FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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Yes, King Corn will soon be ready to defy Jack Frost to do his worst.

Prospects for the bootlegging industry are not as good as the gentry engaged in it had

Oh, what a pot could have been divided had not that juicy county road paving job been put in the discard by court order!

Omaha-trained railroad men are in steady demand for railway presidencies. What is more to the point, they invariably make good.

Chunks of economic wisdom continue rolling out_of the coal regulating bureau, but the promised price reduction is yet to connect with the chute.

Prophets are not without honor in their own country. Consider King Ak-Sar-Ben. His vision of "The Triumph of Democracy" foreshadows Even though his feelings may not be as pleas-

ant as he would like, still the German minister to Argentina has no kick coming on the warmth of his farewell.

According to returning travelers, Des Moines is humming with thousands of strangers drawn there by the cantonment. But why recall that unpleasant episode?

Lincoln papers keep barking at Omaha as if the dry law were being violated in no other place. We suggest that our Lincoln contemporary look a little into the leaks in its own bailiwick.

State fair managers carry over for next year's show a reserve fund of \$22,955. Attendance foreshadowed a fattened treasury and the reality fairly gauges the upward climb of corn belt pros-

The Russian revolution will fall far short of success unless royalty and royalists are persuaded to work for their board. Providing shelter and food at public expense merely fosters lives of comparative uselessness.

winter. Save coal." Advice gratis from Dr. Harry Garfield, federal guardian of fuel bins. Old Boreas will do one and the price tag the other. The doctor hitches up a sure-footed team.

Prospects of an early finish of the war anpear as hopeful as an early settlement of the O'Connor will case. With claimants increasing and legal talent crowding the trenches, the destination of the estate is well within the realm of

The national House of Representatives responds to public sentiment and war needs with admirable unanimity. Practically every war measure to date won approval from a united body. The contrast between a unanimous house and a divided, discordant senate should be remembered by patriotic voters.

The great state of Texas is being administered by an acting governor pending trial of its governor on impeachment charges, which reminds us that not long ago there was serious talk of Governor Neville resigning to take a military commission and turning his office over to be administered by Edgar Howard in line as lieutenant governor to succeed him.

Our Fighting Men

Brigadier General Peter E. Traub, assigned the command of the Fifty-first infantry brigade of the new Twenty-sixth division of the army, which comprises the New England National Guard, is 53 years old and a native of New York. After graduating from West Point he entered the cavalry, first serving as a second lieutenant of the First cavalry. He subsequently served with the Fifth, Thirteenth, Twelfth and Seventh regiments. In 1914 he became assistant chief of the Philippine constabulary with the rank of colonel. He came from Manila last spring. being recalled for service in the field.

Henry H. Arnold. Major Henry H. Arnold of the signal corps is one of the best known officers of the United States military aviation service. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1886 and appointed to West Point from that state in 1903. Upon his graduation from the military academy four years later he began his career as an infantry officer and continued in that branch of the service until he demonstrated his ability as an aviator, when he was assigned to the signal corps. Since the beginning of the war with Germany, Major Arnold has been stationed in Washington as assistant to Gencral George O. Squier, chief signal officer, being engaged on plans for building the great aero fleet which the United States is to send to Europe.

Joseph W. Beacham.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph W. Beacham, jr., who has been appointed quartermaster of the new Twenty-sixth division of the army, is a notable example of the officer who has risen from the ranks. Colonel Beacham entered the Astor bat-tery in New York at the beginning of the Spanish war, rising to a sergeancy a year later. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the First infantry April 10, 1899, and, except for a detail with the signal corps, has been with the infantry—the Seventeenth, Twenty-seventh, Ninth and Twenty-ninth being his regiments. He was graduated from Cornell university in 1897, and with distinction from the army school of the line in

STOP THIS RANK OUTRAGE.

The announcement comes from the county attorney's office that a 12-year-old Italian lad is to be put on trial for murder in the district court. The charge against the boy is that in the heat and passion of a quarrel he stabbed to death a 14-year-old companion. The announcement contains the further information that the juvenile prisoner is to be defended by the office associate of a deputy county attorney and by the son of the county attorney himself and that there is no record in our court of a child of such tender years over before having been tried here for killing au-

In the name of decency and humanity we protest against this rank outrage. Assuming the facts to be as charged, who for a moment imagines that a 12-year-old voungster has any sense of responsibility for such an act incited by a boys' fight? What jury on earth made up of men in their right minds would bring in a verdict to send such a lad to the penitentiary? What the boy needs is discipline and training rather than punishment-not exposure to the mock heroics of a sensational trial for the benefit of the lawyers, but saving by instruction in the difference between right and wrong. It is for just such cases that the state maintains a reform school, to which vicious and incorrigible boys may be committed and taught the things they ought to know.

