

THE OMAHA BEE

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 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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Swat the mosquito!
 County Assessor Fitzgerald started something, but can he control it?

Depend upon Colonel Roosevelt to sound the high note of Americanism.

You can buy a Liberty bond today, so get busy. Tomorrow will be too late.

T. R. certainly got all that was coming to him in the way of weather when he hit Omaha.

Not the least of the problems coming with peace is what Europe will do with its idle kings.

Plenty of room still is found on the enlistment rolls for all who want to get into the service at once.

Constantine, late king, will find the Down and Out club waiting to give him the reception he deserves.

The police smear, among other things, shows the danger of both parties working the same side of the street.

Now that the Jamestown swag is disposed of, congress will resume conversation on the usual patriotic key.

Medical circles no doubt appreciate the good will of the police in bringing the uplift treatment to the attention of the profession.

That Tokyo newspaper chose a very inopportune moment for starting an argument with the United States over affairs in China.

Between the Chadron and the Omaha method the difference is chiefly one of efficient hits. On that score Chadron cinches the pennant.

More power to Carrie Chapman Catt! Her courage in taking the issue of equal pay to the cabinet trenches becomes a leader who leads.

The Federal Trade commission shows considerable literary skill in its lumbering notes. A special concatenation of the Hoo-Hoos is in order.

Omaha surely made a pretty showing of Old Glory on Flag day, and back of it all is an undeniably sincere devotion to the cause represented by the flag.

The Omaha Hyphenated throws a dreadful spasm over "petty politics" and the war, but it can't make the home folks forget its own record by such tactics.

Some decidedly unpleasant odors are emitted as the lid is lifted from the police kettle. What the people want is to get at the bottom of the mess, no matter who is hit.

The recent Red Cross drive was just a curtain raiser. The real one is just about to get under headway, and you might as well prepare for it with your check book.

Those German politicians who persist in talking of the big indemnity Germany will demand really ought to take a look over the top of the trenches and see what is coming to them.

It now transpires that Omaha might have secured that cantonment if the city's claim had had any real support from the senator and the congressman who are supposed to look after the city's interests at Washington. But this isn't the first time the city has suffered through the same cause.

Germany must get war indemnity, according to Dr. J. Rheinholdt, finance minister, addressing the Baden Landtag. The empire's war debt will soon exceed 100,000,000,000 marks, a figure hitherto regarded as the threshold of national bankruptcy. If indemnity is the sole means of averting bankruptcy the chances of escape grow fewer with every passing day.

Preparedness Among Doctors

One of the big and vitally important tasks incident to warfare is to keep men physically fit and to repair damaged human machines in the armies. The physicians and surgeons of the country have gone far in preparedness for that work. It is probable there will be no lack of responses to whatever calls may come from the government. American medical men in considerable numbers have been serving the ill and wounded in Europe almost from the start of the war, most of them without compensation of any sort save the satisfaction of doing good to suffering humanity and the acquisition of experience of a kind and extent they could not get under other circumstances. The American Medical Association has turned over for the use of the government the names and addresses of and pertinent information about 140,000 physicians and surgeons, including 81,000 members of the association. This big organization is co-operating cordially with the authorities in Washington. Its patriotism and that of the profession generally have been amply attested in the last few weeks.

There will be an extensive demand on the services of doctors to carry out the examinations of the men who will be brought forward soon as candidates in the first selective draft army of 500,000. Physicians and surgeons will be needed, of course, in the training camps where these selected men are to be fitted for work at the front. It is said that at least seven doctors for each 1,000 men will be required. For the half-million that would mean a total of 3,500. The medical association anticipates, however, that it will not be long until the need of 8,000 to 12,000 members of the profession.

Pershing in Paris, and Ben Franklin.

If the reception of General Pershing and his company in London was cordial, what word may be used to describe the welcome given the Americans in France? To Great Britain the general and his assistants came as allies to join in prosecuting a common cause against a common enemy; to the French, the expedition means the coming of longed-for relief of sorely needed succor and of assurance that the republic will live. Therefore, the outburst from the volatile French may be likened to nothing less than the national acclamation of the coming of a savior.

