

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Another effect of \$2-corn is discernible in \$14-beef.

"Stop Waste" is a dandy slogan to go along with "Safety First."

This last July in Nebraska was the driest ever—in more ways than one!

A second Liberty loan is already in prospect. Coming as a numbered serial?

Mexico will not get a loan in America just at present. Our Uncle Sam is busy with more important matters.

Omaha has now survived three months of prohibition and continues to keep its pace close to the head of the procession.

Chancellor Michaelis is inclined to talk a little more than was Von Bethmann-Hollweg, but he does not say a great deal more.

Rain is reported to have ruined crops in Quebec. Lack of it almost did the same thing in Nebraska. Luckily the rain came.

Canada is coming through with an income tax, too, showing that the Dominion is not averse to conscripting wealth along with manhood.

Hawaii is just now in the hands of the draft registration officers, who will do the world a real service if they will only exempt the ukulele.

In the face of the draft a lot of wives seem to be discovering that they are dependent on their husbands, who before were mighty independent of them.

While a lot of drafted men are talking of asking for exemption, another and even more numerous division of the group is lining up at the recruiting office to beat the draft by enlisting.

Senator Robert LaFollette wants a pacifist majority in the next congress, ostensibly to repeal "obnoxious laws," but more likely to get a chance to deliver that speech he was headed off on last March.

Montana vigilantes have hanged an I. W. W. organizer as a warning. This is not especially commendable on the part of the men who took the law into their own hands, but it has promise of being effective.

Texas is now trying to enjoin negroes from leaving that state and coming north. If the Texas watermelon is not sufficient inducement to hold the darkey there, what effect can a court order have on him?

To look at the Omaha building record would give even the most skeptical convincing proof of the growth of the city. Millions of dollars spent in permanent improvements is the foundation on which the faith of its citizens rests.

If the St. Louis brewers really want to have the tax on beer retained at \$3.50, all they have to do is to let it generally become known that the tax will close a thousand saloons in Missouri and the prohibitionists will do the rest.

Denver voters have "recalled" as a member of their school board a congressman whose vote on war measures did not suit them. It is likely that a number of others now at Washington will hear from the home folks along similar lines.

Please note the fact that, although "sauerkraut" has a "made-in-Germany" reputation, our own Department of Agriculture is urging us to put in a winter sauerkraut supply. This may not be foraging on the enemy, but it has the same flavor.

The men in the officers' reserve training camps who failed to land commissions are to have places as non-commissioned officers—if they want them. Here is where the real test of fortitude and ambition will come and effectively separate the quitters from the fighters.

Burbank's Super-Wheat

Minneapolis Journal

Luther Burbank, the wizard of plant life, announces that by scientific crossing he has developed a "super-wheat," which he expects will yield from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre, where the old wheat produces about twenty bushels.

Mr. Burbank has been at this cross-breeding of wheats for some time, but until now is known about his super-wheat from actual experiment by the miller and the breadmaker the wheat regions, which have been so often fooled by promises of magic varieties of wheats, will hold their opinion in reserve.

Last year's wheat crop in the United States was about 650 million bushels. Multiply this by three, which Mr. Burbank claims the super-wheat will do, and we have a crop of 1,950 million bushels. The record crop of 1915 was about a billion bushels. Multiply this by three and, no matter how long drawn out the war might prove, the surplus wheat could not be exported, and would stay at home to make the cheapest bread this country has ever known.

Mr. Burbank has more than sixty varieties of improved plums, apricots and pears to his credit, and the whole world knows the Burbank potato. Every canner is grateful for the "standardized" Burbank pea, and the spineless cactus is favorably received for fodder in the arid regions. But a variety of good milling wheat that would produce from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre, well, here is something that will make every threshing machine on the fertile plains of the Northwest hold its breath pending further news.

What France Requires for Peace.

Very interesting and convincing as well as Premier Ribot's spirited rejoinder to the statement given the press by Dr. Michaelis on behalf of Germany, in which the chancellor alleged that France and Russia had entered into a secret treaty of conquest and annexation prior to the Russian revolution. M. Ribot categorically denies most of the chancellor's insinuations and explains how those that did contain a semblance of truth had been distorted. On behalf of France he again disclaims any purpose of conquest or annexation, unless in the latter be included the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. From Russia comes a repudiation of the Michaelis assertion and a direct support of M. Ribot's explanation of the position of France.

