VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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REMITTANCE

**OFFICES** CORRESPONDENCE

Address communications relating to news and editorial matter Omaha Bee. Editorial Department. JULY CIRCULATION

57,229 Daily-Sunday, 51,153 Average circulation for the month subscribed and sworn to by Dwight Williams, Circulation Manager.

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested. A cut that is wholly painless would be a

miracle. Profit-grabbers are about the only ones who dread government control.

Consumers may be pardoned if they view the prospect with hopeful cheer.

Signs increase that high prices have reached the top. Let us hope these signs do not fail.

Still there is considerable margin in last fall's uplift to soften the features of an alleged deficit.

It will be recalled that consumers put out a lively roar last fall and winter, but they dug up the excess coin just the same. Hogs have hit the back track at a pretty lively

clip, somebody having seen the error of the way along which they were proceeding. Austria is said to be willing to quit, a mood

that is probably heightened by the course of General Cadorna's army along the Isonzo. Shelling hospitals is on a par with torpedoing

hospital ships or bombing school houses, but "frightfulness" must be maintained, it seems.

Your Uncle Samuel strives to be accommodating. Even those who dislike him can obtain a change of scenery by simply manifesting active discontent.

If Dr. Harry Garfield makes as good an administrator of coal as his father did as president the country will have little occasion to complain

Chancellor Michaelis says France in conducting a war of conquest. Such flashes of official humor serve to enliven the gloomy columns of the German press.

American confidence in Russia is evidenced by another hundred million dollar loan to the new republic. This sort of friendship ought to bring results in time.

The kaiser's plea to his soldiers to fight on and endure patiently the stern trials they are facing must sound strange to men who set out three years ago on a holiday march to Paris.

The mere thought of coal brokers being held down to a beggarly 30 cents or less a ton gives shape to visioning glooms. But the sun shines just the same. Look up and cheer up!

If the booster division of Bob La Follette's "party of discontent" is alive to its opportunties a land office business in recruits may be had by following the trail of price-cutting federal sur-

The home guards are shaping up rapidly, but none too fast to be ready for the work that will be left to them when the troops now here move on. Service in the new National Guard is serious and should be so understood by the young men going into it.

London's roster of newspaper men and sons of newspaper men who gave their lives to their country in the war now totals 109. Most of them were officers of minor rank. The number glimpses the high proportion of journalists contributed by the metropolis to the cause of humanity.

Hats off to the battling legions of France at Verdun! No other division of the big push has shown equal endurance, sustained morale or greater vigor in attack and defense. Their forward leaps are marvels of precision, speed and determination out of which victory springs.

## The Deadly Parallel

When the offensive incident between Admiral Diederichs and Admiral Dewey occurred in Manila bay the German government denied that anything untoward happened. But when the proof came out it then said that Dewey had misunderstood the good German admiral and was guilty of great carelessness in not knowing what was "correct"

and proper. Again, later, when, after Prince Henry's visit Dr. von Holleben was recalled by private request of President Roosevelt for meddling in our affairs and for trying to build up a German state within the United States, the German government was loud in its denials, though after the Manila incident the kaiser is reported to have said if he had had a bigger navy he would "have made Uncle Sam sit up quick," while in the Von Holleben case he permitted his government to keep on sending agents over here to turn the loyalty of naturalized citizens Potsdamwards. So well had he succeeded that when the war broke out in 1914 America woke up to find that a large body of citizens

of German origin took their news and their point of view from Berlin. So when Belgium was invaded they, with the kaiser, approved of it and ever since they have been aiding the imperial prevaricator in his "explanations." For, as in the Diederichs case, so in the matter of the terrible Armenian massacres; they were denied, then affirmed as perfectly "correct." The infamous Zimmermann Mexican note was also repudiated and then defended, Germanwas also repudiated and then detended, German-American newspapers even saying it was a "British invention," "since no German diplomat could have written it." And so it goes; the German method is always the same. And the deadly parallel could be carried out indefinitely to show that the Gerard-Wilson-kaiser letter denial is only one incident of a system which backs up force with guile and guile with fraud. Race Riots Among the Troops.

