

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily and Sunday... \$1.00 per year.
Semi-weekly... \$5.00 per year.

REMITTANCE.
Remit by draft, express or postal order.
Address: Omaha, Nebraska.

OFFICES.
Chicago—Peters Gas Building.
New York—200 Fifth Avenue.
London—15, Abchurch Lane.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Address communications to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

MAY CIRCULATION.
56,469 Daily—Sunday, 51,308

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

How does your garden grow these days?
Hard smashes along fifty-mile sections of the front fairly answer the assertion that Haig has lost the initiative.

Those hickering detectives may yet be subjected to the muffler regulation, so that the uninterested public may sleep.

Congress could render the country great service and pull down considerable revenue by imposing a confiscatory tax on war prophecies.

Neutrals are given to understand that the surest route to America's food lines is to line up with the allies. Come on in, the shooting is good.

Omaha did more than its share to put across the Liberty loan and will now do more than its share to put over the Red Cross hundred million-dollar war fund.

For the benefit of those too young to be drafted and still want to serve, it is suggested that the conscripts need men as badly as the battlefields just now.

Nick Carter, Old Sleuth, Cap Collier, Craig Kennedy and other of that glorious company must feel some tinge of professional jealousy when they read of what is going on between their Omaha prototypes these days.

Uncle Sam will not wait for congress to act on the food law, for waste and consequent hunger will not delay while statesmen deliberate. The job of establishing control may be half over by the time the bill is ready to sign.

Speculative bids around \$2 a bushel for the new crop of wheat find few takers among Illinois wheat growers. A vast majority of farmers lost out on last winter's top prices and are not likely to grab the short end of the market price this year.

The treatment accorded the defeated Americans on the tanker Moreni by the victorious submarine commander is the first touch of warlike chivalry reported since the beginning of U-boat ruthlessness. The action is far more typical of German manliness than the method of frightfulness pursued by inhuman masters.

As a joykiller Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale university achieves distinction. Gloom exudes through lamentations over what he regards as the low standard of health in this country. According to his census, the health of 99 per cent of the people is below par. Cheer up, Doc; take the fresh air treatment mixed with sunshine.

Our amiable contemporary wants to slur Prof. E. R. A. Seligman as one who on questions of taxation and finance is "deemed an authority on Wall street." Recognition of Prof. Seligman as an authority is not confined to Wall street or any other street, but is world-wide and universal with everyone who has any familiarity with the subject.

Not Omaha refuses to yield superiority to Des Moines for facilities, location or accessibility for the military cantonment. To a man up a tree, it looks as if there were either an invisible factor working for a decision in favor of Des Moines or an inexorable failure on the part of our representatives in Washington to press the advantages possessed by Omaha.

Starvation and War

It is of the last importance at this time that our bankers particularly should bring before the wide public with whom they are brought in contact in the most intimate and confidential way the seriousness and purpose of the war. Above all, they should discourage sentimental peace talk, where the wish is merely father to the thought.

Miss Jane Addams furnishes an example of this kind of agitation, unconsciously bringing out the typically illogical position of the pacifist. She says: "The United States owes it to much to all nations who have come here to fill her breadstuffs to allow the women and children of any nation to starve. The United States should tell its allies it is not in this war for the purpose of starving women and children."

Miss Addams is incapable of falsehood, but this is much more dangerous because it is a half truth. She states that part which suits her sentiment and ignores the rest. He said the Parisians cannot be starved out. The second is that the allies are, as Miss Addams claims, starving Germany's women and children.

Before the surrender of Paris in 1871 Bismarck was asked if, in common humanity, he would allow the little babies to be taken out of the city, in order to save their innocent lives. He flatly refused. He said the Parisians could not be starved out. The second is that the allies are, as Miss Addams claims, starving Germany's women and children.

Before the surrender of Paris in 1871 Bismarck was asked if, in common humanity, he would allow the little babies to be taken out of the city, in order to save their innocent lives. He flatly refused. He said the Parisians could not be starved out. The second is that the allies are, as Miss Addams claims, starving Germany's women and children.

