THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

	By Carrier.	By Mail.
Daily and Sunday	per month, 65c	Per year, $8.00
Daily without Sunday	" 45c	" 4.00
Evening and Sunday	" 40c	" 6.00
Evening without Sunday	" 25c	" 4.00
Sunday Bee only	" 20c	" 2.00

Send notice of change of address or irregularity in delivery to Omaha Bee, Circulation Department.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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

REMITTANCE

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

OFFICES

Omaha—The Bee Building. Chicago—People's Gas Building.
South Omaha—4927 S. 24th St. New York—286 Fifth Ave.
Council Bluffs—14 N. Main St. St. Louis—New B'k of Commerce.
Lincoln—Little Building. Washington—725 14th St., N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

AUGUST CIRCULATION

59,011 Daily—Sunday, 51,912

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.

Air guns are popping from the Loup to Salt creek. Dig in.

A few public jobs now and then makes all political patriots kin.

Coming down the home stretch King Corn looms up bigger than ever.

Corn, the best ever—price the highest ever! Don't you wish you were a corn belt farmer?

Before enacting new ordinances regulating automobile traffic, why not enforce those we have?

Unless the signs are misread, the Edgar Howard senatorial boom is almost ready for launching.

A 4 per cent Liberty loan with Uncle Sam back of it constitutes a fine bond of interest for patriots.

Former Czar Nicholas occupies a fourteen-room apartment, rent free. A royal touch to high living.

Say not farewell. Adieu will do. In some form or other John Barleycorn carries a comeback in stock.

Owing to the mounting cost of silk, fashion oracles say skirts must be cut shorter. Now look out for a boom in smoked glasses.

Looks as if our valiant State Council of Defense had nothing left to do but to choose sides and fight it out among themselves.

Modesty and self-restraint mark the estimates of damages set forth in the libel suits of Chicago's mayor. In an era of billions asking for a mere million suggests a marked down suit.

The federal income tax, during the last fiscal year, drew from Nebraska corporations and individuals $1,148,326.89. The fraction of the dollar implies a bargain counter total beside the coming war touch.

An army of 150,000 men employed in the construction of cantonment buildings drove home 93,000,000 nails. This is a foretaste of what the temporary occupants will do when they get their hand in "over there."

Nebraska's quota of the federal road appropriation is almost $320,000, and this must be doubled out of the state and local funds. That much money honestly and sensibly expended should make a start for good roads. It is up to us to see to it that it is not wasted or stolen.

There is only one satisfactory solution of the garbage problem in large cities and that is for the municipality to do the work of collection and disposal itself. The Bee has for many years advocated this practical plan for Omaha. We will come to it eventually and then wonder why it was not done before.

Agricultural prosperity spreads over the south as completely as in the north. Taking the grain crops and cotton together at war prices the land of Dixie figures on pulling down about $4,000,000,000, and enough over to sweeten corn pone and 'possum on frosty mornings. Beside the richness of nature a flock of army training camps spreads butter on both sides.

One court after another emphasizes the lesson that the first of civic duties in war time is obedience to law. The circuit court at Springfield, Ill., refused writs of habeas corpus in the cases of strikers who attacked National Guardsmen called out to preserve the peace. The court ruled that assailants of militamen are subject to military law and must be tried by military courts.

What Boys Can Do.

America tapped an unexpected reservoir of wealth when it appealed to the boys of the nation to aid in warding off a threatened shortage of food. From Washington comes the story of how the Boy Scouts there were given a tract of land in a recovered park along the Potomac, and among other crops had produced 135 acres of the finest corn ever harvested in that region. Chicago comes along with an account of 6,000 bushels of potatoes harvested by another band of boys from a forty-five acre tract, and in both these instances the crops mentioned are only a portion of the total added to the food supply by the industrious youth. These are but two of many similar cases. Here in Omaha Boy Scouts and other lads have given much of their vacation time attending to truck patches in their home yards or elsewhere, and with the result that an unmeasured quantity of eatable stuff was raised where only weeds and waste had been.

