

THE OMAHA BEE
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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Omaha is doing its bit just the same as the smallest town in the state. Keep that in mind.

What's the difference between oil lands and oil stocks that represent ownership of oil lands?

Yes, yes—but can our democratic hyphenated divert attention from its own record by accusing somebody else?

One of the beauties of the initiative, referendum and recall system is that it prevents stagnation in local politics.

If Herr Erzberger really has such a message as he professes no obstacle should be put in the way of his delivering it.

If the letter-writing brigade were only shooting leaden bullets instead of paper billets, what terrific execution they would inflict.

President Ripley's indictment of the American people as "lawless" can be supported also by some chapters from railroad history.

Dr. Michaelis advises the Germans not to be nervous—the first thing a good practitioner does before he breaks the bad news to the patient.

Potatoes are reported to be on the upgrade again for some reason, but sweet corn is selling at a reasonable price and makes a fine substitute.

Our guess is that some of the men being shown in The Bee's picture-guessing contest find it hard to make themselves believe they ever looked like that.

You can not keep cool these days, but you may be more comfortable if you drink freely of cool—not cold—water, sit in a draft and do not worry over something you can not control.

Secretary of War Baker answers a protest against sending the guardsmen south to train by saying the matter is settled. That may be so, but the secretary has still given no good reason.

Omaha dairymen are feeling the effect of war prices severely. Corn at \$2.25 and little to be had, and bran \$35 a ton tend to complicate the milkman's problem more than the loss of any pump handle.

"Mary in haste, repent at leisure," is given a new turn by the provost marshal general, who advises exemption boards to ignore eleventh-hour alliances recently contracted by draft eligibles. Generally the public will endorse this ruling.

Note what a large proportion of the contributions to The Bee's Free Milk and Ice Fund for suffering babies come from big-hearted people outside of Omaha. This is one great philanthropic work that appeals to all the world as kin.

Five out of six of the men so far examined in Omaha by the exemption boards are passing the physical tests all right, showing our young men to be of high quality. The local quota will measure up to any standard the government may set for a soldier.

Not a move yet by our civic and commercial organizations is visible to stop tax rate inflation, but when the levy is made the exclamations of protest will be plentiful. Is it any wonder the officials who spend taxpayers' money are so lavish and reckless with public funds at their disposal?

The fourth year of the war goes on as if war, instead of peace, were the normal condition of mankind and it looks as if the readjustment back to purely peaceful pursuits may be as sharp a turn as was the adaptation to the war. Still none except possibly a few professional warriors will object seriously to peace when it comes.

Exchanging Prisoners

Washington Post

On the face of it the agreement reached by the British and German delegates at their recent conference at The Hague regarding the exchange and treatment of civil and military prisoners would seem to indicate a slight humane advance on the part of the German government. The agreement has been ratified by both governments and provides that direct repatriation shall be resumed; that the qualifications on medical grounds for repatriation or internment in neutral countries be made more lenient and that the more seriously ill and wounded now interned in Switzerland shall be returned to their own countries to make room for others. Holland has agreed to accept 7,500 prisoners, while all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, whether in health or not, who have been in captivity for eighteen months or more shall be eligible for internment in neutral countries. Holland has agreed to accept 6,000 of these. A further provision is made for 2,000 civilian prisoners, invalids receiving the preference.

The most important feature of the agreement is the stipulation that reprisals against individuals shall be canceled. If the agreement is to be worth more than a "scrap of paper," however, Germany must discontinue many of the practices of cruelty which seem to have given it delight. From unbiased sources there has come considerable evidence of the hardships imposed upon prisoners in German camps. Even before the United States entered the war the sailors of the Yarrowdale were subjected to harsh treatment and Ambassador Gerard repeatedly directed attention to the conditions in the German internment camps.

It is hardly likely that the methods of treatment which prevail in Germany have been reformed. In transferring some of the prisoners to neutral countries Germany is relieved of the problem of feeding them and it is this advantage undoubtedly that led to the apparent concession to humanity.

What Message Has Erzberger?

The New York World gives prominence to a dispatch from Zurich, in which Matthias Erzberger, centrist leader in the Reichstag, is quoted as saying: "If I were to have the opportunity soon of speaking to Lloyd George or Balfour I take it upon myself to say that in a few hours we should be at one over peace by agreement or over the foundation for it, insofar that afterward the official peace negotiations could immediately begin."

