

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

By Mail	Per Month	Per Year
Daily and Sunday
Daily without Sunday
Sunday only
By Carrier

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is a member of the press which is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of reproduction of our special dispatches are also reserved.

REMITTANCE
Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and western exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES
Omaha—The Bee Building, 17th St. and Douglas Ave.
Chicago—People's Gas Building, 100 N. Dearborn St.
New York—200 N. York St.
Cincinnati—14 N. Main St.
St. Louis—New Bk. of Commerce, 100 N. 1st St.
Washington—725 14th St. N. W.

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

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

Average circulation for the month subscribed and shown to by Omaha Bee, Circulation Manager.

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

Still the food speculators may be allowed to match coins for exercise.

All roads to glory lead to France. Getting in at the finish is worth the toil of preparation.

Restricting tickets to Stockholm to the single trip variety is one simple means to a good end.

After that sky-high state tax levy Nebraska democrats should be ashamed to look their economy promises in the face.

"Safety first" is a good rule for pedestrians as well as auto drivers to observe. At least stop and look before tempting fate.

"Send him away with a smile on your lips." Yes, that's a timely song refrain applying just as well to those who don't sing.

Premier Lloyd George lends official support to the prevalent conviction of German observers that "England can't be starved."

One obstacle to general approval of Rome's peace proffer is the prospect of Gumshoe "Bill" Stone unloading another speech.

The weather man is certainly doing his best to make up for those few days of overheated discomfort he handed us a little while ago.

Still, if proper efforts were made, possibly a more useful job could be had for our submarines than ramming excursion boats in Massachusetts bay.

Bees must work overtime, so it is decreed in California, to increase their product and satisfy war demands. This Bee works overtime all the time.

The Church of St. Quentin goes to its doom, like scores of sanctuaries enveloped by the invaders. Its ruin constitutes another monument to "Kultur."

Allied guns and man power steadily pressure the invaders backward. The speed is not quite up to expectations, but then Waterloo is barely forty miles away.

Some of those optimistic German papers seem still to cherish the hope that by enforced indemnities the kaiser can make the other fellow foot all the war bills. Vain hope!

Promises of moderate coal prices for the coming winter come out of Washington with official approval. In that line of goods Washington is the most fluent bull in the market.

Our highways can be made good roads, but they won't stay good unless they are maintained constantly in good repair. No use figuring first cost without also considering upkeep.

Much pomp and ceremony marked the formal enthronement of the young king of Greece. The next business in order is an invitation to the Allies to come across with a liberal loan.

Pacifists may extract comfort from the sudden finish of the "Apache war." The fact that the commissary department fell down under the strain suggests a vulnerable spot for pacifistic punches.

No more dangerous time could be chosen for I. W. W. threats and bluster. A nation at war and people directly afflicted may be depended upon to make short work of those who attempt to execute their threats.

Genius rarely misses gripping the top knot of opportunity. One of the number on the spot has perfected a device which enables orators to blow the froth off their deliverances as they proceed. If congress fails to grab the invention, so much the worse for congress.

Save the Wedding Rice

—New York World—

Some of our own food economists have not been lacking in a certain keenness and ingenuity of suggestion. In fact, a friendly editor in Paris, however, to set a high mark for conservatism in proposing legislation to stop the great American practice of throwing rice at wedding couples. Calculating five pounds per marriage, the French writer perceives a total of thousands of tons of rice thrown to waste yearly.

Perhaps our Parisian critic would also have suggested, had he been duly reminded, the saving of the leather in the old shoes thrown after our departing honeymoon pairs. We are sure that in that particular, as well as in the matter of the castaway rice, he would have the concurrence of almost any blushing bride and bashful groom. Whether or not the lawmakers and the well-wishing populace could be induced to take his economic counsel as seriously as he puts it forward is another question.

Behind our rice-throwing at weddings is tradition of a sort and an exuberance of felicitation. To the thrifty French mind the wastefulness of the custom chiefly presents itself—a wastefulness certainly willful on our part. There is the difference between characteristic national points of view. Admitting our extravagance, we might claim still that the grains of potential food are not wholly wasted which have carried sustaining messages of good cheer.

If, nevertheless, the suggestion of our Gallic editor is to be accepted for following, there remains need of further counsel. How shall the five pounds of rice saved from each wedding, from coast to coast, be gathered, concentrated and distributed to the greatest good of the hungriest homes?

America First, but Not America Alone.

