THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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It seems that the hyphenates struck a discord in that choral concordance.

It is evident from the scream of the press that the American embargo hits the Tentons near the belt.

hasizes Uncle Sam's eagerness to accommodate The marksmanship of Governor Lowden of

Illinois is attested by the speed of the coal pile

Opening wider the doors to draft service em-

coon coming down. Sudden cabinet changes are the incidents of war. If we in the United States escape them, it

will be almost a miracle. The recruit who survives all the farewell feed ing and feasting will have successfully passed the

last test of physical fitness. Germany's mark has shrunk 50 per cent in money value, thus proving the efficiency of the empire's celebrated anti-fat treatment.

The military situation in Turkey embraces two impressive tactical operations-rustling food at night and dodging for shelter in day time.

It may be remarked once more that royal commanders personally observe the rule of safety first and keep out of range of enemy shooters.

A brief study of the American Revolution af fords solid ground for confidence in Russian patriots pulling together and finally making good.

Echoes of that police scandal and shake-up continue and fear is expressed that the end is not yet. Time for the bad actors to take a back

A two-billion federal tax bill glimpses the load to be shouldered in the immediate future. Brace your underpinning and do your bit cheer-

The British cabinet explosion was the biggest world news of the day for Sunday's papers, but readers of one Omaha publication would not know it without a searching expedition.

General Pershing's plea for an age limit of 45 for general officers sent to the front does not evoke enthusiasm at Washington. The plea hits too many veterans glued to the rule of seniority.

Public attention and hospitality bestowed upon the soldier boys are fitting and proper. In a limited way both evidence the deeper affection for the men who answer the country's call for

Too many cooks cannot spoil army broth Nearly 4,000 can be accommodated in the national army's culinary department. The quicker they some and pick up \$90 a month the happier Uncle Sain will feel.

The War department's plan of giving military rank to the personnel of the Red Cross serving abroad means that William Howard Taft, chairman of the central committee, will be a major general. Think of that with Roosevelt only a

Every time politics mixes with patriotism, polities comes out second best. The political itching palms of New York did not get very far with draft loot, simply because patriots on guard saw them first. Like vigilance everywhere makes for national safety.

The famous blue laws of Connecticut, venerated but not wholly respected for generations past, are about to receive long deferred interment. Growing liberality and the impulse of world war uproots provincial notions and broadens the view of life. Connecticut feels the spur of the times and follows Iowa's example in sending blue laws to the scrap heap.

General Crowder's Success

Westerners have long followed the career of

Enoch H. Crowder with admiration and pride and they are consequently gratified, but not surprised, at the report that President Wilson contemplates promoting him to a major generalship. His outstanding character and abilities have been recognized by four presidents. McKinley made him brigadier general of volunteers in June, 1901. Roosevelt commissioned him colonel judge advo vate general of the regular army in April, 1903, and Taft made him brigadier general and judge advocate general in June, 1911, and a few months later entrusted him with an important special mission to Chile as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. In the Philippines, in Cuba and in Manchuria he distinguished himself and reflected honor on the country. Like that other Missouri West Point graduate, General John J. Pershing, General Crowder showed the wisdom to take a thorough university course in law, which accounts for the excellent service he long rendered as judge advocate general. General Crow-der's dealing with the delicate complications arising from the somewhat anomalous status of the Pershing expedition in Mexico attracted wide and favorable attention, preparing a larger public for his handling of the stupendous task of raising a national army under the conscription act. The manner in which he has discharged his duties as provost marshal general has focused national attention upon him and even brought praise from experts in other lands. He was graduated from West Point in 1881 and has ever since shown himself a manly, loyal and highly efficient officer, capable of arising to whatever new duty devolved upon him. His promotion would be universally recognized as a reward of high merit.

The British Cabinet Ruction,

The British cabinet ruction, involving the enforced retirement of Arthur Henderson, who was in the war council as a representative of the labor party, shows that Lloyd George is not disposed to tolerate any half-hearted support of the war program by any of his official associates. Had Mr. Henderson been merely a private citizen or, perhaps, even a member of Parliament, he might with impunity assist in promoting the proposed socialist peace conference to be participated in also by enemy representatives, but as an official charged with the duty of prosecuting the war, it is a gross breach of propriety, to put it mildly, for him to encourage such a movement in person without the sanction of the government and in direct opposition to the understanding of his col-

On the face of the evidence so far disclosed, the weight is preponderant for the position taken by Lloyd George-for in war there can be no divided councils either on one side or the other, We may be sure that under similar circumstances, the same thing would have happened to a member of the cabinet in Germany or Austria, in France or the United States, in any of the belligerent countries.

