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Every worthy cause at home or abroad finds the pursestrings loose in Omaha.

The genuine hog, having forsaken the high perch, suggests that imitators do likewise.

It is gathered from the silence of Vienna that the Italian offensive is too offensive for words.

If congress decides to conscript wealth it is difficult to see how beef and pork can escape the clutch.

Besides other advantages of the golden rule summons, the view of the city bastille must not be overlooked.

With the chautauqua season practically ended, congressional warblers appear determined to unload on their associates.

President Wilson in extending exemption sympathies in that direction no doubt feels that married men have troubles enough.

Explorer MacMillan puts Crocker land in the list of Arctic mirages. The discovery shows that Doc Cook has no monopoly of illusions.

The voice of Bulgaria is hot for peace, provided it comes on a platter of Macedonian land. Bulgars entertain no doubt as to what the war was started for.

Suppose we change the subject and shift the guessing to futures. For example: What will happen to the jaws of congress when peace comes whispering in terms below billions?

In doing their bit to win the war Canadian farmers are said to have harvested an extra 60,000,000 bushels of wheat. As a sample of patriotism and profits the record deserves a wireless to Potsdam.

"Who started the war?" is a question of no moment just now. The main point is to bring the chief sinners to repentance and punishment befitting the crime. Argument on that line will proceed where it will do the most good.

Hail the coming day! Improvement and speed in manufacture promise to make airplanes as cheap and plentiful as jitneys. Thus is the knell of early doom sound for the traffic squad. Real liberty for agitated auto drivers looms ahead.

Dear, murky London heartens hopefully as it welcomes American soldiers and helps them see and buy things. The big town is a mighty fine show on a sunny day, but the greatest show for London is the show Americans make in speeding into the fight.

Active co-operation between interests under control and the government will quickly show how imaginary are business fears. Co-operation simplifies purchase and distribution of necessities, gives the consumer a chance to straighten the spine and mingles patriotism with reasonable profits. Moreover, co-operation carries the elements of a pulmotor for the business conscience.

Not since the first Emanuel welded united Italy have the seven hills of Rome echoed such joys of victory as greeted the news from the Isonzo. The army of the kingdom oft flouted by the Central Powers demonstrates its skill, endurance and bravery under most trying conditions and moves toward its goal with superb dash and confidence. Rome and the rest of Italy have good reasons for splitting the air with vivas.

Work of the Red Cross.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Something has given rise to a necessity moving Chairman Davison of the Red Cross War Council to making formal announcement that "the American Red Cross will not neglect the German wounded or prisoners and will welcome co-operation from Americans of German origin."

There are some things which should be taken as granted. A military commander, in civilized warfare, might reasonably feel himself insulted if asked for guarantees that he would not withhold or deny medical or surgical treatment to wounded enemies, left behind on retreat or falling into his hands in any way. An army officer would be reprobrate, under all the laws of war, after showing himself guilty of such unchivalrous conduct. Why the American Red Cross should feel under the necessity of offering such a guarantee is surprising.

"When war was declared between the United States and Germany," Mr. Davison goes on, "the neutrality of the American Red Cross ended automatically. But the Red Cross knows no such thing as the nationality of a wounded man. Any wounded enemy turned over to the care of the American Red Cross will receive as kindly treatment as any friend."

If doubt of such a purpose and intention has led to a withholding of some subscriptions, as seems to be implied in the words of that "the Red Cross welcomes the co-operation of every loyal American and does not regard that loyalty as measured by the country of his origin," there can only be wonder of how such a doubt could have originated, considering the nature of the work such an organization is called to do. If it has grown out of a foolish fear that calling Red Cross officers brigadiers, generals, major generals, captains, etc., has made the organization barbarously militant, the folly of such a fear is made plain by a little reflection. If any Red Cross officer ever could have been unchivalrous and inhuman to the point of denying succor to a wounded enemy, he would not dare, as a commissioned military officer, to withhold such aid. The responsibilities of military officers are heavier than the epaulettes they wear.

Korniloff or Kerensky, or Both.

