

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY)

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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Did you say you are a gardener? Potato bugs gotcha yet?

Last session today of the Sunday Barber Shop Social Club.

Members of the exemption board will now enjoy their period of popularity.

The superiority of The Bee's service in printing the draft lists first speaks for itself.

Missouri river boosters are persistent, if nothing else, and sticking to it always brings results.

If some folks had their way, that state council of defense would be rechristened "the state council of offense."

Those lads in camp have some advantages this weather, so far as sleeping goes, if their mosquito bars hold out.

Since voting on the food bill clears the way for further debate on appropriations and the revenue bill, it leaves the senate plenty to talk about.

With two Sinn Feiners in parliament and an Orangeman in the cabinet, the pacification of Ireland seems to be making some little progress—who can tell which way?

"Take a soldier home for Sunday dinner," is a suggestion worthy of consideration. Many of the lads soon to leave here may never revisit Omaha, but they will remember hospitality shown them.

Dr. Michaelis exhibits the same tendency to stick to home-made "facts" that characterized his predecessor's administration. This has some advantage, for it permits justification not otherwise to be obtained.

Little is being heard from Texas these days, the principal reason being that the watermelon season is in full blast down there, and everyone too busy trying to consume the output to devote any time to argument.

The fact that a big crowd did not assemble to watch the actual drawing of the numbers at Washington is no sign that the whole land was not interested. Nothing before ever stirred the people so universally as did this event.

Releasing a huge shipment of cartridges to the Mexican government is another sign that Uncle Sam has more important business on hand than fussing with Carranza. The watch of the Rio Grande will be kept up just the same.

Australia wheels into line with a surplus of 146,000,000 bushels of wheat, practically all of which has been bought by the British government at around \$1.10 a bushel. The effect of this may be ultimately felt in the home markets.

The Omaha Democratic Hyphenated raises a raucous howl against "regular channels" for food distribution, ignoring the fact that efforts in the direction of regulation have so far been thwarted by democratic senators, such as Gore and Reed.

Yankee boys now in France are keeping the censor busy with their efforts to get some word of their doings back to the home folks. Up to date the censor has the better of the contest, but none can tell when the swing will go the other way.

Omaha long ago was recognized by the army as the proper point from which to distribute supplies for military forces throughout the west, so the present administration is merely accepting the lesson of experience in using this as its central quartermaster's depot.

Universal military training makes drafts unnecessary over in Germany. Every man subject to call had his number in advance. When Canada realizes how successfully conscription is working in the United States, the example may be followed across our northern border.

The Woman in Overalls.

Quite a deal of talk was heard a few weeks ago about the woman in overalls, and some enthusiasts affected to support the proposition that the garment of toil would supplant motley as the only wear. Now we get a little professional advice on the topic. The superintendent of the company charged with coach cleaning at the Kansas City union depot suggested to the women employed there that they don the bifurcated garb, and to his astonishment was met with almost unanimous refusal. The women did not want to wear them, and flatly said the principal reason was the looks of the thing. Some of the buxom wenches did put on overalls, and the superintendent admitted the effect was anything but appealing to the esthetic sense. He expressed it a little more bluntly, but that is what he meant. However, this one experiment is not to be taken as finally disproving the case for the opposition. If woman is to enter largely into industrial operations in America, as she has in the European countries where war has disturbed the balance of things, she will have to dress the part and let looks go hang while she is at work. Overalls differ from party dress, and few ever learn how to wear them gracefully, but they do serve a purpose nothing else can fill, and when woman gets among the whirling wheels and fopping belts of the big shops, she will have to discard her skirts whether she likes it or not.

Business Sanity and Speculation.

Unsettled business conditions provoke a desire on part of the venturers to take advantage of temporary circumstances for the purpose of securing undue profits. The shortsightedness of such a policy was sharply hit at a convention of dress fabric makers and dealers in New York last week. Speakers generally discussed the trade situation from a conservative standpoint, advising careful and deliberate action by all jobbers. Mr. E. R. Green of the Pacific Mills company said: "I would not advise anyone to speculate. We must pursue a policy on the basis that we are not in business for a few weeks, but that we will be in business after the war is over. We must pursue a policy to keep us in business. There is nothing to warrant fear of the future."