Democracy in Days to Come.

Along with the fight to make the world safe for democracy comes a still greater responsibility, Democracy must in some ways be made such a condition that it will merit the great boon of human happiness entrusted to its keeping. Just now this is not in all ways realized. Throughout the United States, most democratic of great nations, may be noted signs that self-government has not fully inculcated the lessons that lead to government of self. Disorders of various kinds, riots, violations of law, such exhibitions of uncontrolled energies or passions as would in peaceful times excite wondering comment, ar: being passed over as worthy only of a moment's notice, while all attention is centered on the greater objective of the moment, that of preparation for the war. Yet each of these disturbances is symptomatic of a derangement that must be remedially dealt with if our republic is to come to its fullest usefulness as an institution of human government.

Our people lack regard for laws of their own making; this does not mean they are vicious or lawless, or unruly. They are careless, thoughtless, impulsive, and prone to follow individual judgment or convenience rather than consult the rights of others or to observe rules laid down for governance of all. In seeking each his own comfort, happiness or advantage, obligation to observe what is due to others is overlooked. Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost, is not a good rule among folks wherever situated, and yet it has come to have such general observance among Americans that strangers might well take it for our national

Americans are generous, are chivalrous, devoted to high ideals, and capable of tremendous sacrifices. But under the rule of liberty they have ceased to practice some of the homely virtues essential to true greatness. Our social life can be made simpler and less impetuous without sacrificing any of its desirable qualities. Our national fiber will be firmer when we set a little higher standard for success than some no served, and when each American comes to regard himself as responsible for his share of the nation's greatness and gives to it as much attention as he does to making provision for his own well-being. A better democracy should emerge from the flame of war, and will if only each citizen willingly adds his own mite of self-restraint to the common whole.

No War on German Art.

Any movement having for its purpose the suppression of German music, drama, literature or art is misdirected. Whatever quarrel we have with the workings of the German political machine, or its present manifestations, should decently be confined to that, and not extended to those things coming from Germany that minister to our esthetic senses. Culture should not be confounded with "kultur." The contributions of German minds to the treasure store of world knowledge or delight are not to be lost to mankind simply because a war lord and his cohorts have gone on a spree of destruction. Those gentle souls who were inspired to sing songs to the lark, or whose artist's ears caught the music of dreams or "the light that never was on land or sea," and gave it to us in music, in song, in painting or poetry, deserve better from us than that we let our stern disapproval of a military cult lead us into the mistake of excluding all that is good in the simpler life of Germany from our

Halting the Coal Holdups.

Adequate fuel supply for the coming winter already presents a serious problem in the middle west. The problem involves both supply and price. Few if any coal terminals hold the normal August stocks. Lake ports are reported short on both hard and soft coal, and urgent orders from retailers receive limited and belated response. Whether from design or accident the apparent shortage furnishes the groundwork for a widespread squeeze of consumers surpassing the piratical holdups of coal brokers last winter. That some of the projected squeeze rests on design is publicly charged by J. H. Davidson in an appeal to President Wilson in behalf of fifty hotels and apartment house owners of Minneapolis. The identity of the companies involved is not disclosed, but the fact that the big steel and railroad corporations are securing an abundance of fuel while the general public faces a shortage supports Mr. Davidson's charge that "a working agreement exists among the companies to increase the price of coal to consumers and compel an extortionate price by force of necessity."

Public indignation and the power behind it constitute a mighty force which operators dare not ignore. The apparent certainty of the state. as a last resort, taking over and operating the mines proved an effective weapon in Illinois. Operators abandoned "the public be d-" attitude, went into a conference with state authorities and agreed to state supervision of price and distribution. The result promises much relief locally and in surrounding states, where the Illinois product forms a large part of the fuel supply. A conference of governors of twelve middle west states, called by the governor of Illinois, foreshadows further concerted action against extortion and profiteering.