Quite a contrast may be struck between this expedition and the first that went from France to Paris by way of Boulogne, although the distinction will be in purpose and not in character. The French will find "Black Jack" Pershing made of the same material as "Old Ben" Franklin. One is a soldier, the other was a philosopher and a statesman; but both are patriots, fired with the same love for humanity and full of the same ardent zeal for service. The one will go to the capital in the panoply of a modern soldier; the other attended court clad in rough raiment and wearing a fur cap, but the spirit that animated the first burns bright in the soul of his successor.

Franklin went to plead the cause of a people struggling to establish its liberty; Pershing goes to pledge that people, now grown mighty in its freedom, to the maintenance of that liberty. The picture is one that will appeal not only to popular fancy, but will take hold on the deepest fiber of Americanism and revive in glowing heat the latent determination of Americans, to the end that Pershing's promises will be as well redeemed as Franklin's pleadings brought success.

Diplomacy of Our Allies.

The United States was not a party to the overthrow of the king of Greece, because this country was not directly concerned in the diplomacy that brought the coup. It is impossible, however, that we can remain aloof from this phase of the war while taking part in its military and financial activity. We cannot blindly support any move that may be made by the diplomats of our allies, giving them practically a "white card" in the management of the great historical contest now being waged. On the contrary, America is quite as deeply concerned as any in the politics of Europe as affecting the peace of the world and must have a full voice and share in the final readjustment of relations between the nations. This is exactly what all the nations of Europe have anticipated since the very outset, and our country has always been assured of a seat at the council table in the end. We will not be present as neutrals now, but as a party interested only in seeing equity established and justice done. Peace arrangements must be on some basis that will guarantee as far as possible amicable and harmonious intercourse without regard to the selfish interests of any. With the greatest of world powers pledged to this confidence of all will be maintained. That it may be in a position to fulfill its pledges the United States must share in all diplomatic moves.

Rock Island Back on Its Own Feet.

The end of the Rock Island receivership closes one of the most malodorous chapters of American railroad history. A great railroad system had been held almost to death by parasitic "holding companies," its funds diverted from their legitimate uses and its property and credit alike dragged to support stock manipulations that culminated in the indictment of the schemers, but the federal authorities intervened in time to save the road from actual ruination. That the Rock Island was able to survive the treatment inflicted on it is proof of its inherent strength. Its stock was at 200 when the wreckers took hold; it was serving a prosperous and growing country, and under conservative management never would have been near the verge of financial ruin, let alone sent into possible bankruptcy. It should have remained impregnable so far as profitable operation is concerned and have maintained its position as a leader among the group of "Grangers," to which it was assigned.

Unsound business methods were responsible for the predicament of this corporation. Its unimpeachable credit was borrowed to bolster up ventures that proved disastrous because of the recklessness that marked their handling. The plan for establishing a great central system of interlocking and co-operating lines, such as was contemplated under the name of "Rock Island" may yet be feasible, but it will not be carried out as a deal in stocks. It must have the support of a carefully adjusted working program, in which the operating interests of the system will outweigh any influence the ticker may exert.

Prudent management by the receiver has restored the Rock Island to its stockholders practically unimpaired in credit or going value and with no obligations that cannot readily be met. The courts have sternly checked the buccaneers who brought disaster to the great railroad, which is now back on its own feet to continue its career of service to patrons. But it will be a long time before investors forget the "horrible example" of speculative manipulation afforded by the Rock Island.

What the Quakers Are Doing.

The Quakers are opposed to war, one of the principal tenets of their religious profession being non-resistance. But they are not so entirely impractical or lost to the appeal of humanity as might be implied by their acquiescence in the domination of overwhelming force. Although they cannot take up arms and join with others in the battle-melee, they have found ways to be of service to man in his misery that are necessary and useful. One of these is to aid in the work of restoring the land wasted by war. At Haverford college, Philadelphia, men are being trained for this particular purpose, being given special instruction in French agriculture, sanitation and building. One hundred of these will be ready to sail for France early in August, the first unit of an army of reconstruction. They will devote themselves to aiding in the restoration of the land that has been fought over and is now abandoned by the armies. Other units will be equipped and sent on in succession. Thus the Quaker is doing his bit to aid in bringing health back to the sorely-stricken world and along an intensely practical line.