Russian factions are inclined to divide rather sharply, with but a single issue. Those who are dissatisfied with Kerensky hail Korniloff as the man to lead them and vice versa. In the meantime the great men who are needed for the salvation of the revolution are not divided, at least they have given no indication of separation. Kerensky, addressing the gathering of delegates at Moscow, impressed on Russians the need for unity of action if they are not to forfeit all they have won by their acts in overturning the Romanoff rule and obliterating the dynasty. He did not insist on himself as dictator, but did urge his countrymen to unitedly follow someone capable of steadfastly carrying out a definite policy.

Now comes General Korniloff with a more portentous message. It is that Russians must quit talking politics, give over holding meetings and get to work like industrious men if they are not going to submit to being wiped out. He tells them their transport system has broken down, that the army is running out of provisions and that the munition supply is sinking because production has fallen off. Unless utmost efforts are immediately made the Russian army soon will be where it was in the spring of 1915, says Korniloff.

It does not greatly matter which of these two leaders is accepted, if either must go, although it will be better for Russia if both can be retained, each in the place he is better fitted for. Their messages are plain and mean the same thing. Russia's people must be brought to realize that in forcing the czar to abdicate they did not establish liberty and that they will not be free until they can control themselves. All the world outside, save their enemies under arms, is willing to help them, but they must get busy on their own account.

Korniloff or Kerensky, or both, an end to agitation and a resumption of industry will make the Russian republic a great nation. Blather about human brotherhood and the rights of man at this time means ruin for the people's hope.

Pessimism That is Unwarranted.

A committee reporting to a convention of Catholic societies at Kansas City gives a gloomy view of American life and one that is not warranted by actual circumstances. To assert that our system of education has "eliminated God" is pressing a point that will not be sustained by any proof the committee may bring. It is true that in the public schools all forms of religious teaching have been wisely abandoned, because of the need for avoiding sectarian clashes, but this does not mean that we have "eliminated God" from our system of education or from our national life. Nor is it more true that our country is drifting toward paganism. Any church or sect, seeing people pass it by for another form of belief or profession, may indulge in such criticism, but such a charge must rest on sectarian bias or dogmatic prejudice rather than a substantial basis of fact. On the opposite side we have many tangible proofs that the moral purpose or spiritual aspirations of the American people never were higher than at this time. Our country is engaged in the most serious business it ever entered upon and it has not lightly approached the great adventure. From the beginning our trust has been in God and now without wavering we proceed along the course of our national destiny, humbly relying on Him for guidance, confident that our efforts for the right will be blessed just so far as they are right. The people of the United States are God-fearing and not pagans.

Utility of Socialists' Peace Plans.

Taking a cue from the action of their British comrades, American socialists are becoming active in the promotion of peace meetings. Some of these are quite apart from the pro-German efforts of that wing of the organization that is dominated by influences favorable to the kaiser. Those who cannot or will not go along with the element that controlled at the St. Louis conference still find themselves unable to enter with whole hearts into the campaign on which the country has embarked. That they are animated by lofty purposes may be admitted, but not more so than others, for it is unquestionably true that all right-minded people everywhere earnestly desire the restoration of peace at the earliest moment possible. The proposed assemblage of anti-American socialists, I. W. W. agitators and pacifists does not fall under this definition.

It is a question of methods rather than of motives. The vote of the British labor organizations to send delegates to the Stockholm conference may easily be misunderstood by those who are not altogether familiar with conditions over there. The British labor movement is almost completely controlled by the socialists, so much so that the terms are practically interchangeable, yet in a total vote of more than two and one-half millions the majority in favor of sending delegates was but 3,000. On the other hand, some of the most influential leaders of the movement, such as Seddon of the textile workers, Roberts of the printers and heads of the sailors', engineers' (machinists) and dockers' national organizations, have pronounced strongly against the plan. Nor is it likely the British delegates will be permitted to leave the country.

Conferences called in the United States will lead only to further confusion. Group action is not desirable when national interests are involved and when this action takes the form of gathering together elements that have thoroughly demonstrated their disloyalty to mingle with others whose only value lies in the respectability of the individual names presented the whole becomes a source of real danger. Socialist peace plans wherever proposed are for the present futile and in this country produce only the opposite effect.

Making the Embargo Effective.

