THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested. The drive of the hotel brigade is delayed, not

The "liberty loan" furnishes the desired opportunity for elders to "do their bit."

Pleading ignorance of warnings merely aggravates the offense of food speculators.

As a measure of immediate safety the government should intern the weather bureau.

It is evident from the size of the war debts abroad that considerable trouble has been banked for future liquidation.

In speeding up appropriations congress works a reliable self-starter, but swings the crank before spotting the taxes.

Chancellor Hollweg no doubt reasoned as he tightened the muzzle that peace talk would not lighten the blows falling on the west front.

No power has yet succeeded in keeping Colonel Roosevelt out of a real fight. Washington will economize time by speedily issuing the com-

War debts of the European belligerents total \$53,000,000,000. Uncle Sam broke into the major league too late to score in this calculation. Judging by the start, his batting average in the future omises to crowd the leaders.

Operations of the new federal labor bureau now include all Nebraska, insuring useful service in a field hitherto neglected. The bureau simplifies the task of bringing workmen and employers together, bridging the gaps in supply and demand and greatly increasing the benefits to both sides.

All authorities agree in giving the subsea campaign a full measure of menacing danger. There is no attempt to blink at the increasing risks to shipping. The people involved know what is happening and must prepare to overcome it by mosilizing the resources of inventive skill, scamanship and dauntless endurance.

Canadian commissions confirm the general sus picion that the dominion is railroaded beyond present possibility of paying support. Similar conditions are not uncommon south of the line, but most of them have been overcome. The great problem for Canada is booming population up to the supply of railroads, but that solution must wait the coming years of peace.

Patriotic Chicago regards Mayor Thompson' Teutonic leanings as a species of disloyalty call-ing for punishment. Various plans are talked of, but none apparently fit the case. As a means of relieving the perplexity and fitting the penalty to the crime the Hon, James C. Dahlman, gener-alissimo of the order, might be induced to stampede Big Bill from the Ancient League of Cow

In his address to the Reichstag President Kaempf declared: "With our truest heart's blood we have established the German kaiserde Years before the kaiser exclaimed: "We Hohenzollerns take our crown from God alone and to God alone we are responsible in the fulfillment of duty." These opposing statements indicate that Herr Kaempi has not clearly grasped his master's voice.

Long before President Kaempf of the German Reichstag fashioned his outburst of eloquence for the opening Prince Bismarck visioned the object as well as the uselessness of speeches as a national force. "Set speeches," said the Iron Chancellor, quoted in the diary of Moritz Busch, 'are merely intended for the public, to show what the members can do, and more especially for the newspapers that are expected to praise them. It will come to this in the end, that eloquence will be regarded as dangerous to the public welfare, and that people will be punished for making long speeches.

Torpedoing Hospital Ships

If it is the German desire to destroy whatever shreds of sympathy for the cause of autocracy may still linger in odd corners of civilization the deliberate sinking of hospital ships should serve. In a Hague treaty signed by Germany the safety of such chips is guaranteed. To mark a sa-cred character which until now has always been respected they are comprisingly pagingle and well respected they are conspicuously painted and well ighted at night and fly the Red Cross flag. These lawful precautions have not safeguarded British pospital ships from submarine attack, but have

made it easier, more certain and more deadly, In their purposed and avowed torpedoing of vessels bearing helpless and suffering men the Germans have sunk one which bore not only 234 British wounded, but 167 of their own men. Ac-

British wounded, but 167 of their own men. Accustomed to the ruthlessness of their officers, these Germans became panic-stricken, evidently fearing that they might be abandoned. This made rescue difficult, but the valor with which British seamen have ever worked to save life did not fail. All but fifteen of the Germans were saved; of the British wounded and the crew nineteen perished. The murder of hostages, the deportation of French and Belgian workmen and even girls of tender years to work as slaves, the nameless oftenses against humanity and decency in occupied lands had well defined German Kultur. But it has won fresh laurels now; hereafter hospital ships must go unmarked and at night unlighted. The wounded, Germans and British together, are safer so than under the flag of mercy the world has been taught to honor. In the day of reckoning this will not be forgotten.

Public Interest in Civic Affairs.