Added to all the material wealth thus created must be the greater value in the way of better boys, by reason of the healthy and desirable growth of mind and body incident to this out-of-door and useful employment. Stronger muscles, steadier nerves, and clearer minds must follow on the summer's occupation, and an understanding of things such as only comes from getting closer to nature. The boys of America have proven themselves one of the country's best assets, and give fine promise for the future because of the quality they have shown. Those of us who are passing on need give ourselves little worry with such as these coming up to assume the burdens and responsibilities of American manhood.

Learning to Spend Money.

One result of this war, as to which there will be no cavil, is the change made in the attitude of the people and of their representatives towards the spending of money. Our lawmakers have had their vocabulary raised from terms of millions to terms of billions and bonds are being floated and appropriations are being made in astonishing and awe-inspiring figures. No doubt some money is being wasted, as it is sure to be in new enterprises put through by forced pressure and excessive speed, but they have to be done in a big way to meet the demands of the emergency. We are at war and the great paramount object is attaining the victory in the shortest possible time and spending money to do this is conserving money in the finality.

The lesson we are learning cannot and must not stop with the war expenditure, which is expenditure for destruction, but later must be utilized in wise expenditure for construction. The only public project we have put through in this country on a truly big scale has been the Panama canal. This has shown us what we can do, yet there are other needs from which we have shrunk because of the cost and still others that will shortly develop. Would the people of this country stand for a billion-dollar appropriation for good roads or for investing a billion dollars in waterway improvements or for a billion dollars in modern harbors or a billion dollars for the reorganization and re-equipment of the postal system? Not yet perhaps—but eventually they will. This great country of ours is only beginning to realize its own colossal strength and resources and to complete self-confidence. When the United States fully comes to itself there will be no bounds to its possible achievements.

Great Annual Race Now On.

The world may take its eyes off the firing line for a little while and watch a race between Old King Corn and Jack Frost. The stake is three and a quarter billions of dollars, probably the biggest purse ever hung up for a speed event. One group of estimators says twenty days are required, another puts it as low as ten, but all agree that the time is limited in which the safety of the greatest corn crop the world ever knew is to be assured. In Nebraska ten days is asked, and this is promised by the weather bureau, which has prognosticated a week of warmer weather. Under normal conditions, this should be extended for at least three weeks longer, but uneasiness as to the outcome will not be allayed until the fact is accomplished, and 220,000,000 bushels of corn, each bushel a potential dollar or more to the farmer, hang ripened from the stalks. Even if this race between the crop and the weather be an annually recurring event, it never loses its interest and this year the stakes are uncommonly large.

Five Months of Preparation.

When imperial Germany eight months ago repudiated its pledge and defied the United States to uphold its rights the war lords chortled at the idea of the republic waking up and becoming a factor in the fight. Submarine frightfulness would starve England and bring peace in six months. "Pouf!" exclaimed the saber rattlers, "what can America do?"

America has done much since the April day when the president and congress accepted the issue of battle forced by Germany. The country pulled itself together with astonishing speed. Lethargy gave place to energy and unity. Action succeeded hesitation and latent national power responded to the trumpet call of outraged honor. What has been accomplished in five months is but the beginning, yet in the aggregate sums up an inspiring record.

In all branches of the national service there are approximately 1,000,000 men under arms, all volunteers, one-half of the number enlisting since the war began. Another half a million are assembling at sixteen cantonments comprising 24,000 buildings erected by an army of 150,000 workmen in three months. We have placed the advance guard of the American army somewhere in France, and the navy, stripped for action, actively co-operates with allied fleets in the chase for submarines. So much for the visible fighting force ready or preparing for the fray. Equally expressive of energized power are the working unity of the forces of transportation, fuel supplies and food, the concentration of shipping interests and the embargo on goods which formerly reached a convenient back door of the enemy. Supplementing these is the potential power of money—the vast financial resources of the country thrown into the scales of battle at a critical hour.

The great, lumbering giant of the west, hating war, but jealous of its honor, moves forward steadily and firmly, gaining in strength every hour as its mighty forces grip the new lines of national service. Those who forced an unwilling giant into war are doomed to pay the price and mourn their folly.

To Regulate Use Rather Than Prices.

