FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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AUGUST CIRCULATION

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Peace broods over Salt Creek and the Loup. Let us not expect too much of the Russians

and we will not be needlessly disappointed. It is announced that congress may adjourn

before the end of this month. No objection here. The faculty of making world enemies stands

forth as the acme of German imperial efficiency. It is inferred from the ruction at Buenos Aires

that the natives have no taste for kultur overdone.

"I didn't know it was loaded," offers a small opening, but the Swedish minister may squeeze through.

The Odd Fellows' high command approve one meatless and one wheatless meal a day. On this score everyone may be a "jiner" by and by.

If the women do so well as registration officers they may be eligible for the job again in event of a scarcity of men to serve on the regular registration and election boards.

Wheat, sugar and coal accept government hobbles somewhat grudgingly. Now the meat packers seek a chance to come in and be good. It remains to be seen whether the big four will stand hitched.

It is gathered from the advance notices that Nebraska cannot be saved until the old parties are pushed off the map and patriots for office only take control. Same old war cry translated into gas attacks on the pie counter.

If the government fixes the price of meats it will, of course, take into account the wage inwill foot the bill one way or another.

Omaha and Douglas county women to the number of 12,840 registered for war service. The number does not embrace all'who are anxious to serve, but reflects the zeal, devotion and readiness for sacrifice which ennobles womankind.

Reports show that the food situation approaches famine in Poland. At Warsaw deaths from starvation are too common to excite notice. The conquerors meanwile potter about a new constitution while the people perish for lack of food.

Bonar Law declares that England would be in serious straits had not the United States joined the Allies in the nick o' time. Yes, the Unitede States would be in a decidedly uncomfortable position if the Allies had gone to pieces, leaving us exposed to take whatever the kaiser might hand us.

Golden opportunities beat a tattoo at the welcoming gates of farm owners. Precious few fail of prompt response. While the wealth pouring in from grain fields strains banking capacity, the lure of equal profit on the hoof is not overlooked. Much more may be done in that direction. Patriotism lines up with profit in emphasizing the need of increased production of meat animals.

A sidelight on the forehanded business methods of the Postoffice department is thrown by the bundles of 3-cent stamps scrapped by congress. The department decided on 3-cent letter postage as a war measure and without waiting for congressional action stocked up with the fattened issue, which becomes waste paper. The incident suggests the need of giving department heads a few leaflets on prevention of waste.

People and Events

Six teachers of alien birth have been dropped from the school pay roll of Philadelphia because they refused to be naturalized. Two are natives of Ireland, two of Germany and two of Russia.

They do things differently abroad in the food regulation line. George Thompson, a farmer in Lincolnshire, won a fine of £550 (\$2,750) for selling potatoes above the maximum price fixed by the food controller of Great Britain,

A crap game and a dispute over a nickel started a riot in Newark, N. J., which sent a boy and a man to the hospital, injured fifty more and sent twenty to the lockup. Race mixing in crap games is as risky as striking a match in a powder house.

"Take him along; army life will do him good," wrote a Kansas woman to the exemption board which considered her husband's claim. "As my country needs men, I must do my part and am willing to waive exemption." That sounds the Spartan note.

A St. Louis patriot snooping around for slackers discovered in the city directory a score of Cannons, four Sabers and three Pistolls flanking one Kaiser without provoking a scrap. That puts the Mound City on a level with Milwaukee as a lover of peace.

A jovial holdup man holds a steady job on the Columbia river gorge road in Oregon. Every car is stopped with a glad hand and the occupants welcomed to Portland. Besides a cheery greeting and information, the holdup man hands out packages of booster literature. All of which useful service is financed by the Portland Chamber of

The Board of Education of St. Louis is considering the advisability of teaching cooking and baking to boys as well as girls during the school year. The local navy recruiting station backs the plan, especially in high schools, as a means of securing skilled students for that branch of service. Cooks and bakers are in great demand in both the army and navy and the job brings as high as \$77 a wonth in addition to food, lodging, medical attention and clothing allowance.