The soundness of this advice must appeal directly to all in business, big or little. None can tell exactly what situation will prevail after the war, but all expect tremendous industrial and commercial activity, with a high level of prices. This will be the natural effect of the great disturbance and abnormal demands through which the world is now passing. Whatever readjustment takes place, it is not at all likely that anything like what has hitherto prevailed will be re-established. All this recommends caution to the men who direct the business affairs of the world. These are trying to anticipate peace conditions, while maintaining the high pressure required by war demands. It is clear that with the cessation of the present requirements for military uses a violent wrench must be sustained by manufacturing enterprises in turning again to product useful only in time of peace. That this will be met successfully is admitted, but business sanity warns against undue risk, no matter how alluring the prospective gain.

Mobilizing Industrial Slackers.

When the West Virginia legislature last winter passed a law to require every able-bodied man in the state to do some useful work, little enough attention was paid to the move by outsiders. It was commented upon briefly as another bit of freak legislation, and let pass because of the presence of more important matters. Yet back of that law is a thought of interest not only to West Virginia, but to every state in the union. Maryland has grasped the point, and its governor has issued a proclamation, warning all industrial slackers to hunt up employment. Just how he expects to enforce the mandate is not made public, but he hopes to make it effective.

A little thought will make plain to any the economic justice involved in this. Three years ago industrial stagnation had set loose a large number of persons, unable to find work, and the problem of unemployment came in for much attention. It was temporarily set aside by the flood of war "prosperity" that washed over the land, but its consideration has only been postponed. The condition of unemployment had steadily increased, with a continually growing number of permanently idle men and women, the backwash of industry. To these must be added the individuals found in every community who never work, but always live. No village or hamlet is entirely free from these perpetual loafers. They depend on the energy of others, contributing little or nothing at all to the common store of wealth from which they draw sustenance. It is these, rather than the former class, against which compulsory work acts are levied.

The numbers of these industrial slackers have not been taken, but in the aggregate they must be many. If a way can be devised to compel them to do even a little in the way of supporting themselves, a considerable burden will be lifted from the public.

Paying Off Our Soldiers in France.

One of the little side issues of our share of the war is coming up for attention just now. It has to do with what plan may best be adopted for paying off our soldiers in France? Normally, it would be an easy matter, but the disturbed balance of money values offers some complications that must be considered. To send gold to France might have the effect of further depreciating French currency issues, and so upsetting local business. In this way the presence of our troops would be a mixed blessing. It is possible to pay through the French government, by a simple exchange of credits, if the details can be arranged on a satisfactory basis. Such a plan would enable France to make its purchases on this side, without transfer of bullion, and without any unpleasant effect on its home business. It would, of course, be optional with the men if they took their pay in French currency or American gold, thus protecting them as well as the governments. Eventually, it is estimated, this business may reach to \$40,000,000 a month, and with such an enormous sum involved, great care will necessarily have to be taken to avoid undesirable effects.

A Pleasant Picture of the Great War.

If war ever can be said to wear a pleasing aspect, it must be when the armies of great nations can meet under the conditions that have brought the French and Americans together. Something more than the mere relations between allies is noted in the intercourse already established between the men of these splendid forces. It partakes of the quality of fraternity of the highest type and the men are mingling with one purpose only in view, that of co-operation in all possible ways. Civilians have caught the spirit, too, and the traditional friendship between the nations is finding exuberant expression in many little touches that show the depth of feeling existing. The time may come when American soldiers will cease to be a novelty in France and when their water-drinking will no longer excite curiosity, but nothing will efface the memory or offset the influence of these early relations, which are knitting even closer the ties between the two great republics.

The Bee aims to present its readers a distinctive newspaper, a paper with characteristic features of its own that mark not only a difference from other newspapers, but also a superiority. What our readers get in news, pictures, discussions and human interest stories is not only the very best, but is not to be had in competing newspapers. Subscribe regularly and insure every day delivery.

Looking back on that scheme for an embargo on the export of war munitions and supplies, which our hyphenated contemporary championed so loudly and so persistently, everyone sees now what a surrender to military autocracy it would have been. It is natural to keep the sponsors of that pro-German movement on probation.