It is clear that the French seek only that the Germans retire from French soil, that the lost provinces be handed back and that good guaranty against future attack be provided. Less than this France could not be expected to accept, so far as territorial settlement is concerned. Nothing is said as to indemnification to be required, but that is a detail not included in the accusation of aspirations to conquest. Dr. Michaelis has opened his course as chancellor with little credit to himself, his maladroitness efforts at justification for Germany by counter-accusations against his foes doing him no good, unless it be to further deceive his countrymen, whose credulity has already been sorely tried by the emperor's spokesmen. If the address was intended to influence American opinion it has signally failed, for our people are inclined to accept the earnest statements from our allies as to their intentions rather than the charges made by a government already convicted of a lust for conquest.

Conscription of Wealth for War.

The senate redraft of the revenue bill, as outlined in the news dispatches, indicates an intention to "conscript wealth" for war service. The original measure, sent over from the house more than two months ago, has been entirely rewritten in the light of calls for money that have originated since then, and what at first was to provide \$1,800,000,000 has been brought up to above \$2,000,000,000. The senate has reversed itself, its first move being to reduce the levees, but conditions have seemingly enforced the opposite view. Many of the objectionable features of the original bill have been removed, that hastily drawn measure having been revised to conform to more conservative practice.

The great burden of the stupendous levy is to be borne by the commerce and industry of the country through taxes on incomes and corporation profits, excise duties and special fees. The retroactive provision of the house bill reappears, this time in the form of a levy against the undistributed surplus of corporations. Debate on the measure, soon to commence, will bring out whether taxes have been laid along lines that will produce revenue without putting an undue load on the business of the country. The constant need of capital for the production of wealth with which to pay for the war is understood and the point at which taxation is a danger to this production must be wisely determined.

What is of most immediate importance, though, is that congress act soon in order that a disturbing element may be removed. Until it is definitely known to what extent the future dealings are to be under control of the food administrator and what taxes are to be paid the federal government the uncertainty must have a deterrent effect on all business operations. Early action on the revenue and food laws will help things along much.

Sauerkraut to the Rescue.

While King Corn has been carrying on a winning fight against the cohorts of hot weather, another monarch is looming up in the food army, bringing his forces to the rescue of humanity. King Cabbage, neglected in the presence of mightier and more puissant of edible regality, has made his appearance in the east as a real factor in the battle. Excessive rains have greatly encouraged the growth of this staple dish, some times esteemed a household necessity, although overlooked by a considerable number of people, who associate it with the plebeian corned beef, unaware of its tempting succulence. Comes now the food administrator and proposes that sauerkraut in large quantities be made ready against the coming winter. The old-time provision of a couple of barrels to have for use in case of sickness is to be buttressed by a supply that will give kraut a place on the list of war foods. Seriously speaking, however, anything that is wholesome and edible, no matter if lacking something in daintiness, so long as it promises to lessen the danger of hunger in the cold days to come, will be a welcome addition to the nation's larder.

Rival Farmers' Organizations.

Militancy of the Nonpartisan league has stirred other farmers' organizations to a sense of their danger from the presence of this new and aggressive rival. The Farmers' National union, Society of Equity and similar combinations see in the new society a danger to their own existence and a potential menace to agriculture. It is quite likely that their apprehensions rest chiefly on the fact that their influence and prosperity is affected by the activities of the league, which is pressing vigorously for control in its field. The Nonpartisan league is successor to the Farmers' alliance, out of which was born the populist party, and in some of its manifestations may be compared to the Granger movement of forty-five years ago. It is political as well as economic in its functions and has for its principal purpose the control of such utilities as most directly affect the farmer. State ownership and management of railroads, elevators, warehouses and kindred institutions is aimed at because of their direct bearing on the agricultural industry. City dwellers are included in the larger view of the league's plan, but the first care always is the concern of the farmer.

The movement is reported to be making much headway, its present membership in Nebraska being given at 30,000. In North Dakota it is in full control of the state, having won all offices at the last election and sent to congress one of its members. Its existence, as that of its predecessors, is an organized protest of the farmer against real or fancied grievances. The Grangers effected radical changes in the west by legislation to curb or break up practices of which the farmer had occasion to complain. The league aims to do a similar work in the way of remedial legislation and social reform. It is a manifestation of the resentment felt against the middlemen and profiteers, who thrive on toll taken from producer and consumer alike. The Nonpartisan league may not reach the point attained by its predecessors, but it is certain to become a factor to be reckoned with.