It would be very interesting to know what Herr Erzberger has in mind. He is an important person in Germany just now. Recently he startled the world by the ardor of his attack on Von Bethmann-Hollweg before the Reichstag committee when he caustically criticized the course of the German empire in the war. He formed a coalition of the Catholics and socialists by which he controls the Reichstag at present and he is known to have the confidence of Emperor Karl of Austria, with whom he quite recently had a long conference, while his communications with the Vatican are continuing.

The shrewd diplomats of Rome have been busy for many weeks; a rapprochement between the Russian and Roman Catholic churches is assigned a place among the early probabilities of the new life in Russia, while the interests of the Catholic states of Austria and Bavaria are a source of constant and solicitous watchfulness at Rome. All these and other significant facts combine to give support to the thought that Erzberger may be the agency through which it is now sought to discover what the Allies will take and what Germany will concede for peace.

Same Old Conundrum.

"If the people rule, why is it they don't get what they want?" used to be a standing question in a certain periodical professing to champion the cause of democracy and of the democratic party.

On the vote on the resolution to submit a national prohibition amendment for ratification or rejection by states our two Nebraska senators are oppositely listed—the republican, Senator Norris, answering "Yes" and the democrat, Senator Hitchcock, answering "No." Yet, according to the returns of the last election in Nebraska, Senator Hitchcock was re-elected by a margin of 11,723 and the same voters at the same time carried state-wide prohibition by 29,442.

When the national suffrage amendment was up in the house of the preceding congress Nebraska's delegation divided, each member, regardless of party affiliations, voting "Yes" or "No" as his constituency had been recorded for or against the suffrage amendment submitted in 1914, accepting this vote as a binding instruction. Evidently there must be either a difference between the binding effect of a vote on suffrage and a vote on prohibition or a vote that is binding upon a lowly representative in the house is not binding upon a high and mighty senator.

So it comes back to the same old conundrum: "If the people rule, why is it they don't get what they want?"

Slackers and the Marriage Vow.

New York reports another rush for marriage licenses on part of men seeking to evade military duty. This was expected as a response to the announcement of the provost marshal general that married men would be exempt. These men presumably represent in a large measure the "class conscious," who love to refer to themselves as the "proletariat," and in like manner the inference is warranted that they find their consorts among their kind. In seeking to escape from service in the army they are flying to the other horn of the dilemma and may be brought to perform the further service expected from the proletariat, that of reproducing his kind. Their whole aspect is one of absurd selfishness. They want to be "carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease," but in this they will be disappointed. On the contrary, they will find, in the language of the old hymn, "there's a cross for every one." Our great republic has the power and will find the way to make them useful and they may be very certain that, although their precious hides are not exposed to the danger or hardships of a soldier's life, they will have to do something to pay for the privileges extended to them under the government, they are not willing to defend. And all their days they will be followed by the contempt of good citizens.

In the Matter of Coal Prices.

Illustrating the vital need for immediate and rigid control of fuel prices, the Chicago Tribune publishes a lengthy report made by the Illinois Council of Defense, which has made inquiry into the coal situation in that state. The concluding paragraph of the report says:

The price of coal is excessively high. It includes a profit per ton much in excess of a fair and reasonable profit. The largest coal operator in Illinois, whose mines produce 20 per cent of the entire output of the state, frankly and publicly stated that the price now being charged by the operators is indefensible. The evidence produced by the operators showed that in July, 1916, coal in great quantities was being offered by the operators in this state at \$1.25 and \$1.35 a ton at the mines for the highest grades and that for the same grade of coal the operators are now charging from \$3 to \$3.50 a ton, and prior to July 1, 1917, charged still higher prices.

The report also expresses the opinion that "federal action has been and may be so long delayed as to be totally ineffective." Both of the Illinois senators participated in the long holdup of the food administration bill, under which federal authority to check extortion by coal operators is to be granted. Omaha consumers are intimately concerned in this, as thousands of tons of Illinois coal are sold here. The case of coal is only one phase of a condition that must be met. Profiteering has gone about as far as well may be permitted in the United States.