Dudley Field Malone will probably shine with a new lustre, now that he looms up as the champion of the fair suffixes who were locked up by the Washington police. What we would like to know is who is watching for U-boats in the New York harbor while Dud is visiting the White House?

Views, Reviews and Interviews

By Victor Rosewater

OF COURSE the draft for the new conscripted army is the all-absorbing topic, for no single event in this country has ever directly affected so large a number of people so vitally. I doubt if anyone yet appreciates the colossal magnitude of the process of selecting the individual members of a 500,000 army out of 10,000,000 eligibles and, at the same time, assigning to the remainder the order in which they will be called respectively to erect the armaments are to be raised. The most difficult part of this gigantic task devolved on the newspapers and the press associations of the country. The drawing of the numbers, after the mechanical arrangements are adjusted, must have been a comparatively simple matter, like the drawing of a jury or an ordinary church raffle except that it was upon a scale many times multiplied. But the transmission of the numbers in their proper order over wires reaching to every city and town of any size in the country meant an immense amount of labor involving skill and painstaking accuracy and the wonder is that so few mistakes crept in.

Each locality carried the still bigger task of identifying the names belonging to the numbers. Here in Omaha, for example, each number received carried with it six names to be located, one each in the enrollment list of the six districts, and then copied with address. The Bee gave its readers both the serial number and the draft number and also the list of names drawn with addresses—something none of the other papers here did, but all of which was necessary to be fully servicable to readers who might have names only or numbers only and who might also want to know whether the persons in whom they were interested were to be within range of the first call. There was, of course, opportunity for errors in reading off and in copying as well as in the typesetting, but still mighty few errors have actually occurred.

The Bee preferred to concentrate its energy upon attaching the names to the numbers and making them accessible promptly in extras rather than in posting bulletins which only a few could read, and there is ample proof that this enterprise was appreciated by the public.

The authorities at Washington evidently persuaded themselves they could devise a system that would shorten the time needed for the undertaking and, in fact, announced two or three different plans as adopted only to come back finally to the old-time method of drawing one number at a time as the safest and surest way. One discarded suggestion was that only one number be drawn which should merely be the starting point in the list so that if the number, (say 1247), came out, conscription should start in each district with the name opposite that figure and run right along the registration enrollment until the number of recruits in the quota of each district was furnished. What that would do was quickly seen in its application to groups of men who, by pure accident, would happen to have registered together, all in one family, or all in a factory, or one business house with decidedly unfair, if not disastrous, consequences. Another rejected scheme contemplated a key number that would take the same final numeral in each thousand with it, for example 247, carrying with it 1,247, 2,247, 3,247, etc., but this, too, proved to be unworkable because of the condition of the lists of certain states. It would have been even more unworkable for the identification of the names, by piling them up so fast as to make complication and confusion inevitable. Even as it is, with the simplest method followed, it has been hard to make people understand, all in one family, or all in a factory, or one business house with decidedly unfair, if not disastrous, consequences. Another rejected scheme contemplated a key number that would take the same final numeral in each thousand with it, for example 247, carrying with it 1,247, 2,247, 3,247, etc., but this, too, proved to be unworkable because of the condition of the lists of certain states. It would have been even more unworkable for the identification of the names, by piling them up so fast as to make complication and confusion inevitable. Even as it is, with the simplest method followed, it has been hard to make people understand, all in one family, or all in a factory, or one business house with decidedly unfair, if not disastrous, consequences. Another rejected scheme contemplated a key number that would take the same final numeral in each thousand with it, for example 247, carrying with it 1,247, 2,247, 3,247, etc., but this, too, proved to be unworkable because of the condition of the lists of certain states. It would have been even more unworkable for the identification of the names, by piling them up so fast as to make complication and confusion inevitable. Even as it is, with the simplest method followed, it has been hard to make people understand, all in one family, or all in a factory, or one business house with decidedly unfair, if not disastrous, consequences.

