

THE OMAHA BEE

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 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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Some officious people overwork the notion that the way to do their bit is to nag those who are doing their best.

A mass of martial poetry circulates in print, but the poem sounding the soubrette of democracy in battle array is yet to come.

Army men will inspect Omaha today to determine its suitability as a cantonment camp site. All we can say is: "Look about you!"

Reports from Nebraska fields indicate that Old King Corn is doing some pretty lively shooting himself these days. Watch him grow!

Senators who think gambling in grain and other foodstuffs should be perpetuated will have a delightful shock when they hear from the home folks.

The Liberty loan subscription of Omaha banks knocks a fair-sized hole in Nebraska's proportion, but it will still bear widening for individual account.

One would almost think that the Omaha police is not so large but the chief could tell when a detective had been absent from his post two weeks without leave.

Here and there silent hammers knock on Liberty bond subscriptions. The knockers love liberty so well that they take delight in hammering in their affection.

Council Bluffs will not be so restrained today as it was a week ago, thanks to a police judge who knows his business. The decision will have a depressing effect on the bridge tolls.

War's whirligig puts Uncle Sam in the unique position of borrowing from his family to loan to allies who in turn exchange it for home-raised necessities. The circle would be a joyride if the tax gatherer would lose himself.

The lack of effective laws heretofore is largely responsible for the activities of spies and plotters in the United States. Out of the country's surprising experiences will come a law which will punish treachery as it deserves.

Even the odoriferous onion was not allowed to escape the clutches of the food manipulators, but Uncle Sam had little difficulty in tracking them to their holes. The potato jugglers fared better, for they didn't leave so easy a trail.

Many minds send to women messages on conservation at home. The advice is good as far as it goes, but is months behind the times. Moons ago the grocer and butcher delivered the hunch direct to the housekeeper.

Official records upset current notions regarding the most dangerous service at the front. Mortality in the flying corps is appalling, but is surpassed by trench sappers and miners. In proportion to numbers these services far outclass the risks of infantrymen.

Another former Nebraskan, Charles G. Dawes, now of Chicago, banker and financier, will give over his private business to "do his bit" as director of the work of rebuilding the French railroads. This is an example of the spirit with which real Americans approach the war.

The old populist slogan: "Keep in the middle of the road," expresses the policy Sir Horace Plunkett deems the safe and sure one for Ireland to follow in the coming national conference. The vast majority of the people are like Sir Horace—broadminded, unselfish and profoundly eager for self-government. That spirit is bound to control, regardless of the vaporing of selfish extremists.

Opportunity knocks for another Joe Folk in Missouri. Graft stretches its greased palm from St. Louis to Jefferson City as it did a score of years ago and brought to the fore a prosecutor with courage to prosecute. Less crooked party leaders accused of giving and taking bribes, and two grand juries are grinding out indictments growing out of the collection and distribution of the stush fund of the St. Louis police. The state of Gumbohoe Bill sorely needs a moral and political cleanup.

The Motor Truck on the Farm.

One of the possibilities of the development of the motor truck industry in the United States lies in the direction of the farms. The latest census discloses the fact that we have 4,100,000 farms of fifty acres or more, each of which is capable of using at least one motor truck to good advantage. This is not necessarily to supplant the horse, but to supplement him. Some things about the farm can be done so much better by the self-propelled vehicle that it is real economy to use one for the work. Hauling to and from market is one of these operations; with the coming of good roads it will be sheer waste of time and effort for a farmer to transport his goods in either direction by horse-drawn vehicles. But this question of the economic application of the truck will be solved by the farmers themselves, who are fast learning that their prosperity depends on their ability to keep up with the procession. New methods shorten processes and time saved is money earned; moreover, in these days of close calculation time saved is the difference between profit and loss. The motor truck goes with the tractor and its uses are unlimited.

Memorial Day: Now and Hereafter.