Let Douglas county not be disgraced by putting a 12-year-old child on jury trial in a public court room for any first offense.

Sweden's Uncomfortable Position.

Additional disclosures from the archives of the State department show further proof of Swedish connivance at German intrigue. / While as yet no proof has been presented to show that the government at Stockholm has been privy to the deflections of its representatives, the long continuance of the practice supports the conclusion that the Swede foreign office must have had some knowledge of the irregular doings, else it is too simple to expect to cope with the active minds that planned for world conquest. The note just dispatched to Argentina may contain some light on this point. It may disavow the acts of the minister there and it may hide behind the allegation already made-that Sweden was abused by German violation of privilege.

When that is settled America may ask some explanation of the recommendation made that the Swedish minister at Mexico City be given an imperial decoration by the kaiser in recognition of his services to the German chancellory, he being the only means through which information could be obtained from the "enemy's camp"-in plain words, the Swedish minister was a German spy. Either horn of the dilemma will be awkward enough for the Swedish government, whoseneutrality is now entirely discredited and practically destroyed.

Another Self-Made Man to the Front.

America has just afforded another striking and positive example of recognition given here to merit and ability. A man just put into office as president of one of the country's great railroad systems began his active career as call-boy in a round house thirty-six years ago. He did not have the ordinary equipment of a boy of his age, for he had been forced by poverty to go to work. He did have something, though, that stood him well in hand and his rise has been steady and solely due to his making good in one after another of the several grades of railroad work, until now he is executive head of a transcontinental line. In his new position he succeeds a man who started railroad life as a telegrapher and leaves it only because of his great age. These are but incidents many times repeated in our commercial "Reduce the temperature of buildings during and industrial life, showing what prospects are before the industrious and trustworthy American youth. No other country in all the world holds such opportunity for young men of ambition and energy. Democracy permeates all our life and persistent effort brings success. There is no royal road to the high places, but earnest effort and industrious application will open the gate just as it did for Harry Byram and for many others who have risen as he has.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Compensation Law.

A bill for the relief of American soldiers and sailors who may be injured in active service, just passed by the house, is intended to substitute graduated compensation for arbitrary pension allowances and to be automatic in its operation. It does not do away with existing pension arrangements, save for the future. Liberal provision is made for the victims of war casualties, the bill embracing a schedule for injuries graduated on experience in industrial plants and comprehending the best of developed knowledge on the subject. This scale applies to all who wear the uniform and contemplates relief in amounts reaching up to \$100 per month for those who are totally disabled and making allowance for the hire of nurses for those whose condition requires constant attention. Dependents are likewise provided for on a generous scale.

It is asserted that the proposed law contains safeguards that will check abuses to which the old pension laws were subject. Its insurance feature is novel, but generally approved as tending to encourage men in the service to make extra provision for those who have claims upon them. The rates are low enough to permit every man to carry a moderate amount of reliable life insurance with no strain upon his resources. Nothing but actual

trial, however, will show just how it works out. In a broadly humane way the law recognizes the obligation of the republic to its defenders, contemplating aid to the injured patriot in his effort to re-establish himself in the pursuits of peace without the help of charity of any kind. Its early passage by the senate will surely encourage the men now going to war.

Fruit of Protective Tariff.

In 1892 the McKinley tariff bill was made the leading issue of the presidential campaign, and the democrats won. One of the chiefest of crimes imputed to the protective tariff was the effort to foster the growth of the tin plate industry. This had been especially favored in the McKinley bill, a duty sufficiently high to encourage home production having been levied. Just now the results of the policy then adopted by the republicans are worth looking at. In 1891 the United States imported 1,036,489,074 pounds of tin plate, manufactured 2,236,743 pounds and exported none. In 1916 we imported 1,370,462 pounds, manufactured 2,552,224,000 pounds and exported 521,861,390 pounds. In other words, in twenty-five years we have increased our production by a thousandfold and raised our exportation from nothing to half a billion pounds. These figures are from the Department of Commerce of the United States and not from a republican campaign text book. They are a most eloquent argument in support of the correctness of the policy of the republican party as exemplified in its tariff legislation

Wild Life Protection Fund By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Sept. 12.-Despite the war thepermanent wild life protection fund is continuing its battle to save American game from extermination. War is a benefit to wild life in that it takes many hunters out of the field and has raised the average price of guns and ammunition about 50 per cent, making hunting what it is rapidly becoming

in this country, anyway-a rich man's sport. But hunting should not be a rich man's sport. Game should be abundant enough in this country so that every man who liked the outdoors could have his days afield and his share of the game without the expense of a long journey or of belonging to a club which maintains a game preserve. The far corners of the wilderness and the game preserves are the only places where any wild life will remain in a few years if the cause of protection is neglected.