Dry Law Enforcement.

If a special prosecutor to enforce the "dry" law in Omaha is called for, Governor Neville has made an excellent choice in selecting City Prosecutor McGuire for that task. In so doing the governor is really endorsing The Bee's contention that the existing regular law officers are amply able to do the job if they will without saddling the public payroll with a new office created for some needs-the-money favorite. The designating of Mr. McGuire merely gives to him fuller power and authority than he already possesses, without added compensation, and his prosecution of bootlegging offenders to date has thoroughly demonstrated that he is conscientious and "on the square" in the discharge of this thankless duty.

But naming Mr. McGuire as special prosecutor, he being the only republican among all the officials concerned with the prosecution of this class of cases, must not be permitted to relieve the others of their responsibilities. County Attorney Magney and his small army of democratic deputies are drawing liberal salaries for the enforcement of the "dry" law as much as for the enforcement of other laws. Nothing will be accomplished by convicting bootleggers in the police court merely as a prelude to wholesale appeals to the district court, to be later dropped or nolled. Nor can any prosecution in the police court be effective without the co-operation of the two democratic police judges, who have it in their power either to put teeth into the law or to make it a harmless farce.

We have every confidence that Special Prosecutor McGuire will fearlessly do his part, but he must not be made the goat for somebody else. Nobody on earth can stop occasional violations of the "dry" law, but systematic connived-in bootlegging can be stopped, though only when all the law-enforcing officers work together to that end.

Korniloff's Collapse; Kerensky's Chance.

General Korniloff's coup has failed, his effort to seize on control of affairs in Russia having completely collapsed and apparently left him at the mercy of the Kerensky government, against which he headed his abortive revolt. Whatever motives may have actuated him in his course, Korniloff evidently misjudged the inertia of the Russian people and failed principally because he could not alter the course of the popular movement. It is regrettable that his acts should deprive Russia of the services of a well-approved soldier at a time when military leaders are sorely needed there, but his career seems at an end.

Kerensky comes out of the affair apparently stronger than ever with the populace, although it may be doubted if his greater ascendancy indicates additional stability for his government. His pledges to the people are intensely patriotic and he gives ample assurance to Russia's allies in the followings words:

"It is time to cease playing with the country's fate. Let all Russians strive to save the revolution and to achieve freedom and a renewal of the common order of government understand and become imbued with the conviction that in this moment all our ideas and strength should be directed first of all toward the defense of the fatherland against the external enemy who is aiming to subjugate it."

Kerensky now has his chance to perform a great service for his country and for the world. If he can bring the discordant elements of Ruscrease given packing house employes as a result sia into harmony and set that great supply of huof official mediation. Rest assured the consumer | man energy to work along constructive lines his overthrow of Korniloff will be a benefit. To redeem his pledge to the world it will be necessary for him to accomplish far more than merely to issue resounding proclamations. Stern discipline, regularly applied, is the only hope for Russia and the Russians.

New "Liberty" Airplane Engine.

The first contribution of American genius to further success in the war is the new "Liberty" airplane engine, the product of co-operation among expert designers. Engineers who have made possible the results announced by Secretary Baker have given to the world something that will be useful not only in war, but may yet aid in softening at least some of the bonds that restrain us in peace times. Tests of the engine are said to have proven it entirely satisfactory and capable of remarkable performances. Principal of its advantages is the standardization of its mechanism, so that its parts may be made in different factories and assembled anywhere tools may be had to put it together. This will obviate the sad experience of Great Britain, which country began the war by alloting contracts for complete machines to many different factories and is yet compelled to use several widely divergent types of machines because of inability to co-ordinate methods or designs. The Germans very early concentrated their efforts at construction on a single type and have developed an entirely new design since the war began, standardized in all its details. Americans have the guidance of the experience of other belligerents in the war and if the new engine approaches fulfillment of its promise our aircraft should easily give us supremacy in the air, a condition vital to winning.