Do Americans exhibit the deep interest in civic affairs that should be taken in so important a matter as that of the government? Maybe the answer to this question can be found in the vote cast at the city election in Lincoln on Tuesday. Questions of utmost importance to the people of the city were submitted for decision by the voters; a full city commission, a mayor and members of the school board were to be chosen, members of a commission to formulate a charter for the city and the question of extending the franchise of the street railway company also being on the ballot. Nothing of greater moment could be submitted to the voters of a community at an ordinary election. Yet only a few over 4,000 took the trouble to vote instead of the expected 14,000. In other words, less than one-third of the eligible electors of the city cared enough about the form of government under which they are to live or the character and policies of the men who are to administer it to express a choice at the polls. It is true, perhaps, that the high character of the men who were set before the people on a nonpartisan ballot was such as left little room for the exercise of selective discrimination between them, but, admitting this, these men who offered themselves to the service of the community at least deserve the compliment of a vote rather than the negative endorsement of indifference. If the great privilege of the franchise is thus neglected in a center of intellectual activity like Lincoln, what may be expected in cities where more time and thought is given to the sordid pursuits of

Speculation in Supplies Abroad.

From the Bohemian hop-raising districts comes an account of last season's experience that demonstrates how widespread and all-inclusive is the impulse to speculate in the necessity of the world. A bumper yield of hops was harvested, and of good quality, the early sales being at a fair price. But the limitations placed on malting by the government out down the quantity of hops needed for beer and soon the price sagged to a point considerably below cost of production. But the hop growers had no alternative save to sell, as they needed the money represented by their crops, so the yield soon changed hands. In the meantime the forehanded German brewers, learning that Bohemian hops were on the market at astonishing low prices, and realizing the advantage of having them in storage when the war is over and beer flows again as once it did, set out to take advantage of the opportunity. As soon as buying became general prices began to soar, and finally reached a point high above any previous experience. The profit, however, went to the middle-man, although as yet no talk is heard of hanging him. The Bohemian farmers will go on raising hops, the German brewers will not enjoy the harvest they looked ahead to and the canny Austrian speculators will smilingly cut a "melon" and be ready for the next time. Even governmental price fixing doesn't always head off the persistent

Organizing for Highway Extension.

Western Nebraska is setting a pace for the older settled parts of the state by organizing early to get its good roads campaign under mo-A gathering of representative men assembled at Gering and took definite steps for the constructive work to be pushed under the federal aid and state participation law. Highways to be improved were endorsed, the amounts to be raised by the several counties were specified and everything preliminary to the actual work was practically settled upon. The energy thus displayed is characteristic of that section, but it has also a spirit that is commendable. Nothing of local jealousy appeared in the conference nor any attempt to secure advantage for one section over another. It was realized that the program must oc a continuing one and to be successful must have a well defined beginning. If this example is generally followed in Nebraska it will not be many years until the state has a highway system that will be worthy of the name and the farmers, who are the chief users of the roads, will be getting the benefit of the money they annually expend on construction and repair.

Railroad Help for the Allies.

Daniel Willard of the National Defense board suggests that one of the first moves to help our allies will be to curtail train service here and send the surplus rolling stock and other material to France, where it is so badly needed. This will strike home as a common sense proposal. Americans realize that they must go on a war basis very soon and in nothing will their material interests or comforts suffer so little as in the matter of giving up luxuries of railroad travel. Cutting off duplicate trains and putting the entire passenger service on a basis of co-operation rather than of competition will not inconvenience the business of the country and will provide an immediately available source of supply for the railroads of France, whose equipment is wearing out. The proposal is seriously made by a man who stands high as an authority in transportation circles and as such will be given its due weight in the final disposition of the problem. A more practical contribution to the cause scarcely could

Pressure of war events marks progress in conservative Massachusetts. The solemn lawmakers of the state let down the bars on Sunday work enough to permit farm work "on the Lord's day while the United States is at war or until the first day of January following the cessation of such war." Only those who know the Bay state can appreciate the magnitude of the concession to the common weal.

After much beating about the bush federal experts finally admit that too many nonproducers stand between the farmer and the consumer, exacting their bit at both ends. The discovery is not new for the experts. The present value of the admission lies in official publicity and the promise of diminishing the number of intervening palms.