We Are Losing Food

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, July 29.—We live in a period of emergencies. The time from now until further notice has been designated by congress and the president as one great emergency; and within this emergency minor emergencies are continually arising. The most pressing of these is pointed out by the Department of Agriculture. We are in the midst of it right now. It is the perishable foodstuff situation, and it must be met at once.

In twenty-four states perishable food products have been produced in such quantities that enormous amounts of them will be lost if quick action is not taken. The secretary of agriculture has created a new division in his office to take immediate charge of this problem. Under the title of special assistant to the secretary, W. L. Stoddard has been appointed to direct an intensive campaign for a period of three weeks with the sole object of arousing the country before it is too late. The foodstuffs in question are perishable, and the time for preserving them is short at best and getting shorter.

The campaign was decided upon as the result of a preliminary conference held some five weeks ago. The country's response to the home garden campaign had been very ready and enthusiastic. Farmers and truck farmers had greatly increased their acreage. The next question was the disposition of the coming harvest. Telegrams were sent to the men in charge of the agricultural extension work all over the United States asking various questions, the answers to which would summarize the situation. The replies to these telegrams showed very clearly that an emergency was at hand.

The reply from Vermont, for example, was typical of that received from twenty-four of the richest and most thickly settled states. In reply to questions as to how much acreage had been planted in perishable crops, what was being done to take care of the harvest and what was needed in addition, the director of extension work replied that the acreage had been greatly increased over that of 1916, that everything possible was being done to provide for the anticipated harvest that funds were being stretched to the limit in carrying on the educational extension campaign—and, finally, that probably not more than half the crop would be taken care of unless additional assistance were provided at once.

This condition, unfortunately not at all exceptional, is the direct result of the big drive to encourage home gardening and increased acreage of all kinds. It was unavoidable, and should not be discouraging. The United States was confronted with the war emergency very suddenly and the war brought with it the duty of feeding half of Europe. One of the quickest ways to prepare for the task was to plant millions of gardens in front and back yards, and in vacant lots. Aided by numerous other agencies, official and unofficial, the department put through the home garden campaign with a rush. Now it has the task of making sure that none of the products of this earlier campaign go to waste.

In this, as in many other emergency war measures, the government is dependent on the co-operation of the press. Some day the indispensable part played by the American press in the hurried war preparations will be recognized and appreciated. So far the only step in this direction has been the proposed surtax on the newspaper business included in the original draft of the war revenue bill. The great success of the Liberty loan was largely the result of press co-operation, as the Treasury department gladly admits; the unprecedented achievement of the selective draft, whereby a census of 10,000,000 men was taken in one day and the order of liability of each of them made known within forty-eight hours of the drawing would have been impossible without the efficiency of the newspapers, according to General Crowder himself. The home garden planting, which exceeded all expectations, was made possible by the printing of tens of thousands of columns of news matter and editorials bringing home the necessity to the nation. Now the need for saving the perishable foods, which are glutting the markets, is being brought home to the people in the same way.

Mr. Stoddard, the special assistant to the secretary, has a staff, including a number of expert newspaper writers, selected with the aid of prominent newspaper publishers. This staff is sending carefully prepared material daily to every newspaper in each of the twenty-four states where a surplus of perishables exists. They are sending information to press associations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, Rotary, and other organizations of food committees and agricultural committees of the state defense councils and to the numerous private committees which did good work in pushing the garden campaign. The people have shown themselves ready to do anything in their power for the cause, once they realize what has to be done.

Home canning, home drying, pickling and preserving are absolutely necessary measures. Besides this, the community drying plant, where perishable foods are brought to a common center, is a very promising new development. Every household has a duty in the matter. The families who have planted gardens are expected to preserve what they cannot eat; but more than that, every household is expected to do its share toward saving the market surplus. Vegetables, fruit, and all sorts of perishables are plentiful and cheap in the markets now. There is a daily surplus almost everywhere. It is no less than the duty of housekeepers to go out two or three times weekly and purchase a share of this surplus and preserve it. This is not only patriotic, but good economy.

A central office to direct the whole campaign is sorely needed, and the new division promises to supply it. For example, the question of cans came up for consideration. It was found that the supply of tin was inadequate, and the use of glass jars necessary. The glass jar manufacturers were called into conference and a plan mapped out by which they could supply the country with a minimum of competition and resulting "dead stock" in any particular locality. The manufacturers promised to turn out 85,000,000 jars in 100 days and distribute them through the country in proportion to the need. Official assurance has been given that no unfair prices will be charged for jars in any locality.