Women Register for War Service.

The number of women who voluntarily registered themselves as being available for service in connection with the war is highly gratifying to those who have closely watched the proceedings. Experience of those who were in charge of the actual work has brought to the surface a curious and almost inexplicable state of mind, prevailing to a large extent among the women. Many women declined to register because they have no interest in the war. This is almost inconceivable when so much effort has been put forth to awaken the nation. It is not exclusive to the women, though, for some men still persist in a similar mental attitude. They look upon the war as something devised by malicious busybodies to interfere with their plans or disturb their comfort.

Fortunately for the world, these are in the minority and not sufficiently numerous or influential materially to affect the work that is being done. Woman has already well shown not only her deep patriotic devotion, but her willingness and capacity to assist in the unusual duties that come with war. She has taken hold of the things that peculiarly belong to her, specialties she can manage better than the men, and has done and is doing her full share. Many of those women who did not register are already enrolled and engaged in different war activities. Those who did fill out the cards show in this manner their deep concern for the safety of the nation and the world, a sentiment in which they are joined by thousands who did not subscribe themselve yet still are ready to do their bit in any way they

Bids of the bridge contractors threaten to dissipate the county bridge funds in short order. What is paid for bridge construction in other parts of Nebraska and Iowa? It might be to the advantage of Douglas county taxpayers if our commissioners would secure this information as- promotions have come to him since the opening a basis of more intelligent action.

Putting the World on Rations By Fre eric J. Haskin

Washington, Sept. 11.-The world's peoples are now practically on rations. The supplies of food and other necessities for human life which are in sight, or which can be counted upon in the near future, are no longer to be permitted to be wholly dependent for their proper distribution on chance or on national selfishness. The statesmen of the world have determined that, if system can accomplish it, there shall be enough food to go

The leaders of the world now realize that it is necessary to apply efficiency methods to humanity's pantry. Of course, the immediate object of the various understandings between the nations of the entente and the United States-and Japan-as to the control of the production and distribution of the world's food supplies is to defeat Germany. But there are larger things involved than beating the kaiser. It concerns the whole homen race whether the wheat or other grain supply is short, what becomes of Argentine beef or of American corn. If the statesmen of the western democracies can help it, there will never again be a surplus of food in one part of the world while in another human beings are hungry.

The series of conferences during recent months in Washington, between missions from Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Japan and the officials of the United States government, it is unofficially stated, will result in the beginning of a system of business management of the world. Hereafter, not only food but other necessities of modern civilized life will be distributed with due regard to the needs of the world's peoples. Such a systematization is particularly necessary just now when something like 40,000,000 of the world's producers have become consumers and destroyers.

When the rest of the world realized that the German kaiser was trying to dominate the world, it united and besieged the central empires. The siege of a city is a time-honored method of war. But the siege of four empires covering nearly 1,000,000 square miles of territory with a population of more than 50,000,000 of people, all directed with scientific skill and unscrupulous efficiency from one capital-that was an entirely new sort of undertaking.

While the larger nations were able to settle their relations with Germany early in the struggle, the little countries on the rim of the arena-Holland, Switzerland and Scandinavia-found themselves first in a perplexing, then in a thoroughly alarming position. For years they had been going through a process of gradual Germanization. German banks, German drummers, German spies had closed in upon the little nations until this economic invasion of Prussia was almost as effective as the spread of the kaiser's armies. The small nations were helpless.

Much as they may have honestly desired to be neutral, these little nations have never really been so since the war began. Big, powerful Germany is next door to them and they are all afraid of Belgium's fate. Therefore, they have been at times quite unable to see German submarines in their territorial waters, although they have always noticed affied patrols. They have sold enormous quantities of food and other supplies to Germany and many of their citizens-particularly many Swedes and Hollanders-have become enormously wealthy. In his first embargo proclamation early in July, President Wilson stated that Sweden, which has always been "a large exporter of iron ores, is now selling more ore to Germany than she used to sell to the whole world, and is, meanwhile, importing iron ore from the United States." So with wheat. "If Holland imports abnormal quantities from this country she may sell her own products to Germany."

