

THE OMAHA BEE

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Nothing so well becomes a legislature as taking itself out of sight and hearing.

Nebraska City honored itself in honoring the memory of the father of Arbor day.

Don't worry about the Omaha team; it always has been slow in getting under headway.

King Corn raids the trenches of King Cotton in the southland without raising a flutter of objection.

Just now the Teutonic stomach generates more reverence for bread and spuds than for the trappings of thrones.

The khan of Khiva is also going to get into the war game. Khiva, you may recall, was the terminus of a famous ride.

Why should the Russian socialist have expected an immunity from U-boat attack that was denied the rest of the world?

Berlin war report says "the enemy follows hesitatingly." Perhaps the enemy stopped to check off the last batch of prisoners.

The trade commission has discovered that Standard Oil controls the price of gasoline. This news must have surprised the folks at headquarters.

"Papa" Joffre's advice will be worth a lot to us in forming our new army. If any man living knows what is needed in this line it is this idol of the French.

Guarding bridges and elevators isn't such monotonous work as it seemed to be when started. Ill-disposed persons furnish plenty of employment for the guards.

"Wotan" is quite a significant name for a battlefield; maybe the old god himself is getting some joy out of the thought that modern efforts to people Valhalla are as energetic as any he ever witnessed.

To insure the best results from reading a fine line of war literature care should be exercised in timing the delivery of President Wilson's message within German lines. Courtesy requires a reading hour undisturbed by fireworks.

Extra efforts at production should not be confined to fields alone, but the flocks should get full attention. This extends with full force to the factories, too. In all our history we never had such need for surplus stores as now.

Press of public duties doubtless prevented Governor Neville from planting an official tree on Arbor day. As partial compensation for the omission the governor shook the plum tree, dispensing immediate and more satisfactory results.

American dye industry proves to be a husky youngster, clear-headed, energetic and quite familiar with modern ways. To fortify its lines for the future the industry has been merged into a \$60,000,000 corporation, with sufficient backing to guarantee a permanent institution.

Nebraska stands fourth among midwest states in record of enlistments. A marked improvement, possibly a patriotic boom, awaits the bugle call of the governor's staff of colonels leading columns of eager rookies to the training camps. Each bugle blast may be worth a thousand men.

Those who operate on the theory that the consuming public is one huge sponge, to be squeezed at every turn, might profitably give a thought to the government's line of storage facilities stretching from coast to coast. Before a continuous squeeze forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

"Loved I Not Honor More"
Philadelphia Ledger

Lovely pronounced the final verdict in the case of Mars versus Cupid. It is almost too familiar to quote, yet nothing else so neatly hits the nail upon the head. The Cavalier poet was himself both fighter and lover and he had felt the pang of parting from Lucrecia, "on going to the wars." It was not unkind, he told her, to turn to a new mistress.

"Yet this inconstancy is such As you, too, shall adore; I could not love thee, dear, so much, Loved I not honor more."

A hard doctrine, perhaps, yet women are the first to subscribe to it. Many a man during these last terrible years has married only to leave for the front. He was no slacker, either in love or war. Is it not a little unkind, therefore, to accuse the new and sudden bridegrooms of today of a desire to avoid military service? The suspicion is perhaps not unnatural. Many of those who are engaged in breaking the license record are of foreign birth, and their patriotic fervor may be questionable. The fact that married men have a better claim to exemption than single men is counted against them. Nor are all the wives as easily convinced as Lucrecia. "My fellow isn't afraid," one young woman said, "but I'm afraid for him and if he's married he won't have to fight." She wouldn't raise her boy to be a soldier.

But few women really feel that way. No doubt some who proclaim themselves pacifists admire brute strength at heart. Becky could not restrain an involuntary thrill of admiration for Rawdon Crawley when he knocked down the Marquis of Stein, even though her castle of cards tumbled with the blow. If these newly married men turn out to be mere slackers, if their purpose is to make the domestic hearth a refuge from duty, will they not lose love as well as honor?

Great War Council Convening.

One of the greatest war councils ever held will shortly be convened in Washington. The arrival of the French commission, headed by former Premier Viviani, and with the great marshal of France, "Papa" Joffre, in its number, to join with Great Britain's representatives, makes possible the early start of the consultation between the three great democracies on matters that touch deeply and intimately not only the immediate course, but the whole future, of mankind. At this council will be fixed the movements of the United States, so far as its first steps in the war are concerned, and the formation of a policy that may be pursued through the continuation of the conflict and for our part in the peace arrangements that will eventually come.