Speaking of "extras," we got out a succession of editions at almost two-hour intervals—eight altogether. Our paper with the first numbers and names drawn was on the street shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning and each subsequent issue carried the added names up to the hour of going to press until the last one had the list in full of all who are likely to be summoned to answer the first call. The sale of The Bee on the streets Friday was three times what it is on an ordinary day—the largest street sale, I believe, that we ever had in the same period of time, except, possibly, the day after the tornado. Don't let anyone get the notion, though, that selling extra papers on the streets is a money-making venture for a newspaper, for the white paper alone, under current high prices, before being printed, costs more than the price at which the printed copies were sold to the newsboy. That reminds me that I recently ran across a souvenir "extra" issued by The Bee in 1872, during the first year of its existence. Just a little dodger, containing a single news item, not any bigger than an ordinary envelope which was evidently run off the press and distributed broadcast, free of cost, solely to let the public know what had happened. It could easily be demonstrated that it would be an economy move for the newspapers of today to go back to this old practice of "free extras" with bare announcement of an unusually interesting news event with invitation to read the details in subsequent regular edition. This would not apply to the draft "extras" because it was the duty of the public wanted, but it would apply to most of the "extras" with which we are all surfeited, not specially in Omaha, but in every large city enjoying newspaper competition.

People and Events

Now comes another federal conservationist with a warning to skyscraper owners to cut out roof illuminations and save money. That's what the owners like.

Owing to the high cost of living the registered nurses of Minneapolis hit up the scale for service to \$5 a day or flat \$30 a week, and \$35 a week for obstetrical and contagious cases.

Rivals of Los Angeles jeer the city's claim to a population of 600,000, spread over 351.1 square miles. Draft registration totaled 42,278, indicating a population of 453,626. It is San Francisco's turn to let out a joyous scream.

Lured, wedded, robbed and deserted on the same day features the brief romance of Dora Sherman, a New York woman, at Pittsburgh. As a sample of matrimonial speed from altar to divorce court this tops the record for the present.

The Johnston family of Grafton, Ill., last week kept local society on the jump by staging three weddings on three successive days. Two sons and one daughter flew the family coop in fine style, and reduced the high cost of living for dad, at least temporarily.

New York is shaking hands with itself over the lowest mortality record in the city's history. The death rate for 1916 was 13.89 per thousand of the population which is figured at 5,602,841. The showing is all the more surprising in view of last year's epidemic of infantile paralysis.

Liquor interests in Minnesota are not making progress in court in the fight against orders of the State Board of Safety restricting saloon hours and forbidding serving boys and women. The federal court cut out attacks on the constitutionality of the board and restricted attorneys to the question whether the board exceeded its authority. The restriction put the lid on a fine volume of argument.

With all the dignity of the clan, Tom Taylor, posing as a Kentucky colonel, blew into Chicago last month and circulated some bank checks without cash to back them. Besides he had in mind some Wallingford schemes—the way of tabloid booze sure to pull down \$5,000,000. After the police searched the colonel's upper story they agreed the wheels were out of gear and sent him to a hospital.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day. Green kills the goose that lays the golden eggs.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Germans in counter drive in west gained footing in Leipzig redoubt, north of the Somme, but were driven out by French.

This Day in History. 1620—The Pilgrims sailed for America from Holland in the Speedwell, but were compelled to return.

1779—The famous frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides," sailed from Boston on its maiden voyage.

1862—The confederates repelled an attack on the ram Arkansas near Vicksburg.

1864—Battle of Decatur or Atlanta, the severest battle of the Atlanta campaign, resulting in the loss to the union army of 3,722 and the death of General Sherman.

1867—Empress Eugenie of France visited Queen Victoria at Osborne.

1872—George Washington Crawford, governor of Georgia and secretary of war in President Taylor's cabinet, died at Augusta.

1902—General Cassius M. Clay, famous soldier and diplomatist, died at Whitehall, Ky.

1915—Six persons killed in San Francisco by a bomb, exploded presumably by anarchists in protest against a preparedness parade.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

Louise Armaingo, the champion female bicyclist of the world, is at the Millard hotel.

A stalk of corn fourteen feet eight inches high, being nine feet to the first ear, was left at The Bee office as an exhibition of what Nebraska soil can do.

Ogden Palmer have opened their new livery stable on Fourteenth and Howard and are ready to receive fifty head of boarding horses.

The amended articles of incorporation of the Lutheran church, by which it has been shown that the name has been changed to the Kountze Memorial Lutheran church, have been filed with the county clerk and Messrs P. J. Nichols, Fred Drexel and D. T. Schmidt have been requested to reduce the lots given by them to the church, to the new society.