The spur of war is manifested notably in the July charters of new corporations. Excluding companies capitalized at \$100,000 or less, the aggregate for all states amounts to \$492,965,800. The total tops the monthly record for the year and for 1916 and 1915. Urgent demands for war supplies accounts for much of the record capital-

Mrs. Humiston and the Missing Girls By Frederic J. Haskin

New York, Aug. 10 .- The popular feminine dol of New York at present is not an actress, but a woman lawyer. The newspapers print her picture regularly; the movies are after her to sign a contract, and in the Italian quarter, where she is particularly well known, the activities of the "avocatessa" are followed with awed interest. Moreover, try to start a conversation with a New Yorker and in a few minutes you will find yourself in an animated discussion of Mrs. Grace Humiston and her missing girls.

Mrs. Humiston has made her personality strongly felt in New York in the last few months. In finding Ruth Cruger, she started a campaign for the recovery of the other 853 girls reported missing in five and a half months. The police department suddenly awoke from apathy and established a whole new department for the recovery of missing girls. Then it appointed Mrs. Humiston its special agent, with full police powers and a squad of five policemen to assist her in her work. As a result, nearly 800 girls have been

The great problem, Mrs. Humiston believes. lies not with the girl herself, but with her home conditions. She stands the mas long as she can, then she runs away from home. Lonely and unprotected, she is usually an easy prey for the various plausible gentlemen who frequent the city's streets, representatives of the most sordid business in the world. The average girl feels that a good time is her natural heritage. If the good time happens to appear in the form of a welldressed young man who approaches her with just the proper amount of admiration and respect and suggests a car ride or a soda, she is very apt to accept. There is one chance out of ten that the young man is harmless, in Mrs. Humiston's opinion, and there are three chances out of five that the soda will contain a drug.

The white slave traffic has been the principal feature of so many sensational moving picture dramas that the average individual has about reached the conclusion that it never did exist anywhere else. Mrs. Humiston, however, can tell you that it does. In her rescuing of girls she has uncovered some information that has put the police department and every home on its guard. For the last two months her spies have been occupying certain "beats" in various sections of New York, and they have made the unanimous report that it is practically impossible for a young girl to walk for ten blocks in New York without being accosted by a dozen strange men.

Cases of girls who have been drugged and carried off in taxis are numerous. Several are now being handled by the Humiston office. The majority of these are girls who have had a good bringing up in the most conservative of middleclass homes. It is an interesting fact that the middle class suffers from this evil the most. The girl of the East Side and slums, who has practically been brought up on the streets, usually understands their dangers and is an expert in avoiding them. On the other hand, the society girl is too well protected to be subjected to them. But the middle class girl is neither sufficiently sophisticated or protected,

Of course, you will say, it is primarily the girl's fault. She should not allow a strange man to "pick her up." But what would you say if you knew that every once in awhile a girl is taken screaming and struggling against her will in the very heart of Broadway in broad daylight? This, acording to Mrs. Humiston's chief detective, has happened repeatedly. Two men overpower a girl and force her, risisting, to a taxi, while a third stands a few feet off and calmly turns a fake moving picture camera. Under these circumstances even the traffic policeman grins goodnaturedly while the crime is being committed.

Protection, however, in Mrs Humiston's opinion, dies not mean close surveillance. means giving your daughters a good home and sufficient recreation to keep them satisfied with their lot. The other day a distraught mother came to Mrs. Humiston and asked her to find her daughter, who had run away from home. "Her father will never forgive her," she wailed miserably. "He always said she wasn't no good," The next day Mrs. Humiston located the daughter in Pennsylvania. She had obtained a situation in small town and was living in a quiet boarding house. When told that her parents had sent for her, she began to cry, and said she would not go home. "My father called me a street bum," she exclaimed bitterly, "and I won't let anybody call me that." Mrs. Humiston brought her back to New York, however, and turned her over to a friend of her own. Then she called on the father, and, knowing Mrs. Humiston as we do, it is highly probable that when the interview was over he was a changed man. At any rate the girl was taken back enthusiastically by both her parents and has made no attempt to run away since.