May day signalizes more than a local drouth The flight of wheat backs up the master bakers and banishes the 5-cent loaf from public view Sentence of banishment will be imposed in Chicago and New York next month. 'Tis well. The jitney size would shame a vest pocket.

Promises of political reforms in Germany and Austria-Hungary as a result of war lends modern vitality to the famous line: "When the devil is sick the devil a monk would be."

The republic of Guatemala breaks with the central powers and rallies around the banner of democracy. Bill and Karl are about the loneliest

Our New Wooden Fleet By Fredric J. Haskin

Washington, May 1 .- "If half the money spent on naval monstrosities had been spent in building a standardized type of merchant ship, we should have been in a much better position

we are today. declared Admiralty Lord Bereaford of the So declared Admirally Lord Bereasord of the British navy a few weeks ago. Fortunately, the United States is able to profit by England's mistakes in the early part of the war, and to direct its preparedness program accordingly. One of the first things we will have is the standard ship, and in order that we may have it as quickly as possible it is to be wooden. Ways for the first thousand wooden ships are already in process of building; large supplies of lumber are being as sembled for work along the Pacific coast and the American Federation of Labor is co-operating with the government in supplying 150,000 work-ers for the various shipbuilding concerns awarded the bids on these small wooden steamers.

Each ship is to be 3,500 tons and is to cost \$300,000. It will be built of fir or pine; will use oil for fuel; be mounted with wireless and guns. Thirty-five men will be required to man each Thirty-five men will be required to man each ship. According to present estimates, the first delivery of these vessels will be made not later than November 1, from which date they will be turned out at the rate of three a day until the first thousand have been completed. Whether any more are built or not will, of course, depend upon the extent of their success in combatting the

The American me American merchant marine, which, at the beginning of the war, carried about 8 per cent of our commerce, now carries about 13 per cent, after more than two years. We have been warned again and again that we needed ships, if only for foreign trade, but as long as the allies provided us with ships in which to send their supplies the warning was little heeded. Now it is too late to get steel ships by the time we shall need them, owing to the fact that eighteen months are usually required to build one such vessel and the sitwould be discouraging indeed were it not s wooden ship project of the United States Shipping board,

The United States Shipping board was cre-ated last November, "for the purpose of encour-aging, developing and cerating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet and naval reserve and a merchant marme to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States; to regulate carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States, and for other purposes." Five commis-sioners, including William Denman of San Fran-cisco, chairman; Thomas Brent of New Orleans, vice chairman; John A. Donald of New York, John D. White of Kansas City and R. B. Stephens from New Hamschire. from New Hampshire, were immediately ap-pointed by the president, and by the first of the year the supervision of United States shipping

was well under way.

From the beginning the members of the board were worried over the scircity of shipping and when the German submarine note arrived they were more than worried. They were distressed. Shortly afterwards, however, a New York engineer by the name of Eustis paid a visit to the headquarters of the board in Washington and there laid before it a brand new idea. At which, the members went home and had their first good night's rest in months, and the next morning they invited Mr. Eustis to occupy one of the board's offices. Mr. Eustis' idea was what the board is now putting through—a thousand wooden ships. "What we need is a standard model of ship that can be turned out swiftly to run the German blockade," he told Chairman Denman, "The Ger-mans cannot possibly sink them as fast as we

As it happens, wooden ship building is almost a lost art in América, where steel is taking the place of wood in all lines of building, so that My Denman spent five or six days in going over the plan before he announced himself convinced. About this time Mr. Eustis learned that Mr. Huntington Clark, another New York engineer, had conceived practically the same idea, so he sent for Mr. Clark to come to Washington. Together they managed to show a naval architect what they wanted, and requested bids on labor and materials. It was decided, because most of our lumber is on the Pacific coast, that that was the place the ships should be built, and 70 per cent of the contracts have since been placed there. The trip from coast to coast when the vessel is finished will be an expense to the government, of course, but this will be more than discounted by loading it with cargo. loading it with cargo.

