

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY)

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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The International Down-and-Out club also does a brisk war business.

Cabinets come and cabinets go, but Woodrow's present bunch defies the laws of necessity and grim custom.

It is announced that drafted men may vote in the coming fall elections. Nebraska has no fall election this year!

Rain may be bad for tractor demonstrations, but it is good for the corn and thus, indirectly, for the tractor, too.

So long as Missouri and Oklahoma supply calorific for congress Washington is secure as the metropolis of the hot air belt.

According to Omaha experience, it is easy to "slip over" a tax levy, but not so easy to escape the "holter" when the tax bills are due.

Adjournment of congress by September 1 is predicted—presumably subject to change without notice, just like predictions of the war's ending.

Now we are to have an "Air Route" to Germany. Must be the successor of the old "Cannon Ball Route" we used to read about in the advertisements.

This labor unrest is not confined to Omaha, but is more or less manifest in every large city in the country. It is hardly to be expected that industrial peace will accompany world war.

In one respect at least the participation of China in the war is desirable. It should determine how far the stifling gases of Teutonic warfare surpasses the odorous pots of the ancient empire.

Argentina bristles up to the central powers with characteristic vocal vim. With the "big brother" actively in the fight on the same side, the courage of the scrappy republic rivals its discretion.

Herr Zimmermann follows Von Bethmann-Hollweg to the back benches of German politics. The exposure of his absurd intrigue, with Mexico made his continuance in the foreign office little short of a joke.

Cardinal Gibbons defines the true spirit of the times in these terse words: "Be Americans always. Remember that you owe all to America, and be prepared, if your country demands it, to give all in return."

The 3-cent fare squeeze in Nebraska steadily exhibits the qualities of a boomerang. Petty hold-ups in one direction promotes losses in another. Business friendship built up by square dealing is too valuable an asset to be shattered by legal grabs.

With all Nebraska Guards mustered in, the people of the state might pause a moment and expand with pride a collective chest. A splendid beginning has been made, and the results are certain to reflect honor on the patriotic spirit of the people.

The new grading projects for Dodge street and St. Mary's avenue have one other outstanding feature. If the work goes through, it will mean employment for graders for many moons to come, bringing lots down to the curb line elevation.

The silver statue of Catherine II. proved too great a temptation for the professional thieves of Petrograd. Besides keeping their hand in, the kidnappers doubtless concluded, since royalty is no longer popular, to reduce the ancient dame to a melting mood.

While checking waste don't overlook the waste of needlessly duplicated delivery of goods from store and shop. Sending the delivery wagon out on two trips where one would easily suffice is sheer waste and the blame here attaches not half so much to the merchant as to the customer's unreasonable insistence.

"Moral Neutrality"

Boston Transcript

Had the president supplanted Mr. Denman with Mr. Hurley as chairman of the board and authorized the general to build as many ships as possible as rapidly as possible, he would have ended the danger of debate and hastened the building of ships. Friction may easily continue, however, for the reason that under the executive order the shipping board still retains control of the general manager of the fleet corporation, and Rear Admiral Capps can do nothing without its approval. While we hold him in the highest respect and are well aware of his great abilities in certain directions, the fact that the president has conscripted him for this task, knowing that he is in poor health and already overburdened and broken by hard work, makes it necessary to offer the admiral sympathy rather than felicitations, and adds, as we believe, to the blame attaching to the president for his course in the premises.

Under the Roosevelt administration General Goethals was confronted with somewhat similar difficulties at Panama. There the canal commission was charged under the law with construction. President Roosevelt promptly appreciated the need of one-man control and vested absolute authority in General Goethals. Had this action not been taken there quarrels would have multiplied and we might still be building the canal. By backing up the best man at Panama, President Roosevelt assumed the responsibility which President Wilson has evaded at Washington. The one president manifested that "moral courage" for which the other has vainly tried to substitute "moral neutrality."

"Let the People Rule."

Copies of the Congressional Record now at hand disclose details of the debate and proceedings in the senate on the national prohibition amendment. Submission of this amendment for ratification by the states was finally ordered (subject to similar action by the house) by a vote of 65 to 20, one of the twenty being our own democratic United States senator from Nebraska, who answered "No," notwithstanding the fact that the very same election that returned him to the senate last fall by a plurality of 11,723 also carried the state "dry" by a majority of 29,442.

