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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Loyalty to the government calls for deeds more than words.

Count that day lost whose low descending sun finds not a council probe begun.

Not a whisper of cheer comes out of Turkey. Too busy hustling for the makings of a meal.

That "little group of willful men" in the senate shows no outward signs of patriotic reform.

Admiral von Tirpitz asks further time for the U-boat. Second the motion. Let it wait forever.

Kindly nature these days smiles on the toil of the gardener and expands his chest and spuds with joyous good will.

The shock that is to stir America may also awaken congress from its lethargy and result in less talk and more action.

Hats off, also, to Hamilton county, where the boys beat the draft by volunteering. Nebraska is proud to have even one county like that.

Denunciation slips from the hide of greed as easily as water from a duck's back. Let Mr. Vrooman give the country names and specifications.

Now if the Italians on the south pump lead into Austria as energetically as the Russians the dual empire will look like a cross-section of Switzerland.

Reports classify the crown prince of Germany as a thoroughgoing imperial reactionary. It should be added that he is quite progressive as a cemetery promoter.

If the food bill can be held off a little longer, all the surplus stock of whisky will be out of bond. Revenue receipts are bigger than ever for July as a result of the movement.

Sioux Indians selling off surplus lands around Pine Ridge agency is a very pleasant reminder of the progress those original Americans have made since the Wounded Knee affair.

Red Cross divisions working with the Allies have united in a general system of co-operation, each in its territory operating separately, but under common direction. Co-operation greatly simplifies work, saves much labor and expense and insures efficient service.

Two-dollar corn sounds like a dream, but it is fact, and the farmers who held on to some of last season's crop are getting the price. Meanwhile an awful bump is waiting somewhere for the men who are betting that the coming crop is going to be a failure.

Precedents and partyism are as so much junk to Lloyd George. The British premier is out to win the war and the best available talent, regardless of politics, is none too good for the work. In that regard Mr. George sets an admirable example for some other people.

Holland took no chances on the American embargo. Ten Dutch ships loaded with grain and other cargo left "an Atlantic port" two days before the operation of the law. If they succeed in dodging subs and evading the blockade the venture will rank as a triumph of seamanship.

The tragic fate of the Galway fishermen who fooled with a German barrel mine no doubt fills the home town of Judge Lynch with grief and mourning. The victims did not know it was loaded. Considering the friendliness for Germany said to exist on all sides of Galway bay, it is shocking to think the kaiser should reward good will with a funeral.

Hobo threats against growing crops are taken seriously in Montana, and preparations to meet them are under way. If the authors of the threats will read up or inquire what happened to law-defiers in the days of the Virginia City camp the knowledge thus gained will simplify funeral arrangements. The sons of Montana vigilantes are skilled in the ways of the rope and the rifle.

Bone-Dry Bureaucracy
New York World

The Postoffice department continues its benevolent efforts to safeguard residents of prohibition states from the wiles of the rum demon without their borders. It now rules that advertisements of "table d'hôte with wine" are "advertisements of intoxicating liquors" within the meaning of the law and are therefore not mailable to prohibited territories.

The corrupting influence on "dry" state morals of the published announcement that "dinner with wine" may be obtained in New York for 60 cents is obvious. The mere mental suggestion of the printed notice is calculated to induce a condition of vinous exaltation in the thirsty wholly prejudicial to prohibition. If the drink evil is to be put down it must be fought to the last bottle of red ink in the restaurants of the unregenerate "wet" cities, even though they be thousands of miles away.

But if Postmaster General Burleson is to be thorough in his prevention of the use of the mails to disseminate drink literature in "bone-dry" territory he must adopt more drastic measures than these. When the mails are closed to table d'hôte advertisements, can they remain open to copies of Omar Khayyam containing that reprehensible laudation of "a jug of wine?" Will the Bible be amissible with Paul's injunction to Timothy to "use a little wine for thy stomach's sake?"

The department is nothing if not consistent in its rulings. If it is to live up to its reputation it must go yet further in bonedry regulations covering "bone-dry" mail matter.

Aliens in the United States Army.