Mrs. Humiston has attacked the missing girl problem from an entirely new angle. She does not believe in punjshing the girls, even if they are wayward. She does not believe in wasting too much energy in closing disorderly houses. She does believe in striking at the root of the problem -economic and home conditions.

Mrs. Humiston's work is not entirely confined to missing girls. She is primarily a lawyer. There is nothing that she loves better than to win a case for a man who is so poor that he is never likely to be able to pay for her services. This is how she started her New York career, and she is still doing it. She was left a widow with a large income when still very young. She decided to study law, a profession which at that time was considered entirely inappropriate for women. Upon passing the bar examination, she put her money in a law firm of which the present Mr. Humiston was a member.

People and Events

Mrs. Mary J. Lamb of Chicago takes high rank among America's Spartan mothers. gives three sons to the country's service and regrets that her fourth is too young to enlist. Writing to the exemption board, she expressed these patriotic sentiments: "I think I am only doing my bit by seeing that there are no slackers or yellow streaks in my manly, brave, willing and America-loving sons. It makes me disgusted with womanhood to hear so many selfish mothers voice their terrors. No mother loves her sons more than I, but I look on this war as God's laundry.

San Francisco's bureau of municipal research wields a probe that is a penetrating peach. It delights in turning the spotlight in the shady byways of graft, occasionally throwing a searchlight in quarters of dignity and respectability The latest revelation of the bureau deals with the bureau of architecture, composed of "honorable men," one of whom is "consulting architect without salary," also a brother-in-law of the Although not directly attached to the pay roll, the research bureau reports he scooped in fees amounting to \$47,499 in the last two years.

Artistic work for an "architect without salary." The elder who hies to his old home town with boyhood memories freshened up for the occasion gaily stumbles on a mound of disappointment. Visions of things and places as they were years before obscure thoughts of progress and change and lure the pilgrim on to a rude, heartbreaking jolt. An Omaha tourist recently scouted around his boyhood town of Buffalo, flitting here and there seeking scenes memory cherished. All had vanished. Remorseless progress wiped everything but the streets off the map. The home, the haunts of boyhoold gatherings and games were submerged by industries, and scarcely a foot of vacant ground remained as a memorial to the fiercely contested games of base ball in the making. The school was recognizable only by its number, the bridge spanning the nearby creek disappeared as completely as the creek itself, and the hallowed "ol' swimmin' hole" revealed itself transformed into a children's playground. "That I was the blow that killed father," The first train out carried shocked pilgrims toward the Mis-

Proverb for the Day. It is hard to teach an old dog hev

One Year Ago Today in the War. Constantinople claimed further adances for the Turks against the Rus-

sians on the Persian front. Northwest of Pozieres, north of the Somme, the British advanced several hundred yards over a mile front,

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

A merry party started in the Pullman car, Bogota, for Spirit Lake, the excursionists consisting of Hon. John A. McShane, Hon. William A. Paxton and wife, Frank Colpetzer and wife, Mrs. Joseph Barker and Charles H. Gulou.

A building on Sixteenth and Webster streets, belonging to S. T. Peter-son, and occupied as a boarding house by H. W. Miller, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$200.

Count Raymond de Chambrere and family were in the city, the count being on the way to succeed Count Le Brusin as minister plenipotentiary and



envoy extraordinary for the republic of France in the Central American states.

Adolph Meyer has left for Spirit Lake and will bring his wife, who has been sojourning there, back with him. The men engaged in grading Twenty-fourth in South Omaha to the limits of Omaha have their work almost

done. Articles of incorporation were filed for a new savings bank, the leading mover in the enterprise being J. L. Miles of Davenport, Ia., and the following gentlemen being the incorporators: John L. Miles, Dexter L. Thomas, Samuel Cotner, James Thompson, Alvin Saunders, John Rush, Andrew Rosewater, Samuel D. Mercer, J. H. Evans, Erastus A. Benson, Morris Morrison and George E. Barker. A. D. Brandels has returned from trip to New York.

This Day in History.

1704-Battle of Blenheim, in which the English and Austrians, commanded by the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, defeated the French

1792-Adelaide Louisa, the Germanborn queen of England, who won the devoted affection of King William IV, born in Saxe-Meiningen. Died in England December 2, 1849.