Before the surrender of Paris in 1871 Bismarck was asked if, in common humanity, he would allow the little babies to be taken out of the city, in order to save their innocent lives. He flatly refused. He said the Parisians could not be starved out. The second is that the allies are, as Miss Addams claims, starving Germany's women and children.

Before the surrender of Paris in 1871 Bismarck was asked if, in common humanity, he would allow the little babies to be taken out of the city, in order to save their innocent lives. He flatly refused. He said the Parisians could not be starved out. The second is that the allies are, as Miss Addams claims, starving Germany's women and children.

Before the surrender of Paris in 1871 Bismarck was asked if, in common humanity, he would allow the little babies to be taken out of the city, in order to save their innocent lives. He flatly refused. He said the Parisians could not be starved out. The second is that the allies are, as Miss Addams claims, starving Germany's women and children.

The Root Mission in Petrograd.

The arrival of the American mission in Petrograd and the interchange of formal greetings between Mr. Root, on behalf of the United States, and M. Tserchenko, minister of foreign affairs of the new Russian government, augur well for concerted action by the "oldest and youngest of the great democracies."

The purpose of the mission is put in most telling form in the declaration that we, in America, "are going to fight and have already begun to fight for Russian freedom equally with our own" and the demand upon Russia "to fight for our freedom equally with theirs." In a word, we have made a common cause with Russia and the other European allies against the threatened domination of military autocracy, not because we are the particular target aimed at by Germany, but because the destruction of democracy in Europe and the subversion of all the accepted laws of nations hold out the same threat to our own free institutions.

Mr. Root has also tried to make it plain that the United States has no desire to interfere with the development by Russia of its own form of self-government to solve its own problems in its own way. The war is, in fact, from one point of view, a war to insure to each nation this right to make its own government conform to the desires of its own people and to work out its salvation free from the interference or pressure of the autocracies of other countries impelled by greed or self-interest.

The very fact that Mr. Root and his party are in Petrograd is recognition by the United States of the importance of the position occupied by Russia and of our feeling that the prolonging or speedy ending of the war will depend largely on Russian co-operation. We have now the assurance on the part of Russia that it will fight with us, and if that assurance is followed up in good faith, the result must be quick progress toward peace through a triumph of democracy.

Taking Over the New Ships.
The first really vigorous forward step made by the United States in its war program is the commandeering of all the work now under construction in the several shipyards of the country. Raising and equipping an army, passage of needed appropriation, selling a huge bond issue and similar acts are the routine acts of preparation, but the taking over of the ships now being built, to add them to the equipment of the government, is really a war move of first magnitude. German experts base their assertion that the United States is a negligible quantity in the European fighting because of shortage of tonnage needed to move men and materials. In making this they rely on the continued activity of the U-boats, crediting that campaign with such effect as to keep down trans-Atlantic transportation. It is quite apparent, therefore, that our government has foreseen any difficulty that might be experienced in the matter of securing transports and, while relying on the shipping of its maritime allies, it proposes also to secure what may be required on its own motion. Our navy has never been as thoroughly supported with noncombatant vessels as its great rivals, nor has our army had an extensive fleet for its service, but the move now made will in a measure meet the emergency. Transport for men and munitions will be provided, despite the U-boat threats.

Question of Food Prices.
The Federal Trade commission has actually commenced work of inquiry into the price of food in the United States, preliminary to the general survey of the entire food situation, soon to be instituted. It will be weeks, perhaps, before any definite statement may be looked for, as a satisfactory investigation will take a long time to make. Governmental inquiries have seldom had the effect of really remedying the trouble looked into, for the very reason that, no matter what the finding, delays from one cause or another have interfered with the report and the application of any suggested improvement until the public has forgotten the existence of the board in watching some new grievance. This time, however, the subject is too vital in its nature and all-embracing in its scope to permit the inquiry being smothered by interested parties. A general and well-founded belief exists that food prices have been unfairly manipulated, that supplies have been controlled and artificial shortage created, to the end that gamblers in public necessities have enriched themselves through inflation thus made possible. The first great duty of the new board will be to get to the bottom of this condition. When that point is reached a start can be made on the next big job, that of protecting consumers from further extortion.