Discussion in congress as to the advisability of conscripting aliens for service in the new army opens an important question, one that involves our whole scheme of government. Preparations for enforcement of the draft has developed the fact that the apportionment will fall unequally because of the presence of large groups of foreigners in certain localities. This throws an uneven proportion of the burden for service on the natives, who chafe at the prospect of leaving employment or business to go to war while the alien may stay and enjoy whatever of comfort or safety home conditions provide. The circumstances serve to emphasize the liberal hospitality with which we have welcomed the foreign-born, permitting them to share in all the benefits of residence here without assuming any of the responsibilities of citizenship and contributing little or nothing to the support of the government.

It may seriously be doubted if the federal government has power to conscript the citizens of another country. It could turn such sojourners over to their home governments for military or other service, internment or restricting the movements of such as were from enemy nations, but here its authority seems to end. That many aliens are domiciled in the United States who would be liable to military service at home is well known. One of the features of the early days of the conflict was the assemblage of these by their several national representatives to answer the call, but not all of them felt sufficiently the patriotic impulse, preferring the fleshpots of America to duty at home.

This is one of several vexatious incidents in our progress along a new line, that of raising an army for defense by draft, and throws into relief the inadequacy of the volunteer system. In our other wars the aliens have readily entered the service of the United States and in this they yet may be found lined up where they ought to be—with the colors. Patience and prudence will find an answer to the question and justice will be done to all.

Austria's Internal Affairs.

The speech accredited to Dr. von Seyler, Austrian premier, in which he is said to have set out the peace aspirations of the dual monarchy, will direct attention for the moment to Austria's internal affairs. Some of the sentences quoted as coming from the premier are remarkable for their disingenuousness. For example, he is reported to have said "all peoples of Austria are united externally and internally by a common tie, by love of the dynasty and the uniformity of all vital interests." This from a man sufficiently prominent in the political life of the decadent empire to be put in the high place of premier would be laughable were it not actually pathetic.

In the north Bohemia is straining every energy to break away from Austria and, no matter what the outcome, can only be held in the political combination by force of arms. The Poles are also looking ahead to independence, while Bosnia and Herzegovina will not rest in a suppressed state if the readjustment in the Balkans is such as will give them opportunity to enter the new combination. An understanding between the Germans of Austria and of Bavaria could be easily reached and the establishment of a central Catholic community of interest be made possible were it clear what to do with the Magyars, who until the death of Francis Joseph and the overthrow of Count Tisza had been a source of great annoyance and sometimes positive embarrassment to the Prussians.

The discord between the various elements of the Austrian empire has been generally increased, rather than diminished, by the course of the war, and unprejudiced observers generally are of the opinion that whatever peace is concluded will see a marked change in its makeup if not the complete disintegration of the dominion now nominally under the rule of Emperor Karl.

Employment of Children Out of School.

A report just published by the federal bureau of education has in it some very interesting information concerning the employment of children out of school hours. Groups comprising 14,391 children, about evenly divided between boys and girls and scattered through eleven states, were closely studied in collecting data on which the report is based. Conclusions reached are that this employment, while essential for many reasons, has the effect of engendering a dislike for school work. The child loses interest in lessons, develops a disinclination to study and, having gained some notion of economic independence, breaks away from school too soon.

On the other hand, the inquiry shows that in the majority of cases parents need the help thus afforded and are enabled through the means of children's earnings to keep them longer at school. In vocational preference the larger number of both boys and girls seek employment on farms through vacation. Educational advantages and benefit to health accruing from the open-air work and contact with the processes of nature are of more value than the money earned. It is interesting to note that a very small percentage of these immature workers go into factories and those that do are chiefly employed in the canning industry. Street vocations are most condemned, because of the influence of environment. Money earned by the children during vacation is a considerable item. The report says 5,181 children from the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth grades received wages amounting to \$68,342.04, on which basis the commissioner estimates the total earnings of children of these grades approximates \$60,000,000 a year.

Oversight by the school of employment of children is recommended as a reasonable solution for the question of objectionable vocations. It is accepted as established that some useful work is desirable for occupation of at least a part of the vacation period, but during the school term employment outside of school hours is to be avoided if possible because of its detracting from school duties.

One of the leading exponents of "academic freedom" is Prof. Scott Nearing, now of the University of Toledo. Some years ago the professor sacrificed his post in the University of Pennsylvania to that ideal. In his present position his criticism of American neutrality the last two years showed alien animus hardly surpassed by avowed enemies of the country. His activities and preachments at the recent pacifist gathering at Chicago leave no doubt that while his hand reaches for the American dollar his heart is not true to America. The quicker that brand of "academic freedom" gets the "hook" the better.