The United States was driven to recognize the existence of a state of war which Germany had precipitated upon us to defend our democracy against the aggressions of arrogant autocracy. We went in to fight for our own rights, for principles of liberty that vitally concern ourselves as well as the menaced democracies of Europe. But, now that we are in the war, we cannot get out of it by ourselves. In other words, we are fighting for "America first," but not for "America alone." Our fight is for something bigger and beyond our own direct interests. We are joined with our allies, who thus far have furnished the barrier that has kept the common enemy off of our soil, and whatever we do finally toward negotiating terms of peace will have to be done in unison with them, just as whatever they may ultimately do in that direction must be done with our knowledge, participation and assent.

Despite the papal peace plea, all agree that we are not yet faced with conditions that promise immediate peace moves, but this analysis may help people to understand our situation. In making answer to the pope, should an answer be deemed necessary, our president must take into consideration and make clear the fact that we cannot speak or act for ourselves alone, because our responsibilities in the war are not confined to upholding and vindicating rights of humanity that belong only to America. A separate peace with any of the Allies is no more within the probabilities than a separate peace with Austria as distinct from Germany or Germany distinct from Austria. Truth is, the latter is much more probable, though at that not likely except through a victory leaving no other outlet.

Property Right in News.

Attention of our readers is invited to the notice which now appears on this page asserting for The Bee as a member of The Associated Press and also individually its property right in exclusive views obtained at great expense as against unauthorized republication. It must be of interest to all to know that The Associated Press has recently won a notable victory in the federal courts through litigation instituted by its alert officers to establish the principle of news ownership and to prevent news piracy. While on the very face of it for anyone to claim that he may freely appropriate and resell at a profit valuable information gathered by a costly organization of news correspondents and transmitted by cable and telegraph at still further cost seems preposterous, yet it is notorious that competing news associations and parasitic newspapers in many cities have been regularly stealing the news from Associated Press papers and selling to others what does not belong to them. The defense of this reprehensible practice has usually been the old Boss Tweed deft, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" At last The Associated Press seems to have reached the point where the courts of law recognize the property right in news and to be in position to do something to check, if not stop altogether, the continued systematic piracy of its reports.

No one needs specially point out the pirate sheets offending in this respect, for in each community everybody knows what newspapers day by day steal other papers' news. It is easy enough to tell by merely scanning the contents, even where the theft is disguised by hasty "rewriters." The Associated Press has proven its superior value more than ever in the present world war and is proving it further every day, but this fact will only be fully appreciated as it succeeds in "protecting its service from being raided by the newspaper poachers who have so long been profiting off of stolen goods.

No Impairing of State School Fund.

Laudable as may seem its announced decision to invest \$50,000 of the state school money in land bank bonds, the board charged with the control of this fund will do well to reconsider and rescind if the purchase has to be made at a premium and involves an impairment of this sacred trust fund. It is not a question whether the bonds are safely secured, or of what rate of interest they may bear, or whether the premium demanded is or is not excessive.

The permanent school moneys of Nebraska constitute an endowment fund for the benefit of the public school children for all future time and it has been surrounded, or at least was supposed to be surrounded, with complete protection against its misappropriation or dissipation. For that reason it is incorporated in the fundamental law of the state that these funds "shall be deemed trust funds held by the state and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished." It was in pursuance of this requirement that the legislature once made a special appropriation to reimburse the amount lost to the school fund in a failed bank, and when the warrant was embezzled made another appropriation to make it good.

If this provision of the constitution means anything, it means that the school fund shall not be diminished to any amount or in any way or for any pretext or purpose good or bad—that to use it to pay a bonus to buy a bond or other security, even for a praiseworthy object, is strictly prohibited as a dangerous practice sure to lead to palpable abuses.

Whitehall street, London, through which United States troops marched as multitudes cheered, is the nerve center of British power and democracy. A broad, clear highway stretching from Trafalgar square and merging into Parliament street at Parliament square, it houses the leaders of the government. Downing street, a narrow official lane, intersects Whitehall, cornered by modest primitive buildings, in which the ministerial offices have been located for generations. With the House of Parliament at one end and Trafalgar square at the other, Whitehall is a barometer of the national pulse in sunshine and storm.

Credible reports from Stockholm show growing fear among German boosters lest the projected socialist peace conference get beyond control. Too many delegates of uncertain leanings might endanger the program of the bosses, hence neutral delegates must content themselves with walking the corridors while business proceeds as planned. The importance attached to the gathering emphasizes how eagerly the drowning central powers grasp at straws.