Where Mexico Gets Its Revenue.
President Carranza is going about the job of reviving the depleted exchequer of his country in a very practical and energetic way and by the time he reappears for election—should he last out his present term—he will have a considerable fund accumulated in the treasury he found empty, most of it gathered from the foreigner he so frankly dislikes. Principal of the new taxes he has decreed since he received the formal election as president is one on oil and all its derivatives entering into export. Whatever of the Mexican product is consumed in Mexico is free of tax, but each drop of oil of any grade entering into the export trade, as well as all the by-products of refining, must pay tribute to the national exchequer. As the sale of oil for export is almost wholly to the United States and England, the Mexican oil fields being owned by American and British concessionaires, the tax is paid by the countries for which the general president in the past has expressed the least liking. Of course, this plan offered the readiest means for supplying the urgent needs of the country for a reliable revenue and the oil industry deserves the designation applied to it by the president in his decree, "a fount of income for the federal treasury, proportionate to the great profits derived therefrom by the companies and concerns dedicated to the oil industry." Between oil and sisal, the Gringo is going to be a pretty steady contributor to the fund for rehabilitating Mexico.

I thought the whole world knew about my leaving the United States," said General Pershing, on landing somewhere in England. The whole world might, had the newspapers told all they knew, if ports were made to veil the departure of the general and his staff, but these were rendered futile by exposing on the dock 300 pieces of baggage bearing labels as conspicuous as theatrical posters. Secrecy which surprises people inland amounts to a joke at Atlantic ports.

With organized labor getting behind food price regulation, food speculators might as well come down and play fair. In a battle between the organized man and the price boosting few even an amateur sport can pick the winner.

The Oil of War

By Frederic J. Hoskins
Washington, June 15.—If the war lasts for several years, unless some great new source of petroleum is found, the pleasure car and the pleasure boat may have to be deprived of their share of the world's leading gasoline supply.

This is the substance and meaning of several reports which have been made by the bureau of mines to a subcommittee of the Council of National Defense, which has charge of the petroleum problem. This committee is composed of leading oil producers, with Mr. Bedford of the Standard Oil as its chairman. Needless to say, this committee will not be at all hasty in recommending the curtailment of any use of any petroleum product. It is known that it has not looked with favor upon any line of argument pointing toward the limiting by law of the use of gasoline.

Petroleum is one of the chiefest sinews of war. We can no more beat Germany or defend America without an adequate petroleum supply than we can do it without enough men. Not a wheel turns without a petroleum oil to lubricate it. Gasoline moves armies and their supplies, lifts aeroplanes to vantage heights, carries back the wounded. Modern navies burn petroleum. And right now the allied navies are counting their barrels of oil like misers. All of our big vessels are oil burners and our Navy department is counting upon keeping up its oil supply by distilling petroleum out of shales—a process which has not been perfected as yet in this country.

Director Van H. Manning of the bureau of mines has prepared a graphic chart which shows how we are using this precious fluid more clearly than any words. He has plotted three curves, one of which shows the rate at which we are producing petroleum, another one the rate at which production of gasoline has increased, and the third the rise of the automobile. If these three lines were nearly parallel we would know that we could go on using gasoline at the present rate for an indefinite length of time. But these lines diverge sharply. It would be impossible for them to diverge much farther. They show that the production of automobiles has already increased 200 per cent above the increase of gasoline production. This is what Mr. Manning calls "the apparently unsolvable puzzle" of our gasoline supply.

Should things go on as they are going, the answer to the puzzle is easy. It would be as easy as the puzzle presented by a tank which is leaking two gallons an hour, and receiving one gallon an hour. The tank would soon be empty. And our gasoline supply will soon be exhausted unless something is done either to supplement the supply or to restrict its use.