To Americans it means the beginning of a new era. For many years we have been steadily moving to a greater share of responsibility and control in the affairs of the world. Nineteen years ago, at Manila, Dewey fixed irrevocably the destiny of the United States as a world power, and since that May day it has been impossible to determine a world policy without giving due consideration to the attitude of the United States. Whether we would or not, inevitably we have been drawn into the European dispute, because of its world-wide application. So long as it was a matter dealing exclusively with and concerning only the political affairs of Europe we could hold aloof, but its scope has been widened, until the conflict now involves not the interests of European peoples alone, but the future of all mankind. It is a contest for mastery between pagan autocracy and civilized democracy and our share is to defend the right of self-government for all.

Around the White House at Washington again centers the hope of the human race, just as it did half a century ago, when this nation was in deadly danger. Just as the important questions were then solved by patience and wisdom, supported by a sublime faith in the justice and right of the cause of humanity, so will the outcome of the present council come to its great end in a new birth of liberty for all the world and a place in the sun for everybody.

"Business as Usual" Good Advice.

Leaders in the business world are doing their bit by trying to still the excitement that threatened to seriously disturb the life of the whole country. These men fully realize the seriousness of our engagements in the war and are not trying to minimize them, but they also realize that more danger lies in the way of unreasonable haste than in the calm approach to the problems involved. One of the chiefest of the matters that will occupy the attention of all is that of providing for the material needs of all the people, whether in the army or engaged in peaceful pursuits. This will require "business as usual" unless the social arrangement is to be thrown entirely out of gear. Normal conditions can be maintained only by normal behavior. That is why the advice is given that life be not taken outside the routine. In good time whatever of readjustment is needed will be brought about with as little disturbance of the ordinary course as possible. Everybody can help in achieving this result by just refusing to get excited.

Conservation of Food Animals.

Men who have most comprehensive knowledge of the live stock and dairy industries of the United States fervently urge farmers and breeders not to sacrifice the future by marketing young animals or breeding stock. The extension bureau of the University of Nebraska urges that the hog raisers abandon a custom of allowing spring-farrowed sows to go unbred throughout the summer. These so-called "grass widows" are only doing half duty when they are allowed to run on pasture through the summer, to be slaughtered in the fall. They should be bred again as soon as the spring litter is weaned. Dairymen are now pleading with the owners of milk cows to refrain from destroying them. M. D. Munn, president of the National Dairy council, says:

"A 1,200-pound steer, ready for the market, contains only about 360 pounds of actual food. A dairy cow at 2 years of age begins to produce and yield daily thereafter about 900 pounds of edible nutrients in the year and will continue to produce the same amount for seven years thereafter; that is, she produces during her actual life 6,300 pounds of human food. In other words, it takes seventeen steers to produce the same amount of human food as a dairy cow produces during her lifetime."

The United States Department of Agriculture says that milk is a good and cheap food, even at 15 cents a quart. Nebraska is not only a great stock-raising state, but is coming to be a great dairying state as well, although the industry is yet young. Our farmers ought to hear the call of the nation for greater care and more efficient control of the sources of food and in no way can they give greater service than in looking after the future of their flocks and herds. This is better accomplished by conservation of the young and producing animals.

Shallenberger and the Swiss.

Congressman Shallenberger may answer his own conscience for his opposition to the president's plan for raising an army, but he doesn't do the intelligence of his constituents much credit when he boasts of his Swiss descent in justification of his course. The Swiss have been free for many centuries and they have been soldiers during all that time. In the beginning of their recorded history, when they undertook that migration with which Caesar has made all school boys familiar, they were all soldiers. And today, as then, each able-bodied man in Switzerland is a soldier, trained to the minute, and not allowed to go stale in the pursuit of the practice of arms. Universal military training has been the rule in Switzerland during all the twenty centuries since Mr. Shallenberger's ancestors first began to till their mountain farms in that land. Swiss valor and skill at arms has kept the little republic inviolate through all the history of Europe. And the Swiss do not and never did depend on the volunteer system Mr. Shallenberger advocates. In his support of the outworn plan for providing a defensive force the member from the Fifth Nebraska made a poor choice of country to bolster his views.

