THE BEE: OMAHA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1917.

Labor Day.

This one day of the year is dedicated by the people of America to the purpose of acknowledging in some way the debt of society to labor. without making any especial expression on underlying sentiment, it may be set down as a fact that Labor day's place on the calendar is one of highest honor, a tribute to the expanding intellectuality of man. Labor, as such, is coming more and more to be recognized as an opportunity rather than condition of misfortune or servitude. Useful service in an honorable station is sought by men and women as a privilege. The idler and the parasite are being sent to the rear, while the worker is given the front place in the ranks of

society. The Associated Press, of which The Bes is a member, is exclusively emitted to the use for republication of all news credited to its or out otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news pub-lished herein. All rights of republication of our special dispatches Under the new condition, which must follow after the upheaval of society incident to the war has subsided, it is probable that labor will be strengthened in its position as a controlling fac-Remit by draft, express or tratal order. Only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts. Personal check, except on Omaha and gastern exchange, not accepted. tor in the affairs of humanity. With further democratization of the world, it is impossible that the false relative position of work and idleness which have prevailed in men's minds for many generations will continue. This does not mean that man will cease to amass wealth or to seek pleasure, but wealth and pleasure alike will be but a means and not the end itself. This change of opinion is already recognized by leading thinkers, whose views are conservative and not revolutionary. Labor is the foundation of all achievement, it is an honorable condition, and that worker who most respects his employment and honors his production, by the sincerity of his efforts does most credit to himself.

> Wherever the worker spends hs holiday, he may do it with the assurance that his share in the responsibility for civilization is greater than ever.

Staggering Figures of War Cost.

One of the few foreign reviewers of war who Owing to the distance from home it is imdiscusses costs instead of policies presents in the possible to hear at Moscow the wireless words Manchester Guardian a statistical showing of the tremendous wastage of war for three years past. The statistics apply to Europe's battling nations, Convoying men and goods across the Atlantic the United States being excluded as a beginner. puts an effective crimp on U-boat operations. Estimates, necessarily speculative, enter into the Vigilance of battleships and scouts makes for calculation, but these, the reviewer asserts, err, if at all, on the side of under-estimate. The foundation of the staggering figures rests on official in-With an experience of three years as a guide, formation which rarely sees the light of publicity. Great Britain takes 80 per cent of excess war

The toll of human life, as the reviewer computes it, aggregates 9,750,000 men, most of them in the full flower of manhood. This means that war's death roll is already equal to the combined population of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago. Nor is this all. For obvious reasons the losses of noncombatants, young and old, in the army-ravaged sections cannot be estimated, nor the number of war captives who perished in prison camps. Allowing for losses in birth rate, directly due to war, brings the total loss of population as a result of three years of ber. Co-operation and skillful battle tactics frewar up to 14,250,000.

> Dividing the death roll among the warring nations, the reviewer computes Great Britain's losses at 400,000 men, France 1,300,000, Germany 2,250,-000, Austria 1,750,000 and Russia not less than 2,500,000. Turkish losses and those of Italy and the minor combatants add 1,550,000 to the total.

Appalling as these totals appear, they express far less human misery and suffering than is the lot of the wounded. On the usual ratio of two and a half injured to one killed, the wounded num

War and Dogs By Frederic J. H skin

Washington, Aug. 31 .- The matter of providing dogs for the use of the United States forces in France has recently attracted an amount of attention among dog fanciers and some other people which is rather disproportionate to the importance attached to the matter by the War department.

Senator Brady of Idaho'is the chief exponent in congress of the idea that our fighting forces should be provided with dogs, as are those of most of the other belligerents. He wrote to the War department requesting that a model be drafted of a bill which would provide for the acceptance by the government of dogs offered by American citizens for use in war. The reply stated that no legislation regarding dogs was necessary as the War department had full authority to organize any auxiliary units needed for the army. Dogs will be provided for the fighting forces in France "provided General Pershing de-

sires the assistance of dogs."