In almost every state there are a dozen different clubs, committees, councils and organizations working on the perishable food problem and they are doing a valuable work. But complete co-operation is needed to prevent great loss of efficiency. Now that Secretary Houston has taken up the matter in person, his office promises to supply the necessary central authority. In the last analysis, of course, success or failure depends on the people; but the people have never yet failed to do their share.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

Lincoln Star: Omaha housewives discovered that dealers were refusing to buy vegetables from the juvenile gardeners of that city. The wholesalers evinced a desire to protect the retailers and the retailers felt an interest in protecting the wholesalers. Nobody wanted to do anything for the boy gardeners or the public. If the feverish demand for large production is not reinforced much of the excess product will be wasted. Is it not time to officially demonstrate that commercial practices that have been winked at are not going to be tolerated this year? Neigh Leader: The Omaha police investigation has resulted in the dismissal of Chief of Detectives Maloney and Detective Sutton. Maloney, before the verdict was rendered, is credited with saying that he did not propose to be the goat and that if he was dismissed he proposed to bring down some of the higher-ups by telling what he knew. If Maloney was a good enough detective to be the chief of the Omaha department and there has been anywhere near as much crookedness in Omaha as has been charged he ought to be able to tell things that would stir matters up. Unbosom yourself, Stephen, and give Omaha a chance for a real cleanup if it needs it.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.

It is no use to save dimes and scatter dollars.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Paris claims gains for the French at Verdun.

Russian army reported to be ten miles from Kiel.

Emperor William put Von Hindenburg in charge of all the eastern front.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

Harry B. Davis, for the last six years head salesman for C. S. Goodrich, has left for the Rocky mountain country to recruit his health. He will be gone about one month and whether or not he will return alone time will tell.

A meeting was held at Trinity cathedral for the purpose of reorganizing the Law and Order league, the object of the organization being to help the enforcement of the laws, particularly for a new day.

The marriage of James Cameron and Miss Mary Harris took place at 514 South Fourteenth. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Kerr in the presence of a number of friends of the contracting parties. Mrs. Cameron was attended by E. E. Raymond and Miss Tony Kleffner. Among the guests present were Messrs. Julius Paustian, Sandberg, Varley, Fairweather, Harlan, Stewart, Ewell, Kleffner, Mrs. and Miss Schermer, Mrs. Hattie Gestner, Mrs. F. Kleffner, Misses Agnes and Hulda Kleffner, Effie Field and Maggie Judge.

Joe Vanderford, late captain of No. 4, who has been on the force since he left the army, has resigned and has been succeeded by Sam Crowley, driver of No. 3's big truck.

The Day in History.

1684—Treaty of peace was concluded at Albany between the Colonists and the Five Nations.

1776—The unopposed Declaration of Independence was signed at Philadelphia.

1807—Robert McClelland, governor of Michigan and secretary of the Interior under President Pierce, born at Greencastle, Pa. Died at Detroit August 30, 1880.

1810—Amos Tuck, the first anti-slavery man in the national house of representatives, born at Parsonsfield, Me. Died at Exeter, N. H., December 11, 1879.

1815—Conventions between Great Britain, Prussia, Austria and Russia, by which Bonaparte was declared the prisoner of the allies.

1817—The first steamboat to ascend the upper Mississippi, the General Pike, arrived at St. Louis.

1870—in the presence of Napoleon III and the prince Imperial, the Germans from Saarbruck.

1883—The Southern exposition at Louisville was opened by President Arthur.

1814—German troops invaded France and Russians crossed the German frontier.

1915—German official announcement of the capture of Mitau, capital of Courland.

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. Charles H. Gletzen is just 41 today. He was born in Fremont and graduated in dental surgery at Northwestern university in Chicago.

Sir William Watson, celebrated English poet, born in Yorkshire fifty-nine years ago today.

Princess Cecilia of Sweden, sister of the kings of Denmark and Norway, born in Copenhagen thirty-nine years ago today.

Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace, Catholic bishop of Sacramento, born in Wexford, Ireland, seventy-six years ago today.

Samuel E. Pingree, former governor of Vermont, born at Salisbury, N. H., eighty-five years ago today.

George P. Wilmore, former United States senator from Rhode Island, born in London (of American parentage) seventy-one years ago today.