The Ulsterites have decided to participate in the Irish constitutional convention. Sinn Feiners will be there and some of the Ancient Order. "Unless tradition and fairy lore are all wrong," as a Hibernian puts it, "there won't be much conventioning the first few days."

It is understood, of course, if Governor Neville goes to the fighting front or camp his staff of colonels go along. The state can ill afford to lose them, but the higher call of national duty prepares the people for the sacrifice.

Preserving Meat and Fish

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, June 12.—There is another way in which you can work patriotically this summer for next winter's food supply besides preserving fruits and vegetables. You can salt some fish, and can it with much meat and soup as your storing space will hold.

Canned roast beef, for example, is a very convenient food to have on the pantry shelf in winter. The same method is used in canning meats as in canning fruits and vegetables, only in the case of beef it must be blanched for a half hour instead of a few minutes. It should then be cut into small pieces; the gristle, bone and excessive fat removed, and then packed into jars. Gravy from the roasting pan is the best liquid in which to pack it, but pot liquid—concentrated to one-half its volume—may also be used. After the jars are filled they should be sterilized for four hours in a home-made canning outfit or for one and a half hours in a steam-pressure kettle generating fifteen pounds of pressure.

When the sterilization process is completed, remove the jars, invert to cool and test the joint, and wrap them in paper to prevent bleaching.

If a man succeeds in killing more wild ducks than the family can eat, his wife should can them. The canning should be done as soon as possible after the fowl is killed, however. The first step is to draw the bird, wash it carefully and put it aside to cool. Then cut it into convenient sections, place in a wire basket or a cheesecloth bag and boil until the meat begins to fall away from the bones. Remove the meat from the bones and place it in the glass jars, covering it with pot liquid, after it has been concentrated one-half; add a level teaspoonful of salt to each quart of meat, and partially seal the jars. Sterilize for three and a half hours in a home-made outfit and one hour in a steam pressure cooker generating fifteen pounds of pressure. Follow the same instructions in regard to inverting the jars and wrapping them in paper. This last procedure should never be omitted in canning any kind of product.

For a family that likes soup with its dinner, the home-made product constitutes a saving. But you do not have to buy a roast in order to get soup materials. You can buy beef hocks, joints and bones containing marrow, at a low price, just as much as the canning process requires a good deal of time, it is better to buy large quantities at one purchase. Ten pounds, for instance, is a good amount to buy. The first step is to strip off the fat and meat and crack bones with a hatchet or cleaver. The broken bones should be put in a thin cloth sack and placed in a large kettle containing two gallons of water, where they should be allowed to simmer—not boil—for six or seven hours. This should make about two gallons of stock. Sterilize for ten minutes, and pack according to the same directions.

If to this soup stock you add vegetables, it makes a delicious vegetable soup. A recipe for vegetable soup, compiled by the Department of Agriculture, and used extensively in the canning clubs throughout the rural districts of the country, calls for a quarter of a pound of lima beans, one pound of rice, a half pound of pearl barley, a pound of carrots, one pound of onions, one medium-sized potato, one red pepper, one-half pound of flour, four ounces of salt and five gallons of soup stock. First soak the lima beans and rice for twelve hours. Cook the barley for two hours. The rest of the vegetables should be blanched in boiling water and then dipped in cold water. Then mix all the materials together and fill the jars. Make a smooth paste of one-half pound of wheat flour and stir in the soup stock, boil for three minutes and add the salt. Pour this over the vegetables and partially seal the jars. Sterilize for ninety minutes in a home-made outfit. If you use a smaller quantity of soup stock cut down the amount of vegetables accordingly.