Curstone oratory is esteemed a useful safety valve, but the risk of tainting the atmosphere should be guarded against. Besides, those who think they have a message in their system ought to dignify it by hiring a hall.

It's surely the irony of fate when foreign-born boys who volunteer to serve are shut out because not fully naturalized, while native-born boys who ask exemption from the draft have to go.

Horses for the Army

By Frederic J. Hoskin

Washington, Aug. 15.—Last spring the recruiting officer in a small southern town was confronted by a lank mountaineer mounted on a lank brown mule. "I'm William Smith," announced the visitor, "and this here's my mule, William Jennings Bryan. We want to jine the army."

The recruiting sergeant told William Smith that Uncle Sam would be glad to have him in the official family, but William Jennings Bryan would have to stay at home. On hearing which William Smith refused to "jine," like the man who would not enter heaven without his dog, he refused to enter the army without his mule. He and the mule returned to their native highlands.

Now this is to give notice to William Smith that if he will return to the recruiting station he will be enlisted and his mule along with him. If possible, his mule will get a warmer welcome than himself. Uncle Sam is short of mules.

The new armies, including only the regulars at war strength, the National Guard at full strength, and the first million of drafted men, will require about 500,000 horses and mules. How and where to get these animals, of the right type and the right price, is one of the little problems that bring out gray hairs over military brows in the quartermaster general's office.

There is a rather widespread impression that motor transport has replaced the horse and the mule. The cavalry horse has not been ousted by the motorcycle, nor the artillery horse by the motor truck. Mechanical transport takes an increasing share of the burden, true enough; if this were not the case, there would not be enough horses and mules available in the world to supply the armies of Europe.

In considering the problem it must be remembered that the allies have been buying horses in this country for three years. They have swept the market fairly clean of surplus stock, and some of them—especially the British, who have a nice eye for a horse—have taken mainly animals of the first quality. Up to a certain point this was all right. Our middle western farmers were glad to get rid of the surplus horses whose places were being taken by gasoline driven machines. But with our own immense army to equip they may tell another story before peace comes.

When the National Guard went to the border, horses and mules were needed for a force of 140,000 men. In order to get the necessary stock purchasing officers were authorized to make less stringent the physical requirements of the eligible mule, in somewhat the same fashion as the regular army physical requirements have been eased up since the declaration of war. The minimum height for a mule was reduced from fifteen hands to fourteen and a half, for one thing. Further concessions were probably made in the face of the immense new demand.

American army requirements for horses and mules are the strictest in the world. In one big Kansas horse market last year there were purchasing commissions from France, England, Italy and the United States buying cavalry remounts. The horse dealers agreed unanimously that the American officers knew horses better than any of the others and were buying a better grade of stock.

To be accepted for the army a horse must weigh somewhere between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds. Here is one cause of the scarcity, for the breeding of the medium-weight horses is rapidly dying out. The modern farmer breeds heavy draught horses, which are the only ones for which there is much peace demand. The automobile has largely supplanted the lighter types. But the ponderous draught breeds are no use to the army.

Numerous plans have been suggested for gathering the necessary horses, including a scheme which would involve a nation-wide horse and mule registration and a selective draft. This method is regarded as impractical, and the one which probably will be followed will be similar to that under which the allies have been buying their stock. The government will give out specifications and prices, and private horse dealers will go about the country buying up suitable animals. These will be brought to points designated by the government, where they will be inspected by its purchasing board.

The army today owns about 102,000 horses and mules. About half a million more are needed. Any farmer, breeder or dealer who can supply one or more carloads is requested to communicate with the War Department. A carload consists of eighteen to twenty-five animals. Mares are not purchased except when they are unusually fine animals, and then only on special authority.

After the government buys a lot of horses they are marked with the U. S. brand and shipped to a remount station, where they are "conditioned" for army service. The army maintains thirty-two of these stations, under the charge of expert officers. After a few days of treatment to bring the animals into perfect condition they are drilled for the particular branch of the service for which they are designed.