This Sunday, by common consent, has been set apart as Memorial Sunday, it next preceding Decoration day. As such it has a significance of uncommon import and in view of the business we are engaged in it takes on a deeper and grander meaning. We will honor this year the dead of our own wars for freedom, with the thought in mind that before another year has passed the list will be greatly extended. Our boys are soon to march away to join their comrades in foreign fields, there to spend their blood in the same holy cause for which the soldiers of the republic ever and only have made the sacrifice. While we are doing this we may not remember that countless thousands of soldiers of our allies have given their lives for the ideals represented in the cause to which we are devoted? Are not the soldiers of Belgium, France, Russia, Serbia, Great Britain, Canada, Australia—all that glorious company who have joined to make the world free or die in the effort entitled to be remembered with our own dead? Let us give valor and good faith full recognition on this Memorial day, without looking at the uniform or the name of the man who wore it. Those who die in Freedom's name deserve the tribute freedom alone can pay.

King Corn to the Rescue Again.

No food shortage, real or imaginary, can exist in this country while we have the corn crop to fall back upon. Wheat may turn out short of requirements, potatoes may disappear from the table, meat may be served only on special occasions, but always we may have cornbread in any one of a number of appetizing forms and be sure of nutritious as well as palatable food. A consulting chemist of Baltimore, who has recently made a thorough study of the food problem, says the food value of a pound of cornmeal, hominy or grits, costing 3 cents, is equal to the food value of any of these commonly used articles:

- One pound of wheat flour, costing.....\$0.06
- One pound of rice, costing.....0.09
- One and one-half pounds of cheese, costing.....0.60
- Two and three-fourths pounds of round steak, costing.....0.80
- Two dozen eggs, costing.....0.90
- One-half peck of potatoes, costing.....0.45
- Six pints of milk, costing.....0.30

From any standpoint the argument is in favor of corn as a famine dispeller and a counter to the high cost of living. The rest of the problem is up to the people themselves.

Employment of Alien Workers.

Large employers of labor have been cautioned by the government against dismissing aliens for the reason that it might set up the appearance of discrimination and a possible division into classes, a course that it is desirable to avoid. The action of the government in dealing with this delicate question so far is notable for its humanity. We have as a people no disposition to work hard on any alien. Not all those who are directly involved in the matter are to be classed as alien enemies. Many have been careless or negligent as to naturalization, a fact shown by the great numbers of those eligible to citizenship securing their final papers since the United States entered the war. This is not an essential point, however.

For many years aliens have been employed in the United States with no thought of their ever becoming citizens. Thousands of these still are within our borders and are working steadily in the great mills and factories of the country, in the mines, on the railroads and elsewhere, doing just as they have done for a long time. The cause of liberty would in no way be now served by disturbing them, while the course of production, immediately vital to liberty, would be interfered with seriously.

Alien enemies who have been domiciled in the United States for years are in a different position. They are subject to internment, if need be, and already have been placed under certain restrictions as to movement, to the end that they may not be deprived of ordinary freedom and at the same time be held within control. Some of these have lately sought naturalization, that they may enjoy all the privileges of a citizen, but this has properly been denied them while the war is on.

Diffusing Civilization's Blessings.

A company has been formed to erect a baseball grandstand at Caracas. Now that simple statement contains another proof of how American influence is permeating the far quarters of the world, diffusing the great blessings of civilization among the outlanders and doing good for all. Young men from Venezuela came to this country for education and took the game home with them; it's seed fell on fertile soil and now it is the national game. The humble citizen, who not so many years ago found his amusement as well as his occupation in trying to keep track of who was president and dodging the lethal missiles promiscuously loosed by the contending factions of the perpetual revolution, gets his joy in listening to the crack of the home run or the smack of the swiftly-driven ball into the glove of the fielder. The technical language of the game is purely American, but what is said to the umpire is usually couched in unadulterated Venezuelan, a tongue unsurpassed for its obnoxious potentiality. If we can keep them playing baseball we will probably not have to defend them soon from irate European creditors, as we have had to do several times in the past.

Getting Back to First Principles.

