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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
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The genius of big business shines in hiding the hide.

As a steady advertiser, State Treasurer Hall fills the newspaper ideal.

Food holdups are a power to reckon with. Congress hesitates, and admits as much.

Just for the sake of appearances we should make liberty secure in Omaha before undertaking to fight for it abroad.

Now that all the money asked has been subscribed, Mother Liberty should call in and junk her absurd "scare signs."

Spaniards want a new deal at home, particularly in the distribution of offices. "Pie" disturbs kingdoms as well as republics, it seems.

Suspicion grows with the days that the country assessor started things so the commissioners might have a valid excuse for drawing the salary.

Advice from the Washington experts to the women folks to test their jelly juice by alcohol is all right; but what is a woman to do in a dry state?

The old-time boast of the west as to its quality of pistol marksmanship has been sadly jolted by some recent local happenings. Times certainly have changed.

King Ak-Sar-Ben plays no favorites. If he beams with special graciousness on the editors he merely exercises the royal prerogative toward ground floor members of his family.

As usual, President Wilson's program is meeting its chief opposition in congress from balky democrats, a fact that may hasten the formation of the much-needed "coalition cabinet."

The taxpayer who, after paying his annual respects to the city treasurer, drops into the Board of Equalization parlor, generates a quality of hectic steam that borders on throwing fits.

The women folks may find out something for their own use when they come to answer Herbert Hoover's questions as to how many meals are served each day in the households of the country.

Railroad reviewers report Nebraska's corn acreage to be the greatest in the state's history. The outcome may induce the Department of Agriculture finally to admit that Nebraska is in the corn belt.

Nearly four and a half million Teutons have been put out of business since the war began. One out of every four is dead. An exorbitant price to pay for the whims of royal sabers rattlers who get nowhere.

Visiting editors have no cause to complain that Omaha has no attractions this time. If they cannot find something to amuse them in all the various investigations and inquiries in progress they are a hard lot to please.

Amendments to the federal reserve act throws open the doors and places in the vestibule the welcome mat for big and little financial institutions hitherto outside the fold. Come on in, children, and meet your rich uncle!

Another six weeks of delay in the assembling of the first army under the selective draft gives an illuminating view of what the situation would have been if Champ Clark's advice had been taken and we had depended solely on volunteers.

"There is no justification for abnormal food prices," says S. J. Blanchard, chief of the federal reclamation service. True as gospel. Unfortunately for the consumer, there remains, concealed and muffled, the familiar slogan, "We need the money."

A local minister has furnished a catalogue of what a city minister is expected to do. If he had only added making up the paper, washing the rollers and hustling money to meet the pay roll, he would have fairly outlined a country editor's weekly program.

It's Different in Europe
Minneapolis Tribune

When the men of the blue and the gray came together in Washington the other day and listened to the president talk of the old days and the new they were like comrades all, forgetting the differences of half a century ago and joining their voices and hearts in pledges to be as one big family in carrying out the national ideals of today and tomorrow.

What about fifty years hence in Europe? Will the soldiers of the allies today be able to grasp the hands of the soldiers of the Teutons and conscientiously express their admiration for the spirit and style of their fighting?

"You are glad to remember," said President Wilson to the veterans, "the heroic things that were then done on both sides and that men in those days fought in something like the old spirit of chivalric gallantry."

The president did not pursue the thought further, but there were volumes of unspoken words between the words he uttered. The men of '61-'65 fought with vigor, whether they wore the blue or the gray, but they followed the rules of the game. They did not purposely destroy hospitals or wantonly kill helpless women and children. When the soldiers of the south found that they could not win by methods of warfare recognized as proper by civilized peoples they quit and their cause was lost. But not their honor.

U-Boat and Ocean Commerce.
Figures fairly authentic on which to base an estimate of the extent of the German unrestricted submarine campaign are now provided from Washington. In four months an estimated total of shipping to the extent of 1,745,000 tons has been destroyed by the U-boats, within 250,000 tons of the world's output in 1916. This is an enormous loss, and, were it to be continued, it might have the effect sought by the German high command. The fact that it has not equaled ships available, and that even with the advantage of summer weather the loss is decreasing, point directly to the conclusion that the submarine issue is being met. Various causes contribute to this. In the four months up to June 1 322 ships of more than 1,600 tons had been sunk, while 299 were attacked and escaped. Last week twenty-one ships were reported sunk, while fifty-eight were attacked and got away. Ship captains are more vigilant, armed resistance is more effective and the pursuit of the submarine by surface warships is having its effect. At the beginning of the current year American ship yards were building to be launched during 1917 403 steel vessels of a tonnage of more than 1,400,000. This is alone sufficient to meet the total loss inflicted by the U-boat and takes no note of construction going on elsewhere in the world. The submarine campaign undoubtedly has reached its height and has not driven shipping from the seas. Another four months will likely tell a different story.