Mr. Eustis and Mr. Clark are now contributing their services to the government purely for patriotic reasons, the amount of their compensation being \$1 a year The dollar is paid because the United States government can never accept the services of any person gratis.

The organization of a project for building a thousand ships is a tremendous undertaking, requiring an experienced administrative head, so Mr. Eustis suggested that the board appeal to General Goethals to take charge. In accordance

General Goethals to take charge. In accordance with the suggestion, the president asked the general once more to enter the service of his country, and a few days later he arrived in Washington, where with characteristic promptitude he started his campaign of action. Although the morning after his arrival was Sunday, he was at his desk at an early hour making appointments with vari-ous ship building men who were in town await-ing a conference with the Shipping board, and clearing up half his next day's work.

Victory for Free Speech

The decision of the supreme court that the house of representatives did not have the right to punish United States Attorney Marshall of New York for alleged contempt is sound sense. And that it is sound law as well is something to be thankful for. Indeed, the decision is a great victory for free speech that goes far beyond the issue in question. The house as most people issue in question. victory for free speech that goes far beyond the issue in question. The house, as most people felt, not only committed an act of folly in sending a prejudiced smelling committee to investigate Mr. Marshall, but it went further in its folly in trying to intimidate the hard-working prosecutor when, outraged by the clumsy attack on his competency and by the violation of all proprieties of procedure, he told the committee exactly what he thought of it.

As a matter of fact the committee control was a matter of fact the committee.

As a matter of fact, the country rose to Mr. Marshall's suport, and the house was really in contempt of public opinion. The committee which looked into the Marshall case did not hesitate to collate even the malicious grievances of the usual riffraff that are apt to be involved in the nets of federal justice, and in doing so made a spectacle of itself that will not long be forgotten. The supreme court, however, went further than the mere issue of Mr. Marshall's alleged in-subordination, for in apholding the right of cit-zens, whether in office or out, to criticize freely those representing them in congress or in legilatures, as it might be, the court is true to American ideas and ideals. It would "strike at the whole system of representative government," as the court pointed out, if congress could hale anybody before it for criticism of its acts or debates or the individual action of its members, who are answerable not only to their constituents, but to that greater constituency, too, the public at large.

that greater constituency, too, the public at large, the country as a whole.

Congressmen and legislators would like to forget all this, and when held up for some folly would like to choke off criticism, just as those who are before the public as propagandists believe that they, too, are above the indictment of those who do not agree with them. Fortunately, the supreme court thinks otherwise and has not set up the congress as a privileged and sacrosanct body. The Marshall decision should prove to be a very effectual warning at a time when freedom of speech from tribune and rostrum and in print was never more important to the welfare of the country and the citizen. that greater constituency, too, the public at large

Proverb for the Day. As the twig is bent the tree is in-

One Year Ago Today in the War.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

French reported further gains in
the Dead Man's Hill region at Verdun.
In reply to American notes Germany declared submarine commanders had been ordered not to sink merchant vessels without warning.

Brazil notified Germany of her intention to investigate sinking of the
Rio Branco. In order to defend her
rights at sea.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

W. J. Broatch was elected mayor of Omaha by a majority of 615. There was a ring around the moon with one star inside it, the ring being



the most perfect, according to the oldest inhabitant, ever observable from Omaha, and lasting one hour.

The Nebraska State Medical society met in Masonic hall, Dr. J. B. Moore presiding, with Dr. J. V. S. Mansfeld acting as secretary. The following Omaha physicians were present: Drs. W. O. Bridges, W. P. Wilcox, R. C. Moore, E. W. Lee, L. B. Graddy, C. M. Biart, D. C. Bryant, A. A. Parker, S. K. Spaulding, John E. Simmons, ir., Ewing Brown, P. S. Leisenring, E. A. Kelley, C. P. Harrigan and J. F. Larimer.

Frank Levine has added to his col Frank Levine has added to his col-lection of coins a piece of Swedish money made of copper 10½ inches iong by 7½ inches wide, weighing six pounds and ten ounces and bearing the date of 1727, when Frederick was king of Sweden. This piece of money represented \$4 at that time, but could not be had now for several times that amount.

nount. Postmaster Gallagher has appointed Matthew Fitzpatrick to succeed Mr. McMahon as clerk of the newspaper

postage.

