THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Resignations add a few "scraps of paper" to Germany's historic pile.

"Hold your own opinion, but obey the law" is good practice at any time.

It is evident from his postscript that Mr. Wickersham cuts Potsdam off his visiting list.

Unless all signs fail and precedents go for nought, the grocers' outing spells picnic weather.

Still, the I. W. W. deserves local credit for putting several obscure towns on the news map.

Opposition to government food control draws its main power from those who do not raise a pound of eatables.

Hawaii's quota of volunteers overruns the limit. Here is a challenge to patriots of the mainland to beat the record.

A million dollars for paving repairs in Omaha is a pretty big requisition right now, but if needs be Omaha will meet it.

Another emperor has fallen. Little Pi-Yu, the kid Manchu, went up the flue and Chang Hsun tagged after him. Hooroo!

In putting an end to German marine and war risk insurance in this country the government severs a few precious home ties.

You will note, too, that the I. W. W. refugees are readily eating the rations provided by the government they affect to despise.

The surest route to political preferment in Ireland is through a British prison. Sinn Feiners know a good platform to get in on.

Having set its hand to the plow, the city council should not look back, but should go straight through to the end of the furrow.

If Secretary Pool succeeds in collecting a thousand dollars each from the delinquent lobbyists he will be in position to retire on his laurels.

Buffalo county reports that the noisiest "copperheads" in that section are Americans. All the more reason for reviving the treatment given their kind in civil war times.

No one suspected the late legislature harbored a streak of foresight. Still, it anticipated increased taxing values and made ample provision to swallow the surplus and some over.

The real farmers of the country have never stood in the way of national progress, although they have been and are now being grossly misrepresented in the halls of congress.

The late Chancellor Hollweg is quoted as saying that the best Germany can hope for is a drawn battle. Even that hope grows beautifully less as the allied road rollers press on.

An uproar in the Reichsrat is always in order and almost continuously in progress. Nor is it any especial novelty to witness a Czech member arising to abuse the Germans. The question is, how far will it go?

Another senator stages a few vocal shudders regarding government control of food and fuel. Unless voters become uncommonly forgetful and charitable in years to come the shuddering senators may have reason to pull off the real thing.

Somebody has raised the ante on "Elaborator" Creel and the report is now current that four subseas were sunk while the American expeditionary force was on its way to France. Mr. Creel yet has the better of the argument, though, for he had the official report to work from in making up his story.

Beware of "War Heroes"

Minneapolis Tribune

The sensible American will be quite sure of his or her "war hero" these days before paying homage or spending money on him. The soldier of fortune is abroad. His type is increasing in number and growing bolder in its appeals to the sentiments of the people. Almost invariably he is of alien birth and he has thrilling tales to tell about his adventures with the enemy and with death in Europe.

Americans are well supplied with money, compared with the masses of the old world, but they have none to waste on unworthy persons or objects. They should be careful about misdirecting their sympathy when the real needs of the world are so great and when there is so much actual suffering that makes appeal to human hearts.

Some of these "heroes" are turning out to be nothing more exalted than wife deserters or human cormorants who have smelled more cigaret smoke than any other kind. They are defrauding hotels, imposing on the hospitality of clubs and preying on the feelings of citizens.

It is well to beware of the "captain" or the "daring aviator" unless he bears a certificate of character from the Red Cross, an official safety commission or a reputable civic organization of some kind. For genuine heroes who have delivered the goods and are here or there on missions that are known to be honorable the American people have a cordial welcome. Short work should be made of the other kind. They are utterly despicable and not to be tolerated.

East and west over the country these "European heroes" are being exposed for what they are, but usually not until they have had their sprees of imposition on susceptible persons, male and female. There are plenty of safeguards against such fraud if citizens only go to the trouble of seeking them.

Germany's New Chancellor.