The amateur base ball clubs of the Chicago Bargain Shoe Store and S. P. Morse & Co., played a match game at Athletic Park which resulted in 14 to 8 in favor of the Chicago Bargain Shoe Store team.

After several weeks' work the county commissioners have given the contract for the erection of the county hospital to Ryan & Co., for \$120,000.

The Day We Celebrate.

E. J. McVann, former manager traffic bureau Commercial club, was born July 22, 1869, at Medina, N. Y.

Joseph B. Redfield, president of the Klapp-Barrett Printing company, was born right here in Omaha, July 22, 1874. He started to learn the printer's trade at 13 years of age and was a journeyman at 18.

G. C. Edgerly has forty years to his credit today. The Sunderland Machinery and Supply company claims him as secretary. He is an Iowa by birth.

Dr. Otto A. Gantner, one of Omaha's dentists, is just 35 today. He was born right here in Omaha.

Lieutenant Kenneth Whiting, in command of the squad of United States naval aviators recently arrived in France, born in Omaha, July 23, 1874. He started to learn the printer's trade at 13 years of age and was a journeyman at 18.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, known as "the righthand man" to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, born forty-five years ago today.

Bishop John C. Kilgo, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, born at Laurens, S. C., fifty-six years ago today.

Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, leader of numerous expeditions to the Arctic regions, born at Springfield, Mo., fifty-five years ago today.

Duke of Somerset, one of the wealthiest members of the British peerage, born seventy-one years ago today.

George Gibson, catcher of the New York National League base ball team, born at London, Ont., thirty-seven years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. The biennial international convention of the Loyal Order of Moose is to have its formal opening today at Pittsburgh.

The Belgian war mission to the United States, headed by Baron Moncheur, is scheduled to spend today at Little Rock.

Catholics throughout the country will be appealed to for funds to further the war relief and other work undertaken by the Knights of Columbus during "Knights of Columbus Week," which is due to begin today.

The socialists—or more formally the Workmen's Council of Greater Boston—whose parade of several weeks ago in protest against the war was broken up by soldiers and sailors, have obtained a permit to hold another meeting today on Boston Common. Speculations are rife concerning the fate in store for the demonstration.

Storyette of the Day. "Germany's claim that it imports nothing, buys only of itself and so is growing rich from the war, is a dreadful fallacy."

The speaker was Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American food board. "Germany," he went on, "is like the young man who wisely thought he'd grow his own garden stuff. This young man had been digging for about an hour when his spade turned up a quarter. Ten minutes later he found another quarter. Then he found a dime. Then he found a quarter again. 'By gosh,' he said, 'I've struck a silver mine,' and, straightening up, he felt something cold slide down his leg. Another quarter lay at his feet. He grasped the truth. There was a hole in his pocket."—Washington Star.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR.

At the present time fully two-thirds of the German army is said to be in France. More than 300 naval and military books have been published in England during the last year.

Two hundred members and ex-members of the Church Lads' Brigade of England are serving with the colors.

Owing to leather scarcity, German authorities are requisitioning the skins of rabbits, hares and domestic cats.

German cigar manufacturers are now obliged to deliver 75 per cent of their output to the military authorities.

The projectile fired from a 13.5-inch naval gun will penetrate fifty inches of wrought iron at a range of over a mile.

Over 8,000,000 paper bags bearing printed appeals for thrift have been distributed among retail shopkeepers in England.

Animals in the London zoo are "doing their bit" by going without potatoes, of which they formerly consumed 15,000 pounds a year.

Through the offices of the king of Spain the cases of 15,000 missing soldiers of all nations engaged in the war have been traced.

A shopkeeper in Woking, England, gives widows or dependents of soldiers or sailors killed in the war a liberal discount on all purchases.

By cleaning, mending and the reusing of old clothes to troops in France, a saving of more than \$5,000,000 has been effected in seven months.

Lieutenant Josef Schauburg, the first German aviator to use airplanes in battle and also the first aviator to drop bombs from airplanes, has been killed.

A rental of nearly \$250,000 a year is to be paid for the occupation of the Hotel Metropole, in London, which has been taken over by the British government.

A French soldier tells of the amazing effect of a shell explosion of which he was the victim. The shell exploded several yards away from him without doing him any harm. But it blew his overcoat from off his back and when he picked the garment up it was minus all the buttons.