There are several possibilities of supplementing the supply which may make unnecessary for a long time any restriction in the use of gasoline or oil. The trouble is that none of these is more than a possibility. The thing to keep in mind now is that gasoline is a national need, and that it is unpractical to waste it.

Scientists are working to supplement our gasoline supply in several ways, all of which will probably be successful to some extent in the course of time; but none of which can be counted upon to win the war. More efficient methods of getting oil from the sands are being perfected. Great quantities of oil will undoubtedly be distilled from shale in the near future. The new cracking process perfected by the bureau of mines furnished 75 per cent of the gasoline production last year, has enormous possibilities, and is being installed in most of our large oil works. The treatment of natural gas by compression, refrigeration and absorption has produced a good grade of gasoline. Products of the distillation of coal are now being used as substitutes for gasoline in Europe.

The mathematics of the gasoline and petroleum situation in this country, as summarized by Director Manning, are as follows: Our total production of gasoline last year was fifty-four million barrels. The increase in the number of automobiles since 1910 used just about half of this amount. Between 55 and 60 per cent is exported and the rest is used in boats, tractors, stationary engines, and for uses of minor importance. All of these uses show some tendency to increase. The only thing that is hard to increase is the gasoline supply.

Our marketed production of petroleum in 1916 was 285 million barrels. Our storage stock in January of that year was estimated at 170 million barrels. By the end of the year this had dwindled to 150 million barrels. In other words, we had to draw twenty million barrels of oil from storage in order to make up our falling production.

During 1915 the normal consumption of crude petroleum was 12 per cent greater than in 1914, and last year it was 13 per cent greater than in 1915. If it goes on increasing at the same rate, our normal per capita consumption of petroleum for 1917 will be about forty million barrels greater than that of 1916. This takes no account of the increased demand caused by war. This is what Director Manning says about the supply.

"The production of crude petroleum in this country during last year is thought to have reached high water mark, and it is very likely that the production for 1917 will be smaller than it was last year. \* \* \* The difference between the estimated production and consumption during this year will amount to \* \* \* sixty million barrels which must be drawn out of storage. With only about 150 million barrels of crude petroleum in storage at the first of the year, and with \* \* \* it becoming necessary to draw from that reserve probably sixty million barrels \* \* \* it becomes apparent that some radical step must be taken to meet the situation."

Don't waste it. That's all you can do.

Our Fighting Men

James Proctor Morton.
Commander James Proctor Morton, U. S. N., in command of the Scorpion, which vessel was reported recently to be interned by the Turkish government at Constantinople, is regarded as one of the most cool and courageous officers of the United States navy. During the war with Spain he was an assistant engineer and was in charge of the engine room of the little gunboat Vixen. While on blockade duty off the coast of Cuba an accident occurred to one of the boilers of the Vixen. At great personal peril Engineer Morton entered the fire room of the vessel and directed the repairing of the machinery. He was in charge of the Wisconsin, Kearsarge and Kentucky, in reserve at the Philadelphia yard, when assigned to command the Scorpion in the early part of 1915.

George R. Clark.
Captain George R. Clark, U. S. N., who for some time has been stationed in Hawaii as commandant of the United States naval station there, is 60 years of age and a native of Ohio. His experience in the navy dates back to 1878, when he left Annapolis and went on his first cruise. During the interval between that novitiate and his gaining his present rank in 1910 he had the usual work of the fleet, serving in the Pacific, the Mediterranean and China squadrons. He was an active participant in the war with Spain, in the suppression of the Philippine insurrection and in the Boxer rebellion in China. Captain Clark is considered one of the best informed officers of the service and is the author of several books dealing with the history of the navy.