The mutiny of a body of colored soldiers of the United States army at a Texas post can scarcely be considered as a symptom of serious trouble in the organization. It is rather a further proof of the difficulty of maintaining strict discipline in presence of the unconcealed prejudice against the blacks that exists generally in the south and prominently in Texas. Judgment must be suspended until a full inquiry has developed the real reason for the outbreak. This will not lessen the seriousness of the offense committed by the soldiers, who have laid themselves liable to the extremest penalty by their conduct. It may serve, however, to place definitely the blame for a state of affairs that shows on the surface that something radically wrong is back of the outbreak. Several years ago, in time of peace, an entire troop of a regiment of cavalry was dishonorably discharged because of an outbreak engendered by friction between white civilians and colored soldiers in a Texas community. The scandal then occasioned has not been forgotten, but its lesson evidently did not sink deep enough. Without undertaking to fix fully responsibility for the deplorable affair at Houston, public opinion must lean towards the conclusion that such clashes may be avoided by the application of a little forbearance on the part of the, whites. Army authorities may be depended upon to deal with offending soldiers.

#### Draft Law Held Constitutional.

United States Judge Emory Speer of the southern district of Georgia, passing on an application for a writ of habeas corpus brought in the names of two negroes held in jail for seeking to evade the draft, has clearly settled objections raised to that law by slackers, pacifists and other enemies of the government. The case was argued for the applicants by Thomas E. Watson, who has furiously opposed the operations of the selective draft. In presenting his case he set up that the law is unconstitutional because it contemplates involuntary servitude, because congress has not the power to conscript manhood service and because the federal government cannot raise an army for oversea service. Judge Speer disposes of the objections in order.

The allegation that service in the army under the draft is involuntary servitude, and therefore slavery, is dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration. "Nothing could be more abhorent to the truth," said the judge, "nothing more degrading to that indispensable and gallant body of citizens trained in arms, to whose manhood, skill and courage is and must be committed the task of maintaining the very existence of the nation and all that its people hold dear." The assertion that congress is without power to raise an army is answered by the constitutional provision which specifically grants to congress the authority to raise and support armies." This gives congress power to summons every citizen of the United States and therefore the authority to summons any citizen. The difference between the army of the United States and the militia of the several states is also explained and finally the power of the government to send its army beyond seas is es-

tablished by clearest of reasoning. The great conspiracy to defeat the undertaking of the United States in entering the war to defend its citizens and the rights of free people everywhere is fast disintegrating. Efforts to thwart the will of the people as expressed by the majority of their representatives in congress have brought about careful examination of the constitution with the effect of materially strengthening the position of the government. While the selective draft law was primarily a response to a deep and general public sentiment, it is good to know that its principle is so firmly founded on justice and equity that it cannot be shaken by those who would disturb or defeat its operation.

## Government Control of Prices.

Our country is now fairly launched on a great experiment of government control of private business. Heretofore efforts along this line have been confined almost exclusively to the regulation of public utilities or to common carriers whose character as such rendered necessary the exercise of the great powers of the government. In taking over control of the coal industry this right of the people has been projected a little farther than any previous step. Just how it will operate can be determined only by experience. The purpose is laudable, the object being to afford relief and protection from extortions practiced by profiteering individuals and combinations, but the scope of the proposed administration extends beyond price regulations and contemplates distribution as well, to the end that not only will fuel be furnished to the consumers at reasonable prices, but that no community will be menaced by shortage due to conditions subject to control. Other experiments along similar lines, involving control of food, clothing and basic supplies for manufacture, are pending, and shortly we may find our greatest industries completely under public management. While the state of war that has brought this about may not operate to produce results entirely satisfactory to the earnest advovates of government ownership, it is reasonable to think that experience thus gained will be of some assistance in determining what may or may not be done along these lines in the future. For the present we are seriously applying the advice of St. Paul to "prove all things, holding fast to that which is good."

By a series of fierce counter attacks the alien forces of Herr Thompson managed to save the Hohenzollerns from complete extinction in the school histories of Chicago. Only those appearing on the stage of German life prior to 1607 are brought into the spotlight. Securing for them the meager honors of distant perspective enables the mayor to claim a tactical victory resembling the Somme retreat.

Increased pressure exerted by Germany on bordering neutrals includes both economic and financial demands. Forced loans of gold have been made on Switzerland in exchange for coal and food staples from northern neutrals in return for Germany's raw materials. Present holdup methods are striking proofs of Gernfany's desperate straits, intensified by the American embargo.