These are the facts which the wild life protection fund is trying to bring home to the American people. Apathy and failure to realize the facts are the difficulties encountered; for there are certainly enough persons in the United States whose interests are involved in the saving of wild life to obtain the passage of the needed laws if they would only demand it. Between three and five million men go hunting in the United States every year. Once a hunter, always a hunter. There is not one of these men but wants the sport to continue and wants his son to enjoy it, too. These men cannot fail to observe that the game is decreasing year by year, but most of them do not realize how widespread and rapid the decrease is, that nothing but concerted action all over the United States can stop it. Some of them do realize that the game is going and are animated by selfish determination to get all they can while

The wild life protection fund, in its literature and the lectures of its distinguished campaigning trusiee, Mr. William T. Hornaday of the New York Zoological park, is seeking to spread the idea that the sportsmen must act to save the game. that they are robbing themselves and future generations if they do not.

Another difficulty in the path of game preservation lies in the opposition in congress to federal action in the matter. Nothing but federal action saved the wild fowl. By reason of the migratory game law, drawn by government scientists and providing protection for water fowl from Canada to Mexico, they are now believed to be safe for a hundred years.

Nothing but federal action can save the big game of the west, which is dwindling at a rate that promises early extermination of many species. The case of Colorado is typical. No longer ago than 1900 deer to the number of 8,000 were killed in Routt county alone. Now deer are scarce throughout the state and are protected at all times of the year in an effort to save them from

extermination. The fact which the average sportsman does not realize is that when a species of wild game is reduced to a certain point it cannot "come back" no matter how much it is protected. For example, in 1884 the buffalo hunters said and believed that there would always be plenty of buffalo. In 1885 hey went out to hunt them and there were none. t took them two years to realize the fact that the buffalo were practically extinct. Wolves and hunters destroyed the remnant much faster than it could breed. Of course, the buffalo has been overworked as an object lesson in game protection. As opponents of protective measures have pointed out, the buffalo could not have survived civilization except in very limited numbers

But this is not true of deer, elk and mountain sheep which inhabit the high mountain ranges that will always be a wilderness. There is only one measure which can save them, and that is the provision of game refuges on national forests where these animals can breed unmolested and the increase restock the surrounding country. The plan proposed by the wild life protective fund is for a chain of these refuges which would dot the Rocky mountain region from one end of the country to the other. They would in no way interfere with stock-raising or mining. The regulations could be quite effectively enforced by national forest officers. Such a law would mean the certain saving of big game in many sections and it would probably lead to its increase throughout the Rocky mountain region.

In view of the increasing use of the national forests as playgrounds by the whole American people, this measure is of national interest and importance and it would not really or seriously injure any interests. Yet because certain live stock interests do not want the bill passed it has never gotten before congress. In the last session such a bill was introduced by Hayden in the house and Chamberlain in the senate. It was referred to the committee on agriculture, where it was opposed in hearings by Representative Mondell of Wyoming, despite the fact that Mr. Hornaday produced a long list of Wyoming sportsmen and officials, including the governor, who favored the passage of the bill.

Nevertheless, the committee made a favorable report on the measure, but it died with the session and has never been revived in this congress.

Every man who hunts and wants his son to hunt, who values the wild life of his country for any reason, practical or aesthetic, should urge upon his congressman the passage of this legis-

Golden Age of Farming

Wheat totals 30,000,000 bushels more than the harvest of 1916, and is a plump, heavy grain. If measured by weight and flour content, the crop is at least 50.0 0,000 bushels larger than that of last season. It now seems certain that the United States and Canada can export as much wheat as last year. Also, it will go farther, because it will not be poured into Germany through neutral channels.