Within the Law.
And now the court steps in to say to the employers leagued together in the Business Men's association and also to the wage-workers organized in their respective trades unions that both must keep within the law in the industrial warfare they are waging here in Omaha. It is a safe assertion that whichever party suffers disadvantage will charge that the courts have been used by the other side. But it must be remembered that the courts and official authorities are expected to represent all the people, including the great third part at interest—namely, the public or common people, who are always the real losers in every conflict between labor and capital.

In coming forward to invoke the equal enforcement of the law upon both the business men and unions, Attorney General Reed invites protests, but is in fact discharging his duty to the public as a whole. If this intervention of the state helps to a speedy end of the strike and lockout it will be a good thing for all concerned.

The Newspapers and the Government.
Since the entrance of the United States into the world war repeated acknowledgement has been publicly made of the effective and patriotic support rendered the government by the American newspapers. Here are some of the things the newspapers have been doing:

- 1. Exercising an intelligent self-censorship against news likely to be useful to the enemy.
2. Promoting enlistments in every branch of the military and naval service.
3. Smoothing the path for compulsory registration under the conscription act.
4. By unstinted publicity popularizing and insuring success to the Liberty loan.
5. Loosening the purse strings of generosity by telling appeals for the Red Cross war fund and all the other relief funds.

In return what has congress been trying to do for the newspapers?

- 1. To annul the freedom of the press by establishing arbitrary official censorship autocracy.
2. To deny the newspapers the use of the mails by prohibitive doubling and trebling of postal rates.
3. To load the newspapers with double burdens by special tax on advertising receipts as well as on profits.
4. To prevent the newspapers having any profits to tax by permitting them as helpless victims to be gouged by the news print paper trust.

Here is the nutshell story of what the American newspapers have been doing for the government and what the government has been doing to the newspapers.

Farmers and Food Control.
Senator Gore, chairman of the senate committee on agriculture, is an opponent of the food control measure proposed by the president. He bases his opposition on what he conceives to be the farmers' interest, and from this standpoint contends that the entire matter of production of foods should be left to the judgment of the farmer. If the farmer were the only one concerned the senator's position is well taken, but, unfortunately, he doesn't look at the question from any of its other angles.

The farmer owes a duty to the world to so cultivate his lands as will bring forth food enough to supply all. In this regard he stands just as do manufacturers in other lines, with the difference that the world may conceivably dispense with any artificial product, but it must have food. It is abhorrent to think, let alone pronounce, that the farmer has a right to so regulate his production as to keep the world on the verge of famine, and thus be enabled to extort high prices for what he has to sell. A bushel of wheat at \$3 contains no more nourishment than a bushel of wheat at \$1, and the man with the fixed income finds himself compelled to do with less flour or to deprive himself of some other necessary or comfort in order to meet that price. In London a four-pound loaf of bread is sold for a shilling; in Omaha the flour for that loaf of bread retails at 7.6 cents per pound. The moral to this is easy to detect and understand.

It is not intended by the administration's food bills that the farmer or anyone shall be deprived of legitimate profits. What is aimed at is the elimination of food gamblers, of fictitious commodities and artificial shortages, that the prices may be based on something real to supply and demand and not on control by corners. The quality of statesmanship exhibited by Senator Gore is characteristic of a faction of the democratic party whose course is as inexplicable as it is amazing.

War correspondents on the Mexican border appear woefully negligent. Two weeks ago they had Pancho Villa on the banks of the Rio Grande waving defiance to all comers. Like Finnegun of railroad fame, Villa has gone again, or the correspondents are not on the job.

When the tumult ceases and silence reigns once more it hardly can escape those concerned that nothing less than frequent bath house treatments can restore the city council chamber to its original purity and sweetness. A large contract, but civic duty spurs to the task.

The various denominations of Liberty bonds are to be distinguished by printing in different colors. For example, the \$100,000 bond is to be orange. We always did like that color.