The doom of booze making, already sounded carries with it a reduction in the kicking propensities of beer. Alcoholic content of the foamy fluid comes down to 2 per cent, thus saving a considerable amount of grain without damaging the collar. Hereabouts the change is a matter of reminiscent interest.

Lumbermen of the northwest proclaim their belief in an eight-hour day as a nation-wide policy. Putting their belief into practice is another matter, depending on the other fellow down south coming into line. This is one way of putting over a motion for indefinite postponement

"Best Sellers"

By Frederic J. Haski

Washington, Aug. 22.-The most popular book in the world today, judging by the demand, neither a sentimental novel nor a war book. I is a book on home canning methods. And the busiest publishing house in the world is no longer in London or New York, but in Washington, D C. It is the division of publications of the Department of Agriculture, publisher of the said canning book and several other pamphlets almost as

Of the booklet on canning 1,350,000 copies have been printed and distributed free since about the middle of June-easily a record for any book in print. There is a companion pamphlet on home methods for drying vegetables and fruits, of which 1,200,000 copies have gone out to as many individuals in the same time. Of the government's booklets on home gardening an even 1.000, 000 were called for and delivered during the planting season. These three publications have smashed all records for demand and rapid distribution in the annals of the government or any

private publishing house. All this activity is strictly war work, and it is still going on. The canning and drying booklets are still in demand and the total orders on the former will reach 1,500,000,if not more These three publications are the most popular of the "emergency" booklets published by the department, but they are far from being the only ones. There is no part of the governmental machinery, not even excepting the War and Navy bureaus, which has had to meet a greater pressure of war work than

Agriculture's division of publications. What has the war given us to do?" repeated an official of the division, in answer to a question Since the 1st of April we have issued 6,000,000 copies of various farmers' bulletins, 5,000,000 cir-culars and 1,500,000 posters." These figures summarize only the emergency work done in addi-tion to the regular routine, which latter has been increasing steadily for years. The number of copies of publications distributed by the division in the last fiscal year was more than 40,000,000.

The division of publications is rather like a great government bookstore, which carries on its shelves copies of 4,000 different books and book lets, the total stock running to more than 8,000,000 copies. It issues a catalogue in the shape of its monthly list of bulletins, reaching out for business like a private publisher. Only the great majority of its publications are entirely free to anybody who lives in the United States of America, man, woman or child, citizen or alien. Anyone's name will be put on the mailing list for copy of the monthly list. About 6,000,000 such lists are printed each month at present. Anyone's request for a copy of any free bulletin will be filled, and the majority of the bulletins are free. Where a price is attached, it is generally so low as to be nominal. This is Uncle Sam's greatest single activity in the publishing line. Although practically all the government departments issue publications of various kinds, the number issued by the Department of Agriculture exceeds the total of all the others many times. The division of publications is the greatest single point of contact between the public and the government.

War has almost revolutionized the publishing business of the government. The routine procedure in the distribution of agricultural publications was something like this: A bulletin of popular nature was written by some expert on cook ing potatoes, say, or growing roses, or fertilizing a lawn. The division of publications took the proofs, made out a scheme for distribution, including a quantity of copies for free distribution. When the bulletin went to the printing office the superintendent of domiments printed as many as the order called for, and an additional stock from could sell copies at cost price stock for free distribution was exhausted. The name of the bulletin was placed on the monthly list. People who received the list might write to the department for free copies, but most of the free stock was distributed through congressmen. The members of congress send out lists to their constituents telling them to check the names of the bulletins they want and return the list to the congressman. Then the member turns it over to the department and the bulletins are sent.

This procedure has worked quite well for years, and is still working. But the striking things about the war business are the increase in direct distribution and the fact that the free stocks have been practically unlimited. Of the 6,000,000 emergency bulletins distributed since war was declared, not one has cost the recipient a penny. Furthermore, the general appearance of these bulletins is a great improvement over anything of the sort previously published. They are printed on a high grade of heavy gloss paper, and filled with remarkably clear illustrations. The emergency publications represent a step forward in the government's free publishing activities.