Herbert Hoover explains his extraordinary power as comprehending regulation of use rather than of prices of food and fuel. This may prove disappointing to some who had looked to the new law as intended to afford some relief from inflated prices. The effect of the Hoover plan will be to do away with waste, something easily accomplished so far as household use of the material is concerned. Its operation extends to the distribution of supplies, which will be especially of value in the matter of perishable articles, much of which are damaged or destroyed in transit. Economies will be effected through better handling of foods on their way to the table, and in turn this should show a reflex in favor of the buyer. Mr. Hoover also expects to so manage the affairs of his department that no community will suffer from a shortage and none will have an over supply. Removal of the speculative element from traffic in controled articles, the abolition of hoarding and other condemned practices, is relied upon to adjust prices. Manipulation has been the most dangerous and objectionable factor in the problem of prices in the United States, and is not to be immediately eradicated. Much progress has been made, though, and experience with the new plan may bring improvement in time, but little hope is seen for an early lowering of the price level.

No one familiar with Chicago will doubt the charge that Mayor Thompson misrepresents the patriotic spirit of the city. The same charge holds against Congressman Mason. Both represent the spume of a political tidal wave. A host of volunteers, thousands of guardsmen and the assembling quota in the new national army truly represent the spirit of the state of Lincoln and its chief city.

The Nebraska 1917 state fair tops all attendance and exhibit records. There is a reason. Nebraska is setting a pace in population, growth and material prosperity and is still a-going.

Views, Reviews and Interviews

By Victor Rosewater

WASHINGTON in war time is a congested mass of confused people crowding one another, but seemingly getting nowhere. Folks are constantly coming and going and hotels are so packed and jammed that you are made to feel that a special favor is being extended to you in taking you in at all. Having been unexpectedly summoned and arriving without a reservation, and had to stand in line to take my turn at registering and accept placidly the polite answer of the clerk, "Nothing now but we'll try to take care of you during the day." For securing assignment to a room, the day is indefinite, but by "doubling up" with a fellow newspaper publisher in the same fix, I was finally located.

With the throngs of strangers looking after one sort of business or another, filling hotels to overflowing, a similar situation confronts the restaurants, boarding houses and apartment buildings. Thousands of new government clerks are crowding into every available nook and cranny and not only are available rooming places all occupied to capacity, but landlords and rental agents are boosting prices all along the line. A friend of mine who has a small living apartment in one of the newer buildings told me he had offers nearly every day to take it off his hands at a nice round profit. In many of the restaurants patrons have to wait around at meal hours for tables to be vacated first before they can secure seats. In the barber shops, telephone booths, public offices, it is the same. I wasted an hour and a half trying in vain on three different occasions to talk over the 'phone to Baltimore, because the wires were all busy and engaged for some time ahead.

At the White House the senators are on duty all the time. I did not notice the suffragist pickets this time. The War department is still barricaded at every entrance and passes demanded of every one who wants to enter. Visitors have to secure special cards of admission. Workmen employed on building repairs must have themselves identified, according to posted lists of names of persons vouched for by their employers. Latest of all is a new official order just issued requiring photographic verification for all regular passholders as follows:

"Passes without the photograph of the holder will not be honored after Wednesday, September 5, 1917. The photographic passes required must be in duplicate, of a size approximately two and three-quarter inches by four and one-quarter inches, blank with the exception of the right hand upper corner, in which should appear the photograph of the holder, of a size approximately one inch by one and one-quarter inches (the head itself must be not less than one-half inch in width). Practically any photographer will furnish the required cards.

"F. A. Schutz (613 Fourteenth street), who has the contract for photographing employes of the department located in this building, will be in the south court yard of the State, War and Navy department building on Tuesday afternoon, September 28, 1917, from 1:15 p. m., to 2 p. m. (and from 1 p. m. to 1:30 p. m., on every Tuesday thereafter). He is informed as to what is required, and will protograph all who apply at that time and place. He is not equipped, however, to take such photographs in his studio. If you have your photograph taken by him you should apply at his place of business on or after the following Friday, identify and secure your finished photographs from him. These should be then brought to room 148, State, War and Navy department building, where the applicant will be requested to fill out the required application for the issuance of the photographic pass.

"All nonphotographic passes will be taken up by the guards after September 5, 1917."