Doing Out the Coal
By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, June 17.—The task of the committee of coal producers, working with the Council of National Defense, is to make the coal supply of the United States go around. In the first place we must keep our own factories going, and especially those making munitions and other war materials; we must supply the domestic market at a reasonable price; and we must send it to our allies. Some of them are in dire need of it. Italy will have shut some of its munition factories unless American coal reaches it in larger quantities very soon.

In spite of this tremendous demand upon American coal mines, there is no cause for alarm. There is nothing in the situation to justify such a coal panic as we had last winter, when many persons bought a three years' supply of coal at a very high price, thereby exhausting the retail supply and forcing the price still higher.

The United States has enormous coal beds that are untouched, and the mines now in operation in this country, and producing half a billion tons a year, are capable of producing half again as much. Where lies the difficulty then? In the shortage of labor and of cars. We can produce more coal if we can get the labor; but the immediate problem faced by the committee is to make our present production go farther. That means economy, both in consumption and in distribution.

When it came to wasting coal, the committee found that our own government was one of the most magnificent wasters in the country. For one little example, government Indian schools were burning anthracite coal from Pennsylvania, at a tremendous waste of transcontinental transportation. They are burning western bituminous coal now. The navy has always insisted upon certain brands of West Virginia coal, and has even had them shipped across the continent. It is now being pointed out to the navy that certain western coals will do just about as well. There are probably some tucks to be taken in the government waste yet. For example, in the big new building of the Department of the Interior where presides that genius of economy, Secretary Lane, the halls, which are about a mile and a half long, blaze with light half the night. One light in every ten would be enough.

The most important measure which the committee is taking to make the coal go around is to compel manufacturers to use the supply nearest at hand. There has been an immense waste in the shipping of special kinds of coal long distances. For example, a Chicago manufacturer insists upon having West Virginia coal. He admits that it costs him more, but explains that his fire boxes require the long flame of this coal, and that he therefore gets more fuel value for his money than he can out of the Illinois coal right at his door. So he depletes the West Virginia supply, which should normally flow to New England, and compels some New England manufacturer to send clear to Arkansas for his fuel. In this way our scant supply of freight cars is engaged in endless unnecessary traveling for lack of some central directing force. That directing force the committee will supply.

It is interesting to pause at this point and notice that the committee has no authority to make anyone do anything. It is one of the numerous offshoots of the advisory commission to the Council of National Defense, which is simply a group of gentlemen who were invited to "advise" the cabinet members. But this is becoming a real force simply by reason of the immense resources it represents. Thus the railroad committee is co-operating with the coal committee in this matter. And when the railroads and the coal mines in this country get together to do a thing, it is pretty sure to happen. What significant, ultimate or immediate, there may be in this fact is a question for political economists, but it seems to be an undeniable fact that the advisory commission of the Council for National Defense is growing into a sort of unofficial industrial government of the country. It has no executive authority, but it nevertheless executes vast designs. And one or two cabinet officers who have tried to step into the way of this new colossus have discovered that it moves with considerable velocity. One reason seems to be that it has the press behind it.

The magic this committee can work is shown by the fact that it got from the coal industry of this country a price for the government on a supply of naval coal about \$2,000,000 lower than any price that was mentioned in response to a government call for bids.

What War Means to Men
Wall Street Journal

In 1861, when the civil war became inevitable, Sherman, who was a West Point graduate and a soldier returned from civil life to the army for patriotic reasons, told Lincoln's cabinet that the estimate of 75,000 men to crush the rebellion in the south was absurd, that a termination of the war in three months, which was the duration of Lincoln's first call for men, was unbelievable, and that it would require at least 200,000 men, properly trained in arms, to reduce the state of Virginia alone.

We all know what happened and how Sherman was shelved by the politicians, to be recalled by Grant, who was a judge of men. In 1899 Sir William Butler, then general officer commanding the British forces in South Africa, told his home government that it would take at least 120,000 men to conquer the Boer republics. He was recalled, in official disgrace, for telling unpalatable truth to bureaucrats, just as General Pershing may be recalled if the politicians feel that way. The British, in two years and a quarter, put 450,000 men into South Africa, transported over 10,000 miles of sea, and it took real generals and not politicians to win the war, together with a billion dollars for national debt.