This improved form resulted in considerable delay in printing, because the printing office has not the necessary presses to handle such work rapidly. Some of the later emergency bulletins on the use of vegetables and the pickling of certain foods, for example, have been printed without pictures in order to speed up delivery. But real progress is never lost, and before long the printing office will be equipped with machinery to turn out the more elaborate books as fast as it turns out the simpler ones today. It is going to be possible to get more authoritative, better written and better printed books of practical usefulness free from the United States government than can be bought for cash anywhere else.

The division of publications is entitled to a great deal of credit for the way it has met the war emergency. Its quarters are inadequate and its force is too small for the work. Overtime has been the order of the day. This was inevitable, because the nature of the work is such that an untrained employe is no better than none at all. Numerous additions to the force have been made, until now it numbers about 200 people, the majority of them classed as highly skilled. There have been delays, there have been impatient congressmen and importunate county agents and a score of volunteer conservation councils and committees and clubs and leagues calling for emergency bulletins faster than they could be published, but today the division is already handling the war work as a matter of regular routine.

## Tolerance Versus Safety

Spies cannot be expected to proclaim themselves. When confronted with the evidence of their activities, they may be expected to protest their loyalty. They will get into confidential posts they can, and, if they can't, will continue to do their work in less conspicuous fields.

The American people and their government have been tolerant. Again and again it has been made clear that honest Germans, who observe the law, shall be left undisturbed. - There is no desire anywhere to do an injustice to natives of enemy

In this attitude of tolerance, there is great danger that the authorities may lean backwards. The evidence produced against Colonel Reichmann, recommended for promotion to brigadier general in the regular army, may not be worthy of credence. The fact that he was born in Germany in 1859 and resided there until he was 22 years old should not be taken as prima facie evidence of the sympathy which he is alleged to have demonstrated for Germany, but it should be

sufficient to keep him away from the firing line.
When there is a reasonable doubt affecting the safety of American troops, it should be resolved in favor of the nation, rather than in favor of any individual. If there is danger of injustice to Colonel Reichmann, he will be entitled to sympathy, but while the war is on individuals must serve the national interest.

The position of natives of Germany who are loyal to the United States is at best difficult. The nation is anxious that there should be no discrimination against them. The safety of the nation, however, must have first consideration. Put none but Americans on guard!

Know which side of your bread

One Year Ago Today in the War. Italians landed in Albania

Bulgarians annihilated Greek garison at Startila in surprise attack. British captured ground on Longueval road and French beat off attack south of Verdun.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today. Prof. A. Walther, composer and pia-nist of this city, has left for an extended trip west Mrs. Elmer D. Frank left for Rock Island, Wyo., to join her husband,

who, in a company with Judge Dundy

as the central figure, is enjoying all the



pleasures of a bear hunt in that re-The friends of both gentlemen can expect to hear some thrilling tales upon their return. J. S. Lillis, John Lillis and D. V

Kent of Kansas City have arrived from a three weeks' trip in the Rockies. They are the guests of T. F. Bren-M. L. Youngs, Masonie grand lecturer of Wisconsin, is in the city visit-

ing his son, F. M. Youngs, foreman of The Bee pressroom The engagement of Miss Alice Rogers, daughter of Milton Rogers, to Oscar Williams was formally announced.

Mrs. Joseph Barker and Mrs. Sam uel Rees have returned from the east Mrs. Doctor Hanchett and her children, Reid and Hope, are sojourning at Colfax Springs, Ia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Shropshire celebrated their wooden wedding at their esidence in Windsor Place. Among

he guests were Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Holdrege, Mr. and Mrs. Montmor ency, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. McCarty, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. aud Mrs. Met calf, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Megeath, Mr. and Mrs. Mell Hoerner and Mr. and Mrs. Percy.

This Day in History.

1783-Captain Samuel Chester Reid. U. S. N., who won for the Americans the last engagement of the war of 1812, born at Norwich, Conn. in New York City January 28, 1861. 1807-Commodore Edward Preble U. S. N., who destroyed the pirates of he Barbary powers, died at Portland, Born there August 15, 1761.

1862-Confederates captured suplies at Manassas Junction. 1880-The seventh centenary of the founding of the reigning house of Ba-

varia was celebrated. 1900—Order signed for construcof first submarine boats for United States navy. 1914-Austria declared war on Ja-

1916-Germans captured Brest-Litovsk, key to Russia's second line of

The Day We Celebrate.