President Wilson has taken final action to make the embargo on American goods destined for European neutrals effective, to the end that none shall be permitted to reach Germany. This is a war measure, pure and simple, in pursuance of our operations against the enemy and necessarily is our principal contribution to the blockade of German trade. It affects only European neutrals, leaving to Great Britain the task of dealing with other possible sources of supply for the Central Powers. To make it really operative the United States must show a much sterner aspect than it has ever presented to the world. It is not the purpose to inflict unnecessary or undue hardship on any of the small countries of Europe that are striving to keep out of the actual conflict, nor is it at all likely the suffering of their people will in any way be increased. For example, the fuel supply of Holland could scarcely be less than it was last winter, when the Dutch depended on Germany for coal. The economic pressure will be applied strictly to all as a defensive move on our part, the value of which is apparent.

Saving Money for the Government

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Aug. 26.—If the war experience of Great Britain is the lamp by which our feet are to be guided, then our "business as usual" propaganda is all a mistake. Instead we should cut out all unnecessary luxuries in the way of motor cars and clothes, as well as food, and save every cent we possibly can to lend to the government. The sacrifice should be the national goal, but it does not seem to have taken hold as yet.

The tide of prosperity is running high. Wages, salaries and dividends have increased as a result of the war, keeping fair pace with the advances in prices of commodities, if spending is any gauge. People are spending money as they never have before. Stores which were on the point of bankruptcy at the beginning of the war have taken a new lease on life and added two or three new departments; farmers, who could barely afford horses, are now riding around in touring cars and taking health voyages to Hawaii, while the theaters, greenhouses and photographic studios—all absolute luxuries—are prospering mightily.

Here is what happened in Great Britain when the same question came up. At the end of the first year of the war Great Britain was practically in the same position that we are today. To the average Britisher thrift was only another name for stinginess and was loudly condemned by everybody, especially the nation's business men. In the war the business men saw a great opportunity both at home and abroad. It created a chance for them to substitute British for German goods in South America and the Orient, and to sell a tremendous quantity of goods at home where the incomes of their customers had suddenly leaped upward.

Labor was worth more than it ever had been before, and it spent more. Families which before the war had had only one breadwinner now had three or four, for women and children were mustered into the war machinery. The trade in cheap jewelry and alcoholic beverages flourished rapidly. It was at once apparent that the great opportunity of the war—the people's opportunity—was being lost altogether. They were not saving a penny.

At this time the government was badly in need of money. Its expenditure of twenty-five million dollars a day was making frightful drains on the national treasury, and the war was becoming increasingly difficult to negotiate. Then a few economists got together and solved the situation. "Why can't we get the people to save their money by lending it to the government?" they asked, and immediately formed a war savings committee.

The war savings committee sent representatives into all parts of the British Isles for the purpose of preaching economy. Branches were formed in every county, meetings of citizens were called, and the wisdom of thrift was lectured incessantly. When the field of the press agent had been thoroughly covered the government offered its first "baby bonds" or saving certificates. They were an instant success.

So well had the war savings committee done its work that the people rushed to buy certificates, and they have been steadily buying them ever since. The people's orgy of extravagance is over in Great Britain. There is no longer any accelerated demand for cheap jewelry and alcohol. Pleasure cars and fine clothes have long since made their exit from the field, and the whole of England is bearing the cross of war.

The war savings committee sold its certificates through associations of small depositors all over the country. Everywhere groups of laboring men, business men and men of wealth, to say nothing of women, invested in these government certificates. The work was slow at first, but gained momentum as it went along. At the end of June, 1916, there were less than a thousand associations; at the end of May, 1917, there were over thirty-five thousand, embracing over three million members.

The British war certificate is sold for £5 or approximately \$25. Obviously, that sum is large for the small depositor, who is able to save but a farthing or two at a time, but when he belongs to an association, all the members of which are working for the same purpose, the incentive to own a war certificate is the greatest thing in his life. According to the records of the war savings committee, the small depositor loaned the government during 1915 and 1916 £132,438,000 and during the first four months of 1917 an additional amount of £60,000,000.

Such is the experience of Great Britain. Just how it can be applied to a somewhat similar problem in this country is a matter which is now being figured out by our own government officials. There is no doubt but that the average American is extravagant. He does not think that thrift is stinginess. He simply does not know what it means at all. His one ideal is to make money, not save it.

Already the Liberty bond issue has caused many people to save money who never did before. Hundreds have signed an agreement to buy a Liberty bond and are steadily putting away so much of their salaries each month in order to pay for it. Those people are not only helping the government, but they are helping themselves—for they are contracting the saving habit, and later on, when they are not saving for Liberty bonds they will save for something else.