Hence the military future of the American dog seems to be entirely in the hands of General Pershing, but this has not abated the activities of those who are interested in the subject in this country. Senator Brady has introduced a bill which provides a sum for the purchase of dogs to he used in the army. Breeders of various kinds of dogs are urging the claims of their favorites. Germany is now recruiting dogs for its army. much as Senator Brady would have them recruited in this country. An advertisement inserted in a government controlled German paper asks owners of dogs to donate them free to the government. The dogs must be from 1 to 4 years old, the advertisement states, and must be Airedales, sheep dogs, fox terriers or mongrels of these breeds. They are to be used as watch dogs for fighting forces in the field and "will make possible a considerable lightening of the latter's military duties." Those that survive are to be returned to their owners free of cost.

The claims of all fanciers of thoroughbred dogs are given a rude shock by a student of animal psychology attached to the government hospital of St. Elizabeth's, who says that in his opinion common street curs will be found superior to any thoroughbred variety for military work. He says that the poundmasters in great cities can supply the government with all the dogs it needs at a very low cost. He further urges that a number of camps be immediately established for the purpose of training dogs for the army. He states that in the United States there are more men skilled in animal psychology than in any other country in the world, and he believes that in addition to the training of the dogs, valuable research and experiment bearing upon the use of animals in war could thus be made. He would have the training stations located chiefly at several great universitics where these animal psychologists are employed, and would have regular army men to cooperate in the work of training.

About 10,000 dogs are now in use on the battlefields of Europe. Besides the Red Cross dogs, that seek out the wounded and help them, dogs are used for sentry work and scouting, where their keen noses often detect enemies concealed from human eyes. The Pritish have just taken up the use of dogs, it is reported. In the Boer war they found that the Boers had a considerable advantage in their dogs, especially in guarding prisoners. Germany is now using them extensively for that purpose, too.

In general, the effect of the war has been in other countries and doubtless will be in this country to discourage the breeding of useless dogs and promote the destruction of curs. The advantages of the latter effect will be disputed by no one. The toy dog, on the other hand, is extremely popular in America, and opinion concerning him is very sharply divided. Owners of these useless little pets are very devoted to them, while most other people seem to regard them with a certain aversion. At any rate, breeders of the larger and more useful varieties are already prophesying in their advertisements that the popularity of useless dogs is about to decline. Military and police dogs, stock dogs and hunting dogs will continue to be bred and kept because they are useful.



Allies captured Guillemont, Le Forest and Clery on Somme front.

Furious battles between Russians and Austro-Germans east of Lemberg.

German and Bulgarian troops crossed the Dobrudja frontier, southeastern Roumania

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Andrew Rosewater and wife have returned from Manitou, Colo., and are stopping at the Millard.

J. W. Morse, with his two daugh-ters, has left for South Bend, Ind., where the latter will enter the ladies seminary, situated a few miles from the center of the city. A business course has been added

to the studies in the high school, to be completed in one year, or to be taken in parts during the period of four

years necessary for graduation. The Overland train had amons its passengers a distinguished party con-sisting of Ma Kie Chang, imperial envoy from the government of China; his secretaries, Li Kia Tu and Chu



Kan Ta, on their way to Philadelphia relative to forming a National Bank of China on the American plan and establishing a telephone system in that country.

The Pietz photograph gallery is now open for business at 1406 Farnam, under the ownership of H. Pietz, lately of Springfield, Ill.

P. Shipman was pleasantly surprised at his home, Twenty-fifth and Patrick avenue, the following young people doing the "surprising" act: Misses Sadie Kelly, Martin, Birdie Mc-Coy, Nellie Lanagan, Mrs. Nile; Messrs. Williams, MacMullen, Louis Littlefield, Arnold, Burkholder, Bert Nile.

N. B. Falconer is making extensive preparations for the decoration of his store in honor of the Grand Army boys.

This Day in History.

1783-Final treaty of peace between United States and Great Britain signed at Paris, embodying recognition of

1845-Dr. Cornelius Herz, famous statesman and scientist, who was prosecuted by the French government on charges arising from the Panama

1881-General Ambrose E. Burnside, noted federal commander in the

stitution for Wyoming met at Chey-

eral holiday for the first time throughout the United States. 1910-The National Conservation.

congress at St. Paul was opened by President Taft.

heads at Friedrichstadt on the Dvina.