William S. Mitchell.
Major William S. Mitchell, U. S. A., who is serving as aviation attaché of the American military mission to France, is one of the noted aviation experts of the United States signal corps. He entered the military service at the beginning of the war with Spain, enlisting from Milwaukee as a volunteer in the signal corps the day after President McKinley called for volunteers. At the close of the war he entered the regular army and for eight years was the youngest captain in the service. His experience as an aviator has been in connection with wireless telegraphy have been noteworthy. Last spring he was sent to France to serve as military observer for our army. Recently he was cited in the general orders of the French army for bravery and efficiency in the face of the enemy.

PROVERB OF THE DAY

Discontent is a charming lapdog.
One Year Ago Today in the War.
Paris reported recovery of ground for the French in the Verdun region. Russians further expanded the Lutsk salient south of Radiviloff. Lieutenant General Count von Moltke, celebrated German commander, died of apoplexy in Berlin.

In Omaha Thirtly Years Ago.
The Benson motor made its trial trip over the new line and the cars will run regularly in a few days as soon as the connection is made on Cuming street. The commissioners have accepted the resignation of Captain W. S. Seavey from his position as chief of the Omaha police force and have selected John McDonald, the senior captain of the force, to succeed Chief Seavey. Mr. Burton, manager of the Midland Electric company, was presented with

a tea set and an elegant watch charm by his independent Order of Odd Fellows friends, to succeed Chief Seavey. The Board of Public Works met, Messrs. Balcombe and Helmsdorf and City Engineer Tilson being present. The graders on the northwest extension have reached the heavy grade just west of Creighton college, where they have a cut of eighty feet. While horse car No. 1 was hurrying to a fire in the barn of J. V. Sweeney on Fifteenth and Capitol avenues, the wheels struck a pile of rock on Izzard street and threw Driver Kreager to the ground. The horses dashed on with the apparatus to Douglas street and thence to Sixteenth and Leavenworth before they were caught.

This Day in History.
1775—American forces under General Sullivan retired from Canada to Crown Point, N. Y.
1778—British evacuated Philadelphia and retreated across the Delaware through New Jersey toward New York.
1812—War declared between the United States and Great Britain.
1815—Battle of Waterloo between the French under Napoleon and the allies under Wellington and Blucher.
1824—Surviving British officers who fought at Waterloo held their last anniversary dinner in London.
1857—Finland celebrated the 700th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity.
1864—Confederates under Generals Lee and Beauregard repulsed the repeated assaults of the federals on Petersburg.
1893—The bodies of Prussians who fell at the battle of Stail in 1870 were delivered by French to German troops and taken across the border for reburial.
1916—President Wilson called on the organized militia of all the states for service on the Mexican border.

The Day We Celebrate.
John E. Utz, general agent of the Rock Island, was born June 18, 1842, in a log cabin in Missouri. He went to the railroad business in 1868 and has stayed with it, except for the period he was commercial agent for the Lincoln Business association and commissioner for the Omaha Commercial club.
Claude T. Uren, oto-laryngologist, is just 39 today. He was born in Lead, S. D., and is a lecturer in his chosen field in Creighton university.
Major John J. Kingman, member of the general staff of the United States army, born in Nebraska thirty-five years ago today.
Naval Constructor Richard M. Watt, former chief constructor of the United States navy, born at York, Pa., forty-five years ago today.
Raymond B. Stevens, former New Hampshire congressman, now a member of the Federal shipping board, born at Binghamton, N. Y., forty-three years ago today.
William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce in President Wilson's cabinet, born at Albany, N. Y., fifty-nine years ago today.
Isaac Stephenson, former United States senator from Wisconsin, born at Fredericton, N. B., eighty-eight years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
The annual Bunker Hill day celebration at Charlestown, Mass., today is to be made the occasion for a big patriotic demonstration.
President Wilson has proclaimed the week beginning today as Red Cross week, "during which the people of the United States are urged to give generously and in a spirit of patriotic sacrifice for the support and maintenance of this work of national need."
A three months' course of training for negro citizens of the United States wishing to become officers of the United States army will begin today at Fort Des Moines, Ia.
Executive officers of western railroads are to meet in Chicago today to consider curtailment of passenger train service as a war measure economy.
The annual wage conference between representatives of the Independent Sheet and Tinplate Manufacturers' association and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers opens today at Atlantic City.
The annual convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, meeting today at Atlanta, is to have as speakers Charles M. Schwab, General Leonard Wood and others of prominence.

