FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

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Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee malled to them. Address changed as often as requested.

War profiteers will soon be "up against it," if not there already.

Count that day lost which does not bring an auto speeder to grief.

Every one of the twenty-seven sections of the food control gun appears loaded. Automobile owners are asked to do less joy-

riding in order to conserve gasoline-likewise to

conserve the contents of their pocketbooks. It looks as though the school improvement program derived its fabulous size from the notion that Omaha had a cinch on war munition con-

Douglas county taxpayers certainly spend enough money upon their roads and bridges every year to have something to show for it. What's the answer?

The high cost of living practically grips the whole world. This fact does not mitigate the pinch, but gives to local kicks an international touch of sympathy.

The increasing volume of coin pouring into the Union Pacific treasury suggests a new passenger station before long as one urgent means of relieving the pressure.

City, county and state taxes are booked for increases in 1918 and federal war taxes promise an equally stiff touch. Those who cannot dodge the bills should begin saving now.

Only one southern state has so far contributed its quota of enlistments. Twenty-three northern states have passed the mark. What's the matter with the fighting spirit of the south?

Congratulations to the boys who made commissions and best wishes to those who failed to land, who are nevertheless entitled to grateful appreciation for good intentions and best efforts.

All methods are fair in war, according to the ethics of the slaughterbund, but the average civilized being will continue to regard bombing nonbatant men, women and children as plain

Huge increases in stocks of food in cold storage promotes conservation and insures a steady winter market. The old game of hoarding for war prices is not likely to work out as planned

It is easy for a newspaper to score a beat by violating its solemnly plighted faith not to use information given it in confidence until the agreed time. But deliberate violation of confidence usually suffers a setback.

Mississippi's total of enlistments since April I is less than one-third of its quota of 3,500. Evidently the state is not anxious to prosecute the Meridian indictment against Kaiser Wilhelm or bring the indicted party into court.

Despite the lowering winds which blew a few shingles off the granaries of King Corn, his stock remains unchanged in quantity, quality and sustaining power. Besides, the present price surpasses the dreams of peace-time wealth.

Those backyard gardens have reached the stage now where they offer infallible testimony to the industry or negligence of the gardener responsible for their upkeep. Here is where circumstantial evidence is all that is needed to support the verdict.

Our Fighting Men

Richard M. Blatchford. Richard M. Blatchford, U. S. A., who recently was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, is a veteran officer with thirty-four years of military service to his credit. General Blatchford was born in New York in 1859 and after his graduation at West Point was assigned to the infantry arm. In his early career he saw active service in Indian campaigns in the west, which was supplemented by a highly creditable Spanish war record. In 1913 he reached the grade of colonel and was assigned to the Twelfth infantry. At the time of his latest promotion General Elatchford was in command at Fort Sill. Recent dispatches have reported his arrival in England.

William J. Snow.

Colonel William J. Snow, Fourth field artillery, who has been assigned to the command of Fort Sill, Okl., is well known among the younger officers of the army. He is a native of New York, born in 1868, and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1891. He is also a graduate of the artillery school and of the Army War college. During his entire military career he has been identified with the field artillery. In recognition of his ability and services he has been advanced in rank twice within the last eighteen months. Colonel Snow's new command at Fort Sill will include the school of musketry and the school of fire for field artillery.

Kenneth Whiting. Lieutenant Kenneth Whiting, U. S. N., who is in command of the corps of American naval aviators that recently arrived in France, has already established a reputation as a brilliant and daring young officer. One of the most remarkable feats ever attempt in the navy was performed by Lieutenant Whiting some years ago when he was an ensign in command of the submarine Porpoise. He had himself ejected from a torpedo tube of the submarine craft to demonstrate whether it was possible to escape from submarines in case they sank. Lieutenant Whiting is 36 years old and a native of Massachusetts. He was appointed to Annapolis from New York and graduated in 1905. He mastered the science of aviation as a result of several years spent at the naval aeronautical station at Pensacola.

The New Shoulder Straps.

Announcements of commissions for the boys who have been successfully tested out in the officers' reserve training camps marks another great forward step in the work of preparing to take the field for our part in the world war. The greater number of these young officers will shortly become drillmasters for the first-call conscripts as soon as they are assembled in their respective cantonments and they will presumably go with their troops when the latter are ready for active

According to all reports, the boys trying for the officers' reserve commissions have been put through a most comprehensive course of military instruction and selected strictly on their demonstrated merits. The vast majority of them, in the nature of things, start out with the lowest commissioned rank, but they will all have an opportunity to add to the bars or stars on their shoulder straps by making good in the tasks ahead of them. We take it, too, that the usual rivalry always heretofore manifested between military academy graduates and those who come up through civil life will continue, but this should be but a salutary spur to competitive service, bringing out the best that is in each.