Railroads report the government distribution of "empties" under the pool order is doing perfect work and the situation is clearing up in fine shape. The same conditions may be brought about in the food and fuel situation if only the democratic senators will quit working for the speculators and look after the interest of the plain people for a while.

If we derive consolation and encouragement from reports out of Germany telling about bad internal conditions we may be sure the Germans get just as much satisfaction out of the reports of slackers and back-pullers and disturbers in the United States. In union and unanimity there is strength and more so in war time than any other time.

Omaha would rejoice if permitted to give the Nebraska brigade a rousing sendoff on its way to Deming, but the boys will know they carry the best wishes of the home folks. When they come back we may get a chance to show them just where they stand in the popular estimation.

Grease for the Wheels of War

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, July 31.—This is the day of fats, oils and greases. The world, going around at high speed, like a cat trying to catch its own tail, is in danger of developing a hot box.

That may be a mixed metaphor, but it aptly suggests the dual nature of the problem—human and mechanical. Both people and machinery are suffering from a lack of oils and greases. They are the fuels and the lubricants of both human and mechanical effort, and both humanity and machinery are being called upon for most unusual efforts these days. As a natural result, both the fuels and the lubricants are getting scarce. Lack of crude oil threatens to stop the motors of war, and lack of butter and lard is threatening the efficiency of the human machine the world over. The food conservation experts, who have become so incredibly numerous in the past few months, are all engaged in telling us how to eat less grease. All we lack is some one to tell us how to get more grease.

There are two main reasons for the scarcity of food fats—namely, the growing need of civilization for soap, and the present widespread fad for the killing of our fellow humans.

All soap contains fat and much of the fat used in soaps could be used in foods. It is conceivable that the human race may come to the point of having to choose between soap for its morning bath and butter for its breakfast.

The food conservationists delicately hesitate to recommend economy in the use of soap for the toilet. They do urge, however, that soap powders should be used for cleaning up around the house, as these contain only a fraction of the fat that soaps contain.

Glycerine is a fat product and nitro-glycerine is one of the most important of the high explosives which the civilized nations are using in their present effort to remove each other from the face of the earth. Unfortunately, it seems to take more fat to blow man up than it does to keep him alive, for this method of using fats is one of the largest factors in bringing about the shortage. Every man killed on the field of battle has cost the world more than his rightful share of fat, and unless some more economical method of killing men can be invented the fat shortage is going to get shorter and shorter.

As intimated above, what we really need is someone to tell us where we can get more fats. In the official pronouncements of the diet censor we find but one suggestion along this line. We are told that among the entrails of a chicken which has been well brought up there are sundry chunks of fat of a very fine grade. This fat, which is wasted by many people, is worth \$1.10 a pound, and if you buy your chickens dressed you should insist that these internal fats be sent along with them. You can fry it out and use it for baking cakes, or else you can fry the chicken in it. Sour cream is another fat which can be profitably used in cooking. Butter should never be used for cooking, and should be used sparingly on the table.

The way to economize in the use of butter is to observe carefully how much better each member of your family eats at a meal, and then give him just that much. Hotels have made a pretty careful study of this matter. If they give a man much butter, of course some is wasted. But if they give him too little, he is sure to call for a second portion. Hence it is necessary to figure out just about how much butter the average customer will eat. The portion most commonly served is a piece about one and a quarter inches square and half an inch thick, which weighs about half an ounce, and is obtained by cutting a pound of butter into thirty-two equal pieces.

In frying, fat serves chiefly as a medium for transmitting heat. Of course, some fat is absorbed, and this modifies the flavor of the food, but if too much is absorbed, not only is the method wasteful, but the digestibility of the food is impaired. The best way to insure the absorption of a minimum amount of fat in frying foods is to have the fat very hot before the food is put into it. The Department of Agriculture has made some experiments to determine the temperature at which foods will absorb the least fat. The most important conclusion reached was that vegetable animal fats to bring about this result. Thus the temperature at which doughnuts cooked in deep fat absorbed the smallest quantities of the medium were 360 degrees for beef fat, 350 degrees for lard and 390 degrees for cottonseed, coconut and peanut oils.