The Day We Celebrate.

Harley G. Morehead, lawyer, is 41 Harley G. Morehead, lawyer, is 41 enemy country or have the blood of today. He was educated at Oberlin that country in their veins as much



Time for Talking Peace.

Ogallala, Neb., Aug. 30.-To the Editor of The Bee: President Wilson does not want the "Status Quo Ante. If a man murders his neighbor's wife and little children, and is caught red handed, you would not talk status que ante; worse than a criminal; he would receive no consideration. When the time is ripe to discuss

peace, your Uncle Samuel will be sitting at the head of the table, holding all the cards in the pack. He can and will dictate the terms. Let us hope that Old Glory will yet

kind.

bring peace and good will to all man-kind. EDWIN M. SEARLE.

The God of Battles.

Macedonia, Ia., Aug. 30.-To the Editor of The Bee: If C. S., who prote "God in the War" in the Letter Box of Ausust 30, will read the Old Testament he will realize that the God of that time was a true god of war. When Christ came to the world the God of Love was first taught. The trouble with the kaiser is that he does not seem to realize that we are now living in the Christian age instead of the Old Testament age.

There are others who have not awakened to the fact that a new dispensation was given to the world over 1,900 years ago. Prominent among

them and on a par with the kaiser are those who are taking advantage of the kaiser's precipitating the world into a literal hell for his and his followers' selfish ends and rob-bing their fellow men. We do not have to go to Germany to find them either. They are risht among us and

doing business every day. The great blessing that will come from this horrible war is that they will get their just punishment as sure as will the kaiser get his. M. A. HEMPEL.

Government Control of Exports.

Omaha, Aug. 30 .- To the Editor of

The Bee: The British naval blockade of Germany for the last three years has been a joke: it is now a fact. Gov ernment control of exports from the United States to neutral countries adjoining Germany removes the shackles from the British blockading fleet placed upon it by American exporters. President Wilson has signed the death warrant of Germany's high seas fleet. The British grand fleet, under command of Admiral Sir David Beatty, will carry out the execution than twelve months from the date of this letter the economic stringency in Germany resulting from the British blockade will have reached its full effectiveness. The end of the war

is in sight. A more effective answer to Germany's ruthless submarine warfare could not be conceived. Presiore American.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, MY GIRL'S FAMILY HAVE MOVED AWAY FROM OUR BLOCK - WHAY EXCUSE CAN I FIND TO VISIY HER IN THE NEW PLACE? - NATHAN PAN THE RENT THEY OWE IN THE LAST PLACE AND CALL ON THEM WITH THE RECEIPT :

DRIFTWOOD OF WAR TIME.

Every United States warship is soon to carry a Y. M. C. A. unit. The Artillery School of Instruction at For

ress Monroe was established in 1824. The giving of cheers as a compliment to any officer is forbidden by the navy regula-

tions. Warships are said to be within signal dis-

tance when it is possible to make out flag signals. All of the largest guns for the navy are

manufactured at the gun factory in Washington, D. C.

The government pays no royalties on ordnance or other inventions made by officers of the army or navy

From 1792 to 1796 the regular army was known under the official title of the Legion of the United States.

The only corps of the navy consisting exclusively of Annapolis graduates is the corps of naval constructors. The flag of the secretary of the navy is of

scarlet bunting and bears upon it an eagle with outstretched wings.

Chaplains are on the same footing with other officers of the army as to tenure of office, retirement and pension.

Electric lights, Roman candles and rockets are among the common methods of night communication by warships at Bea.

The oldest armored cruiser in the United States navy is the Saratoga, formerly the New York, which was launched twenty-five years ago.

The funeral of Admiral Farragut, who died at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1870, was the most elaborate ever given an officer of the United States navy.

The wardrobe of an officer of the United States navy includes special full dress, full dress, evening dress, meas dress and white and blue service uniforms.

The many retired officers of the United States army who have been recalled to active service in the present emergency receive the full pay and emoluments of their rank.