Political events have been moving rapidly in Germany within the last few days, but evidently in a circle. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who had held out longer than any premier in Europe under the stress of war, has resigned and his successor has been named, with no visible evidence that the change in chancellors means any alteration in the military plans or policy of the emperor and his advisers. Some observers pretend to note in the appointment of Dr. George Michaelis, hitherto unknown and a "commoner," to replace a member of the aristocracy an implied recognition of democracy. This pretense is offset by the removal of Alfred Zimmermann, a "commoner," from his post as foreign minister to be succeeded by Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who comes from the inner circle of the aristocracy. Dr. Michaelis is described as a bureaucrat and that he is selected by the kaiser after consultation with the crown prince and the high commanders of the army may be accepted as sufficient guaranty that he is dedicated to the cause they represent rather than leaning to any inchoate movement to democracy.

It is quite likely the storm that raged around Von Bethmann-Hollweg will now subside, at least until the new chancellor shall have given some notion of what his imperial master is willing to concede for the sake of domestic harmony at this critical time in the affairs of the empire. Not much credence will be given the statement that the late chancellor lost favor because of his "softness" and a willingness to give over the extreme program of the pan-Germanists. Until his resignation had been accepted no such accusation rested against him nor was any whisper raised against his loyal devotion to his master.

The Bee ventures to repeat its observation of last week that neither revolution nor abdication is imminent, but that the Germans will continue to act unitedly in prosecution of their side of the war.

Goethals' Ship-Building Program.

General Goethals has laid out plans for the government's scheme for constructing ships on a scale more magnificent than ever attempted. He proposes to produce three million tons of shipping within eighteen months, or more than twice as much as the largest amount ever contracted by the combined ship yards of the country. This means a tremendous expansion of the industry and naturally includes new plants for the erection of the vessels, the steel to be fabricated at the furnaces. The whole is on a basis of cost well within the minimum estimates. One surprising fact is that steel ships may be built faster than wood, giving this type a decided advantage, for the slight difference in cost is fully offset by the margin of time in construction. The control of the situation by the great engineer ought to mean the furnishing at an early date of a large fleet of standardized commerce carriers for the United States and consequent relief for the business of the world from conditions that at present are very onerous.

The War and the College Professor.

A professor of history at the University of Nebraska announces his fixed determination to hold and express his individual views, regardless of consequences. This personal right will cheerfully be conceded to him, but along with it goes a penalty for its abuse. If his personal views and the expression of them take on such form as becomes subversive of public weal he must not complain of the suppression that is certain to follow. His profundity of knowledge will avail him little when his use of it makes him a dangerous instead of a beneficent agent in its dissemination.

The war was not entered upon by America as the result of an impulse or whim, but followed on mature deliberation, during which all probable costs were fully weighed, and only after all means by which to avoid it, excepting only actual submission under attack, had been exhausted. An able historian and college professor wrote definitely and informatively of the causes and reasons for our action and his conclusions are accepted by most of our people. Some few will dissent, but they will voice their opposition at considerable risk of being dealt with after the manner provided for handling traitors.

Nebraska does not want to stifle free speech nor to limit the usefulness of professors at its great university, but "day dreamers" must awaken to some stern realities. At best the hope of "internationalism" lies along the path of democracy and the philosopher who does not realize this has turned his thoughts into channels of deception.

The Tri-State Irrigation Plan.

The case of the Tri-State Irrigation canal, now before the secretary of the interior, will involve a procedure that may lead eventually to a better management of all undertakings of a similar nature throughout the west. Primarily it contemplates the government taking over a private venture, the first object to be attained being the satisfaction of a claim due the government and with this a revision of terms under which water-users hold their rights. Some advantage will accrue to both sides from the suggested change and if a way may be found to consummate the deal it might be well to carry it through. Without going into a consideration of the history of the Tri-State, which varies in degree only from other private ventures, The Bee feels the experience of this company has merely emphasized the position taken by this paper many years ago when it contended for federal control of the reclamation work in the west. It is not that private control has generally failed, but because the federal government is better situated and can deal with purchasers on more favorable terms and because the whole work ought to be under one organization. The Tri-State case is important for this reason and the outcome will be awaited with much interest.

Effect of Embargo on Exports.