The hopes of the nation are centered in the army and the success of the army must in a large degree depend on the fitness, perseverance, courage, skill and leadership of the officers.

Time Limit on Ratifying Amendments.

The debate in the senate last week furnishes much illuminating information about the method of ratifying a constitutional amendment and explains the reason and purpose of the so-called Harding amendment, limiting the time for ratifying the proposed prohibition amendment to a period of six years. On this phase of the question the speech of Senator Ashurst embodies the results of painstaking research and profound study as the basis for critical analysis of previous efforts to change the federal constitution. The senator shows that the first congress submitted twelve consitutional amendments to the states, of which only ten were adopted. In 1810 another amendment, and in 1861 still another, was submitted that failed.

These four amendments, according to the senator, are still "pending" before the states for ratification or rejection because there is no time limit set to action upon them. After the second of these amendments relating to salary grabs had "floated around" for eighty-four years the state senate of Ohio in 1873 resurrected it and passed resolution of ratification. Senator Ashurst also called attention to another usually overlooked incident in the history of our constitution making as follows:

"The whirlwinds, simoons and siroccos of politics do strange things. The fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States was by proclamation of the secretary of state declared adopted March 30, 1870. The requisite number of states ratified the same, for by that time the secretary of state had begun the wise policy of announcing by proclamation when the requisite three-fourths had ratified amendments. Yet in the turmoil, struggle and turnult of the political situation in the state of Delaware it seems that the state got temporarily under the dominion of the Addicks "machine" and that that "machine." thinking to flatter, thinking to pander and to do what we call "catch" the negro vote, dealt with the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, which had already been ratified for thirty-one years. Delaware ratified that amendment solemnly and gravely on the 12th day of February, 1901adopted a proposed amendment which had been a part of our system since 1870."

The senator's conclusion is that "there ought to be a limitation on the time when an amendment should be ratified. We ought not to have a state waiting eighty-four years and then pass a resolution or wait until an amendment is adopted for thirty-one years and then solemnly pass a brutum fulmen, a harmless thunderbolt."

But, notwithstanding this situation, some doubt remains as to whether congress can by such a tacked-on clause fix a time limit for ratifying constitutional amendments. Senator Norris interrupted Senator Ashurst to say that while in sympathy with the purpose of the provision "there ought to be. I should think, an independent, separate amendment to become part of our constitution so that it would apply to all amendments." And several senators expressed doubt as to the effectiveness of the proviso.

Perhaps the whole controversy is more academic than practical, for the consensus of opinion agrees that if a national prohibition amendment cannot muster the necessary ratifying threefourths majority within six years, when it is a live and vital issue, it cannot expect to secure the additional ratifications no matter how long it might be "hanging invisibly in the air."

Heart of the Young Soldier.

Men of medical science are finding much of deep interest in the experience of the present war. Surgeons have accomplished real triumphs and look ahead to others. One of the most notable advances has been in the combat of infection. Out of the newer methods of destruction came infection of a sort science knew not how to deal with when the war was young; ordinary antiseptics were of little or no use and discovery was demanded. This has been met, until now absolute cleanliness and consequent recovery is available. But some of the lessons of older wars are yet remembered and applied. One of these is the fact that transition of young men from sedentary to active life, such as going from the counting room to the training field, has a bad effect on the heart and not infrequently incapacitates the young soldier. This was studied at the time of the civil war and is now getting deserved attention from army doctors. In the British army it has been met not only with heart simulants, but more effectively by graduated exercise, so that the recruit is worked up to his capacity through degrees that develop him without any undue strain. The great task of shaping up our new army involves no end of detail, not the least of which is this factor of physical endurance. American surgeons are hopeful, however, of being able to eliminate "soldier's heart" from the list of discases to be faced.