In salting fish a great deal of care should be taken in the preliminary preparation. If a fish is large, has soft fins, small scales and thin skin it should be scaled, but not skinned. Next remove the head and viscera. All remains should be removed, the backbone as possible and the tail. Then, if the fish is too large to go into the container, cut it to the proper length.

After thoroughly preparing the fish, washing them in water containing a little salt and being careful to remove the blood near the backbone, they are ready for curing. A tight keg or barrel is better for this than any other kind of a container. Under no circumstances use a tin container. Place a thick layer of coarse salt on the bottom of the barrel, on the top of which spread a layer of fish one deep. Sprinkle this layer well with salt, and then add another layer of fish, and so on until the barrel is filled or until your supply of fish is exhausted. A strong brine will form from the salt and moisture of the fish, in which they should be left for a week or ten days.

They are then washed, repacked in a freshly made brine strong enough to float a fresh egg. After a week this second brine should be drawn off and the barrel filled with a "saturated brine." This means a brine in which a few grains of salt will be seen on the bottom after a few days of stirring. When the fish are packed in this third brine and the barrel thoroughly tested for leakage, they are ready to be stored in the cellar or some very cool place.

The success of the salting process depends upon the freshness of the fish used; the careful salting and mixing of the brine, and the efficiency of the barrel, which should be tight and hold enough brine to keep the fish covered.

[A new book by the United States Department of Agriculture describing the new process of home canning will be published in a few days. A free copy of this book will be sent to any reader of The Bee who is interested. Send your name and address with a 2-cent stamp to The Omaha Bee, Information Bureau, Washington, D. C., and a copy of the canning book will be sent to you as soon as published.]

Our Fighting Men

Frank M. Bennett.
 Captain Frank M. Bennett, U. S. N., commandant of the Mare island navy yard, has had a varied career in the navy during his thirty-eight years' service. In addition to the customary tours of sea duty, not a few of his years have been spent in the inspection of lighthouses and in various assignments connected with the bureau of steam engineering. Captain Bennett is regarded as an eminent expert in steam engineering. He is the author of "The Steam Navy of the United States" and "The Monitor and the Navy Under Steam." He was born in Michigan in 1857 and graduated from the United States Naval academy in 1879.

Constant Cordier.
 Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A., who has been appointed a member of the general staff corps, is the present head of the military department of Harvard university. He was stationed in Boston in charge of the recruiting station when the "preparedness" agitation was begun a year ago, and when Harvard decided to have a regiment of volunteers for service he was assigned by Secretary Baker to the duty of supervising the drill. His success was so marked that he was appointed professor of military science and tactics by the university corporation. Captain Cordier is a native of Louisiana and a graduate of West Point.

Henry P. McCain.
 Brigadier General Henry P. McCain, the present adjutant general of the United States army, is one of the most widely known officers of the service. The department of which he is the official head is the department of orders, records and correspondence of the army. General McCain was born in Mississippi in 1861 and graduated from the United States Military academy in 1885. For fifteen years his service was with the infantry arm. In 1900 he became connected with the adjutant general's department and in 1913 he was appointed to succeed Brigadier General George Andrews as adjutant general. General McCain is a former member of the general staff.

OMAHA

Proverb for the Day.

Can't get blood out of a turnip.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Signor Roselli formed a new cabinet in Italy. The cabinet was headed by Signor Roselli.

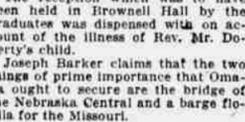
French captured trench in the Dead Man Hill region at Verdun.

Austrians began the evacuation of Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

President Max Meyer of the Board of Trade states that the committee has invited President Cleveland to be present at the opening of the new Board of Trade building and that if "Grover" should come this way and accept the invitation, the date of opening will be made to accommodate him.

The following Elks have left for Detroit to attend the national reunion of that order: A. B. Davenport,



George Mills, C. E. Babcock, D. W. Van Cott, Willis Clark, A. Balch and Henry Gibson.

The reception which was to have been held in Brownell Hall by the graduates was dispensed with on account of the illness of Rev. Mr. Doherly's child.