The Omaha Riffe club indulged in its first shoot at Bellevue.

The Mendelssoin quartet serenaded Dean Gardner and his bride with their favorite, "The Parting Kiss."

This Day in History.

1471-Battle of Tewkesbury put an end to the romantic Roses."
1776—Rhode Island passed a dec

1776—Rhode Island passed a declaration of independence.
1796—William Pennington, governor of New Jersey in the "broad seal" war, born at Newark, N. J. Died there February 16, 1882.
1801—Samuel V. Merrick, constructor of the first armor-clad war vessel ever built, born at Hallowell, Me. Died in Philadelphia August 18, 1870.

1829—First Roman Catholic mem ber elected to the British House of

Commons.

1866—Count Mensdorff declared the negotiations between Austria and Prussia respecting disarmament to be at an end. 1871—The new constitution of the

German empire became effective. 1889—Centennial celebration of the opening of the states-general at Ver-

1915—Triple alliance treaty with ermany and Austria denounced by Italy.

1916—United States senate adopted the rural credits bill.

The Day We Celebrate

W. Farnam Smith, the real estate man, is celebrating his fifty-fourth birthday today. He came to Omaha from Boston in 1877 and has been ac-

from Boston in 1877 and has been actively engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business ever since.

W. R. Wood, general manager of the People's Ice and Cold Storage company, is just 43 today and claims Detroit as his birthplace.

Clarence E. Walrath, who originated in Momence, Ill., has today reached the ripe age of 31. He is vice president and treasurer of the Walrath & Sherwood Lumber company.

Walt Mason, noted Kansas humorist and poet, born at Columbus, Ontario, fifty-five years ago today.

Judge George Gray, former senator from Delaware and a famous veteran in the high art of mediation between governments, born at New Castle, Del., seventy-seven years ago today.

governments, born at New Castle, Deli, seventy-seven years ago today. Charles S. Deneen, former governor of Illinois, born at Edwardsville, Ill., fifty-four years ago today. Harold Bell Wright, who abandoned a career as a painter to enter the pulpit and later retired from the ministry to become a successful novelist, born at Rome, N. Y., forty-five years ago today. Victor S. Saier, first baseman of the

Victor Sater, in league baseball team, born at Lansing, Mich., twenty-six years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Twenty years ago today the world was appalled by the Paris Charity bazar fire, in which nearly 200 persons perished, the most of them women of the French ariatecracy.

In pursuance of a movement started by the Adubbon societies today is to be observed as Bird day in many of the public schools throughout the country.

country.

Today is the date for the annual state conventions of the Travelers' Protective association in Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee, Indiana, Texas and numerous other states.

The golden jubilee convention of the Young Men's Christian associations of New York, which was to have met today at Utica, has been indefinitely postponed because of the war situation.

Storyette of the Day.

The burghar had just begun his term and was assigned to work in the broom factory. Near him was an oldish man who studied him intently and seemed to be awaiting an opportunity to say something. It came while the overseer was at the ice-water tank. "How long are you in for?" he whis-

pered. "Twelve years," replied the new

comer.
The veteran looked around nervously and thrust a letter in the bur-lar's hand.
"I'm in for life," he said. "Mail this when you get out."—Johnson's Smoke.

"I've called, Mrs. Barton, to learn why Tommy has not attended his class lately," began the sweet, young Sunday school teacher, a frown on her pretty

lately, began the sweet, young Sunday school teacher, a frown on her pretty face.

"Well, Miss Kelly," answered Mrs. Harton, "the reason why I've kept Tommy away from Sunday school is because the knowledge he received there was making him a wicked boy," "A wicked boy," gasped the amused teacher. "Really, Mrs. Barton, I cannot imagine to what you refer."

"You see, it's this way, Miss Kelly," explained Mrs. Barton, determinedly. "The last time Tommy went to Sunday school you taught him that people are made of dust. Well, when he came home he nearly trightened me to death by trying to draw his little baby sister into the vacuum cleaner!"—New York Times.

The Bee's A. Letter Box 1

Price of Milk in Omaha.