Under these circumstances the best thing that could happen to us would be a call from the government for another loan. It might be hard at first to sacrifice the joy rides, cocktails, bridge and furs and broadcloth, but we would soon get used to it—even the business men—and at the end of the war we would be a cleaner, cleverer and more serious-minded people.

Lincoln's Terms of Peace

New York Times

Peace agitators were as numerous in the war of secession as today. The supporters of the union generally described them as copperheads. There were, however, some loyal but mistaken union men who kept bothering President Lincoln, from the best of motives, and begging him at least to consent to a conference with representatives of President Davis, so as to arrive at a basis for terms. The president was too clear-sighted not to see that such a conference was certain to do harm and not good and he took the same view of all proposals for negotiations or attempts of any kind to find out what the confederates would accept in the way of compromise. But in 1864 the efforts of these busybodies had grown to a size that made it advisable for Lincoln to take official notice of their arguments, which he did in his annual message to congress.

First demonstrating that the national resources were "inexhaustible" and that the public purpose would maintain the union was "unchanged," he said: "The manner of continuing the effort remains to be chosen. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of severance of the union—precisely what we will not and cannot give. \* \* \* Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten; if the southern people will him, he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. \* \* \* They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority. \* \* \* The war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it."

Again the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. Again it can only be tried by war and decided by victory. The side which yields, now as then, is beaten. The invaders of the north will have peace at any moment by ceasing the war which they began. Our terms of peace are Lincoln's.

TO DAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg became chief of the German armies.

Russians joined with Roumania for an invasion of Transylvania.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Miss Nettie Wood returned from Des Moines, Ia., where she visited her uncle, Rev. Van Antwerp.

A communication is published by The Bee complaining of the tooing of the Benson motor on the new line on the Military road, stating that it causes runaways.

Mr. McShane has received a communication from a southern Nebraska man asking what some of the prizes had been made for the exhibition of triplets at the coming Omaha fair, and replied that he would be glad to furnish all the accommodation required for a triplet cherub who might come along.

The West Hamilton Street Presbyterian church was incorporated, the trustees being: William A. Gardner, M. M. Van Horn and William Scott.

Jeremiah Ryan of this city was married to Miss Josie Keogh of St. Louis by Father McCarthy at St. Philomena's cathedral.

A lively music team attached to a Merchants express wagon gave a terrific exhibition of speed on Thirteenth street, but was stopped at the corner of Farnam by D. T. Baldwin and F. L. Bonner, assisted by Officer Johnson.

Little Johnny Robinson, son of Edward Robinson, who resides on Twenty-seventh and Leavenworth streets, was kicked by a horse belonging to his father and had his thigh broken. He was attended by Dr. Darrover.

Secretary J. H. McShane of the fair association wishes all citizens of Omaha who will accommodate rooming during the fair to send their addresses to him as early as possible.

This Day in History.

1684—New Amsterdam was surrendered to the English and became New York.

1779—Americans under Generals Sullivan and Clinton attacked and dispersed a force of Tories and Indians at Chemung (now Elmira) N. Y.

1804—William G. Brownlow, governor of Tennessee, died in England.

1804—John Taylor, chief of the Twelve Apostles, died in England.

1817—John Leach, noted humorist, born in London. Died there, October 29, 1884.

1825—George W. McCrary, secretary of war in President Hayes' cabinet, born in Evansville, Ind. Died at St. Joseph, Mo., June 2, 1909.

1862—Army of the Cumberland began to pursue General Bragg across the Tennessee.

1877—John Taylor, chief of the Twelve Apostles, died in England.

1877—John Taylor, chief of the Twelve Apostles, died in England.

1814—Austria declared war on Belgium.

1915—Austrians claimed Russian retreat under way in east Galicia.

The Day We Celebrate.

Alfred G. Ellick, assistant attorney for the Union Pacific railroad, is just 39 years old. He was born in Fremont.

Willard Eddy, lawyer, specializing in patents, is just 65 years today. He was educated at Yale and the Albany law schools and moved to Omaha in 1908.

Most Rev. Sebastian G. Messner, Catholic archbishop of Milwaukee, born in Switzerland, seventy years ago today.