Major generals of the United States army wear their sashes across the body from the right shoulder to the left side, while brigadier generals wear their sashes around the waist

When the president visits one of our war ships it is required by the navy regulations that the drum give four ruffles and the bugle four flourishes, followed by the national air, played by the ship band.

The old frigate Constellation, now doing duty as naval training chip at Newport, is 120 years old. It was one of the six frigates laid down in 1794 as the first division of the United States navy. One of the most notable cases of mutiny

in the United States navy occurred just seventy-five years ago, when Midshipman Spencer, a relative of the secretary of the navy, along with a boatswain's mate and a seaman was hung from the yard arm of the U.S.S. Somers for auspected mutiny.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"Jack queered himself with Mame when he tried to compliment her on her hands." "How so?"

"She is proud of their being so small, and he told her they were simply great."-Balti-

"On what grounds did you claim exemp-

ion 🕈 "I am a conscientious objector. I believe

"I am a conscienced bogetor. I believe that if they were called for a million men would spring to arms in a single night, and I object to being dragged to arms in the daytime."--Kansas City Star.

dent Wilson's proclamation of gov-ernment control of exports will soon convince the German imperial chancellor that the pen is mightier than the sword THOMAS HENRY WATKINS. Plea for Toleration. Omaha, Aug. 30 .- To the Editor of The Bee: The hope of every nation, and especially a democracy, and its ability to be of true service to its peo ple, depends upon its calm, honorable and truly patriotic citizens. There

1889-A convention to frame a con-1894-Labor day observed as a gen-

most active. In a democracy they are disloyal to the government and its ment against a patriotic class of citi-zens because they came from an

the independence of the United States.

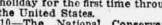
canal scandal, born in France. Died in England July 6, 1898.

civil war, died at Bristol, R. I. Born at Liberty, Ind., May 23, 1814.

enne.

are always extremists in any direction. 1914-Russians occupied the city of and especially in time of war are they

Lemberg, capital of Galicia. 1915-Germans stormed the bridge-



In casting about for legitimate sources of 'casy money" toll bridges on popular highways rank near the top of "sure things." Pennsylvania shook off the toll grip after a struggle of a quarter of a century. Possibly Nebraska, younger and more alert, will achieve highway freedom in less time.

THE OMAHA BEE

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VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Over the Alps lies Vienna. Italy thinks the

Daniel Webster's historic prophecy: "Murder

Cheer up! Some day, perhaps, the squeezed

profits. Uncle Sam inclines to a fifty-fifty split,

but we are young in the business and modest of

Munition "melons" carry an excess of juice,

but they have nothing on the oil melons of Texas.

One sample of the fiscal crop, 1916-7, yielding \$22,-

900,000 net for twelve months, which suggests a

Victory is not always to the strong in num-

quently overcome the advantage. Witness the

failure of a million garden plotters to muss the

Accommodations for friends of the enemy at

American internment camps hardly equal a first

floor front or a cosy cottage on the wayside. Uncle

Sam is not boosting business in this line, how-

ever. Merely doing the best he can for those who

crowns of potato kings in the market place.

will out," shines anew as a living truth.

consumer will have a real "friend-at court."

of Nick Romanoff: "I told you so."

safety and hastens victory.

hurry call for federal surgeons.

insist on breaking in.

reach.

idress communications relating to news and editorial matter to make Bee, Editorial Department.

are also reserved.

ng is good.

Hard luck troops behind the suffrage sentinels of the White House. Faring forth betimes with banners aloft they rarely know where they will head in. Sometimes the police map the destination. On other days loitering crowds seize the banners and leave the sentinels without a painted ward against masculine tyranny. Still the suffering sisters come back vainly seeking the martyr's crown.

Harry Garfield's price-fixing committee said out loud that a 5-cent loaf of fourteen ounces was possible and profitable under the government's wheat price. Herbert Hoover flouts the assertion, declaring a sixteen-ounce loaf for 8 cents is the best the bakers can do under the conditions. It is evident from these contradictory statements that the food managers work both sides of the road at the same time.