At the outset of the present war, after the late Lord Roberts had for years implored his country to create a reasonable state of preparedness, based upon his own experience of the humiliations of the Boer war, Kitchener told his government and the British people that the problem in hand involved at least three years' fighting and not less than 3,000,000 men. The British has raised upwards of 5,000,000 men and the end is not yet, while there are more than 40,000,000 in the various armies in the field.

These are simple figures. They are the lessons of history, which only a politician could neglect, and only a politician can neglect at his country's cost.

Our Fighting Men

James Parker.
Brigadier General James Parker, United States army, who becomes acting commander of the Department of the South with the departure of General Pershing, is a noted veteran of the Indian war. For an entire decade he spent his time in the occupation of the Philippines. For six years he was in active service on the frontier, beginning with the Mexican border disturbances in 1878 and followed by the Ute campaign in Colorado and the Geronimo Apache war in Arizona. In the Spanish war General Parker served as a lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of New York volunteers. During the first years of the American occupation of the Philippines he was prominent in enforcing the authority of the United States, and he won congressional recognition and a medal of honor for his conduct.

William A. Mann.
One of the busiest officers of the army at the present time is Brigadier General William A. Mann, the chief of the militia bureau. General Mann is a native of Pennsylvania, was graduated from West Point in 1875 and from the Army War college in 1905. He saw active service in the war with the Philippines. He was a member of the general staff corps. He attained the rank of brigadier general in 1915 and last September he was appointed to succeed the late General Albert M. Mills as head of the militia bureau.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.
Discretion is the better part of valor.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Heavy fighting in Galicia and Volhynia, with the Russians on the offensive.
Austrian army reported cut in two and in flight.

Attack on Fort Vaux on the Verdun front results in defeat for the Germans.
Heavy fighting between Austrians and Italians on the Trentino front.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
The following teachers were elected for positions in the Omaha High school: Homer P. Lewis, principal; Mary R. Harris, Margaret R. McIntyre, Samantha N. Davis, Frances E. Sheldon, Alonza N. Henshaw, S. D. Beale, Villa B. Shippey, Mary E. Quackenbush, Ada M. Harris, Decia A. Johnston, Jennie E. Keyser, Belle H. Lewis, Fannie M. Wood, Irwen Levinson, Anna Wahgenen, Claire Kustin, Paul Arnold and Stacia Crowley.

A new saddle is at the police station awaiting identification. It was in possession of a man who dropped it and disappeared when he observed Officer Hickey on the corner of Fifteenth and Howard.



The murder case of the state against Charles Vollmer came up in the district court before Judge Groff, with Lee Estelle conducting the defense and Prosecutor Simeral for the people.

The following composition was the subject of the defense of the jury: C. C. Field, H. G. Krause, Otis Haynes, William Butterfield, Andrew Dugel, E. H. Baber, Henry Van Dusen, E. J. S. Parnell and C. C. Crowe. The little daughter of R. H. Grotte, 624 South Twentieth, was badly burned by her dress catching fire from some live ashes in the yard. A passing teamster heard the little one's cries and extinguished the flames by taking off his coat and wrapping it around her.

Rev. John Gordon of Pittsburgh, Pa., was installed at Troxell's hall here today. He is a large, well-known member of the First Presbyterian church. Miss Minnie Rath, formerly society editor of The Bee, was quietly married at noon in Trinity cathedral by Dean Gardner, to A. H. Winn of Salt Lake City.

This Day in History.
1775—Congress resolved "that a sum not exceeding 2,000,000 Spanish milled dollars be emitted by congress for the defense of America."
1877—Russian army crossed the Danube in the advance against the Turks.
1898—American army under General Shafter landed near Santiago, Cuba. Expedition numbered 16,000 men.

The Day We Celebrate.
Frank Latenser, who, as an architect, helps to make Omaha beautiful, died today. He is an Omaha-born boy and a member of the firm of John Latenser & Sons. Joseph Bolduc, the new speaker of the Canadian senate, born in the province of Quebec, seventy years ago. Robert D. Emule, umpire of the National base ball league, born in Guelph, Ont., fifty-six years ago.

Happenings Here and There.
Birmingham claims the largest flag and the tallest flagpole in the south. A national prohibition league has been organized to make Australia "dry." The present French flag came into existence during the French revolution.

Greece has a total area about equal to that of the state of West Virginia. Minneapolis flour mills have a capacity for turning out over 80,000 barrels a day. Next year will mark the silver jubilee of the first introduction of motion pictures.