Our Fighting Men

R. E. L. Michie.

Colonel R. E. L. Michie, who has figured recently in dispatches as aid to General Hugh L. Scott, chief of the general staff, whom he has accompanied on the mission to Russia, is a splendid example of the typical dashing cavalry officers of the United States army. Born in Virginia near the close of the civil war and named in honor of the great confederate chieftain, Robert E. Lee, Colonel Michie was appointed to West Point from the Old Dominion in 1881 and graduated with honors four years later. He first distinguished himself while serving under General Fitzhugh Lee in the Cuban campaign. During the late troubles on the Mexican border he commanded the American troops at Juarez.

Alfred W. Bjornstad.

Captain Alfred W. Bjornstad, assistant adjutant general of the United States army, is a notable example of an officer who has risen to prominence in the service despite the lack of a West Point training. Captain Bjornstad is a Minnesota man and began his active military career as a lieutenant in the First Minnesota infantry during the war with Spain. He served throughout the Santiago campaign and later distinguished himself in the Philippines, being promoted to a captaincy for gallantry in action. He is an honor graduate of the Army School of the Line, a graduate of the Army Staff college and a former member of the general staff corps.

Washington L. Capps.

Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, United States navy, who has been named as general manager of the emergency fleet corporation, has won distinction as chief constructor of the Navy department, and is credited with being largely responsible for the development of the American dreadnought. Admiral Capps was born at Portsmouth, Va., in 1864, graduated from the Annapolis academy in 1884, and four years later was appointed assistant naval constructor. Since 1910 he has been chief constructor of the navy. He represented the United States at the international maritime conference in London in 1913, and during the last two years has done extensive work in naval architecture and marine engineering.

Daniel E. McCarthy.

Colonel Daniel E. McCarthy, of the quartermaster's corps of the United States army, is the officer selected by the War department to fill the important post of quartermaster general of the American expedition in France. With him will rest the responsibility of not only supplying the "Sammys" with food and munitions, but he must also keep the transportation system keyed to the highest pitch. Colonel McCarthy was born in New York in 1859 and graduated from the United States military academy at the age of 21. Since 1896 he has been attached to the quartermaster's department, rising through the various grades of the service, until he attained his present rank in 1913.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day. It all goes in one's lifetime.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Germans beat Russians back a third of the way east of Kovale. British decisively repulsed Turkish attack on Suez Canal at Romani. French recaptured Thalaumont field work for fourth time on Verdun front. Great meeting in London expressed city's determination to fight until victory comes.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

Miss Ida Isaacs, sister of Miss Lizzie Isaacs, the pianist, has arrived in Omaha and is making preparations to open a kindergarten on a large scale. A large number of colored residents of this city went to Council Bluffs to celebrate Emancipation Day.



The party was accompanied by the Excelsior (colored) band of this city. Mrs. W. E. Fidelity, niece of Dr. Deane, together with her two children, Raymond and Adele, has arrived in Omaha to make this her future home. Her husband has been here about five months and is with Mr. Ellis, the architect.

A meeting of the clothing house clerks was held in Cahn's store on Farnam, W. P. Hudson of the Two Orphans presiding and Lou Baer of the Missfit acting as secretary. A committee was appointed to endeavor to secure the closing of a number of stores on Sunday on Farnam east of Eleventh. Elguter promised to close if Levy, Harris, Olsson and Berstrom did the same.

M. E. Smith and family have returned from the east. At the residence of Rev. Charles W. Savidge Oscar M. Patton was united in matrimony to Miss Alpha Bays.

S. C. Sprague, M. B. Wall, L. R. Hough, John Briggs and J. Wetherbee of South Omaha, who went over to Lake Manawa with their ladies, said they had a "way up time."

This Day in History.

1781—Cal. Isaac Hayne, a patriot soldier, was hanged at Charleston, S. C., by order of the British commander. 1814—British force under General Drummond besieged General Gaines at Fort Erie. 1821—William Floyd, one of the New York signers of the Declaration of Independence, died at Weston, N. Y. Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., December 17, 1774.

1823—Oliver P. Morton, the civil war governor of Indiana, born in Wayne county, Indiana. Died at Indianapolis, November 1, 1877. 1862—President Lincoln called for 300,000 militia for three months.

1890—German emperor visited Queen Victoria at Osborne. 1892—Don M. Dickinson of Michigan was appointed chairman of the democratic national campaign committee.

1914—War declared by England on Germany. 1915—Germans made their final assault on Warsaw's outer forts. 1916—Treaty signed at Washington for the purchase of the Hawaiian West Indies by the United States.