A TOAST TO THE FLAG.

John J. Daly in Philadelphia Ledger. Here's to the Red of it—There's not a thread of it, No, nor a shred of it, In all the spread of it, From foot to head and night, But heroes bleed for it, Faced steel and led for it, Precious blood shed for it, Bathing it Red.

Here's to the White of it—Thrilled by the sight of it, Who knows the right of it, But feels the might of it, Through day and night, Womanhood's care for it, Made manhood dare for it; Fairy's prayer for it, Kept it so White.

Here's to the Blue of it—Heavenly view of it, Star-plunged hue of it, Honesty's due of it, Constant and true, Here's to the whole of it, Stars, stripes and pole of it, Here's to the soul of it, Red, White and Blue.

COMMENDATION. This undertaking organization has won the commendation of everyone who has availed himself of our services. We will continue to merit the good will of the public. We conduct funerals along modern, dignified lines. Out-of-town funerals conducted. We are in the public service.

N. P. SWANSON. Funeral Parlor. (Established 1885) 17th and Cumins Sts. Tel. Doug. 1060.

Summer Excursion Fares

VIA ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. To Practically All Points East

Table with columns for destination and fare. New York City, standard routes \$59.10; Boston, Mass., standard routes \$59.10; Montreal \$45.20; Detroit \$35.10; Quebec, Q. C. \$50.10; Toronto \$40.10; Buffalo \$42.41; Niagara Falls \$42.41.

Rates to Other Points in Proportion. Attractive variable route tours to New York City and Boston at slightly higher fares. Tickets on sale daily, commencing June 1st. Return limit 60 days. Information and attractive literature at City Ticket Office, 407 South 16th Street. S. NORTH, DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT. Omaha, Nebraska.

(\$1,000.00) ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

Protection in the Woodmen of the World can be had for about 3 1/2 cents per day for men within the Selective Draft Age. Other ages and amounts in Proportion. This is real protection for your family in the strongest and most Progressive Fraternal Beneficiary Society. Membership, 850,000. Assets, \$33,000,000. Ask any member or call Colonel C. L. Mather, City Manager, 803 W. O. W. Bldg. JOHN T. YATES, Sovereign Clerk. W. A. FRASER, Sovereign Commander.

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C. Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of The Red, White and Blue Book. Name. Street Address. City. State.

DEAR MR. KABBLE, WITHOUT ANY NOTICE WHATEVER MY WIFE LEFT ME FLAY-WHAY DO YOU MAKE OF THAT? -MR. BLUNTYZ I MAKE OUT SHE WAS A COOK BEFORE YOU MEY HER!

"My salary is \$4,000 a year. Couldn't you live on that?" "I suppose I could manage to live on it," replied the girl. "But I expected to do a lot of entertaining after I was married." Philadelphia Bulletin. Miss Prim—Now, Tommy, let's see what you know of physiology. What class in the animal kingdom do I belong to? Tommy—Dunno. Pop says you're an old hen, and mam says you're an old cat." Louisville Courier Journal.

The Twelve Best Sellers and Their Prices in the Rexall Drug Stores. 25c Carter's Little Liver Pills for 14c; Colgate's Talcum Powder, 8 Kings, 15c; 35c Limestone Phosphate for...24c; 25c Mentholatum for...17c; 25c Packer's Tar Soap for...17c; Rexall Tooth Paste...10c and 25c; 31.00 Pinkham's Compound for...69c; Mennen's Talcum Powder, 4 Kings, at...10c, 14c and 25c; 35c Genuine Castoria for...21c; Listerine for...15c, 19c, 43c and 79c; 75c Houghjian's Rise Powder for 17c; Bromo Seltzer for...10c, 19c, 38c, 79c. Our stock comprises 125,000 items in drugs, toilet articles and sundries. There is a Rexall Drug Store very near you. In any event, a telephone call will receive our prompt attention.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., Cor. 16th and Dodge (Original) Cor. 16th and Farnam (The Owl) Cor. 19th and Farnam (Handsome and Commodious) Cor. 24th and Farnam (Harvard Pharmacy) Cor. 49th and Dodge (Old Rose & Pearl Gray West End Pharmacy)