To an outsider this may appear to come pretty close to military autocracy, but it is common sense in time of war when the government would be criminally negligent in running needless risks.

Getting out of Washington these days is even harder than staying there. My roommate to whom I have referred wanted to run over to New York, but was unable to get a sleeping car berth, upper or lower, on any train going out that night and as a consequence had to remain over and travel on a day train. I bought a through ticket on the Pennsylvania road, stopping off at Baltimore Saturday intending to resume the trip Monday, only to discover that I could not reserve a berth two days ahead on any of the trains on that line and I had to send the ticket in for redemption and buy another on the Baltimore & Ohio. I considered myself lucky to pick up the last remaining lower for the following Monday.

It was my very good fortune to witness the reception in the senate of the special Japanese war mission and heard the speech of weclome and the response. The significant note of the Japanese spokesman was that Japan was in this war to avenge no grievance of its own, but, like us, for liberty and democracy and because to Japan a solemn treaty is not a scrap of paper. In other words, while scrupulously fulfilling its obligations to other nations, the Japanese will insist on other nations observing their treaty obligations to them.

General Crowder, who has so many Omaha admirers and who always has a warm spot for Omaha, is receiving well earned encomiums on the magnificent work he has accomplished in executing the new selective draft law. The general told me that he considered his special task well toward completion since possible future calls under the draft would be almost automatic repetition of the first and that he expects to go back to his duties as judge advocate general. "It is just forty years today that my military service began," he said, "with my entrance at West Point." Forty years is a good long time, but who in our army has had as much of real achievement to show for it?

Washington is slated to go dry November 1 and is passig through the same preparatory stages that Omaha did before last May. "Shop early" signs are in plentiful evidence and are plainly being heeded. The Army and Navy club has anticipated and already shut down its bar. Maryland has some nearby wet spots, though, that expect to furnish relief for the district.

People and Events

"Diamond Jim" Brady's gems are on the market in New York. Jim has crossed the Styx and none of his few heirs care to become a walking jewelry store. The collection includes 1,200 diamonds and is valued at $750,000.

A close corporation of auto thieves in Chicago has gone into bankruptcy owing to police interference with business. Among the visible assets are fifty stolen cars and quite a stock of fixings, which the police, as official receivers, will dispose of.

Another man anchored at St. Louis subscribes to the theory that one may get too much of a good thing. Having accumulated three wives at as many way stations, he realizes what's what, especially as two of the deserted women secured a legal grip on his liberty.

Flashes of grim humor enliven the toil of exemption boards now and then. Isador Levinsky of New York applied for exemption on the ground that he was employed in making swagger sticks for the use of army officers, and that his work was a patriotic one. The excuse didn't work and Levinsky must swagger to the ranks.

How far may a lawyer go in advocating defiance of law outside the courts and maintain his standing in the profession? The Minnesota Bar association seeks the answer and has called to the mat one Albert Pfaender, an attorney of New Ulm. Pfaender's offense consists of speaking at anti-draft meetings, presumably asserting that the conscription law is unconstitutional and void.

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

New Canadian $100,000,000 war loan was announced.

French continued their offensive at Verdun by capturing several German trenches before Douaumont.

On the Somme front the British captured the whole of Ginchy village after severe fighting.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Rena Strang is doing some very pretty work in painting drapery at Mrs. Mumaugh's studio.

Miss Nannie Clayton, 616 Virginia avenue, who left for a western trip, was presented by Rev. Dr. Foy of the

Christian church, in behalf of loving church friends, with a gold watch and chain.

A number of Park avenue Presbyterians mysteriously congregated at the home of William E. Gratton on upper Harney where the pastor, Rev. J. A. Henderson stepped forward and with a few well chosen remarks, presented Mr. Gratton with a fine ebony baton. Mr. G. promptly regained consciousness and thanked all for the token of regard.

Miss Coburn entertained the following young people at her home: Misses Lynn Curtis, Grace Heffley, Opal Touzalin, Grace Himebaugh, Daisy Doane, Emily Wakeley, Edith Crandell, Ida Bois; Messrs. Harry McCormick, Harry Moores, Hicks, Cook, Keller and McCann.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lowe gave a very pleasant party in honor of Miss Edith Smythe.