Farmers will value the crops in dollars. By that standard of measurement there has never been a harvest so valuable. Based on Chicago prices for December delivery the promised crops of corn, oats, barley, rye and wheat alone are worth more than \$6,300,000,000. When the value of the cotton crop is considered with its seed, nearly \$8,000,000,000 is in these crops alone.

Never have the farmers seen so much money coming from the soil. What will they do with it? The question is one that affects the money market. Most of these crops have their heaviest movements from October to the last of January. For this movement bankers must be prepared. the farmers are not dazed by their remarkable crop returns, if they pay off obligations and refrain from contracting new obligations, they will patriotically assist the country. It was the large crops that once helped the country when we went to a single monetary standard. So, too, at this time when huge war loans are forthcoming a proper attitude on the part of the farmers will make the great crop movement self-liquidating and provide resources for government financing for war needs.

People and Events

Exigencies of war wrought a lively boom in bicycles in England. Scarcity of gasoline cuts down the use of automobiles had forces a revival of bicycles as a means of getting there. The average cost of a bike in war times is \$50. A start for the organization of a patriotic press

association in Wisconsin brought twelve editors to a meeting in Milwaukee. Five hundred invitations had been sent out. The fluid that made Milwankee famous bubbles into a yellow streak. E. McCoy of Salt Lake City, owner of a big cache of outlawed whisky seized by the police, insists that his goods are private property and has began legal proceedings for restitution or \$5,000, the value thereof. The prime object of the suit

is to test the constitutionality of the law forbid-

ding possession of liquor after August 15 last.

Italians pierced Austrian line before

Triest British captured new German third line, two miles deep and six miles wide, taking 2,300 prisoners, in greatest battle on western front since July 1.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Many of the old friends are glad to know that Charles McDonald, formerly dealer in dress suits here and more recently of Brooklyn, N. Y., is figuring on returning to Omaha to engage in his old business



made quite a respectable bag of teal

north of Florence lake. Mrs. A. W. Saxe and daughter have returned from several months' visit to Michigan and is now at home at 211 South Twenty-fifth avenue.

Miss Hannah Casey, daughter of Thomas Casey, one of Omaha's old and well known citizens, was united in marriage to Andrew J. Fahey, one of the newly appointed members of the police force. Harry O'Holleran supported the bridegroom and Miss ertie Peterson was bridesmald. Harry B. Moorse and S. Ernest

Morse, sons of A. D. Morse of this city. have discovered on property of their own near Brookville, Kan., a vein of salt which is said to be 150 feet thick. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rubin, 518 South Tenth, announce the birth of a daugh-Miss Prescott appeared at the Boyd as Rosalind in "As You Like It,"

C. Calhoun and Stockton Heth of the internal revenue office, with Frank Ballantine of the First National bank, have gone to Lincoln to attend the annual dance of the Pleasant Hour G. R. Griswold of the city ticket

office of the Union Pacific was married to Miss Lula B. Cremer of Detroit. Congressman Laird and Colonel Dawes have returned from an enjoyable and successful trip through the northwest.

This Day in History.

1777-Washington left Philadelphia with the remains of his army, deter-mined to give battle to the British wherever he should meet them.

1814-British attacked Fort Bow yer at the entrance to Mobile bay and 1829-Slavery was abolished

Mexico by a presidential decree. 1834—William H. Crawford, United States senator, diplomatist and cabinet officer, died in Elbert county, Georgia. Born in Virginia February 24, 1772. 1842-Lieutenant General Henry C. career of over forty years in the army born in Clermont county, Ohio. Died in New York September 8, 1909. 1862—Harper's Ferry, Va., was sur-

rendered to the confederates. 1863-President Lincoln suspended the write of habeas corpus and proclaimed martial law. 1914-Germans were driven back as

far as Amiens and the Argonne re-1916-Germans under General von Mackensen occupied Pinsk.

The Day We Celebrate.

William H. Taft, former president of the United States, born in Cincinnati sixty years ago today. Prince of Piedmont, heir apparent to the throne of Italy, born in Rome

thirteen years ago today. Henry D. Hatfield, former governor of West Virginia, now a major in the army medical corps, born in Logan county, West Virginia, forty-two years ago today. Sir Algernon Freeman Firth, presi-

dent of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, born sixty-one years ago today. Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, who led

the recent expedition into the far north for the relief of the Crocker land party, born at New Haven, Conn., fifty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Birthday greetings to former President William H. Taft-60 years old to-Cardinal Farley today completes fifteen years as archbishop of the

Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York. Today has been set apart in Oregon as a day for the women of that state to register for national service. Governor Pleasant of Louisiana has

named this as Organization day, requesting the citizens of all counties to meet and organize county branches of the State Council of Defense. Members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows from all parts of the country are expected to pour into Louisville today to attend the annual

session of the sovereign grand lodge of the order.