Pessimism born of U-boat operations against allied shipping find little support in late trade reports of Great Britain. June imports totaled £86,068,342, a decrease of £859,338 compared with June, 1916. The significant feature of the report is that the decrease is in other articles than

Omaha is being visited by a quite a few high army officers these days, but they are too busy during their short stay here to let us show the hospitality we would like to accord them. The cigars and auto gas may be had without disfiglatchstring is out and the invitation holds good at the pleasure of the guest

New Facts About Our Virgin Islands

By Frederic J. Haskin

New York City, Aug. 11.-The three little isl-ands of the West Indian archipelago which the United States has just purchased from Denmark have attained in the last few months a prominence in the public eye such as they have not known since Columbus discovered them. Artists, writers and scientists have journeyed into the Carib-The surprised natives have been interviewed, the scenery described, the hills and

beaches dug up for relics. Theodore de Booy, an ethnologist attached to the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, has just returned from the islands after completing what is probably the first thorough scientific search of them for relics of their primitive inhabitants. He brings the interesting information that our three little islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John were never inhabited by either the Arawaks or the Caribs, popularly supposed to have been the pre-Columbian peoples of all of the West Indies; but were the home of a distinct race. He also discovered that these islands were once the home of a strange wingless bird, which was exterminated by the Indians, and he interestingly describes the probable condition of the Virgin islands in pre-Columbian days, when they were heavily forested and

had a fauna quite different from the present one. Mr. de Booy found the sites of two villages upon the island of St. Thomas, where the Danish capital of Charlotte Amalie is now located. On St. Croix he found evidence of a large population for primitive times; he estimates that about 10,000 Indians were supported by this rich little island, which is now largely planted in sugar cane and tropical fruits. The island of St. John, which is the best watered and most beautiful of the three, he believes never to have been occupied by the Indians as a home, but to have been set aside by them for ceremonial purposes.

Mr. de Booy unearthed many skeletons of the primitive people of the islands, many of their stone implements, and found numerous shell heaps where they had made their fishing camps, but the relics which convinced him that he had come upon the traces of a separate tribe were the bits of pottery that he found about the village sites On the strength of this pottery alone he asserts positively that the Virgin island Indians were neither Caribs nor Arawaks, but of a different tribe, for the making of pottery is an art and it is an art which gives play to personality and imagination that in any people, primitive or civil ized, is distinctive. Thus a penknie made in Germany is not in any essential or characteristic way different from a penknife made in the United States. You could not distinguish the two products in a store window. This is because there is only one way to make a penknife so that it will best serve its purpose. But German painting and sculpture are absolutely distinctive from these arts in the United States, as are German philosophy and fiction.

So among primitive races stone axes, arrow heads and knives made by widely separated tribes in about the same stage of development are much alike, but the pottery of these tribes in form and design is different.

Mr. de Booy's theory is that the people of the Virgin islands belonged to some South American tribe which was driven from its main land home, found all of the more rich and important islands occupied by the warlike Caribs and the powerful Arawaks and so were forced to settle on the two minor islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, which are about the smallest in the Indies that have a dependable water supply. It is interesting to notice that this weak primitive tribe got the islands for the same reason that the small and helpless civilized nation of Denmark got them later-because no one else wanted them.

Next to his discovery that a hitherto unknown tribe once inhabited these islands Mr. de Booy's most interesting find was the bones of a flightless bird. Such a bird, belonging to the rail family and having useless rudimentary wings, inhabits New Zealand at the present day, but that a similar creature lived on this hemisphere was a tremendous surprise to the scientists of the Smithsonian institution in Washington, who identified the bones sent them by Mr. de Booy. The bird is not prehistoric, but was undoubtedly hunted and eaten by the Indians 300 or 400 years ago.

Another creature which existed upon the islands in pre-Columbian days and is now extinct was the isolobodan, a large rodent, which also furnished the islanders with food.

Mr. de Booy's discoveries indicate that the islands have not only been deforested, but that the whole character of their fauna has been changed by man. Not only the flightless bird and the isolobodan have been exterminated, but he also found bones of a species of crow which is now extinct and is known to have inhabited only dense forests. For these animals which have been destroyed the European fallow deer, the partridge and the wild goat have been substituted. Thus the character of both flora and fauna have been radically altered by man and if one of the aborigines could return he would probably find the islands hard to recognize.

Thrifty School Children

-New York World. -

Interesting figures showing the earning capacity of school children in vacation and afterhours' employment are contained in a report issued by the National Bureau of Education. From an in investigation of the cases of 14,391 children of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades in eleven states, it is estimated that a total of about \$60,000,-000 is earned annually from casual labor by school children of both sexes, mainly in such occupations as housework and messenger, delivery and personal service. Because of the strict labor laws only a negligible percentage do vacation work in factories, mills and mines.