If passing appropriation bills would end the war the United States would have hung up victory long ago. Spending money is easy enough for congress, but the machinery balls up badly when it comes to raising the revenue.

"Ye Famed Warm Springs"

By Frederic J. Haskin

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., July 16.—This shady little mountain village has a most illustrious and interesting past. Many of our great cities were vulgar trading posts running to Indians and pioneers when Berkeley was already a famous haunt of the aristocracy. No doubt Newport considers itself something of a fashionable resort, but Berkeley was entertaining the nobility of England and the gentility of America when the best people in Newport were fishermen.

The first word about Berkeley that comes down to us was written by George Washington when he was surveying all this northern Virginia country for his noble owner, Lord Fairfax. He sets it down in his notes that one day he was held up by a flood and took the opportunity to visit "ye famed warm springs." That's about all he says and we do not even know whether the father of his country improved the opportunity to take a bath. But just notice that Berkeley Springs was already "famed" in 1748.

Lord Fairfax owned the springs and all the land thereabouts. There is a tradition that the generous nobleman contributed the springs to the state for the good of the people. All the folks hereabout seem to believe it. But there are certain official records which show that capitalists in those days were just about as generous as they are now. One of these records is a petition which states that 400 persons were then gathered about the springs, taking the baths for their health, and that they had no adequate shelter, especially the poor, who were suffering from exposure. The petition, which is addressed to the continental congress, further states that Lord Fairfax will not even allow a tree to be cut for the building of a cabin. The petitioners therefore demand that the state shall take the lands away from the noble lord and donate them to the people. This was done; a town is laid out and named Bath, after the famous English resort. Lots of a quarter of an acre were offered for sale and in order to prevent speculation everyone who bought a lot had to build a house on it. George Washington bought two of the lots and about a third of the whole town was bought by the officers of his army.

Needless to say, this at once made the springs famous from Boston to Richmond and from the ocean to the Alleghanias. Here flocked the aristocracy of the new-born nation. Picture the place yourself. They came in their coaches and put up at the inn, which had by this time been built. It was the day of duels and minuets, of periwigs and powdered hair. The warm spring had been dug out so that a great basin was formed and a sort of stockade was built about it. When it was time for the women to lave their fairness in the warm and healing waters of a hunting horn was sounded and all of the gentlemen withdrew to a discreet and considerate distance until their turn came.

Martha Washington is said to have been especially fond of the springs, though whether she came for society or to cure her rheumatism is not a matter of record. The bathing dress which she wore at the springs may still be seen at Mount Vernon. Of Washington there are very few traditions hereabouts, but he must have been a frequent visitor. There is a giant elm which he is supposed to have planted and which is universally known as the Washington elm.

As the new American nation grew the greatness and fame of the warm springs grew with it. In the half century before the civil war this little valley was probably the gayest place in America. The north did not come here, but the aristocracy of the south came in force and from many days' drive across the mountains. Berkeley held then somewhat the place in the public mind that Newport and Palm Beach do now. It was not merely gay; it was shocking. There was a hotel here in those days with room for 500 guests and there were numerous and some very splendid private places. The oldest of the bath houses, which still stands, is known to have been built over 100 years ago, so that the open bathing of revolutionary days had been superseded by the little private baths with their tiled plunges and trained attendants. Berkeley was getting to be effete and luxurious when its gayeties were shocked and shattered by the first gun at Sumter. The young men who had made the hills echo their revelry rode away on their horses—rode away to a man, and most of them never came back. The following year the famed warm spring was deserted. The men were in battle and the women were at home saving and sewing. And when the long struggle was over there were few to come back. Many were dead and all the rest were poor. America's great landed aristocracy, the south of before the war, had been bled to death.

So Berkeley, after a career of romance unrivaled, relapsed into a village calm. Virginia and West Virginia had a lawsuit over its ownership. When Virginia went out, but did nothing about it. One Dr. Chancellor, a physician of Hickett's vision, who had known the place in its heyday and had great confidence in its waters, made a determined effort to revive its fame, but failed. No another promoter has taken hold with somewhat better success. A good many strangers register at the old Washington hotel; the bath house has been renovated and the village hardware store does a growing business in dippers.