In his speech on the subject Senator Jones of Washington enumerated twenty-five states now in the "dry" column and of the senators representing these states only two—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska and Senator Hardwick of Georgia—are recorded among the "Noes." Fearing possible misunderstanding of his position, Senator Hardwick presented this explanation:

"I am unable to support this proposition on principle and I think it my duty to state briefly the reasons why I cannot do so. In the first place, three years ago when I submitted my candidacy for the senate to the people of Georgia I stated emphatically and positively that I could not and would not support such an amendment. I was elected to the senate with that declaration on my lips, probably not because I am bound, in honor, to vote in the senate as I stated to the people I would vote if elected to the senate. I cannot subscribe to the monstrous doctrine that pledges in politics are not just as binding on honorable men as pledges in business or in any of the personal relations of life. I do not so regard it. Having taken a position in opposition to this amendment while seeking election, I am bound to stand by it after election, unless I had honestly changed my mind on the merits of the question and could frankly avow it, giving the reasons for my change of opinion. I have not done so. I am opposed to this amendment now for the same reasons precisely that I was opposed to it when I was a candidate for the senate."

Another explanation offered by Senator Pomerehne of Ohio to justify his vote "No" set forth that Ohio had rejected state-wide prohibition three times in four years and continued:

"In my judgment I must either ignore what seems to be the advice of my people as evidenced by the results of the elections I have just referred to, by voting in favor of it, or I must vote in favor of what I believe is the judgment of the people of my state, by voting against this amendment."

Quite a few other senators, likewise, took pains to put into the record, for justification of their votes for or against submitting national prohibition, the votes of their respective constituencies for or against state-wide prohibition as proof of their responsiveness to the wishes of the people at home.

Despite careful search, no explanation offered by Senator Hitchcock is to be found in the Record. Through all this three days' discussion he, for once, was as dumb as an oyster, except when answering to the roll call.

President, Peace and the Country.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis from Illinois, whose remarkable performance in the senate astonished the country a few days ago, has just returned from a conference with the president, bringing the information that the executive does not share with the democratic whip of the senate the view that the time is ripe to discuss peace terms. Quite on the contrary, Mr. Wilson assured the senator of his total lack of faith in the sincerity of Germany's peace feelers. 'No one has better reason to look askance at any proffer from Germany than our president. German equivocation with this country has been very thoroughly established by events before and since we went into the war. Nor is it possible to see an acceptable peace on any basis so far tentatively suggested as acceptable to the German war party.

Peace talk now heard at home emanates from thoughtless folks or from pro-German sources. These latter are zealously at work striving to weaken American determination, to chill American enthusiasm and to defeat American spirit by dividing the American people. Prattle about this being a rich man's war, about the wishes of the people not having been consulted, is indulged in by these insidious foes at home, seeking thereby to discourage the willing and strengthen the unwilling in their resistance. Papers formerly open in their sympathy with the German cause now print columns calculated to confuse and bewilder their readers and covertly suggest what they dare not openly avow. Men are willing others should fight that they may reap the rewards in safety and these find inspiration in examples of men placed in high position who boast of their patriotism, but show a lack of it.

The time is very near when all men will have to fly their true colors. No American citizen is in this war merely for the sake of war itself or because he wants to be in it, but because our nation as such was confronted by the stern necessity of defending its rights and the lives and property of its citizens. With such a stake every man will eventually be put squarely on record, either for or against America, and no dodging.

Michaelis and His Assistants.

The selection of cabinet officers by the new German imperial chancellor, so far as they are known in America, justifies the criticism already passed on them by some Berlin papers. The names are new, but they come from the same old crowd, and represent no new ideas in government or as to the relations of the empire with the world. Not many of them have been extensively heard from outside of their own country, the new secretary for foreign affairs being the only one to have attained anything like prominence. His services as minister to Constantinople mark him as well qualified to carry out orders. The general character of the selections is such as to give emphasis to the opinion already expressed that Michaelis is but a stop-gap chancellor. Speculation as to the likelihood of a change in German policy will all turn on possible peace terms. An abandonment of views hitherto expressed and a more concrete and definite statement of what will be accepted must be had before any action is possible. The strained efforts to read into Dr. Michaelis' inaugural address an invitation to the United States to discuss peace is unwarranted, as anyone must be convinced by the subsequent appointment of a cabinet that is looked upon even in Germany as bureaucratic and reactionary.