British blacklists and the penalties imposed by the various trading-with-the-enemy acts of the allies failed to shut off re-exports The embargo rulings of the United States, however, have done what the entente powers could not do. In two proclamations, during recent weeks, President Wilson proclaimed that, in order to economize on our food supplies and still have something to spare for the allies, all exports of grain, meat, fuel, steel and innumerable other commodities of use in warfare must hereafter be controlled by means of licenses issued under regulations by the newly created exports administrative board. Regulation of American exports and a radical increase in the list of contraband recently issued by the British government have so tightened the blockade that not only Germany but the little neutrals themselves have been crying out in protest. The latter have been sending missions to the United States to endeavor to arrange for supplies for themselves by giving satisfactory assurances that such supplies will not be re-exported to our enemies.

Naturally the allied governments and the United States are not publishing abroad the details of their plans to control the distribution of food, fuel and other necessities. It is known, however, that rather deliberate negotiations are now under way among all the great commercial nations opposed to the central powers, with a view to seeing that all are supplied according to their needs.

It is now proposed that the big populous nations which have the greatest stake in the war get together and thoroughly canvass the world situation as to food. Then, by the friendly policy of give and take, of exchanging surplus for surplus they can equalize and stabilize living conditions among their respective peoples. And it is an absolute certainty that no people, belligerent or neutral, will survive this war untouched by its losses and injuries.

Of course, such an eminently sensible and progressive agreement as this will not come to an end when the peace treaty is signed. Like a great many other economic reforms, forced by the abnormal conditions of the great struggle, it will undoubtedly remain, and be extended in principle perhaps to the whole world.

Our Fightng Men

John P. Wisser.

Brigadier- General John P. Wisser, who has been recalled from retirement and assigned to his old command of the Department of Hawaii, has a splendid record of over forty years of active service in the army. He is a native of St. Louis and a graduate of West Point in the class of 1874. His studies at the military academy were supplemented by special courses at the United States Artillery school and at the School of Mines at Freiburg, Saxony. He has served as instructor at West Point, as military attache at Berlin, in command of the Department of California, and as commander of the Fourth brigade at Texas City, during the late disturbance on the Mexican

Lyman W. V. Kennon. Lyman W. V. Kennon, one of the new brigadier generals of the United States army, has a wide reputation as a military engineer. He is a native of Providence, R. I., and a graduate of the United States Military academy. He has a record of distinguished service in Indian wars, in the Spanish-American war and in the Philippines. He has also been in charge of important engineering enterprises, passing two years in exploration and railway surveys in Central America. His construction of the Benquet road in the Philippines was reported as a notable engineering feat, for which he was complimented by President William

Charles G. Treat. Major General Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., who has been assigned to the command of Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., is a native of Maine, but was appointed to West Point from Wisconsin, graduating in 1892. He served as adjutant general Light Artillery brigade, at Santiago, and later as assistant adjutant general on the staff of Major General Ludlow, military governor. He was made a major in the artillery corps in 1906 and lieutenant colonel in 1910. He was made a colonel in 1911, and assigned to the War college. In 1914 he

was a member of the general staff. His last two

of hostilities.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

British "tanks" used for first time on western front. Serbs drove Bulgars in direction of

Monastir. Italians launched new offensive on Triest.

Anglo-French forces smashed German defenses in twelve-mile drive on Bapaume-Perenne.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

The Burlington depot presented a crowded with representatives of Omaha's best citizenship, bound for Lin-coin and the state fair. Among the prominent Omaha men who went



down were noticed Senator Manderson, Congressman McShane, Fred W. Gray, W. R. Bowen, Churchill Parker, R. Cushing, James Creighton, Chief of Police Seavey, J. T. Clark, Dennis Cunningham, George P. Bemis, F. A. Mc-Shane and H. G. Clark.