As for the town itself, it is one pleasant shady street along a narrow valley shut in by wooded hills. It is also notable as one of the best and most determined stands of the horse and buggy. It is full of birds and small boys and sunshine—and memories of long ago.

People and Events

Back in New York last week the authorities burned up \$10,000 worth of illicit egret feathers. Here is where Audubons score at the expense of madam's headgear.

"Eat onions!" shouts the food commissioner of Philadelphia. Why? "They save other food, help out gardeners, and do you good." There you are. Do your bite.

The wonder show of New York at the present time is a pound loaf of bread retailed for 5 cents. Good bread, too, appetizing and fortified by a sprinkling of corn meal with the flour. Demand for the product already taxes the capacity of the enterprising bakeries.

Former State Senator Black of New York, author of the Sandwich hotel law, expresses increasing admiration for prohibition's hired men. He loves them so well that he favors placing them "in glass cases so that the vagrant winds of heaven would not ruffle the sacred dust." Sarcasm is the senator's long suit.

As a concession to the food saving demands of the times habits of the lobster palaces of New York forgo egg-nogs, milk punches and the like and take on board greenbriars, cocktails, duchesse punches, sauterne cobbles and other ambrosial combinations that do not cut into the food supply. If memory in the dry belt is not at fault the shift lacks little in patriotic spirits.

Madeline Sullivan of Chicago once more answers the call of the wild. Some years ago she fled the spotlight by chasing Pretty Hawk, a Wyoming Indian, for a husband. Falling in this romance, she married a Montana man and showed him in less than a year. Her latest catch is Albert A. Campbell, Canadian trapper, hunter and winner of the Winnipeg-St. Paul dog races last February. Campbell lives in the Hudson Bay country, where facilities for cooling romance are nearly a score of Germans identified with pro-German activities in New York and vicinity, will spend the rest of the war period in the sunny south, far removed from worry and at the expense of the government. Ellis island holds a number preparing for a like vacation. One of the recent additions is Herman Schmitt, an educated German who, posing as a Russian, obtained a dock job at Hoboken and helped load the ships carrying American troops. He is suspected of having squealed and sent word along the German spy lines.

Proverb for the Day.

Froth is sure to come to the surface.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Germans launched new counter-offensive in Longueval sector. Russians began new great drive on the river forcing Teutons to retreat. British recovered most of the ground lost to Germans in recent counter-attack.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

At the St. Joseph hospital nine of the sisters who had taken the white veil were received into full sisterhood of the Franciscan order, whose life is devoted to the nursing and saving of the lives of their fellow beings without regard to religion. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Fathers Nicolaus and Anastasius. Ed Rothery, Jack Roach and Tony Herold, representatives of the Thurston Hose, who attended the Kearney tournament, have returned home and

the fact that there were no dents on their white tiles, their canes unbroken and their dusts untorn show that they were on their good behavior while away.

Colong Lang and Fanny Roedent were quietly married by Judge McCulloch. Two lots have been purchased in Manawa Park addition on which to erect a cabin. It is the intention to have a large tent put up and serve all kinds of edibles.

F. E. Winnings of this city was married to Miss Mary Belcher at Consumers, Cal. The young people will live in Omaha.

Officer Clark of the Humane society called the street car company to task for working the horses with sore necks. Superintendent Smith attended to the matter at once and had proper collars put in use.

William Baird, a leading attorney of Carthage, Ill., after a short visit here, has determined to locate permanently in this city.

Henry Rogers, the 93-cent store has gone east on his annual inspection and purchasing tour.

This Day in History.

1806—Alexander D. Bache, under whose superintendency the United States coast survey became one of the most fruitful sources of scientific knowledge in the country, born in Philadelphia. Died at Newport, R. I., February 17, 1867.

1826—Missouri adopted a state constitution.

1826—General John I. Gregg, a distinguished officer of the Mexican and civil wars, born at Bellefonte, Pa. Died in Washington, D. C., January 6, 1892.

1842—Frederic T. Greenhalge, governor of Massachusetts 1893-96, born in England. Died at Lowell, Mass., March 5, 1896.