This is a surprisingly large income to be derived from the intermittent work of children; it exceeds the wage payments of large industries and would nearly pay the interest on an issue of Liberty bonds. That school children possess this earning power is no doubt one of the reasons why they are eager to leave school, though the bureau ascribes the main cause to "dissatisfaction." That is an old complaint of schoolboys; that it exists today indicates only that they have not changed their nature. A satisfied schoolboy is an unattainable ideal, yet the bureau aspires to it in its suggestion of "vitalizing" school work by a change of method and providing "remunerative employment for children while attending school.

Why worry about remunerative employment for school children when they have already provided it for themselves to the extent of \$60,000. 000 a year? As respects vitalizing school work to increase its appeal to the pupil, have not the school children of this generation been pampered enough as it is? If a new order of things is desired in the American system of public-school education, the experiment might be tried of running it for the benefit of parents.

People and Events

Washington gossip drifting back to Kansas intimates that Victor Murdock of Wichita has both ears curved to catch the buzzing of the senatorial bee. Classifying himself as a thoroughgoing administration man, Mr. Murdock declines to consider any job below the senatorship and is willing

to have the democratic nomination come his way. Connecticut, the land of steady habits and wooden nutmegs, loosens up with the years. A new and strange, but more enjoyable brand of Sunday has come into existence, Amateur sports are indulged in, soda fountains pour out their soothing joy at so much per, and newspapers, uring the pious cast of the Connecticut counte-nance on the Sabbath day. The world moves and Connecticut hobbles along.

Proverb for the Day. It is easy to advise other folks.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Russians continued their great drive of the Austro-Germans in eastern Galicia.

Germans recovered part of ground captured by the British the previous

day northwest of Pozieres. In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Mrs. J. Benson, of Freeport, Ill., has located in the Ramge building and will engage in the fancy goods busi-

Frank Macdonald, manager of the Millard hotel, who has extended the hospitality of his house to President Cleveland, has received a note from



the president is trying to arrange his trip so as to include Omaha.

Rev. J. N. Crawford of Indianapolis, Ind., who has been the guest of O. P. McCarty, has left for Fulton, Cal.

Frank Clifford, Miss Minnie Clifford and Miss Kate Quailey have left for the west to be absent about a month A new detective company has been organized in Omaha under the name of the United States Detective associa-The members of the firm are Charles W. Lewis, Joshua Houghawout, Hiram Harris, Charles L. Bauer, Fred Green, James E. Robertson, Maximllian Mabery, John F. Burgher and Chris Johnson

J. F. Riehart and family, who have been visiting in Iowa, have returned

Chief J. J. Galligan has returned from Chicago in fine spirits, his injured optic having been well taken care of.

This Day in History.

1756-Fort Oswego was taken by the French under Montcalm. 1781-Washington decided to transfer his army from New York to Vir-

1813-The American brig Argus, after a successful cruise, was captured by the British brig Pelican in the English channel.

1817-Arrival in Philadelphia of a party of Separatists from Germany. 1870-Admiral David G. Farragut, the most famous of the Union naval commanders in the civil war, died at Portsmouth, N. H Born near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801.

1876-The first wire of the Brooklyn suspension bridge was drawn over the East river. 1888-Brig. General John M. Scho-

field was appointed commander of the United States army. 1889-Judge Terry killed in California for threatening the life of Justice

1914-The French invaded German Lorraine.

1915-British transport Royal Edward torpedoed in Aegean sea, with loss of 1,000 lives.

The Day We Celebrate.

David Martin McGahey is just 47 years today. He was born in Belfast, and is engaged in the insurance business in Omaha as general agent for the Home Life Insurance company of New

E. M. F. Leffang, capitalist, is celebating his sixty-seventh birthday today. He was born at Silkborg, Denmark, and was a successfull miller at Lexington, Neb., before moving to George J. S. Collins, consulting and

contracting engineer, was born August 14, 1863, at Wells, England. His first experience was with the Cape government railways in South Africa. Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of German emperor, and who

Baltic fleet, born at Potsdam, fifty-five years ago today. H. Parker Willis, president of the insular bank of the Philippines, born at Weymouth, Mass., forty-three years

has been in command of the German

Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., president of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural society, born sixty-seven years ago to-

Little John Jacob Astor, one of the wealthiest infants in America, born in New York City, five years ago today, four months after his father perished in the Titanic deaster.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. Ferdinand of Bulgaria today com-

pletes thirty years on the throne Alabama will observe today and tomorrow as good roads day. A 35 cent gas rate ordinance is to be submitted to the voters of Cincin-

nati at the primary election today. The Imperial Palace Knights of Pythias and Knights of Khorassan are scheduled to begin their annual meeting today at Cedar Point, O.