Home economy professors are pressing home their propaganda in most energetic fashion these days. While they all urge the practice of certain of the neglected arts of feminine occupation, they are not unduly stressing these to the exclusion of other opportunities for saving. For example, girls are told the value of being able to sew and to make and mend their own garments neatly, but are almost at the same time admonished that the purchase of tailored coats, waists and skirts will prove true economy because of the better wearing qualities of the goods. This is a happy combination of the desirable and the practical. A girl who is at work may have spare time sufficient to produce her own clothing, and yet find some opportunity for the recreation that is useful. But generally speaking, she will serve herself better by careful purchase of such clothing as she needs from the shops, being particular to buy with an eye to wear as well as to appearance, and then exercise normal prudence in its use so as to get full value from it. No better advice has been given to any class at the food congress than that offered the women and girls. They are asked to get back to first principles and then to connect these up intelligently with modern ways, with corresponding benefit to all.

Views, Reviews and Interviews

By Victor Rosewater

NOTHING GIVES such a good bird's-eye view of war conditions in Great Britain as looking over some of the London newspapers printed by them in subject to censorship and yet one cannot but be struck with the fact that the censorship there must be very sparingly and judiciously exercised. The papers discuss editorially all the phases of the war and freely criticize the conduct of officials charged with different branches of the work. The London Times, for example, is extremely outspoken as to what has been done, or rather as to what has not been done, with reference to the regulation and control of the food supply. The attitude of the food controller is denounced as "weak and half-hearted business." It complains because he is not pushing forward a scheme of compulsory training with energy and zeal. "He ought to have done it months ago, but he has gone on procrastinating and waiting on hope and it seems to have become a habit. We take no pleasure in criticizing Lord Devonport. He reluctantly accepted a most difficult and thankless task and he has undoubtedly worked hard at it. He has had a breakdown of health since he assumed office and he must have been flooded by conflicting advice and opinions. We have done our best to support his efforts, but we do beg of him not to dally with this business or to rely on elusory hopes." The food topic is naturally almost absorbing and the London Chronicle calls upon the government to set a good example by discouraging public dinners, its ire being specially aroused by the fact that an exhibition of allied war photographs "is made the occasion of the excuse for a dinner at public expense," which it excoiates as "an abuse of government hospitality." The correspondence columns are also full of letters pointing out alleged mistakes and weaknesses of the government and telling what must be done to be saved.

When it comes to news from the war arena the British papers, judging from these specimens, are permitted to keep their readers well informed. They have their own correspondents in the field, who narrate what is happening with great detail, and the official announcements occupy columns. Telling even more than volumes of description are the daily lists of names on the "Roll of Honor," being the killed and wounded and the missing and also the reported prisoners of war. The officers are given by their titles and military commands and the private soldiers by their names and enlistment numbers arranged under division headings. There are also "corrections" of mistakes in previous lists, indicating mistakes of identity, killed instead of wounded, or vice versa, and later discoveries of men reported missing.

It is worth noting, too, how well the British newspaper readers are being kept posted as to war activities here in the United States. Special dispatches tell of plans and progress and particularly follow the movement of the British mission. The speech of Mr. Balfour before our house of representatives was presumably printed word for word in full in London almost as soon as it came off the presses in Washington or New York.