Omaha, May 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: This morning my dairyman informed me that in the near future he would be compelled to raise the price of milk to 15 cents per quart, the same as the dairymen of Kansas City are charging.

While I along with others think that he is not making any money or in fact coming out even at the present price, with corn selling at \$50 per ton and hay at \$30 and help higher priced than ever before. Still I don't believe it necessary to charge 15 cents per quart, but believe that a price of 12% cents or 13 cents would be fair to the dairymen and general public. Would like to hear from others on this.

R. L. MATHEWS.

1914 South Twenty-seventh street.

Merchant and Creditor.

Merchant and Creditor.

Omaha, May 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: I note that the merchants are now pushing a "pay-your-bills" campaign and cannot resist giving. "the other side" of the question. I have no particular sympathy for the merchant who does an extensive credit business when he finds himself in a hole, for the following reason, which is also the experience of others:

Some years ago the home account book system was used; by grocers, for instance. When the order clerk visited the customer's home he worde into this book the articles and price of the goods purchased, so that the customer

goods purchased, so that the customer had a correct record of what was bought. At that time we resided on the outskirts of Omaha and two or three miles from the grocery at which we traded. Only on rare occasions did any member of the family visit the store, the bilis being paid to the order clerk and credit entered in the home

siore, the bills being paid to the order-clerk and credit entered in the home account book.

This system was unsatisfactory, so after several years we decided to go on a cash basis. We therefore paid up all we owed, according to the account book. What was our surprise several weeks later to receive a bill for around \$10 made up of items of from 2 to 5 cents. It was claimed that when the housewife ordered a certain amount of some commodity and was so entered on the home account hook the filling order clerk would make it 2 or 3 cents more and enter the higher price on the store book, claiming difference in price from that charged by the order-clerk, so that in the course of time the store had an extra bill a couple of feet long made up of these small discrepancies.

After deciding to go on a cash basis we got along fairly well for a short time, then the order clerk would forget to have any change and "let it go till next time." Next thing we knew the weekly amount set aside for groceries was spent some other way and the grocery bill grew rapidly. Then the grocer began to substitute any sort of goods he wished, neglected to give credit for goods sent back and, finding he could not unload his inferior goods on the customer, he began to get fussy about closing up the account. After a customer has accumulated a bill with a merchant a then con-

eels obligated to keep on trading here and some merchants then conclude it is legitimate to dump onto him any inferior goods he may have on hand. Recently I have been receiving let-

ters from merchants calling atten-tion to the fact that "you have no used your credit at our store recently used your creat at our store recently; we would be pleased to have you do so." What I am trying to get at in the foregoing is that the merchant who schemes to get customers to run bills is not entitled to much sympathy when he strikes the tobeggan. As a rule he has little sympathy for the debtor.

I. J. C.

Canned Vegetables and Digestion. McCook, Neb., April 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Bee will be surprised, and also justified in believ-ing the writer has entered her second childhood, or perhaps is in her dotage—she will be 23 June 15. Place the blame where it belongs—that will be to the poor non-nourishing foods on the market

A few days ago I read a letter writ-ten by Dr. Wiley to the heads of fami-lies, begging that they allow no waste. I had just prepared a bunch of asparagus for dinner. The dried ends I had just prepared a bunch of asparagus for dinner. The dried ends and tough skins measured more than a third of the bunch, and what was left had but little taste. Today had string beans, and after boiling tender I put in butter, pepper and salt—all a dead waste, as there was no chance to renew the slightest taste to the cold storage beans. All this is worse than waste—it is injurious to the stomach which digests it, but gets not a mite of strength. A few days ago your paper declared that too many people who had reached the age of experienced usefulness were dying. So plain was the case it called for inquiry.

We ate the watered wheat flour which the farmers found was not fit food for pigs. Then followed infant paralysis. Beside the unhealthfulness, the food is disgusting. Not a freshly pulled vegetable or a quart of fresh fruit have I seen on the market for several years. The meats are hard, dry and tasteless. A car comes in with fresh vegetables or fruit and the commission houses open the cold storage, bring out the old rotten stuff and fill the place with the fresh.