Henry D. Estabrook of New York is scheduled to deliver the annual address before the midsummer meeting of the Vermont Bar association at Rutland today.

Probably the largest display of monumental and sculptural works that has ever been held in this country will be placed on exhibition in the Commercial museums in Philadelphia today in conection ith the annual convention of the National Retail Monument Dealers' association.

Storyette of the Day. As the burly and distinguished fig-

ure of Lord Northcliffe hurried down the hotel lounge a correspondent said "There goes the most successful and deservedly successful journalist in the world. In this war he has done more for the allies' cause than any other man except Lloyd George.

"A hard chap to interview, though, I could never land him. The last time wrote him for an interview he wrote

" I am sorry, but I must ask you to excuse me from acceding to your I am like the little boy at the school treat who, when the squire's wife came round to him with the strawberry jam, promptly said:

' 'No, thank you, ma'am. I works at the place where they makes it." Washington Star.

OBLIGATION.

S. E. Kiser, in Leslie's. I may not have the strength to set My will against the tyrant's arm.

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 bruise That blackens on the martyr'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 speak the faith and lend the cheer
That makes the doubter unafraid.

Whose fame extends through every zone Whose fame extends through every
My place is with the millions who
Pursus a daily course, unknown;
But, even so, I have no right
To shun the wrongs I should assail;
I, too, must help with all my might,
And I am guilty if I fall.

The Bee's

Omaha, Aug. 12.-To the Editor of The Bee: There is considerable agitation going on throughout the country and in the press to get the ailied gov ernments to consent to the drafting of their nationals into the United States army. The British government is alive to the fact that the record of the administration proves beyond a shadow of doubt that if Germany had complied with President Wilson's demand that they cease sinking American ships, the United States would still the administration had moved in Au-

would have been granted.
THOMAS HENRY WATKINS.

Another Suggestion to Stop U-Boats. Omaha, Aug. 13.-To the Editor of The Bee: The United States is battling for the right purpose, democratizing Germany, or rather educating the Germans as to the only system of government. When this is accomplished, then

what next? England, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., all are monarchies. Will we go ahead

and hammer the rest of Europe until they are in the democratic column? Why not prevail on the latter named countries to lay down the scepter and offer their names as nominees for presidency of their respective coun-

This would set the German people to thinking and will have a greater effect towards putting a quietus upon the submarines than all the man-killing devices that human brain can invent. "IN HOC."

Loyal Women, Too.

Plattsmouth, Neb., Aug. 11.-To the Editor of The Bee: As Jacob Cratts "hurrahed" President Wilson, I say. "Hurrah for Jacob Cratts." He is truly a patriotic and loyal American citi-

Speaking of patriotism, let me cite an instance of loyalty which cost a woman here a number of friends, but, taking The Bee's stand in the matter, considered she wasn't losing much when she lost friends because of her patriotism. This woman belonged to a club whose members were (and do yet, I presume) continually "hoching der kaiser" and making disloyal and treasonable remarks about President Wilson. Because of this "kaiserism" this loyal woman ceased to belong to this club. I say "hurrah" for her, too. I glory in her spunk.

Why should women be allowed to "hoch de kalser" any more than the LOYAL AMERICAN.

Railway Mall "Reorganization." Chadron, Aug. 13 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I have read with no small way mail clerks through the columns

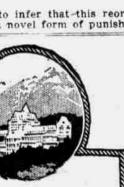
effect on the run between Chadron, Neb., and Lander, Wyo., on June 1 is the rawest piece of work of its kind. Usually in a contemplated reorganization of this kind it was customary for the department officials to put forth some excuse that would look plausible to the public at least, but in this case "for the good of the service

and the clerks themselves." the only reason offered by the second assistant postmaster general when asked for the reason. But Chief Clerk Meyers of Cheyenne. Wyo., in answer to the question as to why this line was reorganized, said, "The R. M. A. is to blame for all this reorganization in various parts of the country and that we here were merely incidental to that reorganiza-When pressed further as to what interpretation was to be placed upon that remark it was stated that the R. M. A. was too active in oppos-

ing the department in its affairs per-taining to the railway mail service. Further than this he would not say but are we to infer that this is an attempt to disrupt that organization and other organizations of a similar nature because through those organizations we have sought the betterment of the

service and the employes? Does the department recognize the fact that congress has given these employes the right to organize and pe-tition that body for redress of grievances? If not, perhaps it were well that their attention should be called to that fact.

