley of New York born in County Armagh, Ireland, seventy-five years ago today.

Louis Mann, well-known actor of the American stage, born in New York City, fifty-two years ago today.

Daniel Chester French, one of the foremost American sculptors, born at Exeter, N. H., sixty-seven years ago today.

James D. Philbin, United States senator from California, born in San Francisco fifty-six years ago today.

Dr. August Hoch, noted New York pathologist, born in Basel, Switzerland, forty-nine years ago today.

David J. Beane, star pitcher of the Philadelphia National league baseball team, born at Slouss City, Ia., twenty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Cardinal Farley of New York celebrates his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary today.

"Agricultural preparedness" is to be the keynote of the annual celebration of Arbor day today.

Nearly 25,000 employees are to be thrown out of employment today by the closing down of the shoe factories in Lynn, Mass.

One hundred and thirty-nine officers will be added to the army by today's graduation of the first class of cadets at West Point.

Today has been fixed as the date for a hearing of the National American Women Suffrage association on the senate joint resolution for universal suffrage. The measure was introduced in the upper house by Senator Jones of New Mexico.

Storyette of the Day.

Bismarck one evening attended a gathering of prominent men at the house of a Russian nobleman. During all the conversation he was particularly sarcastic, cutting his friends and opponents unparingly. When he rose to take his leave and walked downstairs the host called a pet dog that was frisking about and led him to one side.

"Are you afraid the dog will bite me?" asked Bismarck.

"Oh, no," replied the host; "I'm afraid you'll bite the dog."—Argonaut.

VIVA, LA FRANCE!

Oliver Wendell Holmes. The land of sunshine and of song; Her name your hearts revive; To her the banquet's voice belong; Whose breasts have poured its wine; Our trusty friend, our true ally; Through varied change and chance; I give you, flashing goblets high— I give you, Vive la France!

Above our hosts in triple folds The selfsame colors spread; Where Valor's faithful arm upholds The blue, the white, the red; Alike each nation's glittering crest Reflects the morning's glance— Twin eagles, soaring crest and crest; One motto, then, live la France!

Sister in trial who shall count Thy generous friendship's claim; Whose blood ran mingling in the fount That gave us life and soul; Till Yorktown's aw in blended line Our conquering arms advance; O'liveur's double garlands twine Our banners; Vive la France!

O land of heroes! in our need One gift from Heaven we crave To stanch these wounds that vainly bleed— The blue, the white, the red; Call back one captain from the past From glory's marble traces; Whose name shall be a huge franchise— To rescue us, Vive la France!

The Bee's Letter Box

Bohemia, a Second Belgium.

Lincoln, Neb., April 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: Although the kingdom of Bohemia is politically a part of Austria and, therefore, technically a state belonging to the Central Powers, it is nevertheless treated exactly as if it were a conquered enemy country. Bohemian or Czech workmen have been deported by the thousands to Germany or Hungary, where they are compelled to work like slaves. Many thousands of these men who are really too old or too disabled to serve in the army were, at the outset of the war, put to work in the famous Skoda munition factories in Pilsen, Bohemia. The Skoda gun factory is second only to the Krupp works in Essen. The places of these munition workers deported out of their native land have been taken by other laborers, such as Belgians deported by Germans, and Austrians from southwestern Austria who refused to fight against Serbians, Poles who would not enlist in the German or Austrian armies after the Central Powers so magnanimously (?) gave freedom to the Poles, and even to the Russian army for further exploitation. The Bohemian workmen thus deported have been forced to go to the German masters in trench digging or hard field labor.

Austria gives no protection at all to its Czech citizens, its only thought being, apparently, to get rid of as many of them as possible. This policy has been pursued especially with regard to the Czechs ever since the outbreak of the war, when the Twenty-eighth, the "crack" regiment of Prague, Bohemia, deserted to the Russian army rather than to fight against their brother Slavs. The late Emperor Francis Joseph, in reprisal, immediately had a regiment mobilized consisting of the sons of the men in the famous Twenty-eighth—all of them mere boys of 17 or 18, but the offspring of the most prominent men of Prague in literature, journalism, music, art, science and business. This regiment of boys was then sent to the Italian front and placed in the most exposed positions so that at the first fusillade from the Italians—all but five fell dead. After this Emperor Francis Joseph published his dastardly manifesto—in which he stated "The blood of this regiment of Prague's most promising youth has washed away the stain of their fathers' desertion." It is no wonder that the young Francis Joseph's proclamation embittered the Czechs a thousandfold against autocracy in general and Austria in particular.