Public authorities should not play favorites among the milk dealers. The object of inspection is to insure clean, wholesome milk up to reasonable standards. The dealer who tries honestly to live up to requirements should not be harassed, but the dealer who tries to evade them by trickery has nothing coming to him. There is no good reason why the milk business in a city like Omaha should not be conducted on the same fair and square basis as any other legitimate business that rarely, if ever, figures in the police court.

War Fakes--and Others

By Fredric J. Haskin

New York, Aug. 4.—When you are tempted to part with a dime or a quarter to some unknown solicitor of alms for Belgian babies, or wounded French soldiers, or tubercular Hindus, or to the alleged representative of some day nursery or home for the aged, or to some deaf mute, one-eyed chap, wounded soldier, or blind man—hesitate!

The chances are about seven to one that you are contributing to the support of some clever fake who has a bank account, with clothes in the evening and a despatch you for an easy mark. Especially since the war began the fake solicitors of alms and professional beggars have multiplied. The police instituted a campaign against them last winter and the mendicancy squad was disbanded in March because the evil seemed to have been almost stopped. But now "flopping" is on the increase again and the police will probably take the field against the fakes and beggars as soon as the weather cools.

The war is one of the richest appeals to public sympathy that the professional fakes and beggars have hit upon in a long time. Anythng connected with the war attracts prompt attention. Not long ago a man with his arm heavily bandaged was observed by a policeman regaling a large crowd down on Fourteenth street with tales of his experiences in the Russian army, where he had been wounded. Of course his spied ended with an appeal for alms, which brought a generous response. The policeman recognized the wounded Russian as an erstwhile deaf mute and arrested him. The crowd set up a howl of protest and tried to induce the officer to release the man, but he was taken to the police station, where about forty feet of bandage was removed from his arm, revealing the fact that it was as good as ever.

The police roundup of fakes and mendicants brought to light several very interesting facts. By far the greater part of the beggars of all kinds are professionals. Most of them are poor enough, but not a few have bank accounts and some of them accumulate small fortunes. They are organized to a certain extent, and have recognized leaders who direct their efforts. Strangely enough some of them seem to follow begging for a love of the business rather than because they need the money.

The person who is actually compelled to beg by unfortunate circumstances seems to be really rare in New York. This is shown by the fact that 99 per cent of the persons arrested for mendicancy were convicted. Practically all of these were professional beggars and most of them fakes. One pathetic old man was discovered begging to save himself and his son from starvation, was cared for and turned over to a charity. One man of education, who had been a professor of theology, was found begging in a subway, and startled the police by spouting Latin quotations at them. An artist of ability, 39 years old, was found soliciting alms as the sequel to a prolonged spree. These were the exceptions. Nearly all of the rest were professionals. One Richard Welsh, 45 years old, and prematurely gray, so that he was very successful in the part of a decrepit old man, was said to be the recognized leader of all the beggars in New York and to direct their efforts, even when in jail. The actual extent of his decrepitude may be gauged from the fact that he beat off two policemen with his walking stick the last time he was arrested, and did not surrender until reinforcements came up. He is said to have a considerable amount of money of his own and to be married to a wealthy woman.

The average beggar, like the average everything else, just barely makes a living, but the talented ones do a great deal better. Thus Joseph Vono, arrested for mendicancy and having no other occupation, was found to have bank accounts totaling \$12,000, an apartment on West Fifth avenue, a dress suit, a phonograph and some diamonds. The prosperous "flopper" nearly always has a few diamonds. They are a conveniently portable form in which to keep wealth. Signor Quarino of New York supported a wife and eight children in Italy by begging and had enough left over to own several good diamonds.

A woman who was taken up by the police for mendicancy had \$45 on her person at the time and was able to show that her son was a successful physician. She was one of those for whom begging seems to have a fascination. Another successful beggar told the police that he had taken in \$40 in one morning's work and showed the \$40 to prove it.

Most of the beggars are men, but there are some women and a few children. One of the most ingenious beggars on the police records was Johnnie Fitzgerald, who used in his highly original method his small blue-eyed and cherubic-looking brother. The rest of the properties necessary for the act were a small iron savings bank and two pennies.