Or are we to infer that this reorganization is a novel form of punish-



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ment to be meted out to these employes because they have dared to exercise those rights guaranteed to us by the constitution itself and strengthened by act of congress? Now at to to above. This is a one-man run, grade B, of five crews of one man each, who prior to June 1 were running through to Lander, Wyo., from Chadron, Neb. Being on the road and away from home six nights and twelve days per

month each. Under the present plan there are three men between Chadron and Casper and two men between Casper and Lander, employing the same five men at the same salary as before with the exception that the department is paying an increase in travel allowance to the combined five men of \$108 per year more than would be paid if the clerks were running as before and in have been a neutral. If there is any addition to this the department is put drafting of allied countries nationals. to extra expense on account of the init will not be into the United States crease in the use of supplies, which army, but into the armies of the coun- will amount to in all of an increase tries to which they owe allegiance. If in cost to the department of \$200 per year more than what it would be if gust, 1914, then the request probably the clerks were still running through to Lander.

So much for the department's side of the case and now as to the other side of ther affair. Two of the clerks have been deported to Lander. Wyo., having been compelled to give up their homes here, while the remaining three are living in Chadron, as before, with this exception, that they are on the road and away from home twenty days and ten nights per month each at an additional expense of more than \$20 per month each over what it would be permitted to run through, as all

This sums up as follows: A loss to the clerks on the line of about \$1,000 per year and a loss to the department of about \$200 and yet it is all for the good of the service and the clerks.

these trying times but fair treatment, so that in the face of the ever-increasing cost of living we will not be compelled to sacrifice more than 20 per cent of our wages when no one derives any benefits from it and, in fact, the clerks and the department are both losers.

wrath that will descend upon the head of him who dares to divulge any of the secrets of this business, which seems to belong exclusively to Burleson, I beg of you if you see fit to print this matter that you omit the R. P. C. name of the writer.

Bluffs Police Unfair to Autoists.

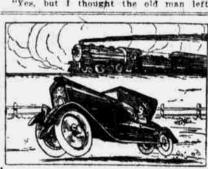
Omaha and Council Bluffs autoists are temptible tricks and usage. to investigate this matter?

LINES TO A LAUGH.

"Grandma," asked six-year-old Pau what makes Heien such a pretty little "She is pretty," grandma replied, "be-acuse she is such a good little gir!,"
"But grandma," Paul protested, "you are awful good."—Christian Register.

"What did you get out of that will case?"

asked the first lawyer.
"A hundred and fifty thousand dollars," replied the second lawyer "Good round sum, eh?"
"Yes, but I thought the old man left



Locomotive Auto Oil The Best Oil We Know 51c Per Gallon The L. V. Mcholas Oil Company GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG President

CuticuraHealed **PimplesOnChin**

Came All Over Face. Disfigured Very Much. Scales Formed and Would Itch. Used 2 Cakes Cuticura Soap and 2 Boxes Ointment.

"I first noticed a few small pimples on my chin, and I did not pay much attention to them. The pimples finally

came all over my face, and not only disfigured my face, but annoyed me very much. They festered and after they were squeezed out scales formed, and they would itch. "I saw a Cuticura adver-

tisement and sent for a free sample. I bought more, and by the time I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuti-cura Ointment my face was healed." (Signed) G. M. Hayden, R. F. D. 3,

Danville, Ind., March 12, 1917. Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap and occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

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clerks on this line wish to do.

We are asking for nothing during

As you are no doubt aware of the

To the Editor of The Bee: Many

disgusted with the tactics of the Council Bluffs police in regard to speeders. For instance, while driving along a nice streetch of road a machine will ride along side yours and the driver will tantalize and by action banter you for a race. After increasing ones speed to get away from the uncouth and unwelcome intruders with their rattling old cars, one is commanded to halt, notified of his arrest and either taken to jail or caused to deposit a certain amount of money stipulated by those drivers, better known as poicemen, for your appearance in court the next day, where your word is matched against the officer and the witness who rides with him. This is amount of interest and appreciation a poor policy from a social and a busi-of your efforts in behalf of the rail- ness standpoint on the part of Council Bluffs. Certainly, speeders as well as all other violaters of laws, should be On all of the lines that have been arrested and fined, but men in autos. 'reorganized' I think the one put into either on pleasure or business bent should not be subjected to such conit be well for Council Bluffs authorities