When the reply of the allies to President Wilson's note was published, Austria was a perfect bedlam. The first thing the Vienna government hastened to accomplish was to try to force the Bohemian desertion of the entire program of the allies, which, it will be remembered, distinctly demands the independence of the Czechs and Slovaks. At the point of bayonet they tried to force the Czech journalists write editorials asserting their loyalty to Austria and opposition to all terms of the allies. Every editor who refused to publish the government's propaganda was put in prison and hundreds of persons were seriously injured in the ensuing demonstrations.

Prague is today under military rule and ever since the terms of the allies became known the deportation of Bohemian workmen has continued on a constantly growing scale.

Bohemian soldiers are systematically removed from their regular regiments and are being sent to fight with German troops. In every way the Austrians take care to weaken the Czechs, who might attempt to imitate the example of the Russian revolutionaries.

The confiscation of newspapers and books and all publications even distantly hinting at Bohemia's hopes, political or national, began immediately at the outbreak of the war. School books which contain any reference to the linguistic connection between Bohemian and the Russian languages were at once condemned. Songs or poems in which occurred the names of Slavic sister nations—such as the Serbians or Russians—were burned. All of the works of Prof. Thomas Masaryk, the exiled leader of the "Free Bohemian" party, the novels and articles of Joseph St. Machar and of all other friends of Masaryk were collected and confiscated. Collections of songs published years ago, containing "Hej, Slovane" (Hail, Slavonians) and "Sbohem, Stara Praha" (Farewell, Old Prague) were likewise removed from sale and the singing of these familiar tunes prohibited under pain of imprisonment. In hundreds of cases the penalty was suffered. The force method of Germanization is accomplished in the wholesale distribution of books of instruction in the German tongue with commands forbidding the use of every other language.

Within the last month Bohemia has been redistributed in such a way as to give the 5 or 6 per cent of the German minority in each district an absolute majority in the Austrian Parliament. This was done on the direct request of Germany, which insists that all Bohemian national life must be crushed out. The official language is to be German and the Czech tongue absolutely forbidden in all official or public business. When it is considered that the Bohemians fairly fought, bled and died in years past to win that much recognition for their language by Austria, this summary and "unchangeable" measure is more than ever calculated to arouse the intensest

antipathy among the Czechs to the Hapsburg-Hohenzollern rule.

The imprisonment and execution of so-called traitors who are seized on the most flimsy evidence and convicted without trial, continue to inflame the Czech people and other Slavic nations of Austria who are loyal to their democratic traditions. Since the beginning of the war there have been over 4,000 executions for treason in Austria and fully half of the victims have been natives of Bohemia.

The case of Aler Masaryk, a prominent young woman in the educational world, who was seized and kept in a filthy Vienna prison for sixteen months on the charge of treason, when the only evidence against her was that she was the daughter of Prof. Masaryk, the leader of the movement for Bohemia's freedom, arrested the attention of the western world. It was only after protest by such women as Jane Addams, Mary McDowell, Grace Lathrop and hundreds of other social workers, who became personally acquainted with Miss Masaryk at the time of her visit to the United States, that the Austrian government saw fit to release her.

In Bohemia it is a crime to dig potatoes out of one's own garden except under supervision of the military. Any number of Czechs have been put into prison for daring to take a few potatoes out of their own fields, even though these same people were actually ill because of hunger. All grain, potatoes and vegetables in Bohemia are confiscated by the government and turned over to Magyar (Hungarian) and German regiments. It is an actual fact that Czech soldiers are each week allowed only one-sixth the amount of rations furnished the Teuton and Hungarian soldiers.

The cleverest men in Bohemia, the journalists, professors, students and musicians have been systematically placed in the most exposed and dangerous positions in the war lines. Every kind of discrimination is practiced in order to deplete the ranks of Bohemia's most capable men. It is a fact of extermination which Austria, blind henchman of the frothing war lord, is waging against the most progressive and cultured state in its empire. SANKA HRBKOVA, Head of Department of Slavonic Languages, University of Nebraska.

INES TO A LAUGH.

"Somebody said the other day they believed Bligh was a subnormal man."

"He must have been, because I know that his son was a good child, but not a bright one."—Baltimore American.

"These heavy parlors are paradoxical."

"In what way?"

"They give wrinkles on how to remove them."—Judge.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE:—

A YOUNG MAN CALLING ON ME SAYS IF I DO NOT MARRY HIM HE WILL GO TO WAR. WHAT SHALL I DO?

ANS:— IF YOU DO MARRY HIM IT WILL BE THE SAME THING. TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

——————

"Bragg tells me he got mixed up in a scrap yesterday."

"Did he get the best of it?"

"Of course; otherwise he wouldn't have said anything about it."—Boston Transcript.

"What did you think of my paper at the Browning club?"

"I thought it by far the best one your husband ever wrote for you."—Detroit Free Press.

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