WE TALK OF THE FLAG.
Detroit Free Press.
"Tell me about the flag," he said.
As I was putting him to bed, I said: "And why men wear their hats and cheer whenever it is drawing near?"
And so we stopped to hear what they were saying about the time when men were facing cannon shot and shells to serve the flag we love so well.

I told him of the men who died in frozen wood and countryside long years ago in the great wars. I told him all about the stars. The speaker who and crimson bars. And what they dreamed of and they sought. As bitterly they died and fought.

"Let no one tell you as you grow That nothing to the flag you owe. Let no one whisper that it means But pleasant days and peace scenes. And merely calls to mind a land Where wealth abounds on every hand. Because no man that flag will fly When men for it refuse to die."

"And it may be," said I, "that you Must some day serve that flag, too. And then if such a day should come That sounds again the stirring drum. Knows more men that flag will fly. Be not a slave to peaceful life. As they were men, you be a man. And give that flag the best you can."

The Bee's Letter Box

"Bully for The Bee."
York, Neb., June 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: Bully for you. Your editorial defending Roosevelt from the misrepresentation by the World-Herald is all right. WILLIAM COLTON.

Where to Lay the Tax.
Omaha, June 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: I enter my protest against paying a tax on checks for the reason that people don't want the bother for the little it will amount to in revenue for the government, and the writer believes that some will work on a cash payment basis, keeping their money out of the banks in hiding to accomplish this, creating somewhat of a famine in the money market. Cannot the senate committee adopt some what better plan by conscripting wealth? I note one of our leading papers thought it something wonderful that the government was going to take 35 per cent of a man's income. The writer thinks it all hush, and wants the tax to be levied on his or her wealth, not on his or her income, prorated in proportion as they are rich. It appears to me that if our congress can conscript men for war it also can conscript wealth by the above named system of taxation. C. L. NETHAWAY.

Again Zeal of New Convert.
Omaha, June 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have the honor to inform you that I have taken to task no less a person than Theodore Roosevelt for alleged attacks on the administration in his hour of stress. If the World-Herald will look carefully at that Lincoln speech, it will note that the colonel was attacking mostly the "professional pacifist," and if the World-Herald insists upon placing the administration among the professional pacifists, then it is not a matter that Roosevelt can help.

"What, in heaven's name, would have happened to this country and in this country had the president demanded what congress declared it two years ago?" asks the editor of the World-Herald in evident distress. And then the editor proceeds to show that the country even now is hardly ready to follow the president and congress when they have declared war.

Two years ago the fiber of Americans had not been slackened and loosened by slack, hesitant, uncertain leadership and the country was ready, mentally and morally, and just as ready materially, as now for war. The last two or three years have not tended to "insure to the government the support of the people." On the contrary, the slackness, hesitancy, and discouragement, the loud-mouthed agitators grown bolder, traitorous language has become commoner than two years ago, all because nobody in authority took the kind of firm stand which would discourage them. The World-Herald is all wrong. The people are not as ready now as they were some time ago to follow into war and it is not the fault of the people either.

What will bring the necessary enthusiasm and get the people behind the administration as they should be? Nothing in the world but a plain, frank, straightforward statement of what we are fighting for, and that must be something sensible, tangible and fair to ourselves. Germany must be whipped, and then Germany must be Germany, must know what it means to have homes and towns destroyed, although it is to be hoped that it may not know the other brutalities of which it has been guilty; and Germany must know what it is to stagger under the burden of trying to pay for what it has destroyed, even though some who are innocent suffer with the guilty. All Germany is guilty of the outrage on civilization that has been going on for nearly three years and Germany will never understand any pity or tenderness when it has been conquered.