What will be the probable effect of the embargo on exports ordered by the president can scarcely be conjectured at this time. Its purpose is to prevent if possible war supplies reaching enemy destination, and only a portion of our outgoing commerce is affected. Articles against which inhibition is laid comprise but 37.8 per cent of the total exports of the country for the first ten months of the year 1916-17. As entire suspension of shipment will not be made, the embargo will likely reduce the total of exports but little. It will bring better regulation of commerce with neutrals of the world, however, and secure a more equitable distribution of the surplus stuff we are sending abroad. The extension of the order to include the railroads should operate to prevent undue accumulation at the seaboard and obviate the experience of the last two years, when general business suffered acutely because of pressure for export shipment. As a whole the step must impress people more than ever with a deep sense of the serious business of war.

Rubber Town

By Fredric J. Haskin

Akron, O., July 14.—The people of Akron, where tires are made, modestly claim that this is the most prosperous city in the world. A city could not be much more prosperous than Akron and still function as a city. For Akron is outgrowing everything it owns. It has outgrown its houses, and men are sleeping in shifts, and living in tents in vacant lots, in barns and lofts. It has outgrown its streets and is sprawling all over the county in a line of suburbs twenty miles long, while the commissioners strive in vain to extend the paving and keep it in repair as fast as the town grows. In 1910 there were 69,000 people here and now there are 157,000 in the city limits and a large population that has run over into the surrounding country. For a time Akron outgrew its water supply and some people turned the tap in vain.

It is surely a strange fact that two-thirds of all the rubber used in the United States should be manufactured in Akron, and that one-third of all the rubber produced in the world should find its way to this Ohio town. From Sumatra and Java and Ceylon most of it comes. Singapore is the market for all that produced in the English colonies. The stuff that Akron manufactures travels almost half way around the world to reach the factories, and some of it travels all the way back to be used. A supply of raw materials close at hand certainly was not much of a factor in the growth of Akron as the rubber center of the world.

In the early days of Akron, nearly all of the rubber was gathered from wild plants in the valley of the Amazon. It was only about fifteen years ago that seeds of one of the best rubber plants were taken to Ceylon, and the cultivation of rubber began. There are now several million acres under cultivation, and with tremendous areas of the tropics still uncultivated, the world's potential rubber supply seems almost inexhaustible. At a time when so many of the materials of industry are threatened with depletion, this fact has a large significance. Wood is becoming scarce and costly; so is leather. Rubber can for some uses take the place of both. Rubber heels have won a place in the world, and now they are manufacturing rubber soles as well in Akron. It is probable that in the next few years we will wear more rubber, that rubber will find a multitude of new uses.

It is for this reason that Akron is not frightened at the rumor that the automobile has reached its height, and is in for a decline. It is true that the price of gasoline is soaring, and that word has gone forth that war may make it necessary to regulate the use of all petroleum products by law. But rubber is finding new uses faster than it can lose old ones. And furthermore, if the pleasure car has had its greatest day, the working car—the truck—is steadily finding new uses For example, between this city and Cleveland there is a brick road, which carries almost as much freight as some railroads. It was recently necessary to double its width. It is one long procession of trucks. It is said that some Akron concerns deliver as far north as Boston by truck. In small countries the truck is a much readier means of development than a railroad. In Puerto Rico a large part of the sugar crop is moved in trucks, and Santo Domingo wants wagon roads, not railroads.

So Akron does not fear a slump in the tire business. At present its production is 60,000 tires a day, and this is 66 per cent of its total manufacture of rubber, the rest including about everything that can be made from rubber. And its production of all these things is growing at an almost incredible rate. Factories here seem unable to gauge their own rate of growth. More than once buildings have been put up and then torn down before they were finished to be started all over again on a larger scale.

All of Akron is in a state of being torn down and started on a larger scale. There will come a time when Akron will be a great wealthy city, finished, organized, perhaps beautiful. At present it is simply a ferment of energy, human and mechanical, bursting all bounds and housings.

Our Fighting Men

Frederick A. Barker.