Putting Economy to Proof

New York World

Dr. Michaelis as Prussian food commissioner reached the conclusion that "the food supply of the German people appears to be secured for the future," and his reasons for thinking so are sent to The World since his election to the chancellorship of the empire.

This is the sort of report from official Germany which has alternated regularly for the past two years with reports of brutal starvation from the English blockade. It may be true or false, but on the basis of a known underfeeding for the poorer masses of the German people it may be true.

There are fewer mouths to feed in Germany and the number is growing fewer right along. The birth-rate has been declining heavily; the death-rate and lost in prisoners and exodus of people to neighboring neutrals have been greatly increasing ever since the war began. Germany's population, from these causes, is falling by over a million a year and is by no means offset in the feeding by prisoners taken. Yet even then the food situation is so desperately tight-scravy that we have from the chancellor himself the Reichstag fact that "hundreds of thousands" of city children have been sent to the country.

Since Dr. Michaelis wrote this food report the United States embargo against Germany "has gone into effect. Perhaps that "terrible fact," as Herr Erzberger of the Reichstag called it, entered into his calculations. But in any event the chancellor has given us all the more reason for making that embargo effective to the last ounce of American food likely to avail the enemy through adjacent neutral ports. Let Germany be put to the uttermost proof of its own boasted self-sufficiency.

People and Events

Following the announcement of nine indictments by a grand jury and a bill of impeachment against him in the legislature, the governor of Texas announces his candidacy for a third term. It is hard to keep a man like that down.

In the naval circles of Washington the recent deaths of six retired rear admirals are looked upon in part as one of the results of the declaration of war by the United States against Germany. While it is true that all these men passed to the great beyond after they had retired to inactive life, nevertheless the mere fact that they could not rejoin the United States in the great warfare overseas may have had more to do in hastening their deaths than people outside their family circles may dream. All the admirals were on the retired list. They were: Stephen Bleeker Luce, John Henry Upshur, William H. Emory, Bartlett Jefferson Cromwell, Conway H. Arnold and William P. Potter.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.

If wishes were horses beggars might ride.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

London reported gains for the British at Guillemont.

Turks forced Russian evacuation of Bitlis and Much.

Russians smashed Teuton line in Galicia, taking many towns.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

Charles Ogden has returned from a tour around the lakes and through the northwest, where he has been courting cooling breezes and hobnobbing with leading democrats.

A double team attached to one of the Singer company's wagons ran away and on turning the corner of Sixteenth and Douglas they collided with several vehicles, causing an entanglement of buggies, drays, wagons,



horses, mules, etc. There were several narrow escapes from personal injuries, especially the old lady who was rescued from a perilous position by an able-bodied man named C. Bradford, Fred Fuller, Pat Quigley, Charles Althorn and Ike Meyer.

Edmund Lane, one of the oldest employees of the Union Pacific road, died at his residence, 820 South Eighteenth.

Articles of incorporation were filed of the Horne Investment company, E. S. Rowley, Elmer C. Finney and Charles K. Collins being the incorporators.

Max Goldenrath, assistant treasurer of the Chicago opera house, is spending a few days in Omaha as the guest of George Mahler.

J. H. Patterson and family, who reside on Georgia avenue, have just returned from an extended trip to Portland, Me.

This Day in History.

1607—First settlers landed in Maine, coming from Plymouth, England.

1776—Lieutenant John Paul Jones received a captain's commission in the navy.

1778—Daniel Boone successfully defended his fort in Kentucky against the Indians.

1812—Commodore John Rodgers, a noted federal naval commander in the war of 1812, died in Annapolis, Md.

1817—George V. Lothrop, United States minister to Russia 1855-58 and long a democratic leader in Michigan, born at Boston, Mass. Died in Detroit in 1897.

1829—The "Stourbridge Lion," the first locomotive run in the United States, was tried at Honesdale, Pa.

1847—Small body of federal soldiers raided and destroyed the office of the "Constitutional Eagle," a newspaper published at Camden, Ark.

1887—Alexander W. Doniphan, distinguished Mexican war soldier, former of the National Guard camp at Fort Sill, has been named, died at Richmond, Mo. Born in Mason county, Kentucky, July 9, 1808.

1914—Bombardment of Libau by the Germans.