Storyette of the Day.

During the cross examination of a oung physician in a lawsuit the plaintiff's lawyer made disagreeable remarks about the witness' youth and You claim to be acquainted with the various symptoms attending con-cussion of the brain?" asked the

lawyer. "I do."
"We will take a concrete case," continued the lawyer. "If my learned friend, consul for the defense, and myself were to bang our heads together, would we get concussion of the

brain? The young physician smiled. "The probabilities are," he replied, "that the counsel for the defense would."-Boston Transcript.

THE IRISH DECLARATION.

Jos I. C. Clarke in New York Sun. We've fought for freedom—Ireland's sons. We love the starry flag. When sounds the summons of the guns We're never known to lag. From Sheridan to Corcoran, From Kearny on to Shields.

We've battled manful in the man On fifty bloody fields.

And that's a fighting reason

We will not stand for treason
In one of Ireland's sons. The land that gave our race a home Is God's land of the free.

We love it all from foam to foam.

We share its destiny.

And when its men arm fast to strike.

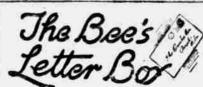
The rotten kaiser crew.

We're with them heart and hand and pike.

And we will see them through.
And that's a true man's reason
We will not stand for treason
In one of Ireland's sons. A monster with a poisoned sword
Would bid all freedom die:
But we shall smash his slavish horde
And smite him hip and thigh.
We hold the warrant of the Gae!
To stand where danger stands.
That freedom's grane! shall not fail

That freedom's gospel shall not fail.
Throughout the broad world's lands. Behold a ruling reason That we'll not stand for treason in one of Ireland's sons.

Whoever with a traitor's tongue Befouls our Irish race; Whoever, two-faced and unhung. The star flag would disgrace; Whoever by one word or d Brings comfort to our foe, May God's eternal justice heed. deed And lay the traiter low. And more and more the reason We will not stand for treason In one of Ireland's sons.



Omaha, Sept. 14.-To the Editor of The Bec: The Douglas county registration committee wishes to express its most cordial appreciation to you, not only for your valuable space, but for your willing suggestions and hearty operation. We feel that without

this help the result so eminently satisfactory would have been far less so. Will you, through your column. kindly extend the gratitude of the committee to its splendid workers in every line-workers who by their enthusiasm and aid showed the president that the women of Douglas county are ready.

EDITH TOBITT. Chairman Douglas County Committee on Registration.

God and Science.

Omaha, Sept. 12 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In the issue of The Bee of September 13 one of your correspondents discusses the impossibilities of Christian Science, and says: "In other words, if God is our father, He must be impelled or controlled by principles at least of as high a standard as a human father.'

Let me suggest to the readers of The Bee that the holy scriptures do not teach that God is controlled by princi-"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. All things were made by Him and without Him was not any thing made that was made."

When any disputant undertakes to place a scientific principle before God ne is placing the cart before the horse. God was first, and all-principles are the offspring of His creation. The readers of The Bee will do well to turn back to Genesis, written by Moses, where by inspiration he declares plainly that the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters, where all was so uniform that principle, not so much as gravitation, was known or existed.

We know that two friends a thou sand miles apart can think of each other and there is set up a real communication; but why? / I do not know why. And I have never met any per son who could tell me why. If such communication exists constantly among men, and that scientific prin ciple is a part of our creation, why should the infidel go into fits when one mentions the fact that God imparts a spirit which comes to men to neal them of all their diseases? "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God

We all know that a certain lepe came to Jesus beseeching him to curhim of the disease. He cured him and also instructed him to go and show himself to the priest and offer for his cleansing those things which Moses commanded. When we turn back to Leviticus to find what Moses commanded we find that those "things" possessed no medical value, and they were not intended to have any medi cal value. When Jesus came to Nazareth He referred to the fact that in the days of Elisha there were many lepers in Israel, but none of them were cured save Naaman the Syrian. Jesus again revived the power of God in men and women. If the orthodox men and women. churches deny that men are visited by the spirit of God to take away disease those churches are denying what Israel possessed and what Jesus practiced. Christian Science may not be the key that unlocks the door to cure disease but we must admit the fact that the scriptural teaching is that Israel had

If the powers within us which God gives to each of us may be turned against disease, why should we further doubt the inspirations and authenticity of the scriptures? The fact is that civilization is now suffering from the teaching that God is circumscribed by scientific principles, which, in substance, is that God does not exist at all. WALTER JOHNSON.