Wolf Cohen, a young merchant of Omaha, was married to Miss Annie Cohn of Toronto, Canada, at Metropolitan hall by Rabbi Benson.

Miss Jennie Wallace has left for Northampton, Mass., where she will attend school.

This Day in History.

1791—Edmund Pendleton, the father of Virginia's declaration of independence, born in Caroline cCounty, Virginia. Died at Richmond, October 23, 1803.

1814—A small American force under Captain McGlassin made a bold attack on the British near Plattsburg.

1850—Famous compromise bill was passed admitting California to the union as a free state.

1863—Federals under General Rosecrans took up strategic positions in the mountains around Chattanooga.

1864—Generals Sherman and Hood entered a truce for ten days, for the removal of non-combatants from Atlanta.

1867—Luxemburg was evacuated by the Prussian garrison in accordance with the terms of the London convention.

1899—The court-martial at Rennes, France, declared Captain Dreyfus guilty.

1913—Fifteen people drowned in the wreck of a Zeppelin airship which met a hurricane and sank off Heligoland.

1914—Emperor William protested to President Wilson against the use of dum-dum bullets by the allies.

1915—President Wilson demanded the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington.

The Day We Celebrate.

Mary H. Austin, well known novelist, who recently resigned from the Woman's Peace party, born at Carlinville, Ill., forty-nine years ago today.

Congressman Edward W. Pou of North Carolina, chairman of the house rules committee, born at Tuskegee, Ala., fifty-four years ago today.

Victor F. Lawson, well known Chicago newspaper publisher, born in Chicago, sixty-seven years ago today.

Marguerite Snow, one of the most noted of photoplay acrtresses, born at Savannah, Ga., twenty-five years ago today.

Dr. James H. Kirkland, chancellor of Vanderbilt, university, born at Spartanburg, S. C., fifty-eight years ago today.

Frank L. Chance, former well known major league baseball manager, born atFresno, Cal., forty years ago today.

Storyette of the Day.

The latest batch of recruits were giving their sergeant an unbelievable amount of trouble. He was an old soldier of thirty years' experience, and the poor attempts of his new squad to understand the mysteries of army drill nearly drove him frantic.

At last in desperation he called the men to stand at ease, as he wished to tell them a little story. It was this:

"When I was a tiny boy," he said, "I had a box of wooden soldiers. One day I lost them nad cried bitterly. They told me not to worry, as they'd turn up some day, and now, to think that after forty years, I've just found the little devils."—London Chronicle.

Senator Simmons was discussing the proposed war tax on automobile owners.

"Making war taxes," he said, "isn't pleasant work. It puts one in the position of the facetious minister.

"A facetious minister at Ocean Grove took a little girl on his knee and said:

"'I don't love you, Nellie.'

"All the ladies on the breeze-swept veranda laughed, but little Nellie frowned and said:

"'You've got to love me. You've got to.'

"'Got to? How so?' laughed the divine.

"'Because,' said Nellie stoutly, 'you've got to love them that hate you—and I hate you, goodness knows!'"—Washington Star.

HERE AND THERE.

Four working parties that are building a railroad across Australia keep in touch with one another by wireless telegraphy.

Among the latest sanitary appliances for public eating places is a spoon pressed from paper that can be thrown away after using.

A bachelor all his life and a suicide at 65, Harry Frost of Elyria, O., left his entire estate of $20,000 to the old ladies' home in his town.

During the five-year period ending in 1914 Georgia surfaced 6,364 miles of its roads. This is at the rate of more than four miles a working day.

Because Russia has forbidden the export of aspen wood, largely used by them, Swedish match manufacturers have decided to reduce the size of their matches.

Although the city of Panama is a cosmopolitan place, virtually every race being represented in its 60,000 inhabitants, there are no beggars except a few blind men.

At a recent test of an aeroplane engine mounted on an automobile body the propellers developed power sufficient to drive the car at a speed of forty miles an hour.

The Postoffice department, in the interest of economy, has directed postmasters throughout the country to urge the public to use postage stamps of the denominations required and not to use two 1-cent stamps instead of a 2-cent stamp.