Byron F. Harrison, who is expected to become a candidate for United States senator from Mississippi, born at Crystal Springs, Miss., thirty-six years ago today.

John H. Small, representative in congress of the First North Carolina district, born at Washington, N. C., fifty-nine years ago today.

Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, former prime minister of Australia, born in Scotland, fifty-five years ago today.

Charles J. Glidden, pioneer American automobile manufacturer, born at Lowell, Mass., sixty years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The socialists of the central powers have been summoned to meet in Vienna today to consider the international situation.

The second biennial convention of the Polish Filaret's Association of America is to begin its session today in Pittsburgh.

Under orders from the Department of the Interior, a new townsite is to be opened today on the Shoshone reservation in northern Wyoming.

Patriotic themes are to be featured in the famous baby parade, which is to conclude the annual carnival week celebration at Ashbury park today.

The annual national conference of Commissioners on the part of the Law is to open at Saratoga, N. Y., today and will continue in session until Monday.

The famous Sherman brigade of civil war fame, of which only about seventy-five survivors are left, is to open its fifty-first annual reunion today at Mansfield, O.

A special conference of bituminous coal operators has been summoned to meet at Pittsburgh today, to consider conditions created by the president's price-fixing policy.

Educators, business men and the governors of the western and northwestern states have been invited to attend a conference on rural education at the Minnesota State Agricultural college, beginning today and continuing three days.

New York City is to show its soldiers how much it admires them by giving a great "send-off" dinner tonight to be served in every mobilization camp and army in Greater New York where troops have been assembled preparatory to starting for the training camps.

FACTS ABOUT CROPS.

Attar of roses, which is an oil, is obtained from three species of wild roses: Rosa centifolia, R. moschata and R. damascena. The rose gardens at Ghazipur, India, have long been famous for their output of oil of roses.

New York produces more apples than any other state. The five leading varieties are: Baldwin, Greening, Northern Spy, Ben Davis and Tompkins King.

An obelisk received from the American consul at Patras, Greece, dated July 9, gives the current crop forecast as 150,000 tons and the old stock available for export at about 20,000 tons.

Ireland has a breed of cattle that seldom grows more than three feet high and thrives on the poorest of pastures, yet the cows yield large quantities of milk daily.

A native tree of South America, the cannonball tree, bears round, woody fruit which closely resembles base balls.

The world's normal yield of six great cereals ranges from 16,000,000,000 to 19,000,000,000 bushels.

The Paris papers say that the native beer brewing industry will have to be aided by imports of barley from America in order to be continued beyond July 1. The French brewers are said to be negotiating with America for supplies. Arrangements are also being made to ship beer to France from the United States, before the war German products supplied the deficiency.

The Bee's Letter Box

Attention of correspondents is again called to the rule that true names and addresses must be given with all letters sent for publication in this column. The Bee is daily in receipt of letters not so signed, many of which would be published were it not for the responsible writer known to the editor. The name is "not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty of good faith." Anonymous communications will not be published.—Editor The Bee.

Fulfilling a Prophecy of Napoleon. Chadron, Neb., Aug. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: It will be a wonder if the name of Napoleon III. will not be gratefully remembered by all the southern Slavs in the Austrian empire. Not only did he seek to develop their great resources, but with the eye of a prophet he foretold that these little states would some day compel recognition. Those who have sympathy for people under the heel of tyrants they hate can imagine the joy of the Croats, the Dalmatians and Comolans as the Italians press on toward Trieste. The Magyar has tried to Magyarize these Slavs, but "the human will is monstrously strong when rightly guided." Austria has, when Croatia asked for bread, given her a serpent. Croatia and its fellow southern Slav states have tried to form a triad monarchy instead of a dual monarchy, but were spurned. The year 1848 is not too long ago to be quite modern history and we recall that Hungary lost its independence until 1867, because of its intolerance toward these same states, upon which it has wreaked revenge. Promising reforms and justice, it instead set up repression and force in the land of Jellicor and its rulers thereupon threw themselves upon the ground, crying out: "These be thy gods, O Israel!" In their national anthem Frans Joseph was alluded to as a father! How fitting to these southern Slavs! Oh, yes, I imagine they sang those songs with glee! Let us forget, remember this "father" was the same kind, benevolent agent of God who in 1859 met Napoleon III to arrange terms for the surrender of the northern Italian provinces, which he had just lost. Napoleon III. in making the treaty wrote that Frans Joseph ceded the provinces to Napoleon and Napoleon would cede them to such governments as may be chosen by the people of the respective provinces. The "father" refused to sign such a treaty, declaring that he would cede them to you, the conqueror, not to the people. I will not sign any papers that recognize the rights of a conqueror, who has been mine and whom I no longer give to you, to have any voice in their government." But the fiat has gone forth. The Magyar has been weighed in the balance and like the rest of the world wanting. Judgment has not yet fled to "brutish beasts." CLARENCE W. KELSO.