A number of residences are being built on Missouri avenue in South

Omaha. L. Simpson of South Omaha has at last found his long-lost diamond pin. Dr. O. S. Hoffman has returned om a five weeks' trip to Buffalo, the White mountains, the St. Lawrence and Canada.

turned from Chicago, where he has been engaged for some days in important railroad matters. The excavations for Armour's new packing house at South Omaha are

Hon. John C. Cowin has just re-

nearly completed. The work of laying the new twelvefoot sidewalks on Davenport street is progressing rapidly, though at great expense to shade trees on the street. A gang of men are cutting trees within a distance of twenty feet of the curb and this necessitates the pulling up of the fences on nearly every lot on the street between Ninth and Six-

J. A. MacMurphy, formerly editor of the Schuyler Sun and more recently of Wahoo, is figuring on starting another daily paper in South Omaha.

This Day in History.

1638-John Harvard bequeathed his library and half his estate for the founding of a college.

1760—Luigi Cherubini, famous com-poser, born at Florence, Italy. Died in Paris March 15, 1842. 1776—The British entered New York City and the Americans retired

to Harlem. 1854—The allied army, composed of 24,000 British, 23,000 French and 8,000 Turkish troops, landed in the Crimea.

1855-David G. Farragut was promoted captain, then the highest grade in the United States navy. 1881-The steamer Asia was wrecked on Lake Huron, with a loss

of about 100 lives. 1901-President McKinley died and Vice President Roosevelt took the oath 1911-The Russian premier, Stolypin, was assassinated by an anarchist

at Kief. 1914-Germans driven back as far as Amiens and the Argonne region. 1915-Violent artillery fighting on both sides of the German angle in

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. James S. Goetz, physician and surgeon, was born September 14, 1878, in Cincinnati. He is a graduate of Miami Medical, studying later at the University of Vienna. He has been in active practice in Omaha since

Dr. William Windle Davis was born in Omaha September 14, 1885. He is specializing in surgery.

Lord Robert Cecil, the British minister of blockade, born fifty-three years

Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of the former supreme court justice and republican presidential nominee, born

fifty-four years ago today. Alice Stone Blackwell, noted writer and suffrage leader, born at East Orange, N. J., sixty years ago today.

Charles Dana Gibson, famous illus-trator, now head of the subcommittee of the national publicity bureau, born at Roxbury, Mass., fifty years ago today. Rt. Rev. Rogers Israel, Episcopal

bishop of Erie, now actively engaged in war relief work, born in Baltimore sixty-three years ago today. Austin E. Garretson, national head of the Order of Railway Conductors, born at Winterset, Ia., sixty-one years

ago today. Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Observance will be held in several

cities today to mark the sixteenth anniversary of the death of President

Seventy years ago today the Stars and Stripes was carried in triumph into the City of Mexico by the United States army under Generals Scott and

Taylor. Stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel company are to hold a special meeting today to vote on the new financing plan proposed by the directors, which provides for an issue of \$50,000,000

in preferred stock.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science has called a na-tional conference to meet in Philadelphia today to discuss the food question, including present supplies, needs and prices of next year's crops.

Storyette of the Day.

Election time was drawing near and an enthusiastic politician was address-ing his constituents in a frenzied Not a few of his assertions, reduced to cold thought, were diametrically opposed to one another, but each proposal was received with applause. A judge turned to his companion and said: "This reminds me of the Irish leader who was cheering his men on to battle. 'Min,' said he, 'ye are on the verge of battle an' I want to ask ye before ye start, will yez fight or will yez run?'
"'We will,' came a chorus of eager

replies. "Which will yez do?" says he.

"'We will not, says they.
"'Aha, thank ye, me min, says he,
I thought ye would."—Philadelphia AROUND THE CITIES.