1915—British took 1,200 yards of German trenches at Hooge.

1916—United States senate passed the child labor bill.

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. Paul H. Ellis, physician and surgeon, is 41 years old today. He was born in Boston and graduated from Creighton Medical college.

Carr Axford of Lake Lawn, Lake street, landed in Omaha fifty years ago. It was his birthday and he was 39 years young. He went to the Union Pacific shops and got a job as cabinet maker and worked there over forty years. He is now a pensioner of the company.

John B. Watkins is just 56 today. Illinois claims him as a native son, but his chosen abiding place is South Side, Omaha, where he is manager of the lumber firm of J. B. Watkins & Co.

Lester Heyn is 33 today. He was born right here in Omaha and here he has stayed right on the job until he has become one of Omaha's leading photographers.

S. E. Mathson, manager of the Booth Fisheries company, has a birthday today—his forty-eighth. He was born in Sweden.

P. E. Yelling is 26 today. Chicago is his birthplace and he is assistant manager of Paxton-Vierling iron works.

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, former commanding general of the army, born at West-minster, Mass., seventy-eight years ago today.

Dr. Henry F. Osborn, one of the foremost American authorities on paleontology, born at Fairfield, Conn., sixty years ago today.

Dr. George F. Bovard, president of the University of South California, born at Alpha, Ind., sixty-one years ago today.

Henry W. Miller, vice president of the Southern Railway company, born at Raleigh, N. C., forty-nine years ago today.

Dr. Ernest Albee, professor of philosophy at Cornell university, born at Langdon, N. H., fifty-two years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The Irish convention is scheduled to resume its sessions today in Dublin.

The Doane family of America holds its biennial reunion today at Nantucket, Mass.

The annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America begins its sessions today at Scranton, Pa.

The American Co-operative association, said to be in close affiliation with the Farmers' Nonpartisan league, which has become a political power in North Dakota and neighboring states, is to establish headquarters in St. Paul today as a first step in the promotion of a system of co-operative stores in the northwest.

HERE AND THERE.

The first marble soda fountain ever used was erected in a drug store in Lowell, Mass., in 1859.

Of all the mounted soldiers in the world the Cossacks of Russia are, perhaps, the most famous.

Sixty thousand dollars is the average cost of the big guns of the British navy, with their mechanism.

A project has been revived to bring William Penn's body from its resting place in England to an imposing mausoleum to be erected near Philadelphia.

The first really authentic account of a man being raised in the air was in Paris, Oct. 15, 1783, when Pilatre de Rozier was lifted eighty feet into the air by a balloon made by Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, to whom belong the honor of having built the first successful, man-carrying, lighter-than-air vehicle.



Our Conscience.

Mr. Roosevelt's been advisin' 'bout our conscience great and small; says just put it in your pocket, 'cause 'tain't much 'count at all. But I'm 'fraid 'twill be unhandy when our Father calls the roll, 'cause our conscience, my dear brother, is the guardian of our soul, and wedd better listen to it 'cause 'tis sure a-goin' to call, and His son, our friend and brother, said likt not at all.

Superior, Neb. EVA NANCE.

Farmer's View of Potato Question.

Hancock, Ia., Aug. 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: I see that spuds (potatoes) have gone up again. Well, I don't doubt it, for the World-Herald quotes them at 6 cents a pound. I suppose they are kept at that price by commission men or the Herald does it free gratis. Of course, the democrats have to keep prices up, for they are using lots of money for army officers and to keep up the extra offices they are creating, but they see to it that the small farmers or the farmers in general see the most of it. Your paper says that potatoes have gone up again and it is unexplainable, unless due to the fact that the farmer is not putting any on the market. When they are put on the market you just watch and see the price tumble like oats have since they have commenced to thresh, about one-third, and they would go lower if they could get the price of corn down.

I know something about this spud business. I raised 1,200 bushels a few years back and at the best they were only worth two-thirds of a cent a pound (40 cents a bushel) until spring, and then the merchants and grocery men had gotten the bulk of the crop and the price tumbled right up. Now to show you how small some of these merchants are, they wanted a few spuds for their trade. They asked my price, which was 75 cents. This was before digging time and they were a mile out. The merchant said he would take one bushel, but I told him I would not get him less than five bushels, and the deal was off for the present, until after they had tried to get a bushel or two from some of the other farmers, when they came back to me and took the five bushels at 75 cents. I don't try to raise any more potatoes than I will use in my own family and if I happen to have more than I can use and cannot find some reasonable party to sell them for, I will give them to my four-legged hound.