The huge guns of modern navies can only be fired about seventy-five times before they are worn out. Simla is the first town in India to have a flag day—in aid of the blind and wounded soldiers. A congress of American engineers of Swedish birth, or descent, is to be held in Chicago next September. The New Zealand government has fixed 40 cents as the maximum retail price for butter during the next three months.

The Southern Methodist university is one of the first colleges of the country to adopt compulsory military training. The Russians have no equivalent for our social titles of Mr. and Mrs., and address each other directly by their Christian names. The sugar supply of France is so short that the government has issued a decree that all cake bakeries must remain closed during June and July.

Storyette of the Day.
He was Scotch and naturally he hated spending money. Therefore, when a friend in the south sent him an unclaimed letter he was much annoyed at having to pay 2-pence postage. He was still more annoyed, on opening the letter, to find nothing in it save a single sheet, saying: "I am well—George."

In return he procured a large flat stone, packed in a wooden box, with many wrappings, and dispatched it. C. O. D. When his friend had paid over 5 shillings charges he sought for an explanation and found it in a letter at the top of the package. "Dear George: When I heard that you were well this great relief rolled off my mind."—New York Globe.

FLAG DAY.

God save our country's flag!
Let our love never flag.
Let our folds waving drag
Down in the dust!
But let them fearlessly fly
Nobly fore'er on high!
When the flag is in the air
Proud, if we must
Let us when 'tis unfurled
Show it to all the world
Freedom's defiance hurled
To tyrannical power.
Let it mean unto men
All good within their ken.
Liberty's rule shall be
For all to be.

Let us its glory crown
In every field and town
Masks echo its renown
And its folds proudly stream!
Trumpet its paean clear
Why all its might shall fear,
Till all its might shall hear!
God save the flag!
—Baltimore American.

Hooray for the flag today!
But, say,
There are other days in the year than this
When the flag still flies. By gum!
There is no day
That comes our way
That comes our way
So let her fly
To the stars and sky
To the stars and sky
To the stars and sky
And shout Hooray
For every day.
And Hooray for Fourteen!
—W. J. Lampton.

The Bee's Letter Box

About Depot Seats.
Milford, Neb., June 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have just finished a 400-mile trip in the upper end of our grand state of Nebraska in a Grand Army of the Republic member in good standing. So the boys told me, and I believe it, the farmers are up with their work and are ahead of this part of the state on alfalfa. At least, I saw hundreds of acres going in the shock or stack. I did the most of my business with the Burlington railroad and they treated me white. They have done a great deal for the traveling public, but there is one thing wrong, and it is no small matter. I haven't got well yet from my long ride. The chair cars are fine, but when one has to change cars then the trouble commences—getting off of a chair onto one of the things the company calls seats in the depots. It looks to me as though the hotels and the railroad company had formed a deal to force the traveling public to go to the hotel and pay a dollar or two. Just now I would like to tell the company how it could help the hotel, and that is to stretch a few barbed wires full length of the longest mile it worth while to wire those seats that have stange stalls, for they are about all the hotel people could wish. BEN SMITH. Soldiers' Home.

Our Tax Muddle.
Omaha, June 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: Single taxers take considerable satisfaction out of the local situation over the assessor's attempt to carry out the letter of an antiquated tax system. The Bee is entitled to credit for this local affair. The success of its campaign against strict interpretation of a stupid statute will mean much for the prosperity of Omaha.

Three years ago in this state the legislature submitted to the voters an amendment to our antiquated constitution that would have enabled our people to change our system of taxation as they saw fit. The intelligent people demanded. It was not a single tax measure. It simply provided a means of improvement. Then came forward a "publicity expert" and organized a "taxpayers' league" for the purpose of defeating this amendment. Most of these same business men of this community who are now at fever heat over the assessor's strict interpretation of the law, paid out good money to flood this state with misleading statements regarding the tax amendment. They succeeded in defeating the amendment, though it did receive a majority of the votes cast upon it. They rejoiced that the state canvassing board declared the amendment defeated, because their "publicity agent" had called it, either in ignorance or malice, a single tax measure.

For these reasons, I say, single taxers find a certain pleasure in the disclosure of these gentlemen. Perhaps the next time an attempt is made to place Nebraska in the progressive column along such lines they will not so easily be misled. Nor shall we give them a chance to be misled. The next attempt along tax reform lines in this state is going to be a plain, outspoken, unequivocal declaration in an amendment to our constitution that after a certain date all taxes in this state shall be raised by a tax upon the value of land irrespective of improvement. Then if they vote against it it will be because they are fundamentally opposed to justice in taxation.