A machine wrench invented in Europe has a pivoted jaw that enables it to grasp five of the six sides of a hexagonal nut at

To overcome wind resistance all the machinery and space for passenger and crew have been placed inside an England dirigible

Experiments in England have shown that paper pulp of good quality can be made from sudd, an inexhaustible vegetable product of

the White Nile. St. Joe, having already reached the maximum tax limit, gains some additional revenue by increased assessment value. The county and school district together boost the levy to \$3.35 on the \$100 valuation, compared with \$3.10 last year. Kansas City. Kan., lifted the levy from \$1.94 on the \$100 to \$2.17, based on full valuation. The new levy in Omaha, city, school, county and state, equals \$2.125 per \$100 on a moder-

ately full valuation.

The Bee's

Serbians Appreciate Service.

New York, Sept. 11 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Permit me on behalf of our committee to sincerely thank you for the assistance and interest you have shown in our work, which is ing done by our representatives, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Yeftich, in behalf of Serbia through our Franco-Serbian field hospital. The little relief that we can give is assuredly sorely needed and is deeply appreciated by most Serbians. Very truly yours, HENRY B. BRITTON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Tribute to Dennis Cunningham. Omaha, Sept. 12 .- To the Editor of The Bee: But a few days ago all that was mortal of Dennis Cunningham was haid to rest at Holy Sepulcher tery, he having died on the 7th of this month. It was my pleasure to have known the deceased intimately for thirty-six years and knowing him was but to love him, as Dennis Cunningham's heart and hand ever went out to the poor, the oppressed, the widow and the orphan.

He died as he had lived, loyal to his God, his country, his family and his friends, a lover of liberty and a hater of oppression, wherever found, a true friend of Ireland, the land of his birth, and a hater of its oppres-

Dennis Cunningham was sorn in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1843 and came to the United States in 1866, going direct to St. Louis, Mo. In 1868 came to Omaha and engaged in the horseshoeing business on the corner of Ninth and Farnam streets, the ner of Ninth and Farnam streets, the walking down the street together stopped then busy center of Omaha, where he continued in business until 1873; Englishman on taking a bite of his imhen moved to Sixteenth and Dodge streets, where the postoffice is now located, remaining there until his property was purchased by the government, since which time he had been engaged in the real estate business at one time a pariner of the late Thomas Brennan under the firm name of Cunningham & Brennan. He was married in Omaha in 1869 to Mary Winnehan. He did the horseshoeing for the government for a number of Big fuzzy worms are on the trees, years and enjoyed the warm friend- Adieu, adieu, to life of ease. ship of Generals Litchfield, Miles Crook, Howard and Stanton. He pur-chased the lot on the postoffice site for \$1,400 and sold it to the government for \$40,000. In 1912 he retired from business.

In the death of Mr. Cunningham many an Omaha man lost a friend Back to the gloom the fishing rod, who had assisted them in their dark- For beans are waiting in the pod est hours of financial stress. He was And big spuds languish neath the sod. one of God's noble men and I am sure that in God's book of golden deeds his name is written in large letters. ED F. MOREARTY.

Agnew After the Squirrels.

Omaha, Sept. 13 .- To the Editor of Thee Bee: I noticed yesterday a re-ply to my letter of a few days ago in The summer girl with check of tan regard to the two pests, English spar- And memories of some moon-struck man rows and squirrels, from someone who signs the name of "L. A. Dillavou, 1820 bodge street." But this person is very much twisted in what I wrote. I From this no slighy pretext exempts. would advise him to read again what I said and then get things straight in September calls to each home town his mind. I did not know that timber squirrels were called "bunny" before. I did not advise boys to kill squirrels with slingshots, but I did advise them to kill sparrows of the English stripe and I still advise them They are an unmitigated pest and most people regard them as

I never before heard that it was unsanitary to have a wal the yard. My tree has no worms or it and is as pretty a tree as can be found in the city. At one time I wrote a very strong defense of the squirrel and it was published in The Bee, but that was before I had experiences with them. A person living at Eight-eenth and Dodge streets in Omaha is not apt to have many fruit or nut trees and are not apt to have any squirrels bother them.