Henry Watterson shows away the frightful shadows of "the man on horseback" and rallies to the support of Colonel Roosevelt's project for an American fighting army in France. "Roosevelt will carry the flag," writes the patriotic oracle of the southland, "and lead the boys across the Rhine—no River of Doubt for him—and march into Berlin shouting: 'To hell with the Hohenzollerns!'" And more of the same hot stuff. With the sunlight of enthusiasm lighting the scenery in advance no admirer of military sport should obstruct the way to glory.

The Department of Agriculture War on Bugs

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., April 22.—If insect pests in your neighborhood are injuring any food crop or live stock you can render a patriotic service by immediately notifying your state entomologist of the bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. This latter organization has just put into action as an emergency measure a nation-wide system for locating and suppressing insect depredations and volunteer assistance is welcome.

The danger from insect depredations is little understood. A plague of army worms or Hessian flies or cabbage worms or potato beetles, if not held in check by prompt measures, might cost the country millions. The United States government maintains a bureau of entomology, which, with the help of similar organizations in many of the states, devotes all its time to devising means for the protection of human beings, food crops and live stock from insects.

It is not an exaggeration to describe modern life as a struggle between men and insects, for the bugs are the only form of life that man has not succeeded in controlling. Some animals he has domesticated to furnish him with sport and food. He dominates the animate world—all except the insects. They are more numerous and more arbitrarily developing some forms of life and destroying others and the insects seem to profit by almost every disturbance.

So it is seen that the insects are really the most dangerous enemies that we have within our country and now that our food supply must be increased by every possible means the insects destructive to food crops are the special concern of the bureau of entomology. It has worked out methods for the destruction of all of them; it has a corps of trained men and is in constant touch with many other entomologists. The means of combating insect depredations are at hand; the chief problem is to learn of the existence of pests before they have increased to dangerous proportions. It is for this purpose that the bureau has just completed a reporting organization that covers the entire country and brings into the Washington office daily information of any threatening increase of insects. The basis of this reporting system is the 200 field workers of the bureau, who are scattered all over the United States. Their observations are supplemented by those of the state entomologists and the entomologists attached to the state agricultural experiment stations, while reports are also sent in by the government crop reporters, the county agents, the field men of the bureau of animal industry, the bureau of plant industry and the weather bureau. They will make several thousand reports and there is little danger that any insect pest will reach serious proportions without coming to the attention of some of them. Although this reporting system in its full extent is a war measure, the bureau of entomology hopes to make it permanent.

In the present emergency man has one ally among the insects as well as a host of enemies. The honey bee promises to attain in the next few years an entirely new importance in the United States. Heavy European demands are steadily cutting down our sugar supply, which has been still further reduced by the war in Cuba. We produce a little cane and beet sugar and a little maple sugar, but our production of plant sugars cannot be greatly increased. On the other hand, there is enough flower nectar produced in the United States and used for no other purpose whatever to supply a large part of the national demand for sweets. There is only one known way of manufacturing this nectar into sugar and that is by the agency of the honey bee.

For this reason the bureau of entomology is launching a most determined campaign for the increase of our production of honey. The president of the National Bee Keepers' association, Francis Jager, with several assistants, is working in the offices of the bureau in co-operation with the government experts. A meeting of representatives of all the state keepers' associations was held in Washington a few days ago.

This honey campaign includes not only propaganda for the increased production of honey, but the working out of a system of marketing it and teaching the people its value as food. For not only may honey be used for almost every purpose served by sugar, and makes a better-tasting sweet, but honey at 15 cents a pound is a palatable substitute for butter at 40 cents.

Nebraska Press Comment

Kearney Hub: Joe Stecher developed a new style of wrestling and carried the championship for a couple of years. Then Frank Gotch, former champion, trained a new prodigy in a new form of offense and defense, and Joe went to the mat. Something like that war in Europe. Germany started by sugar, and makes a better-tasting sweet, but honey at 15 cents a pound is a palatable substitute for butter at 40 cents.