The New Treason. Omaha, Aug. 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: Yes, today there is a new treason. It is not limited as was the old. The old idea was that a man might do anything infamous against the rights of man, but that he had worked a seeming benefit for his own country he was proclaimed a patriot. The new treason consists of wrongs against the welfare of mankind. Humanity was discovered only within the last three years. Of course, it always existed, but just as the American continents stretched their lengths between the Arctic circles before Columbus sailed the uncharted seas, so humanity struggled on, blindly seeking a light that might lead all men to human brotherhood. That light had led some of the children of our race to the bright rays were shed in Palestine, but mankind is slow to see.

I will not claim for my country that it sent forth the pioneering discoverers. That would be an invidious discovery. Discoverers of mankind were many. Among them were Tolstoy in the old Russia, Hugo in the old France, Abraham Lincoln and Henry George in the old America. Yet, there were only the visionaries who proclaimed the existence of mankind. The actual discoverers are of a later day. Conspicuous among them were President Wilson and his first able assistant, Bryan. In America, Lloyd George in England; Maximilian Hardin in Germany; Kerensky in modern Russia. Gallant France has furnished a large number of these discoverers in the present day. One of the glorious outstanding facts is that every one of these men is a man of peace—not a warrior among them.

Whatever might have been the cause of the present war—whatever its immediate excuse—that cause and that excuse are no more. The issues of this war are inseparable from the rights of mankind. They are not limited to any boundary line; they do not express racial ambitions; they do not espouse territorial aggrandisement on the part of any nation; they indicate no idea of commercial supremacy for any people. Less than all do they show any hope for military permanency in this world. For, if the issues of this war result, as it is the hope of all true Americans, they will result in militarism and military advocates will be despised through the world. It was militarism that has shrouded this planet in its present woe. It was the hope for military supremacy that has bathed mankind in blood.

It was the idea on the part chiefly of the ruling class of one nation that it need not wait for its philosophical

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Very Stout Gentlemen—But I tell you this road is private and you shall not pass except over my property and body in a last Motorist—in that case I'll go back. My car isn't very good at mountain climbing.—Boston Transcript.

"It's in a bad way." "Broke, eh?" "Worse than that. He's down to the point where nobody will lend him money any more."—Detroit Free Press.

"How does Minna manage to preserve her complexion the way she does?" "In the way women usually preserve anything—puts it up in jars."—Baltimore American.

"Dear Mr. Kabibble, a young man calling on me, is afraid of my mother, but not of my father—what shall he do?" —OLIVE DAVES

"Your father is probably in the same fix—why doesn't he and the young man combine and figure out some defense?"

"Ethel, dear, tell me honestly, did you return the engagement ring when you broke the engagement with Jack?" "Certainly not! My feelings toward the ring have not changed as they have toward Jack."—Life.

"I think I'll write an opera about business life." "Better stick to the crags and glens and the brigands. Maybe you could have a prima donna singing with Jack in a last office. But I dunno. It seems a trifle out of place."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Pop, what is a lullaby?" "A lullaby, my son, is something that keeps your neighbor awake while putting one kid to sleep."—Judge.

A Concrete Tennis Court

CONCRETE tennis courts do not prove to be hard on the ankles and knees, neither are they worse than gravel when you make a strenuous stroke and fall down. Concrete courts are preferred, once players are accustomed to them. No waiting for dry weather—a concrete court may be used immediately after a heavy rain. Indispensable for tournament play.

Concrete courts have been used for parking motor cars and are easily washed for dancing. And a concrete court is permanent—free from all upkeep expense, as well as reasonable in initial cost.

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