When we moved to our present residence across the street from Spring Lake park there were no squirrels in the park, but there were numberless nests of birds such as robins and other of the finer lines of birds. When the squirrels were introduced into the park the birds began to leave, for the squirrels destroyed their nests and killed their young, and if this smart person who arises to defend the squirer can find a solitary bird's nest in any tree of this park I will promise to let the squirrels keep on with their mis-

chief as usual next year. I will bet not find a single nest of a bird in any crotch of any tree in Spring Lake park today. The aquirrels drove them out, what they did not kill. I would rather have 100 robins around our place than one destructive and good-

> rels gnawed holes in roofs so they could get at fruits and nuts stored in the houses. FRANK A. AGNEW.

> I also favor letting all birds live except sparrows, but I want the squir-

rels kept down to very limited num-

bers, for they are worth nothing ex-

cept for some people to look at and

they are far more destructive than

rats. I know of houses where squir-

for-nothing squirrel.

American.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS. "Is there any special business ability in our fiance's family, Henry?"
"Is there? Well, her father was in a bank which failed for \$100,000 and \$50,000 of it they've never traced yet. -Baltimore

The Usher-What's this? The Speciator-It's a photograph of a bunch of orchids. Pleas hand it to the sou-breet when she make r bow on the screen. Here's a picture of a dime for you."— Philadelphia Bulletin.

"You know. Sam, it's no disgrace to work for a living."
"Yes, I know it, sah. Dat's what I allus

tell mah wife,"-Boston Transcript. "Have your millions enabled your chilen to marry well?"
"Rather. My daughter married a cabaret

dnaver and my son is engaged to a promi-nent chorus girl. We're headed for the best society now."-Kansas City Journal, Redd-What's he doing now? Greene-He's a drafisman in an automo-la factory and, believe me, he can draw Really? What horsepower?"-Yonkers

A Scot and an Englishman who were mediately began to splutter. "I believe I've swallowed a worm!" he exclaimed. "Weel, weel, mon, an' what if ye did?" said the Scot. "Twill put new life into ye!"

EXIT VACATION.

The corn has ripened on the cob. The sumuch reddens on the knob. And "teacher" now is on the job.

The mountain trout is fried and "et" The mountain cabins are to "let" And the last vacation sun has set.

The good jam blubbeth on the stove The bluejays scream from park and Soon southward they will gladly rove.

The jair June bride is scrubbing floors

The groom is doing sundry chores And saying things and slamming doors, The romantic moon now shines in vain On distant peak and sullen plain— Through which toots loud the home-bound

Returns the garden truck to can,

Its citizens with faces brown— They heed the call and buckle down



-BAYOLL NE TRELE.



DERESENDED NO DE DE Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method

THE PERSON NO.

"Home Folks" Know Best

HERE'S A LETTER from "home folks" telling of an experience with a Charter Oak Stove that had seen service for sixty-four years—and expressing their continued fidelity to this tried and true brand.

MAPLEWOOD, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO., July 1, 1917.

CHARTER OAK STOVE & RANGE CO., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen: — My parents bought a Charter Oak Stove in 1852.
My mother used it constantly every day until 1889 when it passed into my wife's possession, and she used it without needing any repairs, up to February 28th, 1916, sixty-four years use.
In 1916 it was destroyed by a dynamite explosion which wrecked our home. Of course we have remained loyal to the Charter Oak.

your dealer tries to talk you into buying another make, write to us.

CHAS. A. WILHARDT.

Charter Oak Stove & Range Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.



Relieve Your Liver

When your liver is out of order, your head, stomach, bile and bowels suffer with it. That is why a bilious attack is often serious. Ward it off with a few doses of

which gently arouse a sluggish liver, and renew the activities so necessary to good health. They never produce any disagreeable

after-effects. Their prompt use is beneficial to the system, and will Prevent Bilious Attacks

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

THE CMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C. Enclosed .. ind a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, .. copy of "War Papers."

Street Address....

City......State.....State....