Grand Island Independent: Yesterday's World-Herald contained a news report written at Omaha, detailing a number of charges of disloyalty acts and matters for investigation by the federal authorities. Among these there was the story that a German flag had come to Grand Island with a German flyer from his automobile; that protest had been made to the farmer, including a demand that he remove the German ensign; that the farmer had declined to remove the same on the request of a number of irate citizens, and that later his automobile was burned on the streets. Unfortunately this is not the first story of such disloyalty and disorder that has been spread abroad, and has been heralded as fact, when, in reality, the folks at home have never heard of such a thing. The incident, of course, was possible. But inquiry has been made of the police force, which naturally would clear up such an event as soon as it occurred, and the police ridicule the story. The fire department has heard nothing about it. Automobile dealers cannot imagine where anything of the kind took place, and the press is unable to find anyone who knows the farmer, or the automobile, or anyone who protested thus properly against the flying of the German flag, or who took a part, or who knows of anyone taking a part, in the destruction of the car. It all seems to be a myth. Does a false report like that do anyone any good?

People and Events

Food Commissioner Dillon of New York remarks that there isn't an even split of the dollar turned in by the consumer for food. The producer gets about 35 cents and the middlemen take the rest.

New York follows Pennsylvania in the creation of a state police force. The number is limited to 232 men in all, and is intended to afford protection in country districts where sheriffs lack strength to cope with outlaws.

Financial circles in Wall street and other sections of the east expect the country will readily absorb the war loan without seriously diminishing the stocks of ready money. Big and little investors are to be treated alike and share in the profits of standing back of the government with their purses.

In a recent public address Mayor Curley asserted as a fact, vouchered for by Charles Schwab, that the Kaiser offered the Bethlehem company a bonus of \$100,000,000 to cease making ammunition for the allies. The offer, it is stated, was made two days before congress declared a state of war with Germany existed, and, of course, was turned down cold.

TODAY

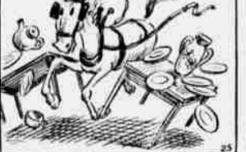
Proverb for the Day.
An idle brain is the devil's workshop.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Second contingent of Russian troops was landed at Marseilles.
German battle cruiser squadron with submarines and Zeppelins attacked English coast.
American troops, in reply to American note, declined to lessen the rigor of the blockade.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

Ralph Williams of Council Bluffs was married to Miss May Cooley at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooley of this city.
The whole length and breadth of Sixteenth street became excited over a runaway which started on Capitol avenue and ended in the store of the Omaha Crockery company in the Masonic block. The horse succeeded in



going down an aisle between two tables loaded down with expensive Chinese, French and Japanese ware, knocking down the tables and demolishing the china.

Rev. William B. Glending of Pennsylvania is being entertained by his college classmate, R. C. Patterson.
The Parnell Social club gave its sixth ball at the A. G. H. hall, at which fully 200 ladies and gentlemen were present. The following gentlemen contributed to making the ball a success: Master of ceremonies, John Kervan; floor committee, Louis Connelly, W. H. Francis, Ed Flynn, E. J. Conroy, door, Simeon, James Conroy, T. J. Fitzmorris, J. M. White; reception committee, S. E. Collins, J. J. Loyd.

The southeast corner of Fourteenth and Howard was leased by Henry Hanman to John Gross and Adolph Janowski, who are better known as "Joe and Adolph," the best caterers in Omaha. They will make the finest in the city for a summer garden and family resort.
Captain Herman and wife have returned from their California trip.

This Day in History.

1775—Citizens of Baltimore seized the provincial magazines, containing 1,500 stand of arms, on receiving the war news from Lexington.
1772—Marquis de Lafayette, but 19 years old, landed at Charleston, S. C., having raised a corps at his own expense.
1808—Congress forbade foreign vessels to engage in the coasting trade and required all others to come under stringent rules.

1814—Admiral Cochrane of the British navy proclaimed a blockade of the entire coast of the United States.
1846—Hostilities between the United States and Mexico began with the capture of a small party of United States troops by the Mexicans.

1862—Confederate forces withdrawn from New Orleans.
1898—Commodore Dewey's squadron sailed from Hong Kong for the Philippines.

The Day We Celebrate.

Edward G. Clay, agent for the Union Pacific Railroad company, was born April 25, 1872, at Eldora, Ia. He has been with the Union Pacific in various capacities since 1897.
James L. Harrington is celebrating his fifty-first birthday today. He is local freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and was born in Rushville, Ill.