Joseph Barker claims that the two things of prime importance that Omaha ought to secure are the bridge of the Nebraska Central and a barge flotilla for the Missouri.

The following members of the Brownell graduating class were on the commencement program: Nellie Gandy, Cornelia Johnson, Elizabeth Hall, Florence Ayers, Flora Castetter and Mary Royce.

Fire Chief Galligan has received fifteen applications for positions on the fire department, but has only one vacancy to fill.

The John Derks Manufacturing company has commenced to move their machinery from Council Bluffs to the new plant in West Omaha.

The following have been appointed as a local committee of the Fourteenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections: J. A. Gillespie, H. W. Yates, N. Merriam, Alvin Saunders, J. C. Gentry, G. M. Hitchcock and O. C. Dinamoor.

This Day in History.
 1775—Congress unanimously chose George Washington as commander-in-chief of the American forces.

1850—The "Cotton Army," raised when war between the United States and France seemed imminent, was disbanded.

1815—Algerian vessel Mashanda captured in the Mediterranean in the war between the United States and Algiers.

1849—James N. Polk, eleventh president of the United States, died at Nashville, Tenn. Born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, November 2, 1795.

1892—James E. Redmond spoke on the home rule question in New York City.

1923—French court of cassation quashed the sentence of Charles de Lesseps and others, convicted of fraud in the Panama affair, and all were released from prison.

American warships bombarded the fort at Calimant, Cuba, in the Spanish-American war.

1907—Second International Peace Conference assembled at The Hague, with forty-four countries represented.

The Day We Celebrate.

Edwin T. Swobe is 43 years old today. He was born in Omaha and started out in the insurance business.

Lieutenant General Sir Charles Carmichael Monroe, commander of the British expedition to the Dardanelles in 1915, is born today.

Ernest Lister, governor of the State of Washington, born at Halifax, England, forty-seven years ago today.

William C. Mooney, representative in congress of the Fifteenth Ohio district, born in Monroe county, Ohio, sixty-two years ago today.

St. Rev. Henry J. Granjon, Catholic bishop of the diocese of Boston at St. Etienne, France, fifty-four years ago today.

Mme. Johanna Gadski, celebrated operatic and concert singer, born at Anklam, Prussia, forty-five years ago today.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U. S. N., retired, born at Belleville, Ill., sixty-six years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Emperor William today enters upon the thirtieth year of his reign.

Two hundred and fifty years ago today the first transfusion of blood in man was performed by Jean Baptiste Denham of France.

Dedication of the new Sharpless Hall of Physics and Biology will be a feature of today's commencement exercises at Haverford college. Dr. Samuel H. Crothers of Harvard is to deliver the course of the address.

A patriotic parade headed by 1,000 soldiers from Fort Logan H. Roota will be a feature of the annual convention of the Arkansas Travelers, which meet at Little Rock today for a two-day session.

Storyette of the Day.

There is an inn in a New England town that is popularly supposed to have been established during the time of the revolution and the present proprietor is very proud of its reputation.

"This inn must be very old," said a westerner, who had not as yet been made acquainted with its history.

"Very old," said the proprietor, with the utmost solemnity, "would you like to hear some of the stories connected with the place?"

"I would, indeed," replied the tourist. "Tell me the legend of that curious old mince pie the waiter just brought in."

THE WOMAN OF TODAY.

Here is a toast to her whose arms are plump and soft and pink and round, Who takes her bow and bustles forth To coax potatoes from the ground. To her of soft and sunny locks, Who once spent hours at quilt and bridge, But now is busy making socks.

For fighting Tommies on the ridge; To her of dimpling smiles who worked her wits on mere marketing, But now is working day and night To keep those "comfort kits" well lined.

To her whose face and figure long have been a feast for mortal eyes; To her who's sold down to the victor, At raising beans and juicy trise. To her who has been consuming dates That ripened on the social tree, But now is rolling bandages To lessen human misery.