The Army Chaplain

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat—

Very little about the army chaplain in this war has been written by correspondents, either at the front or behind it. Wherefore, one of them, who tells his own story, and is quoted by as credible a correspondent as John L. Balderston, is worth hearing for his cause. Mr. Balderston describes him as "a man about 30, an old county cricketer and a foot ball blue. If he were not young and in splendid trim he could never stand the racket at the front." But the story was told "on a rest billet some miles behind the lines," and the chaplain described the particular Sunday he was talking about as being a "normal Sunday." He had had two meetings at the front broken up by enemy shots. In attempting to conduct a third, at a field hospital, his Dology was pronounced by German airmen bombing the place. His conclusion was that chaplains should not be held to be noncombatants. "So far as I am concerned," he said, "a noncombatant is one who gets eternally shot at and is not allowed to shoot back."

We quite concur in his view that an army chaplain visiting upon holding services at the front while a battle is in progress should have the privilege of returning an enemy fire. The army chaplain can meet dangers enough and suffer hardships enough without violating discipline. The fortitude, and often the heroism, of these men is proverbial in all armies. A chaplain, to an army, is as a saving salt. Without the means of grace he offers fighting men would soon grow demoralized to the point of losing much of their efficiency. And the chaplain, so far from being a noncombatant, may be like Rev. Peter Trone, chaplain of Shelby's brigade, who, on a Sunday afternoon, had been telling the troops that they should not forget that one of the greatest enemies to fight was Satan. While he was extorting them to this constant warfare, a sudden federal attack was made. "Come on, boys!" shouted the chaplain, leaping to his saddle. "We'll fight the Yankees today and the devil tomorrow." It is best to recognize the chaplains as combatants. They would make good ones.

People and Events

War pensions pile up at a fierce rate in Great Britain. The pension minister reports a roll of 750,000 men, women and children and the number of applications overwhelms a clerical working force of 3,500 women.

A police raid on the "poker flats" on Sheridan road, Chicago, netted a bunch of women who were betting on a few male steers. The region is said to be a mecca for fashionable women gamblers, who frequently fatten "the kitty" at the rate of \$20 an hour.

John Barleycorn henceforth is a legal outcast in Utah. Weeks of grace allowed for the disposal of stocks on hand have expired. Private caches are permitted, as in Nebraska, as a tapering-off concession, but the juice as an article of commerce is ostracized. The parting of old friends brought on a spell of gloom.

PROVERB

Proverb for the Day. It is the truth that cuts.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Austro-German offensive on the Zlota Lapa checked by Russians. British smashed German lines over two-mile stretch on Somme front.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
Mrs. Alfred Sorenson with her two little daughters, Blanche and Grace, narrowly escaped a serious accident while passing the new Byers building corner Fifteenth and Douglas, by the falling of a nine foot pine board which struck Blanche, bruising her on the cheek.

Nea Hanlon, the dressmaker, is in the city on the way to San Francisco. During his brief stay in the city he was



entertained and shown the sights by Messrs. J. R. Clarkson, P. H. Allen and O. H. Gordon.

A bolt of lightning struck the barn in rear of the Greemics occupied by W. D. Sloan, Caroline and Mason Streets, which caught fire. The flames were prevented from spreading to the Sloan residence by the devoted efforts of the neighbors who faced both fire and storm to form a bucket brigade.

Many compliments are being paid Mrs. Cotton and Nathan Franko for the offertory solo and violin obligato at Trinity Cathedral.

Reverend J. H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Mrs. J. S. Wolfe and daughter Minnie of Denver, are guests of Governor and Mrs. Saunders on Sherman avenue.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

Miss Mary E. Cosgrave was married to John H. Reid, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Gallatin, Mo., has bought a residence and located himself and family in Walnut Hill, where he will have charge of Trinity Chapel.

The Bee's Letter Box

Proper Use of Name "Teuton."

Omaha, Aug. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: The improper application of the word Teuton is teaching the people of this country, who are not aware of the facts, an error which it will be hard to correct. Many are led to believe that Teutons are Germans and Austrians. Our allies do not use the word improperly as we do.

Teutons are those people which we designate as Germans, English and Scandinavians. History should keep its hat on straight. In Edward A. Freeman's "General Sketch of History," the noted English historian at page 14 says:

"The second Aryan swarm in western Europe, that which came after the Celts, is the one with whose history we are more concerned than with that of any other, for it is the branch of the Aryan family to which we ourselves belong. These are the Teutons, the forefathers of the Germans and the English and of the Danes, Swedes and Norwegians in northern Europe. The Teutons do not appear in history till a much later time than the Celts, but in most cases they got lost among the earlier inhabitants, and learned like them to speak the languages of the Romans. The chief parts of Europe where Teutonic languages are now spoken are Germany, England and Scandinavia."