Clarke G. Powell, president of the Powell Automobile Supply company, was born in Omaha August 25, 1876. He started out with the Omaha Electrical works seventeen years ago, after-wards going into the automobile and automobile supply business. Dr. Henry L. Akin is just 45 today

He was born in Leavenworth, Kan., and educated at Princeton university and Creighton Medical college, with a post graduate year in Vienna and John A. McShane, capitalist and for-

mer congressman from this district, is celebrating his sixty-seventh birthday. He was born in New Lexington, O., and was associated with the Creightons in many of their big enterprises of west ern development in early days. A. N. Eaton is entitled to congratula-

ions on his fifty-eighth birthday today. He is with the Nebraska-Iowa Steel Tank company and was born in Quincy, Mass. Yvonne de Treville, celebrated

prima donna, born at Galveston, Tex., thirty-six years ago today.

Prof. Henry Jones Ford of Prince-

ton, who was President Wilson's biographer in the last campaign, born in Baltimore sixty-six years ago today. Blanche Bates, one of the leading actresses of the American stage, born at Portland, Ore., forty-four years ago

James E. Martine, late United States senator from New Jersey, born in New York City sixty-seven years ago today. Richard Rudolph, pitcher of the Boston National league base ball team, born in New York City twenty-eight years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Much interest attaches to the state conference which has been called to assemble in Moscow today to consider in their broadest aspects the present conditions in Russian and the plans for the future of the national government.

An advance guard of "Billy" Sunday workers is to arrive in Los Angeles today in readiness for tomorrow's dedication of the tabernacle where Mr. Sunday is soon to begin a two months' evangelistic campaign.

Ten archbishops and twenty-four bishops of the Roman Catholic church in the United States are expected in Kansas City today in readiness for the opening of the sixteenth annual conention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

In response to a notice from Herbert Hoover, food administrator, that the government would undertake purchase of wheat at interior points beginning September 1, the directors of the Chicago board of trade have voted to discontinue all transactions in wheat for future delivery after today.

Storyette of the Day.

The conjugal dispute waxed loud and furious. Mrs. Blank said, "Yes, yes, it was so!" and Mr. Blank said, "Pooh! Pooh! It was not so!" In the end came tears. Then Mrs. Blank fell to reproaches.

"I was reading one of your old let-ters, James, only today," she sobbed, "and you said in it that you would rather live in endless torment with me than in bliss by yourself." "Well," grunted Blank, "I got my

## LINES TO A LAUGH.

Old Lady (who has given tramp a nickel)

Now, how are you going to spend it?

Tramp-Well, ye see, lady, if I buys a tourn car there ain't enough left to hire a shofur, so I guess I'll get a schooner; Ikin handle that meself.—Boston Transcript

"The Germans haven't retaken a bit of the ground they have lost?"
"Why should they? A German army never leaves anything worth taking."—

"I like this poem of yours to a brook. It fairly gurgles You evidently wrote it by a rippling rill."
"Not exactly," said the poet, "but I did write it with a fountain pen. Maybe that accounts for it.—Boston Transcript.

"Are the soap boxes the anarchist crators yawp from empty?"
"Sure! They have no use for what they are made to hold."—Browning's Magazine.

See the man. He is pleading eloquently with the wo-

man.

Asking her to marry him?

No. Just trying to persuade her that a cook can be happy in the country.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Praise for Oakland Chautauqua.

Oakland, Ia., Aug. 21.-To the Edithe writer to be in attendance at the chautauqua at this place last week. 'his session was of eight days' duration and the eleventh annual meeting of its kind to be held here. That the Oakland chautauqua ranks

among the best and stands so very near the head of the class of this kind of educational entertainment goes without saying, because it is a household word and those who attend are ready to sing its praise with abundant reason. The announcement of this institution are men who have made a success of their own business ventures and are awake to the best interests of the community in which they reside, This season the talent was of the best to be procured and as evidence that the rural populace appreciated the movement the motive power represented in autos was an average of more than 200 to and from the farm homes daily. The educational character of the entertainers was represented in languages from the German. English, Greek, Italian, South American, Indian and others. In this we observe the value of our institutions of learning under a democratic form of government.