Captain Frederick A. Barker, one of the especially selected men of the marine corps, who are to be the first to fight for the Stars and Stripes on the firing line in France, is 37 years old and a native of Massachusetts. During the thirteen years since he entered the service as a second lieutenant Captain Barker has had his full share of the exciting duty and adventures for which the marine corps is famous. In 1915, while attached to the Connecticut, he landed in command of a marine detachment at Cape Haiten, Haiti, and participated in a campaign against hostile Cacos and in the capture of Fort Riviere. Last year he saw more stirring service in Santo Domingo, where he took part in several engagements against the Dominican rebels.

Augustus P. Blocksom.

Augustus P. Blocksom, recently promoted to the rank of brigadier general, is a noted cavalry leader of the United States army. General Blocksom was born in Ohio in 1854 and was appointed to the United States Military academy from that state at the age of 20. His entire service since his graduation from West Point in 1870 has been in connection with the cavalry arm. During his early career he participated in several Indian campaigns and in the war with Spain he made a highly creditable record. During the Mexican border troubles of the last year General Blocksom has been stationed in Texas in command of the Third United States cavalry.

Henry B. Wilson.

Captain Henry B. Wilson, U. S. N., who has been nominated by the president to be rear admiral, is one of the best known of the younger naval officers. He was born in New Jersey in 1861 and graduated from the United States Naval academy in 1876. In addition to the routine duties of his calling—alternating sea and shore duty and cruises about the world—he has filled several important bureau positions. When the United States declared war on Germany Captain Wilson was detached from command of the new battleship Pennsylvania and placed in charge of the coast patrol. Now, according to latest reports, he is doing important duty with the fleet abroad.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

Hastings Tribune: The Omaha Bee hits it off about right when it says: "Before seeking new business, the Postoffice department might first strive to handle the business on hand a bit better."

Beaver City Times-Tribune: In Omaha a police officer wer suspended for calling a member of the city commission a "dirty rat." This was in public. What he has called him in private would no doubt call for a life sentence at hard labor.

Beatrice Express: While the ladies of Omaha are attending a canning school, conducted by a representative of the state agricultural college, the Omaha city commission has also been conducting a school of its own, but so far have been unable to agree upon the methods to be pursued in "canning" a couple of its prominent police officers.

Wayne Herald: The attorney general is said to have put a damper on the labor strike at Omaha and members of unions are reported returning to work. Labor unions ought to have better sense than favor suspension of work at this time and the state or national government ought to interfere without any fooling. People should be thankful they don't have to do anything more hazardous than accustomed work.

Aurora Sun: The Omaha police captain who resigned his position and a salary of $150 per month to take up arms as a private at a salary of $30 per month deserves and will have proper rank among the real patriots of that city. He is 44 years old and in a modest way states that he enlists to save some younger man who might be called under the draft. That is certainly a true exemplification of the spirit of self-sacrifice.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.

Fools' names and fools' faces oft appear in public places.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Allies advanced to within a mile of Combles.

Portugal offered its army to the entente allies.

Heavy artillery fighting reported near Saloniki.

Russians drove Austrians across the lower Lipa and in Volhynia.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The office of J. E. Hubbard, supervisor of buildings and bridges of the Union Pacific railroad, has been changed from Tenth street to a small building lying east of the Union Pacific building.

J. M. Gaynore has left for Philadel-

phia, New York and Paris and will return with the latest dances.

An ice cream social was given by the ladies of the Third Congregational church on the lawn belonging to Mr. Axford, corner Twenty-first and Lake.

George Leslie of Leslie & Leslie, in taking the stopper out of a bottle, broke off the neck and inflicted a long gash in the palm of his hand. He is carrying his right arm in a sling.

The members of division No. 183, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, are impatiently waiting for a bright moonlight night in order to hold a picnic at Lake Manawa in the most approved style.

Hon. John R. Porter and wife of Los Angeles are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Edward Haney.

Dan Honin has severed his connection with the Railway News and will appear at the head of a new paper to be known as the Railway Reporter.

This Day in History.

1745—Timothy Pickering, during whose term of service as secretary of war the Military academy at West Point was established, born at Salem, Mass. Died there January 29, 1829.

1793—Charlotte Corday, famous heroine of the French revolution, beheaded in Paris. Born July 27, 1768.

1854—Insurrection in Madrid, ending in flight of the ministry.