The American consular agent at Penang, Straits Settlements, reports that as a result of assistance rendered by that office, orders have been given American firms since the first of this year amounting to approximately $31,000, the principal items being ice-making machinery, crude oil engines, kerosene lamps, typewriters and ammonia

AROUND THE WORLD.

Portland stands apart and on a high peak in war spirit. Enough patriots volunteered for service to fill the city's quota and dispense with conscription in that section of Oregon.

Minneapolis auto dealers propose to raise $100,000 additional to enlarge the warehouse of the Industrial association to house the 1918 automobile show. This will make the total investment $250,000.

Over in Chicago milk producers and distributors held a social confab, and immediately after word slipped around that a price lift was due in October. They're all doing it and charging it to the war.

Street accidents in New York City during August totaled sixty-six dead, thirty-four of them children under 14 years. Autos scored forty-one, trolleys thirteen and wagons twelve. Efforts to check the slaughter are fruitless so far.

St. Louis sends out a warning to housekeepers to beware of swindlers who operate under the guise of food conservationalists. Scores of St. Louis housekeepers have lost various quantities of their preserves, taken away by bogus "survey agents" for "chemical tests."

Salt Lake City's total tax levy for the new municipal year is 20.29 mills on each $100 valuation, an increase of 2.39 mills over last year. Included is a 5.94 mill levy for the schools, which will raise $1,405,000 from all sources, including $325,000 from the state for high schools.

Health is wealth; ill health a spendthrift. That truth is underscored once more by the health department of Chicago. Last year the department reports that scarlet fever cost $2,170,459; diphtheria $4,535,395 and measles $856,588. This is a waste of millions due to laxity in observing health rules.

Unless the city or merchants come across half the lamps on the great white way of St. Joe will go out of business. The contract with the street car company for supplying the light expired July 1. No one volunteered to pay subsequent bills and the company talks of pulling the switch on the glims in the retail district.

Kansas City merchants got together on Labor day and agreed to continue the summer hour schedule during the fall and winter months. Stores will open at 8:30 and close at 5:30, inaugurating an eight-hour day for the help. The list of nonreturnable articles was increased, deliveries reduced and a charge of 15 cents for special deliveries agreed to.

Thirty-five aliens lined up in the district court at Sioux City last Tuesday for naturalization papers and were sent home empty handed. Most of the applicants were subjects of enemy countries. The court declined to act because the question of granting citizenship to enemy aliens is before the state supreme court. When the high court speaks lower courts will act accordingly.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Farinelli, an eighteenth century singer, could sing 300 notes in one breath.

For tourists' convenience an English firm is compressing tea into blocks that resemble plug tobacco.

The case is reported from Petrograd of eleven bricklayers on a nonwar job who earned in one week over $215 each.

The Cafe Florian, opened in Venice in 1615 and still in existence, is the oldest public coffee-house in Europe.

The badger is an animal particularly feared by the superstitious Japanese. It is believed to have power to annoy people, and to be able to turn into a priest at will.

It is said on good authority that the ex-czar of Russian still has on deposit in the Bank of England $35,000,000, placed there years ago in provision for the rainy day which now has come.

An orchestra of disabled soldiers, some of them with only a stump of a leg, a conductor who has to wave his baton with his left hand, is the pride of one of the great military hospitals near London.

Many great wars in history have resulted from trivial causes. The emptying of a bucket on the head of a Milanese started a civil war in Italy, and borrowing a tobacco pipe and failing to return it caused a lengthy war between rival races in the Pamirs and Afghanistan.

Forty years ago, when Samuel Fawcett's paper mill at Cornwall-on-Hudson closed down, Fawcett assured his employes that they would get their back pay some time. The other day his son appeared with a list of the former employes, and paid to them and their heirs the entire sum, with interest for the forty years.

At Beauvais cathedral there is a clock which is composed of 92,000 separate pieces, having fifty-two dial plates. This clock gives the time in the big capitals of the world as well as the local hour, the day of the week and month, the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon and tides, as will as considerable other information.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Why did they manage to get Bullitt out of that automobile club?"

"Because every time he was arrested for speeding he admitted he was going just as fast as the cop charged."—Baltimore American.

Friend—Do you ever have any trouble with your patrons?