No Time for Strikes.

Genoa, Neb., Sept. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: I feel as if I must say a few words in regards to conservation. This word, when truly applied at the present time, means far more than merely conserving in economy. In my estimation, the word conservation has a significance that we should not misconstrue. I speak of this word in particular as to relating to speech, demands and other concessions and conditions. For instance, strikes and other labor disorders caused from some soap-box orator, 'socialist" or Industrial Workers of the World persuading men to rebel in their peaceful occupation. This class of men who create trouble in our industries today are no less than traitors to our principles and in an indi-rect way to our nation. Samuel Gompers is a true patriot if what his statement implied holds good. Every labor head should unite as one to stand by Uncle Sam in the same way. That is by urging their men to remain steadfastly at their work regardless of some petty grievance which they may have and keep the wheels of industry humming at top speed, that the neces saries of war shall not be wanting. There's not a man or woman who really wants work who can't find it and make a decent living. I have heard men say recently, "Now is the time to strike for more money. most certainly don't encourage their remarks regardless of their wants. It is highly unpatriotic to attempt to hinder the progress of our railroads and other lines of business by strik-ing just because the war has congested our commercial enterprises and

is causing the big men of this country to sit up nights figuring out a method o relieve and handle the acute situa-Let us all join hearts and rands to be harmonious in our efforts to keep the wheels of industry moving and remembering that the men who best can work and best agree are the men worth while.
V. A. BRADSHAW.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"I think I can make a living for you, girlle." "Yes, dear, I have every confidence in your good right arm."
"And my left is just as good as my right I'm a southpaw, you see."—Louis-

Mrs. Jiggs-So your daughter married a Surgeon?
Mrs. Noggens—Tes; I'm so glad. At last I can afford to have appedicitis.—Philadel-

ille Courier-Journal.

phia Ledger. "How did this china cup get broken?" asked Mr. Flubdub. By coming into contact with the iron sink, answered Mrs. Flubdub, And, as she vojuntered no further details, he asked for no more —Cincinnati En-

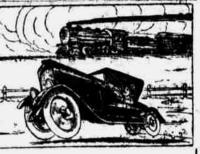
"Have you taken plane lessons long, little "It seems awful long to me, and to pa and to the neighbors, but not to ma and the music teacher."—Life.

"No, darling," said Edna's niother. "I cannot give you any more of my paper to scribble on: it's too expensive."

one more slice please mamma." egged the little one.—Boston Transcript She-What kind of a husband would you

adviss me to get? He—Better get a single man and let the husband alone.—New York Werld. "I've just come from a place where there is a lot of fine talking going around.
"Where is it?"
"In a police court where they're hearing speeding cases."—Baltimore American.

"Kitty, I wish you'd get out of the habit asking for pennies to buy candy all "What do you expect me to do, Grandma. suffer in silence ?"-Browning's



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PIMPLES COVERED **FACE AND NECK CUTICURA HEALED**

Ashamed to Go in Street. Came to a Head and Were Red. Itched and Burned Until Was in Misery.

"When I was about fourteen years old my face and neck began to break out in large pimples and blackheads until I was ashamed to go in the street. I was just covered. The pimples came to a head and were very red caused from scratching so much on ac-count of the itching. They itched and burned some times until I was in misery. "I saw an advertisement for Cuticura

Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, I was completely healed.' (Signed) Mrs. Goldie Arnold, 1125 S. 3d St., Springfield, Ill., Feb. 14, 1917. Unsightly complexions are often a bar to social and business success. Having cleared your skin with Cuticura why not keep it clear by using the Soap for every-day toilet purposes. For Free Sample Each by Return

Soap and Ointment, and began to use

them. After using about five cakes of

Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

The Telephone's Part in the Great War

As we become larger participants in the great war, the demands of the government upon the telephone industry for men, for equipment and for local and long distance service are greatly increasing.

New construction needed to meet the increased demands for service by the government and by private activity due to war conditions has been held back by the shortage of both labor and materials.



In this time of the nation's greatest need you can "do your bit" by asking only for such equipment as you must have and by making only such local or long distance calls as are absolutely

NEBRASKA TELEPHONE CO.

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.....xxx Street Address....

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