Princess Mary, only daughter of their majesties of Great Britain and Ireland, born twenty years ago today.
Colonel H. J. Sibley was the commander at Columbus, N. M., when the Villa raid took place, born in Ohio sixty-two years ago today.

William Marcellus Lafayette, pioneer of wireless telegraphy, born in Bologna, Italy, forty-three years ago today.
Viscount Grey of Fallodon, former secretary of state for foreign affairs in the British ministry, born fifty-five years ago today.

Rt. Rev. Hugh Latimer Burleson, the new Episcopal bishop of South Dakota, born at Northfield, Minn., fifty-two years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church are to meet in semi-annual session today at Grand Rapids to discuss the general policy of the church.
The consecration of Rev. G. H. Sherwood as Episcopal bishop of Springfield, Ill., will take place today in Trinity church, Rock Island, of which the new bishop has been rector for several years.

Registrars of the leading universities and colleges of the country will assemble at the University of Kentucky today to attend the eighth annual meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars.
A four-day program, with many persons of prominence scheduled among the speakers, has been prepared for the seventh annual convention of the Drama League of America, which is to begin its sessions today in Pittsburgh.

The part that women may take in the home garden movement is to be considered at the annual conference of the Woman's National Farm and Garden association, which opens in Washington today for a three-day session.

Storyette of the Day.

George Ade said at a Chicago wedding breakfast:
"The great and good Socrates was married to a scold. Otherwise, perhaps, he would have spent more time at home and less time in the market place finding fault with the Athenian government."
"This thought occurred to me at a school treat, where I asked a bright little girl:
"How did Socrates die?"
"He died," the little girl replied, "from a dose of wedlock."—Washington Star.

SOME WAR TIME FACTS.

As commander-in-chief, the president is authorized to direct the movements of the land and naval forces placed by law at his command, and to employ them in the manner he may deem most effectual to harass and conquer and subdue the enemy.
The military establishment at the organization of the government under the constitution contained no officer of higher rank than lieutenant-colonel. Authority was conferred by an act of March 3, 1791, to appoint a major general and a brigadier general, should the president deem that course necessary.

The first volume of army regulations, using that term in the sense in which it is now understood, was issued to the United States army on May 1, 1813. Provisions to that date, and beginning in 1779, the "Regulations for the Organization and Discipline of the Troops of the United States" were in force. They were prepared by Baron Steuben, the inspector-general of the American army during the latter part of the revolution, and consisted in great part of matters which would now be properly termed drill regulations. The work was first printed at Worcester, Mass., in 1778.

The Bee's Letter Box

Employment for Germans.

New York, April 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: The writer has among his acquaintances several Germans living in this country. One has been out of employment for some time and another has been working in a technical position where he would be open to suspicion because of his nationality.

The writer has secured the former of these acquaintances a position on a farm, where he might be distant from any suspicion and at the same time will be doing his physical part toward increasing the country's food supply.

The second expects to resign his position, and the writer hopes to accomplish the same for him.
It is not likely that there are many thousands of men like these two stated above who are in this country, but who would not transgress their laws even if they had the opportunity and who wish to be removed from any possible suspicion of even doing it? Such men would do well to go to farms, and all the papers should use their influence in this direction. Yours respectfully,

NORMAN GALLAGHER,
121 East Twenty-fourth street.

Prohibition As a Remedy.

Omaha, Neb., April 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Quiet, still, seems to be now passing through a period of prosperity and also of hard times. Throughout the entire country there are very few able-bodied persons unemployed, and good wages prevail. But in spite of the abundance of employment and high wages, too, there are thousands in every city who are having a hard time to keep expenditures within the limits of their income. In reality, there are many people who are experiencing hard times.

These hard times are supposed to be the result of a shortage of food, such as grain, vegetables, and fruit, unnumbered tons of grain are destroyed for the making of poison-liquor, which causes disease and poverty, crime and insanity. Why not stamp out the demagogue which is robbing our men, women and children of food and the necessities of life? By doing so we will be doing a great deal toward solving the H. C. O.

The conservation of food, the conservation of man-power, call for the prohibition of the liquor traffic now and forever in every state and city and hamlet under our flag. For all of those employed by the liquor interests to the work of producing the necessities of life and the problem would be solved to a great extent at least. Let us consider these things more.