1812-American ship Essex, in com mand of Captain David Porter, de-feated the British sloop Alert in a battle of eight minutes. 1888-Count von Moltke resigned as chief of the general staff of the Ger-

1896-Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, arrived at Vordoc, Norway, on ris return from the far north. 1898-Manila surrendered to the

American forces after a short land fight and bombardment by the fleet. 1906-Riot at Brownsville, Tex., in which negro soldiers of the United States army killed and wounded several persons 1914—Belgians repulsed the Ger

mans near Diest. 1915-Petrograd reported a repulse of the Germans in the Mitau region.

The Day We Celebrate.

Erle B. Brown was born in Graham, Mo., August 13, 1878. He is engaged in the real estate business. Marquis of Cambridge (formerly the duke of Teck), elder brother of Queen Mary, born in Kensington palace forty-nine years ago.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, famous German socialist leader, imprisoned for "attempted high treason," born fortysix years ago today.

Harry L. Gandy, representative in congress of the Third South Dakota district, born at Cherubusco, Ind. thirty-six years ago today.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush,

U. S. N., retired, born at Portsmouth, Va., sixty-three years ago today. Brigadier General John L. Clem, U. S. A., retired, who was the last civil war veteran on the active rolls of the army, born at Newark, O., sixty-six ago today.

Fielder A. Jones, manager of the St. Louis American league base ball team, born at Shingle House, Pa., forty-six years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The International Typographical union opens its sixty-third annual convention today at Colorado Springs. The police department of New York City today opens a school to train detectives in the scientific detection of criminals. Patriotism is to furnish the keynote

of the annual meeting of the grand aerie of Fraternal Order of Eagles, opening today at Buffalo. Journeymen plumbers from all sec-tions of the United States and Canada

are to meet at Toledo today for the annual convention of their international union. The third annual convention of the National Association of Custodian Em-ployes of Federal Buildings meets at

Indianapolis today for a three-day

An important step toward making Mobile one of the chief ports on the gulf will be the special election in that city today to vote on a \$600,000 bond issue to carry out the greater port project.

Storyette of the Day. A soldier in the English army wrote

"They put me in barracks; they took away my clothes and put me in khaki; they took away my name and made me 'No. 575'; they took me to church, where I'd never been be-fore, and they made me listen to a sermon for forty minutes. Then the parson said: 'No. 575. Art thou weary, art thou languid?' and I got seven days in the guard house because answered that I certainly was."— Christian Register.

ABOUT RATS AND PARROTS.

All the common house rats belonged originally to the old world, from which they ame to this continent in ships.

The tail of the rat is a most import appendage. It has more muscles than the tuman hand, being used as a hand, as a balancer and as a spring to aid in jumping The brown rat, erroneously called the Norway rat, was originally a native of India and Persia. It entered Europe through Russia about 1727, and was brought to America about 1775.

Mamo is the name of a beautiful bird of the Hawaiian islands, now believed to be extinct, having been destroyed for the sake of its golden-yellow feathers, used in former days to decorate the state robes of chiefs.

The little parrots called "love birds" are natives of Africa and are abundant in Madagascar. These birds adapt themselves readily to captivity. They breed readily in confinement, producing two broods in

The gray parrot of western Africa credited with having a greater power of imitating the human voice than any bird of the species. It has long been a favorite and is the subject of many stories of greater

The Bee's

Washington, Aug. 10.—To the Editor The Bee: Now that legislative action has been taken setting up the food administration, it will be possible for us to make a definite statement as to the objectives of the food administration and the national and international issues which are involved. I think that it could be hardly possible shall take the liberty of forwarding to for that body of statesmen to be so the press of the country, through the lacking in decency and patriotism as usual distributing agencies, a series of articles, prepared by myself and staff, bearing on the entire problem.