Leon K. Ames, pitcher for the St. Louis National league base ball team, born at Warren, Pa., thirty-four years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Samuel E. Pingree, Vermont's oldest ex-governor, celebrates his eighty-fifth birthday anniversary today.

St. Louis today will observe the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first steamboat in that city.

The twenty-sixth annual session of the Ohio Baptist assembly will open at Granville today for a session of ten days.

Charles E. Yeator of Missouri, the new vice-governor of the Philippines, is scheduled to sail from Vancouver today for Manila.

Credit and marketing problems are to be discussed by the Texas Farmers congress and affiliated societies, meeting in annual session today at College Station.

Today is to witness the unveiling of a statue of Abraham Lincoln, erected in Memorial park, Black Run, O., by the Ohio Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic societies.

France today will observe the third anniversary of the killing of Jules Andre Peugeot, corporal in the Sixth company of the Forty-fourth regiment of Infantry, who was the first French victim of the present war.

The entire racing stable of the Brownleigh Park Breeding corporation, the horses in which have been racing over metropolitan tracks at the Kentucky meetings and in Canada in the colors of Grant Hugh Brown, will be dispersed at a special auction sale to be held today at Saratoga, N. Y.

Storyette of the Day.

The budding authoress had purchased a typewriter, and one morning the agent called and asked: "How do you like your new typewriter, madame?" "It's wonderful," was the enthusiastic reply. "I wonder how I ever done my writing without it."

"Would you mind," asked the agent, "giving me a little testimonial to that effect?" "Certainly not," she responded. "I'll do it gladly."

Seeing herself at the machine, she pounded out the following: "After using the Automatid Backaction type write, or for three months an O. Ver. I unhesitatingly pronounce it the best called and asked: 'The time has been in my possession a \$-three month it had more or less paid for itself in these saving of time and labor.'—Everybody's."

The Bee's Letter Box

Likes The Bee's Patriotism.

Axtell, Neb., July 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wish to compliment you on your patriotic stand in the eyes of all true patriots. People like Meyer should be interned till the close of the war and then sent back to Germany. If I had not already renewed my subscription to The Bee, I would do so at once, because of your patriotism in this matter. F. A. WELLS.

Fate of Jerry's Bills.

Omaha, July 31.—To the Editor of The Bee: I thoroughly acquiesce with your editorial in last evening's issue headed "Good Move—Push It Along," wherein you stated that "The Bee has been at all times uncompromisingly opposed to graft in public office in whatever form." It seems to me that the proper definition for grafter is a polite name for a thief. Consequently stealing through nepotism by saddling the public pay roll with relatives is similar to petty larceny—the difference between the pilferer and the criminal who steals a large amount. The petty thief is liable to go to the penitentiary, while the big thief steps into the bosom of society. But a thief in a thief's name is a thief in life might be, whether an office-holder, a speculator in food, etc., or an exploiter of labor.

Your up-to-date editorials are bound to accomplish results. One of them inspired me to introduce a resolution bill at the last session of the legislature—House Roll No. 98. "Who fears to speak of ninety-eight?" This meritorious bill received eighty-three votes in the house, but when it got to the senate one of the distinguished senators from Omaha was chairman of the committee it was referred to—you know the rest.

It is reposed in that dignified chamber along with the "minimum or living wage bill" and other meritorious bills. The senate has spontaneously obeyed the orders of the political machine. JERRY HOWARD.

Congratulates The Bee.

Upland, Neb., July 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: I see by today's Bee you lost a subscriber because you are loyal to the United States. You have not lost much.

One thing you have not lost is your self-respect and never will as long as you stand up for the United States. We are in this war to win; we must and will win. The German Kaiser may have his spies, his traitors and his henchmen well scattered over his land, but this is not Russia, and he will not contaminate a great many perhaps some of the ilk of your lost subscriber. If I think of any other American when the Kaiser broke his word to us time and again and heaped insult after insult upon us so often that even President Wilson would not stand it any longer?

Our boys are now in France and will soon be fighting to free the poor, downtrodden German people, who, it seems, have not had the energy or the manhood to throw off the yoke of tyranny, but have remained the drudges to support his royal throne and to do the kindly hand that has held them in a deadly grip, squeezing their very life blood out of them.

This is German Kultur, or is it plain ignorance? Even China, the so-called land of the heathen, and Russia, who had the nerve and ambition to wrangle out of the clutches of the mailed fist. I would suggest to that bright ex-subscriber of yours that he ponder over these things some before he "hoops" at the Bee. A READER OF THE BEE.