Plenty of Work for All.

Omaha, April 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: H. A. Swanson, in your Letter Box of April 18, speaks of the encouragement of food production and the regulation of price on foodstuffs. His land, which has increased in value with everything else, he thinks, is to be taxed to the point of bankruptcy on account of the high price. He calls Jerry Howard and others for trying to put through a bill which would fix the price for wheat at \$1 per bushel, which he could sell at 85 cents and make money.

In this time of war, manufacturers are forced to furnish the army with clothes and dealers of foodstuffs are forced to supply the army with their products on a small margin, and then when the farmer is asked to do his share, he hollers. You, Mr. Farmer, are paying very little more for farm labor than you did before. The young men, and there are hundreds of them, who are joining the army, National Guard, marines, etc., are giving up positions to volunteer for the defense of the nation, receiving only a small compensation for their loyalty. Then the farmers who have been making the best end of it holler.

Why not all of us, whether farmer, laborer or what not, join with the nation to do our part without thinking of what we can make out of it? Remember, Mr. Farmer, you will not be slighted.
H. WARD.

Glance at the War.

Fullerton, Neb., April 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Is America to be defeated in the world's war? Careless thinkers will ridicule this question; nevertheless we are in a dangerous position or will be if Germany is able to break the Russian line in the early summer. That would mean an attempt to reinstate the Romanoffs and probably a civil war in Russia result.

ing in the release of a large German army from the east front and insure their holding the western front. The Russian air service has been entirely wiped out and can not be replaced because the Germans have so many machines on this front at present that they are able to shoot down the few that Russia can produce. The English journal, Aeronautics, admits this to be the case. It also admits that the Germans are now more than holding their own in the air service on the western front.

If Russia is without air scouts in the coming summer campaign and if Germany is well supplied with them it will go hard with Russia, and if Russia breaks down it will go hard with the United States, and should Japan side with Germany we would have a real fight. Mexico and Japan might take Zimmerman's proposition seriously, and we would find ourselves repelling real invaders on the Mexican border.

If Germany can hold its western line it is absolutely certain that it will starve England out, not because of the loss of the boats—they can be replaced as fast as they are sunk—but the cargoes cannot be replaced beyond a certain point.

I am not an alarmist and don't believe Germany can win, but I do believe the people should consider seriously what would result from a victorious Germany in Europe and particularly if Japan should join it against the United States. The people should insist that this government put forth every possible effort right at the start. Effort will count for more now than it will a year from now.

SAID IN FUN.

"Mary, I shall take one of the children to church with me this morning," announced Mrs. Fashion.
"Yes," replied the maid.
"Which one do you think will go best with my new lavender gown?"—New York Times.

"I never get a chance to stand when the national anthem is being played."
"Why not?"
"You busy picking up things. My wife drops a glove or a handkerchief every time she rises."—Baltimore American.

NEAR MR. KABIBBLE, WHAT IS YOUR IDEA OF A MODEL HUSBAND?
—ADELAIDE NATHAN
"A MAN WHO WORRIES, SO THAT HIS HAIR WILL GET GRAY AND KEEP HIS WIFE LOOKING YOUNG!"

"I was in hopes my son would be a professional man."
"Isn't he willing to take up such work?"
"Hasn't shown any signs of doing so as yet. When it comes to work he seems to be a considerable fear of jeopardizing his amateur standing."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She—Jack is paying Miss Golden marked attention. He hasn't any money, has he?
He—No, but he has great expectations.
She—From whom?
He—From her father.—Boston Transcript.

Billings—They met on a railroad train, quite by accident, and in less than three months they were married.
Cyrus—That's what comes of neglecting to take out an accident policy.—Philadelphia Record.

THE CROWNING GIFT.

Gladya Cromwell in Poetry.
I have had courage to accuse;
And a fine wit that could upbraid;
And a nice cunning that could bridle;
And a shrewd wisdom unafraid
Of what weak mortals fear to lose.
I have had virtue to despise
The sycophancy of proud fools;
I have had firmness to chastise,
And intellect to make me rules.
To estimate and scorn
I have had knowledge to be true;
My faith could obstacles remove;
But now, by failure taught anew,
I would have courage now to love,
And lay aside the strength I knew.

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Washington, D. C.

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