1856—Forty persons perished in the burning of the steamer Northern Indiana on Lake Erie.

1886—Mr. Gladstone's government defeated at general election on the home rule question.

1887—Dorothea L. Dix, who served as superintendent of women nurses in the civil war, died at Trenton, N. J. Born at Hampden, Me., April 4, 1802.

1901—The Arctic exploring expedition of Baldwin and Ziegler sailed from Tromsoe.

1904—Russian attack on Mo-Tien-ling repulsed by the Japanese.

1916—President Wilson signed the rural credits bill.

The Day We Celebrate.

Ralph B. Weller is a native of Nebraska just forty-seven years old today. He is president of Weller Bros., dealing in lumber.

General Henry S. Huidekoper, who lost his right arm while leading a Pennsylvania regiment at Gettysburg, born at Meadville, Pa., seventy-eight years ago today.

Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, former chief of German propaganda in the United States, born in Berlin fifty-two years ago today.

Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Birkett, noted Canadian educator and medical authority, born at Hamilton, Ont., fifty-three years ago today.

Bishop Wilson S. Lewis of the Methodist Episcopal church, born at Russell, N. Y., sixty years ago today.

Rt. Rev. John McKim, Episcopal missionary bishop at Tokio, born at Pittsfield, Mass., sixty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Prominent members of the Masonic fraternity from many states will gather in Atlanta today for the supreme lodge meeting of the Masons' annuity.

The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association, the largest fraternal organization of Catholic women in this country, begins its quadrennial session today at Atlantic City.

The property of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad company and its subsidiaries, which have been under receivership the last four years, will be offered for sale at Danville, Ill., today by order of the federal court.

The Society of Friends, whose religious belief forbids active participation in the war, proposes to "do its bit" by opening a training camp at Haverford college today for the volunteers who will comprise the first reconstruction unit that will be sent to France by the freinds' national service committee.

Storyette of the Day.

"Ye think a fine lot of Shakespeare?"

"I do, sir," was the reply.

"An' ye think he was mair clever than Rabbie Burns?"

"Why, there's no comparison between them."

"Maybe, no; but ye tell us it was Shakespeare who wrote 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.' Now, Rabbie would never hae sic nonsense as that."

"Nonsense, sir!" thundered the other.

"Aye, just nonsense. Rabbie would hae kent fine that a king or queen either disna ganga to bed wi' a croon on their head. He'd hae kent they hang it over the back o' a chair."—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE BEST TRIBUTE.

Baltimore American.

(It is reported that the most touching scene of the reception of the American soldiers in France was the sight of a number of war orphans on the parade route who knelt with a prayer when they caught sight of the American colors.)

When our boys marched through Paris,
wild was their acclaim
From the men and the women of France,
Who crowded the streets and cheered till
they were hoarse,
As they watched men in khaki advance;
Caps were thrown in the air, and a torrent
of flowers
Were cast at their feet in the way;
The women threw kisses, the men grabbed
their hands,
A tribute of welcome to pay.

Then sudden, the soldiers, all laughing and
gay,
Came on a pathetic small line
Of sad little children drawn up by the side,
To see the Americans fine.
No cheers uttered they, and no flowers they
threw
As the soldiers in khaki arrayed,
But as soon as the Stars and Stripes they
espied,
The war orphans knelt down and prayed.

They prayed to thank God for the help
that had come
To give hope to their desolate lives.
To save their dear land and restore them
their homes,
To fight for babes, mothers and wives;
They prayed God to bless and protect these
brave men
Who came over the sea to their aid;
And the hushed soldiers passed with a
silent salute,
As the war orphans knelt down and
prayed.

The Bee's Letter Box

About the Lutherans.

Omaha, July 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: The recent charge made by our State Council of Defense has drawn fire. The writer was raised a Lutheran and at one time was quite active as layman and well acquainted with and "close" to many prominent clergymen in one large branch of that church. He believes himself reasonably well informed.