Hotel Proprietor—Very seldom. Occasionally, however, one of the guests forgets he is stopping at a hotel and behaves as if he were visiting in a private house.—Life.

"I don't like this poem to your girl."

"Why not?"

"Ivory brow is a dubious compliment."

"Honored by all the poets of antiquity.'

"I know. But that was before the tern bonehead came in."—Louisville Courier Journal.

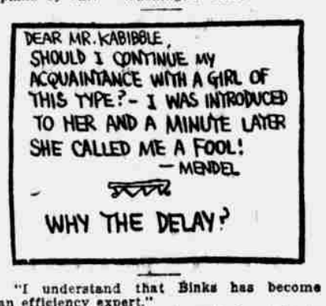
"The kaiser's credit is certainly good."

"How's that?"

"Why, whenever he wants an advance he promptly receives a check."—Puck.

"Your brother has the earache."

"It serves him right," answered the small boy's sister. "Teacher has told him time and time again he ought not to play the piano by ear."—Washington Star.



"I understand that Binks has become an efficiency expert."

"Is that so? Now he will be able to teach everybody to do everything he can't do himself."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Is your new hired man any improvement over the old one, Ezry?"

"Yes, I b'lieve he is," replied honest Farmer Hornbeak. "He don't get in my way quite as much."—Judge.

She (perkily)—You men haven't a monopoly of courage. For my part I'm not afraid of anything that wears shoe leather.

He—Nonsense! Why, I saw you the other day scared of a tiny mouse.

She—Well—er—a mouse doesn't wear shoe leather.—Boston Transcript.

Edith—Dicky, dear, your office is in State street, isn't it?

Dicky—Yes, why?

Edith—That's what I told papa. He made such a funny mistake about you yesterday. He said he'd been looking you up in Brad street.—Boston Transcript.

ALONG THE HIGHWAY.

There's a street that's known as Kindness,
And it stretches far away,
O'er the hills into the meadows
Of a wondrous, joyful day.
It is said its pavement sparkles
Like a shining, brilliant gold;
Blocks of happiness are laid there
By a hand of love, I'm told.
So whene'er my heart is weary,
In my thoughts I fondly stray
Through the street that's known as Kindness
To the meadows far away.

When I meet a battered trav'ler
On the great wide road of life,
Loaded down with care and sorrow,
Showing signs of wear and strife,
'Tis a duty, not a pleasure,
Just to guide his steps to where
Blocks of happiness will greet him
With a welcome rich and rare,
Through the pleasant lanes of Kindness,
Far away from sin and gloom,
O'er the hills and through the meadows,
Where the flow'rs of friendship bloom.

There's enough of cheer, my brothers,
So that all may have a part,
And it helps a fellow greatly
When he's sore and sick at heart
To be shown the street of Kindness,
With its pavement shining bright—
Blocks of happiness which glitter
In the brilliant, golden light.
And I pray that God will teach me
How to guide men there each day,
O'er the hills, into the meadows
Of an everlasting day.

Omaha. —CHARLES LYNCH, JR.

SOLACE

There is solace for the bereaved in a burial ceremony that is conducted in a beautiful, dignified manner. Whether it is a local funeral or one from out of town, we are equipped to handle it in a careful, modern manner. We offer our services.

N. P. SWANSON
Funeral Parlor. (Established 1888)
17th and Cuming Sts. Tel. Doug. 1060

Wanted—100 Women and Girls

for packing and labeling department. Steady work, clean, daylight work rooms. Best possible working conditions. Call main entrance and ask for foreman of Packing Dept.

Skinner Manufacturing Company
14th and Jackson Sts.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY
ARE BUT THE FIRST LINE
DEFENDING OUR HOMES
FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE
—in the—
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD
IS THE SUPPORT AND RESERVE
PROTECTING YOUR LOVED ONES
CERTIFICATES $500 to $3,000
RATES REASONABLE, BUT ADEQUATE
Ring Douglas 4570. No Charge for Explanation.
J. T. YATES, Sovereign Clerk. W. A. FRASER, Sovereign Commander.

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU
Washington, D. C.
Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of "War Papers."
Name.....
Street Address.....
City.....State.....