This is a difficult affair to deal with, simply for the reason that the stumbiling blocks represent great piles of money. I WONDER.

simply for the reason great piles bling blocks represent great piles I WONDER.

Pleads for Patriotism

Pleads for Patriotism.

Geneva, Neb., May 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier" sounds good, but put into practical use, it's all bunk (in plain words). I am just as much opposed to war as any one, and I firmly believe after we give the kaiser and other bull-beaded greedy monarchs a good thrashing, we can settle down to reason and arrange for universal and lasting peace.

But not until the last old monarchical ruler has been wiped out of excal ruler has been wiped out of ex-istence and bigotry and autocracy

A FEW TABLETS OF will redden your blood, in-

crease your energy and tone up your whole sys-tem. If your druggist hasn't it, address

THE NUTON COMPANY, Omaha, Neb.

have been obliterated from the face of the earth.

have been obliterated from the face of the earth.

Now, a word to the mothers who urge their boys not to be soldiers. I wonder if they do not realize it was the mothers' sons who made it possible to live and prosper in a lane like ours. If it had not been so, we today would be in the clutches of autocracy and bigotry just like Old Mexico and some of the European countries. Those soldiers who were just as good and loyal sons of our foreparents as they are today, made it possible for us to live under Old Glory and it's our duty now and ever to always protect that flag which represents the greatest and most peaceful nation in the world, as well as greatness in all other respects. We are in war today not for conquest, but for that which we always stood four square for and that is principle and the man who does not like our "Uncle Sammy" and our flag. I say, deport him.

The mother who makes her son believe he is too good to be a soldier to protect our rights and principles on land or water, I say, he is not good enough to live under and enjoy the privileges the Stars and Stripes offer. We must protect our country regard-less of sentimental feelings. Trusting we may have peace soon and good will toward all men.

V. A. BRADSHAW.

GRINS AND GROANS.

GRINS AND GROANS.

"You have awern to tell nothing but the

"You have sworn to be nothing out the truth."
"Nothing but the truth, your honor?"
"Precisely."
"Then Judgs, with the limitation upon me I might as well warn you that I'm not going to have much to say."—Detroit Free Press.

Pa-At last I've found a way to make that young scamp of ours stop winking his

Ma-Really.

Ma-Yes: I'll show him the articles in this science magazine where it says that every time we wink we give the eye a bath.—

Buffalo Express. DEAR MR. KABIBBLE,

WHAT KIND OF MAN SHOULD

I AVOID AS A HUSBAND?

- REGINA HOBAN Some THE MAN WHO LETS A WOMAN STAND IN A CAR AND THEN TRIES TO FLIRT WITH HER!

"Our awest girl graduates are getting practical."
"Eh?"
"I understand most of the cases this year will be on such subjects as dress reform and the cost of living."—Baltimore American.

Railway Attendant (to man smoking)— Fou can't smoke. The Smoker—So my friends say. Railway Attendant—But you mustn't

The Smoker—So my dector says. Rallway Attendant—Well, you sha'n' moke.
The Smoker-So my wife says.-Puck. DON'T YOU WORRY.

St. Louis Globs-Democrat.
There's a town called Don't-You-Worry,
On the hanks of the River Smile.
Where the Cheer-up and Be-Happy
Blossom sweetly all the while.
Where the Never-Grumbis flower.
Blooms beside the fragrant Try,
And the Ne's-Give-Up and Patience
Point their faces to the sky.

In the Valley of Contentment, In the province of I-Will, You will find this lively city, At the foot of No-Fret Hill. There are thoroughfares delightful in this charming town, And on every hand are shade trees Named the Very-Seldom-Frown.

Rustic benches, quite enticing.
You'll find scattered here and there;
And to sech a vine is clinging.
Called the Frequent-Barnest-Prayers.
Bverybody there is happy,
And is singing all the while.
In the town of Don't-You-Worry,
On the banks of River Smile.

Hospe Bargains \$75.00

Buys three Upright Pianos —a Kimball, a Hardman, or a Pease Piano.

\$125.00

Buys a Hazelton or a Kimball Piano. At a little more money we show Emerson, Steger, Hinze, Cable-Nelson, Wagner and many Kimball, Ebony \$ 75

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Oak

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