Likewise noticeable and interesting is the number and variety of appeals in the advertising columns for "war charities." Here are the names of some of them with their own statements of their objects and special reasons for public support: Ada Leigh Homes in Paris—Suffering gentlemen from the war zone relieved. Army Hospital Fund—For relief of sick and wounded horses. Barnardo's Homes—Four thousand children admitted since the war broke out, a large proportion being soldiers' and sailors' children. Bulldog Club—For sailors and soldiers and discharged men. Church-Army Recreation Huts—At home and at the fighting fronts. French Red Cross London Committee—To help the French wounded. Jewish Victims' Relief Fund—To help Jewish refugees in Russia. The British War Relief Committee of the Navy League—To continue weekly parcels to royal navy prisoners of war in Germany. Metropolitan Hospital—Two hundred and ninety-six beds for sick and wounded soldiers in addition to usual accommodations for civil population. Mine Sweepers' Fund—Supplies woolsen clothes and comforts to men employed in mine sweeping and auxiliary naval service. Orphan Working School—Appeals for help to maintain children of warrant and non-commissioned officers falling in the war. Polish Victims' Relief Fund—Is exactly what its name implies. Royal Society of Musicians' Samaritan Fund—To assist distressed musicians suffering in consequence of the war. Russian Prisoners of War Fund—To supply food, clothing and comforts. Saint Dunstan's—Caring for and training soldiers and sailors who have been blinded in the war. Shipwrecked Mariners' Society—For relieving victims of the enemy's submarines. Urgency Cases Hospital for France—Maintained and staffed by British people. Syrian and Palestine Relief Fund—To help the starving Christian, Jew and Moslem. War Zone Chaplains Fund—To help maintain chaplains in the war zone.

Incidentally the May 7 number of the London Times contains the reminder that "two years ago today, on May 7, 1915, the world was shocked by the destruction of the Cunard passenger liner the Lusitania by a German submarine off the Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, with a loss of 1,198 of the passengers and crew." Its war chronicle is also for that day under this subheading: "The War: Third Year: 277th Day."

People and Events

Doctors leaving for service in Europe must shed crops of hair on the face and clip the top-knot to a limit of one inch.

Eighty-two per cent of the gasoline measuring devices in Illinois are inaccurate, according to the Chicago Post. Taken in connection with auto thieving and stripping the sum total spells much worry for motorists.

During the summer and fall Californians may vary the regular task of entertaining tourists by posting themselves on two proposed constitutional amendments of 8,000 and 5,000 words. The volume promises to diversify the conversation.

The figure shark of the Brooklyn Eagle puts it this way: "The grain that goes into booze would feed 16,000,000 hens and produce 2,000,000,000 eggs," and then innocently asks, "What sort of egg would that grain make done up in that way?" Ask dad.

Sunshine and fresh air constitute a big asset in California's resources. Local lawmakers emphasize the fact and insist on giving visitors the best in stock. Accordingly the last legislature solemnly passed an act which the governor approved, providing that all rooms in hotels shall face outward.

Patriotic vendors of booze, fearing the marines at Chicago naval training station might grow weary of plain lake water, installed a litter of blind mice and invited the boys to visit the red-eyed zoo. The invitation was accepted in force, and the reception that followed was a caution. Thirty piggeries were demolished when the captain halted the job and called it a good evening's work.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.

Be sure to know what you are talking about.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Austrians inflicted fresh defeat on Italians in Asiatic region.

German pushed back by the French west of the Meuse river at Verdun.

Strained relations between Greece and the entente powers resulted in resignation of the Greek cabinet.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Her gave a birthday party to her little friends at the home of her parents, 1221 Dodge. The following guests were present: Clara and Ida Van Camp, Bell, Max and Leo Goldsmith, Georgia McDonald, Beattie Harber, Beulah Sharp, Annie Cunningham, Olive, Bessie and Daisy Mills, Belle Adler, Laura and Florence Morse, George, Allan and Bessie Hewlett, Bessie Hubert, May Mount, Kate and Edith Preston, Fannie and Edith Davenport, Harry Akin, Howard Tilden, Blanche Parker, Harry Shears, Dwight Her, Harry and Florence Morse, May Cowin, Lulu Smith, Bessie Wilson, Ed and Dwight Swobe, Mattie Pollack, Maude Kimball and Nellie Nails. The calico ball held at Germania hall was a very successful affair, the



arrangements being carried out by the following officers: Mrs. William Segelke, president; Mrs. Louis Heimrod, vice president; Miss Augusta Pomy and Miss Tina Reichard.

Mrs. Rustin entertained a few of her friends at her residence by a rendition of the charming little farce, "The Obstinate Family." The following took part in the play: Mr. Horbach, Arthur Wakeley, Will Hamilton, Miss Halcobee, Mr. Rustin and Miss Shouras today.