The Day We Celebrate.

A. W. Shaw, head of commission named by the National Council of Defense to utilize the commercial interests of the country, born at Jackson, Mich., forty-one years ago today. Princess Marie Jose, daughter of the exiled Belgian sovereigns, who is now attending school in Italy, born in Brussels seventy years ago today.

Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch comedian, who has given one son to the war, born at Portobello, Scotland, forty-seven years ago today. Ernest Lundeen, representative in congress of the Fifth Minnesota district, born near Beresford, S. D., thirty-nine years ago today.

Byron R. Newton, assistant secretary of the United States treasury, born in Allegany county, New York, fifty-six years ago today. Ebenezer J. Hill, representative in congress of the Fourth Connecticut district, born at Redding, Conn., seventy-two years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Many persons will be able to recall the murder of Andrew J. Borden and his wife, wealthy residents of New Bedford, Mass., which occurred twenty-five years ago today and of which Lizzie Borden was the accused. The trial, was acquitted after a sensational trial.

The second day of the visit of the Belgian war mission in Boston is to be observed today with a great military and civic parade in the city, presided by Baron Moncheur, head of the mission from the balcony of the old state house.

"National Army day" is observed today as those of its sons first called by the draft to the service of the nation. A big military parade is to be a leading feature of the day's program.

To satisfy the desire of former sons and daughters of Iowa to see and hear the present executive of their home state, Governor W. L. Harding plans to leave Des Moines today on a journey to the Pacific coast to address the annual convention of the Iowa association of California, to be held at Long Beach next week.

Storyette of the Day.

The late H. H. Rogers, his most intimate friend, once took Mark Twain to see a very beautiful and valuable piece of sculpture. It represented a young woman coiling up her hair and the workmanship was such that the owner's other companions stood open-mouthed at his verdict. "Well," said Rogers, turning to his companion for his verdict, "what do you think of it? Grand, isn't it?" "Yes, it's very pretty," said Mark Twain. "But it's not true to nature!" "Why not?" inquired everyone in surprise.

OBLIGATION.

I may not have the strength to set My will against the tyrant's arm. Or cause him silently to let His prey escape the threatened harm; But if the bully does not choose To suffer me to shield the weak, I tenderly can bathe the brains That blacken of the master's cheek. I cannot hope to gladden all To whom each day brings only dread; I cannot answer every call From those whose dearest hopes are dead; But I, within the little sphere, In which my daily tasks are laid, Can ease the burden of the cheer That make the doubter unafraid. I am not numbered with the few Whose fame extends through every zone; My place is with the millions who Pursue a daily course unknown; But, even so, I have no right To shun the wrongs I meet assail; I, too, must help when all my might, And I am guilty if I fail.

The Bee's Letter Box

Lutheran Church Unhurt.

Bruning, Neb., July 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: The charge made by the Council of Defense against the Lutheran church still gets a little private nursing through the columns of the various state papers and also some of the county papers keep translating it from the state papers, but the Lutheran church as a body does not take it very seriously, as it is universally known that such a charge does not come from those who are on the United States battlegrounds, but nevertheless it will not aid our united strength. J. DUIS.

Another Wants Employment.

Hordville, Neb., Aug. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: Would like to ask a few questions through The Bee. I have noticed so many times where men wanted a man with family to farm or take charge of ranch. Why do they not answer when one applies for the situation? We both work hard every day, and yet we can not make enough to properly feed our little children at the present cost of things. My husband is a Mason and a good man in every way, and we could make good on a farm or ranch, but we can't get a situation of this kind. Why, I wonder, is there no place in this country for us? We were both raised on a farm and lived there a number of years. MRS. K.

Miller Wants Names.

Omaha, Aug. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: Under date of August 2, in your morning edition appeared under Public Notice: "Pro-German Publication." Someone whom I suspect to be a certain man of German birth and nativity and who has held official position by my vote and by the vote of others of old South Omaha, and so-

Answer—Colonel Roosevelt went with his regiment through all the fighting that led up to the capture of the Spanish works on San Juan Hill and the final surrender of Santiago. He was on the firing line, admits he killed one man in the battle, and took a full share in the work of a regimental commander leading his men through a dangerous and stubborn engagement. —Editor Bee.

Lines to a Laugh.