1850—Rev. Anthony Blanc was consecrated first Roman Catholic archbishop of New York.

1870—England proclaimed neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war.

1877—Russian army, in the advance on Turkey, occupied Schipka pass in the Balkans.

1898—The Cuban provinces of Guantanamo and Caimanera surrendered to the Americans.

The Day We Celebrate.

Israel Gluck, investments and real estate, was born July 19, 1843. He was located at Columbus before coming to Omaha.

Prince George of Greece, elder brother of the new king, born at Athens twenty-seven years ago today.

Judge Roger E. Fryer of New York, one of the few surviving members of the first confederate states' congress, born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, eighty-nine years ago today.

Colonel William Henry Manning, member of the general staff corps of the United States army, born in Ohio fifty-four years ago today.

John Purroy Mitchell, mayor of New York City and candidate for reelection next fall, born at Fordham, N. Y., thirty-eight years ago today.

Count de Sals, diplomatic representative of Great Britain at the Vatican, born fifty-three years ago today.

General Sir William Henry Manning, governor of the Island of Jamaica, born fifty-four years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The members of the Belgian war commission, who have been making a tour of the far west, are scheduled to visit Denver and Pueblo today, in each of which cities they are to be elaborately entertained.

The eighteenth national convention of Good Templars, to be held at Chattanooga, is expected to perfect arrangements to place a Bible in the haversack of every United States soldier going to the war.

Storyteller of the Day. Colonel Richard L. Woodhouse said in a recruiting address in Lexington. "Nothing will stop the Hun's barbarities but reprisals. If Rheims cathedral is destroyed, let us destroy Cologne cathedral. And on every ship that enters the submarine zone we ought to put Germans of high rank."

Colonel Woodhouse paused and smiled. "There's nothing like reprisals," he said. "A tobaccoist sent a doctor the other day a \$10 box of cigars, saying he knew they hadn't been ordered, but they were so excellent he was sure the doctor would buy them." Bill enclosed. Terms strictly cash.

"The doctor wrote back: 'Delighted with the cigars. Though it is true you haven't called me in, I venture to tell you how with two prescriptions for rheumatism and dyspepsia, respectively, that I am sure you will like, as they have given universal satisfaction to my patients. My charges being \$5 per prescription, we are now quits.'—Washington State.

"The Boys of Old Nebraska." (Dedicated to the Dandy Sixth—Tune: "The Girl I Left Behind Me.") We've come from town, we've come from town, we've come from town.

Because our country needs us— We've strapped on our old '45s To see 'em 'round the world, we've come from town, we've come from town. And you can look the country through From Texas to Alaska. But you won't find a truer bunch Than the boys of old Nebraska.

We want to live, if live we may, With Freedom's flag above us. But we can die, if die we must, To shield the one that lives us. And traitors here beneath his folds With no one to unmask you, Had better keep your headings mumm Near the boys of old Nebraska.

Now all of you beneath our flag Still loyal to the kaiser, Had better stop your foolish talk Before we make you wiser. So don't fear old Billy's gun, Or it might be our task to Open a vein and let it out— Of an old Nebraska.

Some of us learned to tote the gun Around the world, we've come from town, We've sipped beneath the western stars And heard the big snakes rattle. And if you're not a German, If anyone should ask you, For we can shoot and shoot to kill— We're the boys of old Nebraska. Omaha. MRS. D. W. CASHILL.

The Bee's Letter Box

Position for a Patriot.

Omaha, July 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read with much interest Mr. J. M. Leyda's letter in yesterday's Bee and your answer to it. The letter, because I have known Mr. Leyda for many years and also because it touches upon points that seem to be not clear to some people, and your answer, because it so well meets the questions raised by Mr. Leyda. What some people need more than anything else these times is a thorough course of instruction in the primary principles of a democratic form of government.

Everybody who knows anything at all about it, seems to me, to realize that the fundamental principle of a representative government is final acquiescence in the will of the majority in governmental matters. If we do away with that we abolish a government of the people. This by no means implies a blind acquiescence without the right to our own opinions in internal relations, but does mean that the minority has no right to go to any lengths whatever to force their own opinions on the majority. We have a good example of this in some of the Latin American countries, where the earth revolves every day and the government every three months. Mexico is a good example.