In gatherings of this kind we note he value of democracy against autocracy. The civilized world's at war Apparently it is outrunning its literary and religious institutions, but one is led to believe splendid results will eventually obtain from the Oakland chautauqua. May the spirit of goodchautauqua. May the spirit of good-fellowship and uplift observed here radiate throughout all the chautau-quas of our land, uniting as a salient Beneath love's banner, Lord, we pitch our quas of our land, uniting as a salient and silent force in destroying a mili-tary spirit that has a death-dealing grip on other lands. May the power of the human face and the power of the human voice awaken the conciousness of the world, blending with Jesus Christ and his spirit, and the elements that now direct the roar of cannon sink into eternal oblivion in the great awakening of a true democ racy in the fact that knowledge is power and the pen is mightier than the sword. T. J. HILDEBRAND.

#### Pain-Real and Unreal.

Omaha, Aug. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wish to touch two points in Mr. Herring's letter published in your issue of the 20th. He says, re-plying to my inquiry. "If pain be real, you should give paregoric, but if men tal there is a better remedy than pare-goric." I can't escape inferring from this sentence that if the pain be men-tal it is not real. If that isn't materialistic sophistry I miss my point. A downtown druggist has painted on his front window the advice, "Leave your thirst here," What is thirst? A pupil in a primary grade could probably answer intelligently. My point is this: Thirst is a call of nature, the physical body, gentle at first, but place Mr. Herring in a desert or on the ocean of water with only the saline fluid within reach and let him call to mind Mrs. Eddy's words, "Matter has no sensation; pain is unreal," and he will soon find that the gentle craving of thirst has gradually changed to an ag-onizing, exeruclating pain and he would find that the pain and torture would not be localized to a certain part of his anatomy, but he would be conscious of the sensation and the reality of it from his toes to his scalp. Let him then reason that pain is unreal. And could anything else than water bring you back to life, Mr.

Herring? He winds up his letter by referring truth seekers to his fountain of living water and quotes therefrom: "Error water and quotes therefrom: is false mortal belief-and it has no real existence. The supposition that, life, substance and intelligence are in matter or of it is an error." brings to mind the query, What is an

Metaphysically it is an act of the mind; it may subsist in the judgment estimation, calculation, etc. The rab-bit makes an error in hiding beneath grass and leaves and loses his life; the strich hides his head and feels safe. Mr. Bryan made an error when he be gan to split hairs and couldn't see the difference between a mountain and mole hifl; Mr. Zimmermann made an error when he argued to Mr. Gerard that President Wilson loved peace to a degree that United States would not go to war with Germany under any circumstance; Von Tirpitz made an error when he promised Germany to

bring England to its kness in three months, when he would take his and the English fleet and reduce United States to submission. The kaiser made an error when, in his pride, conceit.

ignorance, etc., he proclaimed that he was ready to fight the world. Mrs. Wasitsky, New York, mourns the loss of her 2-year-old son. Last month he became ill with pneumonia and was brought to St. Luke's hospital. Some days later she was assured of the hope of receiving her boy with health and rosy cheeks. But an error was made, probably by the head nurse. Her boy was sent to an Italian tenement and one day a nurse brought a baby to Mrs. Wasitsky's door that was not her own. She discovered her own child too late, covered with a dirty rag, gasping for breath, every bone protruding from his body; he was too far gone and expired in his mother's

arms from starvation What about the reality of errors that can have so momentous consequences? Can it be true, correct, reasonable or logical to call them unreal, fictitious, nonexistent, imaginary? No, and a thousand times no. I challenge con-tradiction from Mr. Herring or any

and all of his devotees. With due respect to my lawyer correspondent and the rest of the Christian Scientists, some of them my friends and neighbors, I cannot suppress the sarcasm that I feel and must express in "Consistency, thou are a jewel!" DAVID OLSON. jewel!

#### THE PROCESSIONAL.

(Myrta L. Avary, in Boston Transcript.)

Twas not our wish, O God, to draw the sword.

O God, in whom we trust!

Yet have we drawn it—all against our will.

There is no passion in our heart to kill Our fellow-man, and yet, O Lord, we must. We march to battle to no song of hate.

The Stars and Stripes would bear to all mankind

Pledge of release From tyranny, from violence and wrong. This is the measure of our Marching Song, We fight to win for liberty and peace.



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Treat your beauty fairly - keep your skin clear with

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