The consumer is somewhat to blame for these high prices. They will come to us and try to buy produce and if they can't buy for less than half what they would have to pay at the store they will go back to the store and then holler about high prices. It seems to me this administration is working right into the hands of the coal barons and all these big corporations. They seem to think all we need is something to keep our bellies full. I would like to know if we have an army officer in our army that has been tested beyond a little skirmish and some marching. I don't think they have a Phil Sheridan in the whole army—if they have they are holding him back as they did during the civil war until Lincoln put Grant, Sherman and Sheridan at the head—but the administration says that would not be fashionable now. B. R. W.

GOING TO WAR.

Farwell to bums and broad ones. We're going off to war. We'll join in the fray for the U. S. A. And the more we fight, the more we'll be glad to fight for what we deem is right.

For we'll hold our heads clear; We'll keep our flag aloft; And we'll get the Kaiser's coat; For we're the boys who have no fear.

CHORUS: Then let us pack our traps and get on to join the British and Briton, amid the cannon's roar. For we want liberty and a land that is free from bloodshed and from war. So goodbye to mothers, sweethearts and brothers. We'll return when the war is o'er.

We'll take your blessings with us. We'll help to win the fight. Our visions of you and the red white and blue. Will give us strength and might. Then let us make haste for we've no time to waste. They're calling across the sea. We'll about our faces. To the tune of life and drums. And march on to victory.—MISS C. ADAMS.

I Feel Safe

in trading with one of the 5 GOOD DRUG STORES

That statement was made by a lady last week. She knows the vital matter of filling prescriptions; receives our careful attention; she knows she can get any item in the drug line from any of our five stores, that the stocks are complete and fresh, the service quick and that there "is a store at her elbow."

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.

WOMEN! MOTHERS! DAUGHTERS!

You who till life are pale, haggard and worn; nervous or irritable; who are subject to fits of melancholy or the "blues"; get your blood examined for iron.

WOMEN! MOTHERS! DAUGHTERS! F. King, M.D.

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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.....

CHEERY CHAFF.

"I'm in hard luck." "Why?" "I told Belle she was the first girl I ever loved and she said she couldn't waste her time training amateurs."—Baltimore American.

"A fool and his money are soon parted, my son." "Who got yours away from you, dad?" Detroit Free Press.

"There must be an awful lot of dropped 'em' lying around in London." "Not so many, you see, it's this way. A bus driver may drop a couple at 'High Old' born, but he picks up one when he comes to Hoxford street."—Boston Transcript.

DEAR MR. KABBLE, MY FIANCE IS GROWING A BEARD—SHOULD I GIVE UP THE ENGAGEMENT?

—BERTHA VOGEL. GIVE UP FIFTEEN CENTS—HE'S PROBABLY ASHAMED TO ASK YOU FOR IT!

"I once knew a man who went hungry in order to buy food for his horse." "I can understand his sentiments. Many of the stars I have cut down on meat and potatoes in order to buy gasoline."—Washington Star.

Stella—I wish I knew where I could steal some money in a law-abiding way! "Bess—Dear me! What do you want with so much money as all that?—Life.

"I timed him, Yer Honor, an' he was goin' 29 miles an hour." "Look here, officer, if my car wasn't going faster than that you may have it for junk."—Browning's Magazine.

"Where did you get that stuff, kid?" "I was teachin' it." "Who learned you to talk that way?"—Kansas City Journal.

DIAMONDS WATCHES

ON CREDIT. MID-SUMMER SALE. You've been wanting a fine diamond and a dependable watch to wear on your vacation, and perhaps you would like to make a handsome present to friend or loved one. It can all be easily arranged by opening a charge account with us, and paying later, in small amounts, after your vacation is over.

MILITARY WRIST WATCH \$1.50 A MONTH

Most useful gift for soldier, sailor and nurse answering the call to service. \$15.00 a Month. Your registration certificate will soon be mailed and torn if carried loose in your pocket. You can get a handsome Holder Free by stepping into our store and asking for one.

LOFTIS SEVEN-DIAMOND CLUSTER RING