The alumni of Hanover college, Indiana, talked over old times at the office of B. H. Robinson in the Omaha National bank building. Rev. George C. Hickman, ex-president of the college, presided at the meeting.

Hon. J. M. Thurston and wife have returned from a visit to the old home of the former near Madison, Wis.

This Day in History.

1742—General Nathaniel Greene, who saved the American army at Brandywine, born at Warwick, R. I. Died at Savannah, Ga., June 19, 1786.

1812—Fort George, near the Niagara river, was taken from the British by the Americans under General Dearborn today.

1817—George W. Johnson, confederate governor of Kentucky, born near Georgetown, Ky. Killed at Battle of Shiloh, April 9, 1862.

1861—Occupation of Newport News by the federates.

1862—General Banks, investing the confederate works at Fort Hudson, assaulted them without success.

1871—Tulleries Palace, in Paris, burned by communists.

1873—Many lives were lost in the burning of the French Catholic church at Holyoke, Mass.

1892—Chicago's first elevated railroad was opened.

1902—United States Naval Medical school established at Washington, D. C.

1905—Battle of the Sea of Japan, in which the Japanese, under Admiral Togo, destroyed the Russian Baltic fleet.

1911—Rev. Edmund F. Prendergast named to succeed Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia.

The Day We Celebrate.

A. D. (Brix) Klein was born in Baltimore just forty-four years ago. The prior department of Sunderland Bros. is under his direct supervision. Joseph Clark Grew, secretary of the United States embassy in Vienna, before the recent severance of diplomatic relations, born in Boston thirty-seven years ago today.

John Kendrick Bangs, celebrated author and humorist, born at Yonkers, N. Y., fifty-five years ago today.

Dr. William Wistar Comfort, the new president of Haverford college, born at Germantown, Pa., forty-three years ago today.

Dustin Farnum, popular actor and playwright, born at Hampton Beach, N. H., forty-one years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Whit Sunday is to be observed in England today as a day of united prayer for the success of the war.

A call has been issued for peace demonstration to be held in Chicago tonight under the auspices of members of the socialist party and other peace advocates.

Storyette of the Day.

Timothy O'Brien, while passing down Main street one morning, was hit on the head by a brick which fell from a building in process of construction. He was taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition, but was soon revived sufficiently to send for a lawyer. Some days later he received a call from his lawyer who informed him that he had settled the case, whereupon he peeled off seven crisp \$100 bills. "How much did you get?" questioned Tim forty. "Twenty-five hundred dollars," replied the lawyer, complacently. "Twenty-five hundred dollars an' you give me sivin hundred?" screamed Tim. "Say, who got hit by that brick, you or me?"—Philadelphia Star.

HERE AND THERE.

More than 800,000 persons in the United States wear glass eyes.

A foot-power can opener for restaurants cuts the entire top from a can as a pedal is pressed.

Gustafson's demand for small tools has been supplied by the United States since the beginning of the war.

A colored man and his wife, former slaves, 90 years old, of Columbus, O., recently gave \$500 to the Young Men's Christian association building fund.

The late Andrew Lang, when in the mood, had more than once written 5,000 words of a book between breakfast and a late lunch.

An Alaskan woman visiting New York said that more furs are worn by women on Fifth avenue in the summer than were worn all winter in Alaska.

A reception in the ballroom of their mansion was given by a Boston millionaire and his wife as a compliment to their head coachman on his retirement after forty-two years of service.

About 20,000 English school teachers have answered the call to the front since the war began, according to a statement made at the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers. Of these 800 have been killed or have died while on active service.

DRIFTWOOD OF WAR.

The United States navy had no submarine boats in the war with Spain.

A United States army regimental band consists of twenty-eight musicians.

Massachusetts was the first state to establish a naval militia organization.

A total of nearly 5,000 cadets have graduated from the United States Naval academy since its establishment in 1845.