The unfortunate divisions of the Lutheran church in the United States into a great many larger and smaller general bodies and the local dissensions and antagonisms which are the outgrowth of these many divisions are most regrettable. There is no more doubt about the loyalty of such Lutheran representatives as Rev. Luther M. Kuhns and countless others than there is about President Wilson himself. There is no doubt in the writer's mind about the absolute loyalty of at least 99 per cent of all the clergy and laity in either the "general council" or "general synod" division of that church. There probably is no doubt about the "Ohio synod" or "Iowa synod," both of which are smaller "general" bodies with adherents in other states. There is no doubt about any of the general Scandinavian bodies. If disloyalty exists in any influential places or considerable number among Lutherans (which it does, but I do not know to what extent), it will be found largely, perhaps wholly, in a very large general body which is so exclusively German that until within a comparatively few years the English language was not permitted to be used either in its church services or Sunday schools. As far as I know that synod has no "English-speaking" congregations now, but has permitted English to a very limited extent in recent years. Yet by no means would I charge its clergy generally with being pro-German. In a certain delightful little city in this state within 100 miles of Omaha the German-Lutheran pastor, a member of that very synod, is as "loyal" as any man, while the German Congregational pastor in the very same town is, as I am assured on the very best of authority, radically pro-German.

As to our own Omaha case—that of Dr. Baltzly—I believe that he has always meant to be sincerely and honestly loyal, but, like many excellent clergymen I have known, his viewpoint on matters outside of his pastoral work may be very limited and easily influenced by members of his church council. It is a fact well known that one of Dr. Baltzly's church council is a leading and quite active member of the German alliance and also a leading and most active member of Kountze Memorial church. In the opinion of the writer he is more blamable than his pastor, the latter having simply "fallen" a victim to unwise influences.

There is no more disloyalty among Lutherans in the United States than among the members of any other church; the cases of disloyalty are individual cases and the church connection is incidental; but I do believe that in the "exclusive German synod" indicated will be found a larger number of serious cases than in all the balance of the Lutheran churches combined. I am reliably informed that one of the most prominent clergymen in this state belonging to that synod has for a liberal money consideration attached his name to a lot of articles published in church papers which, it is believed, were at least in part written by pro-German politicians and not by himself, though no doubt in sympathy with the sentiments, and thereby confused and no doubt very wrongfully influenced the minds of many laymen in that synod in our own state, who, reading only church papers and newspapers printed in the German language, count statements under the reverend gentleman's signature to be entitled to almost the same credit as "holy writ" and who without influence of that kind might have been and may really intend to be loyal Americans.

A LAYMAN.

Urges Council to Action.

Omaha, July 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Nebraska State Council of Defense rendered good service to the nation and the public in caling attention to the persons and organizations who have been fostering treason and near treason against our country. Let such persons remember that even into the next generation their friends and neighbors will remember them as "copperheads." Their own words and actions have designated them as such. Many who have led us to believe them disloyal are now loudly proclaiming their loyalty and trying to prove it by citing what some one else has done for the country. Some try to hide behind their ancestors of a hundred years ago. It would be more discreet for them not to try to drag their worthy ancestors of fifty or a hundred years ago down with their disloyalty of this generation. The contrast is better for the ancestors than the comparison.

Disloyal persons in every state institution and in every public office should be sumarily dismissed. Let them not smite the hand that feeds them. And this should hold true with persons in any government service throughout the whole country. The public can rely upon the statement of the council for it has told only a small part of what it could tell. It should force dismissals from service and start prosecutions against those who are disloyal to our government. Let the good work of the defense council go on.

ERNEST L. IRELAND.

Gives Hough Another Guess.

Ogallala, Neb., July 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: I note in the letter box in The Bee of this date, comments of Warren Hough on my letter of recent date, "Early Iowa Reminiscence." I may have gotten the name of the hotel wrong. At all events it was the leading hotel in Council Bluffs.

The name of the town was not Crescent City and Brother Hough has another guess. The files of the Omaha or Council Bluffs papers ought to show if this is a pipe dream. I left Omaha and came west about June 20 of that year, 1867, and the occurence happened before I left. It may have been the last week in May, but my impression is that it was in June.

EDWIN M. SEARLE.

Saving on Soldier Transportation.