How Much Can We Spare? New York Journal of Commerce

A deficiency in wheat seems to be regarded as the most serious point in the food supply situation so far as the allied nations in Europe are concerned and the official administrator is anxious that as much relief as possible should go from this country. It seems somehow to be considered casier for Americans to substitute other grains for wheat in bread consumption than for Europeans. One reason is that Indian corn is regarded here as an excellent material for human sustenance as well as for fattening cattle and hogs. Europeans have never been used to it and the meal will not stand transportation as flour will. Another reason is that people in Europe are not so much addicted to home cooking as we are, at least for bread and pastry. They depend upon the bake shops and "maize" is not one of their materials. They would not know what to do with it if they had it

Taking the countries of France, Italy, Belgium and Great Britain as the needy allies, it is said that their average production of wheat in the three-year period was about 590,000,000 bushels, their imports from the United States a little less than 90,000,000, from Canada 112,000,000 and from other sources 188,500,000, a total consumption of nearly 975,000,000 bushels. As a result of the war their production this year is estimated at considcraply less than 400,000,000 bushels and their dependence upon Canada and the United States much greater than normal, as less is to be obtained from other sources. It is said that our prospective harvest this year is 678,000,000 bushels, while the normal consumption would be 590,000,000, leaving a surplus of 88,000,000, while Canada's surplus is expected to be 120,000,000, or 208,000,-000 bushels in all from this side. This is put at 369,000,00 bushels less than the normal requirements of those allies from this source. How are they going to make it up?

Our people are expected to cut down their consumption of wheat on a generous scale and replace it with something else so far as it needs to be replaced. Much can be saved in all food materials, but in any one it may be largely done by substitution. Of other cereals, it is said, the United States is going to have a surplus of over 829,000,000 bushels, meaning a surplus over our normal consumption. This includes corn, rye, barley and oats, and those other nations usually import 674,000,000 bushels of those. It is evident that there is to be a somewhat short allowance of all these food grains. Much may be saved by more limited consumption and so far as this counis concerned there is no danger of a serious lack of bread. We can spare a great deal larger proportion of our wheat than usual without suf-fering

ber about 23,500,000, probably one-half disabled for effective civil life and labor.

On the material side of war the direct cost to the various national treasuries totals \$107,500,-000,000, a sum that would baffle imagination in pre-war times. Sixty per cent of the huge burden falls to the allies and 40 per cent to the central powers.

Opening the Citizenship Factories.

With the opening of the public schools comes again resumption of activity in the great citizenship factories of the United States. Under the teachers' guidance, the minds of the children slowly open to receive information and knowledge essential to growth and development that eventually will fit them to assume responsibilities incident to their status as freemen. No other activity of our national life is more important than our schools, and none is more generously provided for. Responsive understanding is the first requisite for self-government, and therefore the duty of each generation is to see that its successor is given fair opportunity to obtain an education that the institution of free government may not languish. In Omaha we start the new year with a school system expanded beyond previous experience and with its problems of maintenance and administration correspondingly enhanced. The new superintendent will find that the people of Omaha are jealous of their public schools and require a maximum service from whoever is in charge. On the other hand he will discover that our people are very liberal in their support of this great institution and devoted in every way to its interest. Nowhere have the people more just occasion for honest pride than have the peo-

Term Insurance for Soldiers.

ple of Omaha, and this must be maintained.

Under the provisions of the insurance and indemnity bill now pending before congress men in the army and navy of the United States are to be given protection at a minimum cost. A flat rate of \$8 per thousand per year is set as a premium to be paid on the term insurance offered to these men, while the indemnity rates are on a liberal scale provided by the government. The whole plan comprises a comprehensive system of payment that will amply provide for the man who may be injured in the service, or his dependents in case he loses his life. The rate of premium charged for the insurance is so low as to make it the most attractive form yet offered. It naturally falls within the scope of the government, because no private corporation could afford to assume the risk on men engaged in war. A single battle might easily wipe out the entire assets of an insurance company. It will put a big load on the government, yet is looked on as being far better than the pension system this is intended to supplant. Only one material objection has been raised against it, and this applies only to a single subordinate feature. Insurance companies do not like the idea of the government continuing this low cost insurance after the war, and therefore are opposed to that section of the bill. However, this point is not absolutely vital to the measure and will very likely be disposed of in its proper turn. The main fact is that the government is trying to make some arrangement that will care for its soldiers on a just and generous basis.