What Knowing Truth Does.

Omaha, July 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the discussion of the unreality of evil but one purpose has been kept in view, and that is to state the proposition so vividly and in such varied form as to jar loose the standardized views on the subject, and bring out the fact that Christian Science presents a view well worth serious consideration. Mr. Olson in his communication of July 27, states very fairly the point of view which the writer held up to a few years ago, and in pressing home the point previously presented, there is no lack of respect for Mr. Olson, or the class he so fairly represents.

Let us paraphrase Mr. Olson's letter and see if the logic by which he answers cannot be carried through the assertions by which he seeks to prove his claim.

He says that knowing the truth about it changed the idea that the world was flat to a knowledge that it is round. The world never was flat, it was always round. Knowing the truth about it changed the evidence of the senses that the rails close up behind the train to a knowledge that the rails do not close up. The rails never did shut. Knowing the truth about it changed a belief in witches to a knowledge that there are no witches. There never was a witch. Two and two are five. Knowing the truth about it changes this wrong belief. There never was a two and two are five. There never was a two and two are five. There is no hell in the middle of the earth. Up to this point we are in perfect accord. Knowing the truth about it, common sense, has uprooted all these errors and superstitions. Christian Science is simply trying to do to this list and it is at this point the break occurs.

Remember that none of these evils were gotten rid of by overcoming them. They were all destroyed by learning that they were unreal. The little "cross-eyed girl" and the "blind mother" seem so real to us and our hearts so go out in sympathy for them that we find it impossible to add these to the things that are not.

Christian Science boldly affirms that Jesus so taught. That he healed the sick and the sinning not by destroying evil, but by knowing its unreality. Jesus said, "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill." The truth of Science would come to the world with no appealing force if it failed to demonstrate its philosophy by healing the sick and reclaiming the sinner. To one who has demonstrated over disease, it takes its place among the realities as naturally as ghosts and all the other accepted unrealities find their only existence in dreamland. CARL E. HERRING.

Pro-German Publications.

Omaha, July 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: Some one, whom I suspect to be a certain man of German birth and nativity and who has held official positions by my vote and by the vote of others of old South Omaha, very kindly sent me two publications that are so deeply steeped with the Kaiser side of the war that I wonder that

the government officials do not suppress them, or at least forbid their being sent through the United States mails.

One publication, which is printed in New York, is called The Bull, as a takeoff on England in this war. That seems to be the favorite name for England from the German sympathizers in this country. The Bull is issued by the Bull Publishing company and the men running it have the German names of John J. Ruth, president; Adolf Stern, business manager; E. Francis Pane, editor, and G. H. Kemp, advertising manager.

The other publication sent to me, also printed in New York, is called Issues and Events. The editor is a man with another German name—Schrader. Both publications are so strongly pro-German that I should think the so-called Council for Defense for this state has a job on its hands to see that no more copies of those publications are sent out. What an isolated Lutheran minister or two may have said is stuff in comparison with the "Kaiser stuff" in the two publications sent to me.

Both publications make strong attacks on President Wilson and the Council of Defense can make an effort to suppress them with great consistency, instead of making a mountain out of a mole hill, as they did in the case of a few Lutherans who may have expressed opinions that are contrary to what some may call patriotism. No such publications as the Bull and the Issues and Events would be tolerated for a minute in Germany and I see no reason why such publications should be allowed in this country. I would advise the man of German birth who so kindly sent me the two pro-German publications, as he has done a number of times before, that he will bestow a favor on me by not sending any more of them, and then he had better be careful or he may have some government officials investigating as to his loyalty to this country, for he is known to be a rabid Kaiser worshiper.

I believe that more than 90 per cent of the residents of the United States of German birth are loyal to this government, but there are a few rapid exceptions and their work ought to be suppressed. FRANK A. AGNEW.

SMILING LINES.

Short—I say, old man, can you lend me a Longly—Impossible. I've tried to lend you money several times, but you always look upon it as a gift.—Boston Transcript.

First Park Squirrel—Better watch that Second Park Squirrel—Why, he's always been decent to us. "But, my dear chachara, it's a felony now to hoard food!"—Life.

"You're an awfully sweet girl!" I told her, looking deep into soft blue eyes as I spoke. "But, my dear chachara, it's a felony now to hoard food!"—Life.

Edith—Fred and I have agreed to keep our engagement secret. Her Friend—Impossible, dear. All the girls know it as soon as they look at you.—Boston Transcript.



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