A government of the people, by the people and for the people means the people as a whole and not the individual. That announcement in the declaration of independence that a government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed does not mean that each individual of the government is entitled to do as he pleases regardless of or against the will of the people simply because he does not believe in that requirement, but it does mean that all must be governed by the will of the people as a whole expressed by and through the authority selected by the people.

Anything else is anarchy, pure and simple.

Colonel Roosevelt in one of his recent utterances said that while he considered some of the methods of the administration not well advised he is heart and soul for the government as against anybody else. That is the only position for an American to take; anybody else is a traitor. There is no middle ground. Under the present conditions an expression of an opinion or committing such actions as tend to influence adverse to the government come mighty near to violating that law prescribing that "whoever shall adhere to the enemies of this state or the United States, giving them aid and comfort—shall be imprisoned for life." We should stand by our own government against anybody and every other government in any conflict. Anyone who is not willing to do this ought to move to Mexico, though the Lord knows Mexico has enough of that class. A. L. TIMBLIN.

Wages and Infantile Mortality.

Omaha, July 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: In yesterday's issue of your great paper I read with care your editorial headed "Better Care for Babies," wherein you state, "In both New York and Chicago organizations of doctors, nurses, and philanthropists and workers have been formed to give attention to the babies."

It is tiresome, if not disgusting, to witness the spasmodic maneuvers of these benevolent philosophers' attention to the babies. Every sane person is familiar with the best remedy for babies, to see that their mothers are well fed. Give the parents a living wage and they will care for the babies, thereby giving a needed rest to the doctors, nurses and philanthropists.

Probably I might better prove my assertion. The chairman of the federal investigating committee on industrial relations states in his report that 35,000 workers are killed yearly and 700,000 wounded annually that could be averted. He further states that "the death rate among babies in the poorer families is more than four times as high as among those in the higher wage groups." I might add what Miss Julia Lathrop said in a report to the Department of Labor on July 4: "One of every six babies in poor homes dies in its first year on account of increased high cost of living, which the low wages of the father and mother are unable to meet."

Miss Lathrop further states, "Among families where the mother is forced to help the father earn the family living the death rate of babies under 1 year was found to be twenty-eight out of every 100, most of whom died before 4 months old. Here is some-

thing for the patriotic wise men who constitute the Council of Defense and the Red Cross to ponder over, the feeding of the mothers of the American race, if they are feally in earnest to defeat the kaiser. JERRY HOWARD.

"Common Sense."

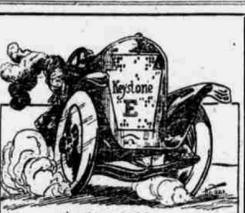
Omaha, July 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: David Olson, in the issue of the 11th, reverts to the common notion of the reality of evil because it is evident to the senses that evil exists. This he calls using one's common sense.

Common sense is an excellent thing, provided it is excellent, but labeling one's own views common sense does not strengthen the mixture. Common sense kept the world flat for a great many centuries. Common sense deduced Galileo and the progress of the world, made Huss a martyr, blotted New England with the witchcraft delusion. Common sense sits on the back end of a train and sees the rails close up. Common sense interprets the Bible literally and the commoner it is the more absurd the sense. Common sense interprets "fire" as good or bad according to the use that is made of it, which is only a step in advance of the deduction that the progress of the world is dried up to express it in both cases attributing to fire a potentiality in itself for good or evil.

We have no objection to the use of the words common sense and frequently the "C. S." of Christian Science is said to stand for Common Sense, but it should be used only as the ultimate of philosophy and not the crude beginnings.

As an illustration our critic sees in the statement that God is all-in-all a deduced Galileo and the progress of the world is dried up to express it in both cases attributing to fire a potentiality in itself for good or evil. Words at the best are inadequate to express ultimate truth and when their meaning is dried up to express it the commonplace usage of the farm or stock yards they become impossible. The "allness of God" is simply another form of expression in which to present the universally accepted fact that God is supreme and infinite.

The conclusions which flow from this postulate are properly the subject of earnest difference among students, but the premise is not. This letter is written in the hope that the former letter touching the unreality of evil may not be clouded by so-called common sense objections to the fundamentals which were used only to lead up to the presentation of the subject as viewed in Christian Science. CARL E. HERRING.



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