Full credence may be given the stories of hard-

ships endured by Americans in getting away from Germanized Belgium. A government capable of denying the American ambassador freedom of movement due his station, will not scruple at means to make things hot for isolated intruders. in his district

Whatever the merits of the case for and against the useless dog may be, it would certainly seem desirable that the degenerative breeding which produces them should be stopped. Nearly all of the toy and ornamental varieties are the descendants of larger and more useful- breeds. The Pomeranian, for example, which is now regarded as an ideal apartment house dog because of his very small size, is descended from a larger breed which was much used for hunting. The degenerative process may be witnessed in the case of the cocker spaniel. This dog takes his name from the fact that he has been long and successfully used for hunting wood cock. In Europe, he is considered the ideal dog for covers containing mixed game, and he runs rabbits as well as putting up birds.

In this country, although the cocker spaniel benches at the shows are always well filled, few of the dogs shown have been used in the field, and a type of cocker is being evolved which has scarcely leg enough for a hunter. The larger and leggier varieties are still bred and hunted by a few men, but the tendency of the cocker spaniel is to degenerate from a strong and lusty hunter into one more plaything for rich American women. The same tendency would seem to threaten the Sealyham terrier which has recently been brought here from his home in North Pembrokeshire, and is becoming popular. In his native land he is an inveterate hunter of vermin and is used with packs of hounds to get the game out of the ground. In this country he has scarcely been hunted at all, and is in danger of losing the energy and courage which belong to the native breed.

Politics In Nebraska

"York News-Times: The old-time politician is beginning to hear the rumble of the Farmers' Nonpartisan league and is wondering which way to flop. Even the Nebraskans in Washington are taking notice.

Genoa Leader: An exchange declares that Hitchcock disgraced Nebraska when he voted against the proposition to submit the question of national prohibition to the people. Can anyone point to a single instance when Hitchcock ever represented the sentiment of Nebraska on a single important issue?

Grand Island Independent: It is not to be wondered at that we have not seen anything of Senator Hitchcock in the limelight of activities at the national capital since his vote on prohibition. He has been spending the greater part of the time, it is averred, in the moonlight of a Massachusetts summer home.

Polk Progress: Merton L. Corey of Hastings would make a very strong and capable candidate for the United States senate when the opportune time arrives. The Progress is not in a position to say whether Mr. Corey will be a candidate, but democracy of Nebraska is looking for such available men to fill important offices.

Emerson Enterprise: Carried away by his success as lieutenant governor, Edgar Howard suggests that he is good timber for the United States senate. Wait a while, judge. Anybody can neat Senator Norris, but it's going to take a fullsized man to defeat the tall slippery elm from Omaha when his turn comes later on.

Nebraska City Press: It is too early to speak much of politics, but we shall digress for a moment to suggest that the people of the South Platte will insist on having the next United States senator from Nebraska live in this subdivision of the state. And the next senator from Nebraska must have his Americanism undiluted and unafraid.

Oconto Register: "Uncle Mose" Kinkaid, our congressman, voted against the declaration of war because he thought his constituents were onposed to it. Now that we are in the scrap our representative is at the front in advocating measures aimed to hasten our victory and he does not choose his words to soothe the few kaiser men

and Columbia university and came to Omaha in 1902.

Thomas A. Fry was born September 1860. He is president of the Shoe Market, the Drexel, the Fry and the Stryker Shoe companies, a director of the United States National bank and president of the Nebraska Savings and Loan association.

J. B. Root, well known live stock dealer of Omaha, was born here in Omaha September 3, 1875. Colonel Mavern-Hill rnum. mem-

ber of the seneral staff of the United States army, born in New York fiftyfour years ago today.

Federal Judge Emory Speer of Macon, Ga., who has rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the selective draft, born at Culloden, Ga., sixty-nine years ago today.