Does that sound brutal? Maybe so, but it isn't. It is common sense and truth. Even German-Americans and Germans in America will respect us and recognize the justice of it when we take that stand. Let the World-Herald try it. Our government has always been just and more than fair. We have conquered, taken territory by force, maybe sometimes unjustifiably, but we have always paid for what we have taken afterwards. That will not do in this case. We have been attacked without reason, without justice, without mercy even to our women and babies. Germany cannot pay adequately for the murders, women and babies, but it can pay for the destroyed property, and it must be made to do it. Let the administration drop phrase-making and deal out a few straight facts on the shoulders and then listen for the howl of delight that will go up from 99,000,000 Americans. It's the other million who are making all the noise now, and they don't count. H. W. MORROW.

Germany's Real Genius.
Somewhere in Nebraska, June 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: Now we hear to the verge of typhoid the genius of the wonderful genius of the Germans. One would think the German race sprang, like Minerva, from the brain of the Supreme Being; that science was born in Germany. For God's sake, let up on pampering the egotism of those cusses. If Germany ever produced a single great invention it has passed from memory. Roger Bacon, an Englishman, invented gunpowder; Laurence Koster, a Hollander, invented the art of printing; an Italian—be his name

Do you know that carbon and friction are always found in the company of poor grade oils?
The L. V. Nicholas Oil Co.
M. Nicholas
GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG.

Let Us Help You Back to Health
In this wonderfully equipped institution many Omaha people have been placed on the road to recovery from such ailments as are often needlessly endured because they are regarded by the sufferer as incurable.
The Solar Sanitarium offers you every known method of treatment such as are found in world-famous institutions.

Our equipment—the most complete in the middle west—well as our staff of specially trained nurses, is at your service. Consult your family physician—ask him for his advice regarding Solar Sanitarium treatments—or see physician in charge at the Sanitarium. Information and advice gladly given.
DR. H. A. WAGGENER
Phone Douglas 2459.

410-418 Brandeis Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

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 Marine Book.

Name.....
Street Address.....
City..... State.....

Marco Polo or Flavio Gioia—invented or discovered the mariner's compass; another Italian, now living, invented wireless telegraphy; the stationary steam engine was the invention of James Watt, a Scotchman; the steamboat was invented by Patrick Miller, another Scotchman; the balloon was invented by a Frenchman; a Frenchman, Le Fevre, invented paper-mache; the locomotive was invented by an Englishman; the magnetic telegraph and the airship came from America; the telescope was invented by an unknown Hollander. So on, so on. Bering's serum comes closer to an original discovery or an invention than anything else Germanic.

The German language is adapted to that ever existed in the working out of detail; in the development of what others have produced. But they did not even invent the submarine. The German language is adapted neither to science or poetry; it contains more gutters than any language with which we are familiar, except Choctaw. Germany has produced three great poets. But they succeeded in spite of their language rather than because of it. Heine was not a German.

Any one who has studied the present war knows that Kaiser Wilhelm has been simply a successful imitator of Napoleon. The German army is a superb machine, the German soldier can obey orders, but he cannot take the initiative. In America he would not be worth a continental damn as a scout. Germany, at the outbreak of the present war, had every advantage. This whole empire is considerably smaller than Texas. With a superb system of railways; with a people who can all speak the same language; with an army systematized as no army was ever systematized before, they could play the Napoleonic trick of bumping with practically their whole force first one side, then on the other.

We are at war with Germany; the quicker we realize that fact the better. It is Germany who is fighting. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like prince, like people. Nero could never have survived an hour anywhere but in Rome; with the masses of Rome he was popular. They did not believe him dead, but looked for his return with as much faith as the Seventh Day Adventist looks for the second coming of the Nazarene. When Tweed was in power, he was the incarnation of the "boss" system of railways. Every country will develop just as good a government as they are fitted to enjoy. We want no "pussy-foot" tactics in this war. Do not talk of foreign intervention. The Kaiser is the imperial personification of his race. Like