The world as a whole is faced with a definite and growing food shortage which will have a most important bearing on our national life, not only as affecting our task of supporting our allies in the war, but in its ultimate reactions upon our entire range of food industries and the life of our people. I recognize that to an intelligent people it is necessary to prove the case that such a shortage exists and will increase, and that this proof must be furnished as a basis for creating the dominant idea in the national mind that we must enlarge our food service to the world, not only as a war measure, but as a measure of humanity itself. If we can secure the emplacement of this idea in the minds of the people, the search of constructive order which we may make will fall not only on a research mind, but upon a convinced intelli-

Aside from the necessity of increasing our production and reducing our waste and unnecessary consumption, we can substitute certain commodities which we have in excess for those which, by virtue of their concentrated form, may be shipped abroad in this time of diminished shipping. Furthermore, we have to contend with a large disturbance of our economic system by virtue of the suction of this food vacunm upon our resources, and sequence of measures will be taken to improve our national handling of foodstuffs and to hold in check the forces of speculation and avarigious-

We are imbued with a desire, not only from an immediate point of view, but Journal in the long run as supporting the very essence of democracy, that all of the abové measures shall be acomplished to the last degree by voluntary effort among the people themselves, and our greatest service will be to direct such voluntary organization and to stimulate it to action. If this can be accomplished, we shall have demonstrated the ability of democracy to defend it self through its own instinct of organization, for if it cannot rise to this situation, it will have proved itself a faith which cannot endure in competition with the forces of autocraev.

To guide the public mind in these channels, we are wholly and absolutely dependent upon the press of the country. If we do not receive this support, the problem is hopeless. If we do have it, it can be solved.

I am therefore addressing you personally to enlist the continuance, of the support which you have given us to date and ask for the devotion of space to the material which we shall send in the course of a few days. I believe this material is of distinct news and national importance, and we shall disclose for the first time the actual food situation of the world, backed by statistics and figures, for we believe that we must first prove the case and then we must trust to the guidance of the press of the country to secure the awakening of the national conscience to the dominant idea of food administration. That is, I reiterate, that we are faced with a world shortage in food and with the necessity to feed our allies on a scale hitherto undreamed of, and we must protect our own people if we are to win the war. HERBERT HOOVER.

Jerry Jars the City Solons.

Omaha Aug. 11 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I desire to submit a brief statement of facts through your widely read paper to the public, especially of the Irish race who were ever and always faithful and true. Enclosed find a copy of a petition addressed to that exalted body in the

city hall. It speaks for itself. Probably, but for that great problem | Rates \$1.75 to \$3.50 per day that confronts our beloved nation, wherein every emotion must be taken advantage of to arouse and stimulate our fellow citizens to patriotic action, it is more than likely that fellows of

the caliber of the present city commissioners would never be petitioned to recognize Commodore John Barry. Yesterday I called on the city clerk, who has a prefix before his name that a woman could throw a washtub

through, expecting he might take pride in the memory of the hero, Barry.
But lo and behold I was flabber-

gasted when told with a sneer that "ordinance No. 3657" became law a week ago, whereby the streets were named. One of them after Brigham Young, etc. Notwithstanding the depravity of the city administration you would

to object to naming a street after the "Father of the American Navy JERRY HOWAD. Omaha July 2 .- To the Mayor and City Council: At the solicitation of a number of my fellow citizens. I am requested to cal lihe attention of your honorable body to a patriotic and important subject, to-wit: that the history of the achievements won by the founders of the nation, whether land or sea, should be kept before the. minds of our fellow citizens, wherever the opportunity presents itself to stimulate their thoughts and ideas to lofty aspirations and valorous deeds. And whereas, your distinguished body has under consideration the naming the streets recently acquired

and Florence with Omaha, I hereby suggest that one of the streets be named after Commodore John Barry thereby having a street on the north side like Washington street, on the south, bearing the names of the 'Father of the American Army" and the "Father of the American Navy. If this republic of ours is to endure its history must be kept straight and

through the consolidation of Benson

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

the valor of its heroes ought not to be forgotten. JERRY HOWARD.

"I'm very much afraid that Jimmie isn'i trying enough." wrote an anxious mother to the teacher.
"You are quite wrong." wrote back the tired teacher. "Jimmie is the most trying boy in the class."—Christian Register.

"What's the matter with your father?"
"He says I need a paddling," replied
the kid. "He's looking for a shingle and
thaving a tough time. You know we live
in a cement house.—Louisville Courier-

Tallor-When are you going to pay me that bill?
Owens—I declare, old chap, you remind me

of my little nephew.
Tailor—I do. Why?
Owens—Because you ask questions that
for the life of me I cannot answer.—Boston

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