Sir George Foster, Canadian cabinet officer who attended the Washington war conference last April, born in New Brunswick seventy years ago today. Dowager Queen Olga, grandmother

of the present king of Greece, born in Russia sixty-six years ago today.

Edward J. Konetchy, first baseman of the Boston National league team, born at La Crosse, Wis., thirty-two years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology holds its ninth annual conference today at Saratoga. Governor Rickett has requested the

cople of North Carolina to observe today as "Patriotic Day," in honor of the men called to the colors.

The annual convention of the Na-tional Federation of Postal Employee opens at Memphis today and will continue in session until the end of the week

State fairs are to be opened today in Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, West Virginia, Washington and a number of other states, with patriotism as the keynote of nearly all of the exhibitions.

Reforms in working conditions, salary increases to meet the high cost of living, and proposed affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, are among the leading subjects to receive attention at the twenty-first annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, which meets today at Dallas.

Storyette of the Day.

Vice President Marshall declares that the politest man ives in Newark, O. Mr. Marshall made a campaign speech there last fall. When he was about half through a man made his way quietly from the rear of the room up to edge of the platform, waited until Mr. Marshall paused to swallow, at the end of a paragraph, and then offered to shake hands with the vice

president, "I'm sorry, but I'll have to bid you good night," the man said. "I've got to go home now."--Collier's Weekly.

SEPTEMBER'S TRAIL.

Nancy Byrd Turner. like to stray along a way September's lately traveled-

My steps can hardly pick a path the mir-ncies among; On every bank a twisted thread of ruddy

vine unraveled. On every bush and every bough a fleck of crimson flung.

Bright at each turn slim maples burn and sumac fires kindle. The delicate clematis bloom is scattered.

white as milk. And every staff of goldenrod is like a shin-

And all the wind blown milkweed pods are spinning silver silk.

A flock of little lasy leaves, like yellow

birds unnumbered. Skims down the crystal air to light upon an old gray wall; An ancient tree leans, gnarled and low, with

precious weight incumbered. And ripe with heat and summer sweet, the mellow apples fall.

like to go with musing heart and happy eyes unholden Along a beauty laden way September's lately trod;

the fuszet fields stretch out to Sometimes

fairer fields, and golden: Somehow-with human feet I walk a «traighter road to God

so as is a person to express love for his native country.

people who endeavor to array senti-

system among civilized nations.

We have no fight with the German or

Austrian people here or abroad, not

with their form of civil government

but we are seeking to aid them and

other people by removing the cruch and militaristic incubus, an organiza-

tion that oppresses them and the

spirit it engenders in its people. All

Rounder-This gas bill is only 10 cents. Clerk-Well, sir? Citizens of foreign birth who are loyal to this country and who sought it in preference to their own deserve Rounder-Better make it \$4.20. My wife Recoss the bills and I've been writing hef that during her absence I've spent all my evenings at home.-Boston Transcript. our regard more than those who are

citizens of this country from accident of birth. We are justly in this war The Boy-I shall be glad when I am old to aid other countries in ridding the nough to do as I please. The Man-And about that time you'll ge world of militarism. All fair people must concede that Germany has the and get married, so it won't do much ge most cruel and oppressive military after all .--- Chicago Herald.

"You've heard of the champion pugilise may have been a necessity at one time "Yes. What of it?" but that time is past, and such a system is a menace to all other nations

"Saw the same thing happen the other fay to a professional composer."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

The doctor felt the patient's sore appendit and pushed rather hard. The patient became very angry from pain and shouted "Cut that out." The doctor did .-- Awgwan,



good time to remove it. AMERICAN. HERE AND THERE.

Negroes in the United States have a tax-able wealth of about \$500,000,000. Herrings are nine pence each in Vienna. and no one may buy more than two a day. James Sullivan, who has reached his 100th birthday at Gorleston, says he is England's oldest showman.

More than 90 per cent of the world's cloves come from Zanzibar, which has about 3,700,000 full-bearing trees. Since 1891 30,000 miles of fencing has

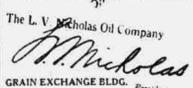
GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG. Preside been erected in the state of South Australia for the purpose of controlling the rabbit pest.



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