Bacon—is he skintail? Egbert—Not a bit. Why, when he goes to a circus he really expects to see feet or three miles back and after the fight between a man and forty women. A READER.

At a Scottish watering place Macpherson was found stretched in a contented mood on the sands puffing his old pipe. "Come on, Mac," said his companion, "let's go for a sail." "Na, na," replied Macpherson. "I had a gull dinner at the coast of three and six-pence, an' I'm takin' na ricks"—Live pool Post.

Five Good Drug Stores

We believe the above caption very truthfully describes our 5 stores—the first of which was established nearly twenty-eight years ago, about 200 feet east of its present location at the corner of 16th and Dodge. It has been a long and sustained effort on the part of the principals in our firm, to maintain drug stores that could be truthfully called Good Ones. Good goods, good service, good prices.

Prescription Compounding. We have always considered this work of prime importance and to this end spare no pains in having adequate stock and equipment. Our limit is what is afforded by the markets of the world. Loganberry Juice (O. V. B. Brand). We are having a demonstration at our stores of this delicious article, and are making special prices by the dozen. Soda Water Business. The "soft" drinks—or Soda Water—business is a drug store side line that has in recent years assumed large proportions. Here again is needed the most painstaking care if real satisfaction be given. Our five stores are all remarkably well accoutred to render this service and in this department the purity and fitness of each article used is deemed important.

Reasonably prompt delivery to all parts of Greater Omaha and Council Bluffs. Ladies—Watch for our Toilet Goods Sale. It will pay you well, as you can make big savings on standard articles. Here are a few sample prices: 50c Hudnut's Cold Cream, for .39c. 4711 White Rose Soap, cals. 1.30c. Roger & Gallet's Perfumed Soap, round cake, several orders. 29c. Bathasweet Powder, .19c. Mary Garden Extract, per oz. \$1.69. 50c Madam Yale's Hair Tonic for .29c. William's Perfumed Talc, 3 kinds, at .14c. Maubert's Violet Louise Com-plexion Powder, 3 shades, at .39c. 1.50 Oriental Cream, for .11c. Ask us for the new things in Toilet Goods. We have them. 50c Pixappo Tar Shampoo. .29c. 25c Lazell's Japanese Honey-suckle Talcum, bottle. .14c. 50c Rickensacker's Cold Cream, for .29c. 25c Raineau Bath Powder, for .19c. Long Bottle Violet Water, for .25c. 1.00 Wernet's False Teeth Powder, for .59c.

Proprietary Medicine Prices. \$1.00 Plinkham's Compound for .74c. 50c Genuine Syrup of Figs. .34c. 35c Fletcher's Castoria. .21c. 50c Doan's Kidney Pills, for .39c. 50c Pape's Diapiesis, for .34c. Listerine. 79c. 43c. 19c and 15c. \$1.00 Wine of Cardui. .74c. Cigar Values. We wish to invite the critical attention of smokers to the values we are offering at our cigar cases. Here also you can save time and money and gain much satisfaction, as well. Box of 250 El Paso. \$5.50. Box of 10 Manila. .52c. Box of 50 Portuondo. .25c.

Attend Our Saturday Drug and Toilet Goods Sales. It will pay. Proprietary Medicine Prices. \$1.00 Plinkham's Compound for .74c. 50c Genuine Syrup of Figs. .34c. 35c Fletcher's Castoria. .21c. 50c Doan's Kidney Pills, for .39c. 50c Pape's Diapiesis, for .34c. Listerine. 79c. 43c. 19c and 15c. \$1.00 Wine of Cardui. .74c. Cigar Values. We wish to invite the critical attention of smokers to the values we are offering at our cigar cases. Here also you can save time and money and gain much satisfaction, as well. Box of 250 El Paso. \$5.50. Box of 10 Manila. .52c. Box of 50 Portuondo. .25c.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.

16th and Dodge (Original) Home of Downstairs Sodaasis Corner 19th and Farnam (handsome, commodious) Corner 16th and Farnam (The Owl) It's Mighty Fine Here These Hot Days. Two (2) Entrances—One on Farnam, One on 16th St. Corner 24th and Farnam (the Harvard) Corner 49th and Dodge (West End Pharmacy) (Mrs. Baker and Mr. Rainey Will Be Glad to See You)

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