"Of the first coming of the Teutons into Europe we can say nothing from written history any more than of their first coming of the Celts. But many of their chief settlements among them the settlements in Britain, happened so late that we know a good deal about them. The true name of the Teutons is Theodisc, or Ditch, from Theod, the people, as they call the people, as opposed to foreigners. The Germans still call themselves Deutschen in their own language and not so long ago the word Dutch was still used in English in a sense at least as equivalent as this."

At page 108 the author further says, "We have seen that in the island of Britain, of which the greater part became a Roman province in the time of Agricola, the Romans found a Celtic people, the Britons. But in the north of the island and in the other great island of Ireland there was another Celtic people, the Scotch or Irish. The Romans never even tried to conquer Ireland and they never even conquered the whole of Britain. The northern part of what is now called Scotland always remained free. In the rest of the island the Britons were conquered and the land became a Roman province. But in the fourth century the free Celts in the northern part of the island began to pour into the Roman province and other enemies began to invade the land from the east by the sea. These last were no other than the forefathers of the English of today. No doubt men of many different old Dutch tribes joined in these expeditions, but there were three tribes which stood out above the others. These were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The Celts, the Britons and Scots have always called Englishmen Saxons. As soon as the different Teutonic tribes in Britain began to join together into one people the name by which they called themselves was Angles, or English. Thus it was that the English people went from their old homes on the main land and won for themselves new homes in the Isle of Britain. They swept everything before them and the Britons were either killed or made slaves or took refuge in the western parts of the island. Thus it was that

the English people settled in the land which thus became England, settling in quite another way from that in which the other Teutonic nations had settled in the other parts of the empire. The tongue which we still speak, though like other tongues has come through many changes, is still in its main substance the old Teutonic speech of our fathers." T. RUTH.

MIDSUMMER MIRTH.

"Concerning these animal fancies and fads, there is one which is very strange has never come into popularity as a pet by leaps and bounds."
"What animal is that?"
"The kangaroo."—Baltimore American.

"You must put your shoulder to the wheel."
"I haven't been doing much else," answered Mr. Chuggins reproachfully. "I have in charge all four of my tires this week."—Washington Star.

"Some say dancing is hugging set to music."
"There may be some truth in that. Still, if it's hugging you want, you can do much better in the conservatory without music."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dasher—Two-thirds of the world now are at war.
Fanning—Yes; the thing's becoming almost as general as a neighborhood row.—Life.

"Brows is certainly an optimist. He sees the bright side of the high cost of things."
"Where is it, for goodness sake?"
"He says it doesn't allow him to get enough money ahead to invest in worthless stocks."—Boston Transcript.

Footie Lights—I hear a college conferred the degree of B. A. on our leading man.
Miss Sue Bretton—What does that mean?
"Bad actor, I guess."—Tonka's Statist.

Vera Vampire—The volcano acted up something awful last night.
Bessie Brimstone—Can you blame it? We threw a food speculator down the crater.—Cartoons Magazine.

"Old man Butts is always running down his son's school, and I believe it is because the boy is always at the foot of his class."
"At the foot, is he? Then that is where the shoes pinch."—Baltimore American.

AN ODE TO THE CITY JAIL

Oh Thou landmark of antiquity—
Oh monument of fame;
Oh harbor of all equities—
We all praise thy name.

Thou art getting weak and fragile—
Thy walls creak in wind or storm;
Thou hast harbored many a criminal—
In thy cells—so forlorn.

In years gone by, Thou hast been used—
As a haven of refuge for crooks;
But now, Thou dost only amuse—
The public by thy looks.

We should bid you fair adieu—
Thy walls, we should raise;
To rebuild a structure new—
For all our future days.

Here's hoping—K.



Locomotive Auto Oil

The Best Oil We Know

55c Per Gallon

The L. V. Nicholas Oil Company

M. J. Nicholas

GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG., President

Standard Drug and Toilet Articles at the Lowest of Cut Prices

- 50c Yale's Toilet and Medicinal Articles, at..... 39c
- Hoffmeister's Beer Extract, for making "home made" Beer..... 46c and 67c
- \$1.00 Enos Fruit Salt, for..... 89c
- 25c Carter's Little Liver Pills, for..... 14c
- Colgate's Talcum Powder, 5 kinds, at..... 15c
- 35c Limestone Phosphate, for..... 24c
- 25c Mentholatum, for..... 17c
- 25c Packer's Tar Soap, for.....