Monroe, Neb., July 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: We are advised by the government officials, newspapers, etc., to save, even to using the bacon rinds, thereby saving food.

Now why don't the different department heads do something in the same line? We read that the North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa boys are to be sent to New Mexico for training before being sent to France. Now why the expense of railroad fare way down there and back again?

Fort Crook at Omaha surely would be a good place for these nothern boys to be trained.

The writer is only one among thousands of farmers who are getting disgusted with so much free (?) advice to farmers by men who know nothing about farming, and can see "politics" in even handling of the army.

TART TRIFLES.

"That old horse seems to have a peculiar fascination for you."

"I can't help admiring him. He is one of the few who have free of cost all the leather they can possibly use."—Washington Star.

"They say that a man becomes morally weaker as the day wears on; less able to resist temptation."

"Shouldn't wonder. You know it was near Eve that Adam ate the apple.—Boston Transcript.

"Well, I've gotten rid of my muff," said Susie Marshmallow.

Stella Bonbon was interested.

"Do you mean you've canned Cholly?" she inquired.—Kansas City Journal.

"There is one way in which a man is very unlike a house."

"I know of several. But what's yours?"

"A man can be full of fire after he is put out."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"You are charging that much a pound for tea? Gracious, but your prices are steep!"

"But, then you must remember, ma'am, that tea is natuarlly a steep affair."—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Knicker—As a patriotic duty we should eat the perishable things.

Mrs. Becker—Everything is perishable when Jack sits down at the table.—Life.

ECZEMA HEALED BY CUTICURA

Itching and Burning So Child Couldn't Sleep. Skin Inflamed.

"My little son began breaking out with small blisters and we thought it was poison. We were told it was eczema.

It spread from his elbow to the tips of his fingers, itching and burning so that he could neither sleep day nor night. The skin was very red and inflamed, and his arms and fingers were swollen twice their natural size. He was very cross and fretful.

"I was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I sent for a free sample. I bought more and I used one cake of Cuticura Soap and was on the second box of Cuticura Ointment when he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Lottie L. Smith, Castine, Ohio.

Keep your skin fresh and clear by daily use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

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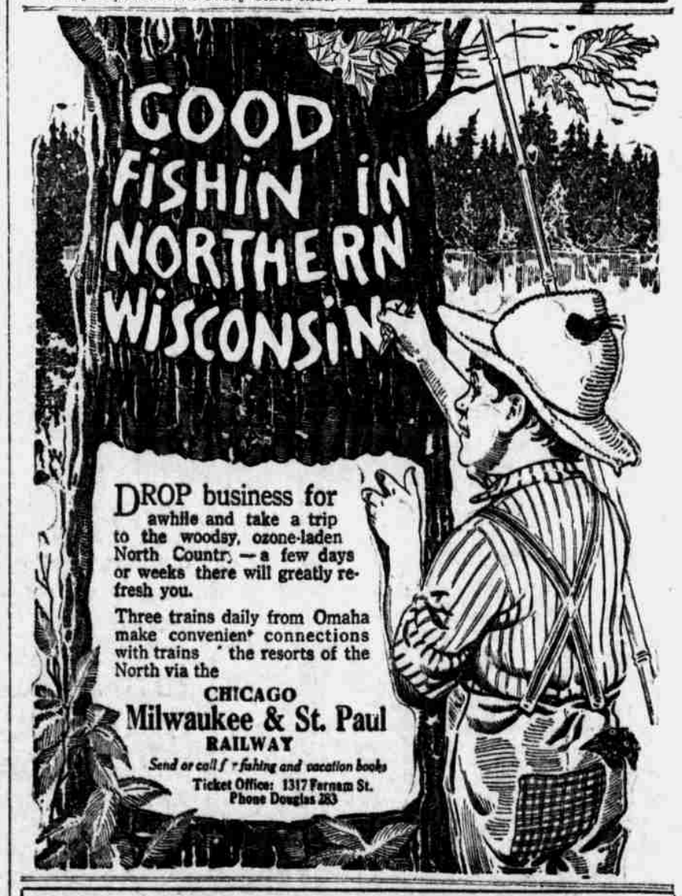

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

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