

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY)
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
By Carrier, 5c per copy
By Mail, 5c per copy

REMITTANCE
Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 3-cent stamp taken in payment of small amounts.

OFFICES
Chicago—People's Gas Building
New York—230 Fifth Ave.
St. Louis—210 N. Main St.

CORRESPONDENCE
Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

JULY CIRCULATION
57,229 Daily—Sunday, 51,153

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed 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 contracts.

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 non-combatant men, women and children as plain der.

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 this time.

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 1 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 senate of Ohio in 1873 resurrected it and passed resolution of ratification.

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.

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.

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 isoboloban 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.

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."

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 three-fourths 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.

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.

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 latching is out and the invitation holds good at the pleasure of the guest.

New Facts About Our Virgin Islands

New York City, Aug. 11.—The three little islands 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.

Theodore de Booy, an ethnologist attached to the Museum of the American Indian, Ivey 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 civilized, is distinctive. Thus a people 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, arrowheads 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 isoboloban, 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 isoboloban 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

Interesting figures showing the earning capacity of school children in vacation and after-school employment are contained in a report issued by the National Bureau of Education.

From an 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 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 so much per, and newspapers, cigars and auto may be had without disfigurement on the pious coast of the Connecticut. Attendance on the Sabbath day. The world moves and Connecticut hobbles along.

TODAY

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.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. Mrs. J. Benson, of Freeport, Ill., has located in the Range building and will engage in the fancy goods business.



The president's secretary stating that Mrs. Benson 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.

Chief J. J. Galligan has returned from Chicago on furlough, his injured optic having been well taken care of.

1756—Fort Oswego was taken by the French under Montcalm.

1781—Washington decided to transfer his army from New York to Virginia.

1812—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 United States 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.

1887—Brig. General John M. Schofield was appointed commander of the United States Army.

1889—Judge Terry killed in California for threatening the life of Justice Field.

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 York.

E. M. F. Lefang, capitalist, is celebrating his sixty-seventh birthday today. He was born at Silkeborg, Denmark, and was a general agent for the Home Life Insurance company of New York.

George J. S. Collins, consulting and contracting engineer, was born August 14, 1863, at Wells, England. His first experience was in the Cape government railroads in South Africa.

Prince Henry of Prussia, only brother of German emperor, and who has been in command of the German Baltic fleet, born at Potsdam, fifty-five years ago today.

Henry Willis, president of the insular bank of the Philippines, born at Weymouth, Mass., forty-three years ago today.

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

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 disaster.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. Ferdinand of Bulgaria today completes thirty years on the throne. Alabama will observe today and tomorrow as good roads day.

The Imperial Palace Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor 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 connection with the annual convention of the National Retail Monument Dealers' association.

Storyette of the Day. As the burly and distinguished figure 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 case the cause is not 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 I wrote him for an interview he wrote back: "I am sorry, but I must ask you to excuse me from acceding to your request. I am like the little boy at the school treat who, when the squire's wife came round with him with the sugar-bowl, promptly said: "No, thank you, ma'am. I works at the place where they makes it."—Washington Star.

The Bee's Letter Box

Drafting of Nationals. 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 allied governments to consent to the drafting of their nationals into the United States army.

Under the present plan there are three men between Chadron and Casper and two men between Casper and 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, Wyo., from Chadron, Neb. Being on the road and away from home six nights and twelve days per month each.

ment to be meted out to these employees because they have dared to exercise these rights guaranteed to us by the constitution itself and unceremoniously by act of congress? Now as to the reorganization of the Blue referred to above. This is a one-man rule, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, Wyo., from Chadron, Neb. Being on the road and away from home six nights and twelve days per month each.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

"Grandma," asked six-year-old Paul "what makes Helen such a pretty little girl?" "She is pretty," grandma replied, "because she is such a good girl."

"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. Nicholas Oil Company



Cuticura Healed Pimples On Chin</