To her whose eyes were once aglow With only pleasure selfish gleam, But now are fired with zeal intense Since first she heard the eagle's scream.

To her whose summer days were spent In other years 'mid wondrous scenes, But now are busy with the tins in mother's kitchen canning beans.

If I should write a volume, say, Of fifty hundred thousand tones, If I should write as well I could, If I had the skill, I'd tell you, For all the great ones were alive, Bill Shakespeare, Ritz, Milton, say, The very old, the legend of that curious old mince pie the waiter just brought in.—Harper's Magazine.



For Nebraska Farmers.

Omaha, June 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: What is the matter with the sheep business in Nebraska? Why have Nebraska farmers and land owners not more sheep on their lands? Why is Nebraska one of the lowest states in the union in sheep population? Thus an endless list of questions might be asked defining the lack of interest among the farmers in this state in the matter of owning and keeping sheep.

There is one reason for the scarcity of sheep in Nebraska, and that is the dog and coyote nuisance, the fear of damage to the flock from this source. It is a well known fact which every person will endorse that sheep cannot be safely kept in Nebraska without building a dog and wolf-proof barricade around their pastures, sheep lots and enclosures where sheep are left overnight. This annoyance and vexation of frequent loss by the killing and wounding of sheep is too much for the ordinary farmer to endure, and he sells out and quits.

Nebraska can be made one of the greatest sheep-growing states in the union by the prompt protective legislation in favor of the sheep-raising industry. Other sheep-growing states have their dog laws and wolf bounty laws that make it possible for the sheep owner to prosecute this industry in safety. It is only necessary to make the dog responsible, financially, for the sheep killed and injured, and the farmers will tumble over each other to get the sheep-raising business. Why? Because there is more money in it than any other feature of live stock handling.

Give the farmers to know that the state of Nebraska shall remain, as at present, with an annual population of about 200,000 sheep, or develop to a million and a half to two million sheep within the next few years. Nebraska farmers would prefer to raise their feeder sheep, but they cannot take the risk of this inevitable loss under the present lack of protection.

The sheep-killing dog is the greatest hindrance to the growth of the sheep industry in any state that the sheep owner has to encounter. The wisdom of legislation in the suppression of the dog nuisance stands out prominently in all states that are engaged in developing the sheep and wool business. It may plainly be stated that no farming state has ever been able to maintain a free and untaxed dog-producing industry and the sheep business at the same time. It has been tried in all states in the union and failed, the useless dog that does not represent any legitimate industry being obliged to give way to the sheep.

There are but few states in the United States whose sheep and wool interests are not represented by millions of dollars. On the other hand, there are but few states that recognize the dog as of any value. The personal property value of the dog is so low in the estimation of the general public that it is confined almost entirely to the friendship or attachment that the dog and his master have for each other, and this has no market or intrinsic value, such as is found in the mutton chops, leg of mutton or the woolen fabrics that clothe humanity, both rich and poor. As to the relative value of these two classes of animal creation in their relation to man, there is no basis upon which a comparison can be placed.

The sheep feature of our live stock conditions are wrong end foremost here in Nebraska; we should have fewer dogs, no coyotes and more sheep; yes, million more dollars invested in the raising of more dollars, more property, more wool to clothe our people, more mutton to feed the hungry. Think of this and help to plan further protection of our legitimate industries. Think of this and help conserve the food waste that is providing the 108,777 dogs of Nebraska a living which should be conserved to the present needs of starving humanity. Think of this and commence at once in sowing the seeds of practical conservation at home.

What is our dog industry worth to our state? What revenue is produced by our dog population of 108,777 dogs? Does it yield a dollar in actual commercial interests? Yet we permit dogs and wolves to go unrestrained over our farms, destroying live stock.

We are producing only fifty per cent of the wool to clothe our own people in these United States, and yet Nebraska persists in feeding its sheep to the dogs and wolves, without money and without price. Why this wanton extravagance when the high price of food and clothing are staring us in the face, and the passage of a dog law such as the sheep owners and farmers have been asking for would relieve this situation?

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