The largest naval hospital in the United States is that at Norfolk, Va., which was first established ninety years ago.

The modern torpedo, such as used by the submarines, cost from \$5,000 to \$8,000 each and require several months to build.

So-called torpedo boats were used in the American civil war, but the first torpedo boat of the modern type was built in Norway in the early '70s.

The E-9 of the British navy, which sank the German cruiser Helix in Heligoland harbor on September 15, 1914, was the first submarine in history to sink a hostile warship without also sinking itself.

More than one hundred years ago Robert Fulton built a submarine boat, which carried a crew of four men, was able to dive quickly and stay submerged for a period of six hours and could also cruise for many miles on the surface.

The first victim of submarine navigation, so far as history records, was an English mechanic named Day, who perished while experimenting with an undersea craft of his own invention in the harbor of Plymouth, England, in 1774.

The first submarine torpedo of the modern type, self-propelling and capable of being steered with a fair degree of accuracy, was invented by Mr. Whitehead, manager of an English firm of engine manufacturers, and tried out in 1866.

The first submarine craft to sink a hostile warship was the ill-fated "Hunting" of the confederate service, which sank the United States steamer Housatonic in Charleston harbor the night of February 17, 1864, and was itself destroyed in the venture.

One of the first to suggest the idea of a submarine boat was William Bourne, an Englishman, who, in a book published in the latter part of the sixteenth century, spoke of the military value of a boat that could be sailed below the surface of the water, with a hollow mast to serve as a ventilator.

AROUND THE CITIES.

It costs \$100 per do to the bootlegging stunt in Salt Lake City.

Supply and demand in Sioux City operates in favor of the man who sticks to the job. Scarcity of hands is boosting wages.

A political cleanup with judicial trimmings is talked of at St. Louis. Public officials and newspaper stories agree that there is an abundance of the material to work on.

Flatbush takes the confection as the fighting suburb of Brooklyn. Typical of the general spirit is the Evans family. Two sons of Mrs. Evans and five male relatives have enlisted for the war.

The 6-cent loaf has vanished from the bread counters of St. Paul and the tag marked up to 15 cents. The loaves are alike in general appearance, the chief difference being observed at the cash register.

Owing to the press of more absorbing events the yellow peril made a successful drive on the lawns of Minneapolis. In former years resistance was general. This year unconditional surrender to dandelions is the rule.

A thoughtless person in St. Joe drove a horse attached to a buggy on a public highway in daylight and was promptly run down and ditched by an auto. The idea uppermost among St. Joe speeders is that back-number vehicles should stick to side streets. A court will pass on the idea.

Minneapolis is one of the very few cities which planned and carried out a liberty loan campaign. The force of publicity, public push and individual hustle did effective team work and in six days ran the subscription score close to \$5,000,000, the amount allotted to the bustling big Twin.

THE BRAVEST BATTLE.

Joachim Miller.

The bravest battle that ever was fought: Shall I tell you where and when? On the maps of the world you will find it not.

'Twas fought by the mothers of men, Nay, not with cannon or battle shot, With sword or noble page, Nay, not with eloquent words or thought From mouths of wonderful men! Oh, ye with banners and battle shot, And soldiers to shout and praise!

I tell you the kindest victories fought Were fought in those silent ways, O splendid woman in a world of shame, With splendid and silent scorn, Go back to God as white as you came— The kindest wars were born.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart— Of a woman that would not yield, But bravely, silently bore her part— So, there is that battle field!

No marshaling troops, no bivouac song, No banner to illumine and lead, But on those battles, they last so long— From babyhood to the grave.

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W. A. Fraser, Sovereign Commander.

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C.

Enclosed find a two-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of the pamphlet, "Preparing Vegetables."

Name

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"My husband is a brute. He wouldn't give me \$200 for a spring suit. I was writing my hands."

"And he suggested that I might as well write a few clothes, too, inasmuch as I was going through the motion."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Boy—I shall be glad when I am old enough to do as I please.