We are going to make this fight for justice in taxation not only because we wish to see an industry relieved of the burden of taxation; not only because we wish to see labor and capital employed with hopeful prospects of a better future; not only because we hope to place Nebraska at the top of the most prosperous states of the union, but because we are going to make it unprofitable for land grabbers to hold the land, which God made for all, out of use, forcing poverty and misery and industrial strife upon the masses of mankind. There you have it plain and flat.

The work The Bee is now doing is proving to all thinking men that the present system of taxation in this state has not a single intelligent defender that is honest in his desire to see the law carried out. Any attempt to carry out the letter and the spirit of our tax laws, as you observe, creates a storm of disapproval. W. A. Fraser is right in declaring that our present

assessor has done more to injure the future of Omaha than can be remedied in ten years. Yet, though I have abused the assessor myself for his support of an antiquated system, it is not really he, but the law, that is to blame. Let us see to the repeal of that law. —I. J. QUINBY.

Mrs. Eddy's Good and Evil.
Council Bluffs, June 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: That evil has no real existence is a well known saying by Mrs. Mary B. Eddy. I find this conclusion reiterated in the Christian Science Journal of January, 1914, page 616. From the same number I learned that some individuals have concluded that evil has a value, since it induces the struggle that produces advancement. But right-mindedness, rejoins the Journal, involves no concession to the reality of evil, and this discord (of evil) is not real.

Mrs. Eddy concluded that evil is a deception, the same as the devil, who was a liar and the father of lies. A Christian Scientist named Samuel Greenwood declared that man will some time be conscious only of the good. By way of comment, I will state that Mrs. Eddy's contention is in accord with some of the ancient philosophers. Zeno was opposed to the idea that life is many—for this would cause life to be both small and great. All thought and speech were deceptive. Pour a bushel of grain on the floor, and there is only one noise. Parmenides and Empedocles developed the theory of the many, and represented the one. The one and the many were to be united by Plato. But ah! there came at last Proclus, who studied all things from A to Z, and declared that there is only one; also that the one is prior to being. Proclus was perhaps the greatest student.

And now, Mr. Editor and Mr. Reader, I pause for breath. Fearing that I will intrude on the space that is available for local contributors, I postpone my conclusions till another time. J. M. HOLLADAY.

Mark That is Made.
Benson, Neb., June 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: It becomes our democratic contemporary to insist upon that the allies would have made another Belgium of Greece if the people of Greece had obstructed the allies' struggle for right to prevail over "history." It must be remembered that history is being made, henceforth the children of the British empire will read in history of the fact Gilbert and Sullivan, democratic United States senator from Nebraska, introduced in the United States senate a bill to prevent the exportation of arms and ammunition at a time when the operation of the measure would have been detrimental to only one side of the warring factions, the side that is fighting to prevent the tragic victory of force over law and freedom. THOMAS HENRY WATKINS.

CHEERY CHAFF.
The Slim Vestler—I should think you'd be afraid to live here. There's no fire escape.
The Slim Vestler—I don't need one, lady. Whenever the cops come up after me I push my getaway over the roof.—Boston Globe.

"Guess the vicinity of Plunkville won't suffer for this summer.
"Have you got a picnic scheduled every week here yet?"
"Of course! The young folks have fixed up an open-air theater."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Drug Store News

Satisfaction in quality—satisfaction in price—all around satisfaction—that's what you get at the Rexall Drug Stores. Buying for five big, progressive stores means quantity—hence price concessions from manufacturers, which we pass on to our patrons. Ever changing stocks assure the freshest of drugs and drug sundries. You can save time and money by trading at the five Rexall Drug Stores."

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.
Five Good Drug Stores

Pennsylvania Lines advertisement for Atlantic City, Cape May and other seashore resorts. Includes details about 30-day round trip tickets, variable route tickets to New York and Boston, and contact information for the Pennsylvania Lines Bureau in Omaha, Neb.

Large advertisement for Pennsylvania Lines, featuring the text 'Atlantic City', 'NEW YORK', 'Variable Route Tickets To New York and Boston', and 'Direct through Philadelphia or via Washington'. It also includes a coupon for a 30-day round trip ticket and contact information for the Pennsylvania Lines Bureau in Omaha, Neb.