THE BEE: OMAHA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1917.

Field Day in the Senate.

The session of the senate last week Monday, for which the Congressional Record is now at hand, was probably the most important since the day the deciaration of war was passed, for it witnessed final action (subject to conference) on the great war revenue bill that has engaged the attention of congress for months. By previous agreement votes were to be taken at that time on proposed amendments and substitutes involving the basic principles of taxation and our whole financial policy on which the Record contains thirteen separate roll-calls. These roll calls disclose much that is interesting as may be gathered from this synopsis:

1. Vote on striking out the tax on coffee, a substitute-Yeas, 51; nays, 27; not voting, 18; among the "not voting," Hitchcock.

2. Vote on striking out the tax on molasses and syrups-Yeas, 50; nays, 28; not voting, 18; among the "not voting," Hitchcock.

3. Vote rejecting the committee amendment on sugar, molasses, etc .- Yeas, 28; nays, 52; not voting, 16; among the "not voting," Hitchcock.

4. Vote rejecting committee amendment covering draw-back on sugar-Yeas, 11; nays, 69; not voting, 16; among the "not voting," Hitchcock.

5. Vote on the Gore amendment to insert a war tax on inheritances-Yeas, 30; nays, 51; not voting, 15; among the "not voting," Hitchcock.

6. Vote on amendment by Jones of New Mexico for 10 per cent tax in addition to corporation surplus-Yeas, 35; nays, 45; not voting, 16; among the "not voting," Hitchcock.

Sweden need not go far afield to find the 7. Vote on same amendment with certain exemption modifications-Yeas, 33; nays, 46; not voting, 17; among the "not voting," Hitchcock.

8. Vote on the LaFollette substitute proposing taxes on incomes up to 50 per cent, taxes on war profits of 76 per cent, extra war taxes on beverages, tobacco, etc .-- Yeas, 15; nays, 65; not voting, 16; among the "not voting," Hitchcock.

9. Vote striking out the McKellar amendment for a zone postage rate on second class matter-Yeas, 34; nays, 40; not voting, 22; among the "not voting," Hitchcock.

Mr. Lewis (when Mr. Hitchcock's name was called). The senator from Nebraska is absent. He is paired with the senator from Texas. If present he would vote 'nay.'"

10. Vote rejecting the Hardwick amendment for a proportional zone postage rate on the advertising matter in all newspapers and periodicals-Yeas, 20; nays, 48; not voting, 28; among the "not voting," Hitchcock.

Mr. McCumber (when his name was called). Transfer my pair with the senior senator from Colorado (Mr. Thomas), to the senor senator from Nebraska (Mr. Hitchcock and vote 'nay.')"

11. Vote striking out the house provision governing postage on newspapers and periodicals-Yeas, 59; nays, 9; not voting, 28; among the "not voting," Hitchcock.

12. Vote rejecting the Hardwick motion to strike strike out tax on parcels post packages-Yeas, 33; nays, 38; not voting, 25; among the "not voting," Hitchcock.

13. Vote on final passage of the war revenue bill-Yeas, 69, nays, 4; not voting, 23; among the "not voting," Hitchcock.

Mr. Lewis. "I beg to announce that the sensenator from Nebraska would vote 'yea," if present. Missing thirteen important roll calls in one

Clothes Are Scarce By Fre eric J. Haskin

Washington, Sept. 1b .- Cotton is selling at a little more than half its normal value, silk the same; linen as a fabric is slowly passing out of existence owing to the chaos in Russia, which produces 80 per cent of the world's flax, and wool -well, if we were not an ally, fabric experts tell us, we would not get any imported wool at all, and as it is we are getting little enough.

Indeed, if the war keeps up much longer it is quite likely we will be wearing burlap and jute as people did during the civil war. Then wool was scarce as it is now, and so was cotton. The south had plenty of cotton, but no factories to make the cloth, whereas the north had the factories but no cotton. Today there is also plenty of cotton, but it is needed as an explosive. Every time a French "seventy-five" is fired, we are told, it means one bale of cotton destroyed. They are, shooting our shirts at the Germans.

Moreover, you may know that the world is really alarmed over a fabric shortage when Paris, for once in its history as fashion dictator, has molded women's clothes to their needs, and not in spite of them. The Chambre Syndicale de la Haute Couture of Paris recently announced that in order to help the government it would cut down the amount of material to be used in women's clothes this season. Hereafter, they said, no costume made of wool should exceed four and onehalf meters, none made of cotton should exceed five and one-half meters, and silk should be used as much as possible.

In this country the shortage of fabrics is referred to as little as possible by American garment makers. Their supply is large enough for this year, and they certainly do not anticipate bank-ruptcy at present prices. Their one fear now is that during the next few years many women will be wearing mourning. This they denounce as deplorable ostentation. The duty of the women is to keep the country's courage up by wearing bright colors, and to make it forget the horrors of war, which are fortunately some distance away from us, they assert. Besides which, it would be very disastrous to business. What would happen to all the colored stock, and the new American dye business?

Others condemn the wearing of mourning for the reason that it would bring about a great waste of material. Women who went into mourning would have to discard their colored clothes, or pack them away to be eaten by moths, and thus many more yards of wool would be taken from the market.

H. L. Dewey, fabric expert of the Department of Agriculture, believes that we shall all be wearing "shoddy cloth" if the war keeps up much longer. A shoddy industry has long existed in England. For years American rags have been collected and shipped to that country whose fac-tories turned them into shoddy cloth, which in

taken to any great extent in this country, as a result of the wool shortage, we may at last find a profitable use for our old clothes. We may wear suit a year, sell it to a ragman, and the next year buy it back in the form of an overcoat. Of course, we should not have to pay so much for the overcoat as we do now, and to insure this there would doubtless have to be some congressional legisla-tion on the subject of "pure clothes." But they would be quite useful and warm and soft-much

If you don't like the idea of " shoddy cloth,' there is something else you can do with your old clothes. You can clean them or dye them another color and wear them over again. For the first time in many years lots of people are getting out their last winter's coats and suits to wear again Usually, they look much worse than you remembered them, but it is surprising what can be done with a little ammonia, alcohol or dye. Women can save a great deal in cleaning and dyeing bills if they will only learn to do it them-Home dyeing is very easy and exceedingly in-teresting, inasmuch as there is always an element of suspense in it. You are never quite sure what shade the garment will ultimately be. Dyes of all shades may be purchased at local drug stores. The usual directions are to mix the dye in cold water, then boil it for five or ten minutes in a pint of water, and add it slowly to a hot water bath in a kettle or dishpan which has been put on the stove in the meantime. It is necessary to have some piece of cloth of the same substance as the garment to be dyed with which to test the color of the dye, and the garment itself should not be put in until the color is satisfactory. Add only a little bit of dye to the bath at a time. It is better to have a long immersion in a weak dye bath than short immersion in a strong one. White goods, of course, will take any color very well, but it is hard to change one color to another. Put a red dress in a black dye and it will turn a "rusty" black or dark brown, or dip a yellow dress in a blue dye and it will turn green. Even light tans will sometimes surprise you when dipped in another color, so the best way to do is to boil the garment until all the color has left it. Many women have been in the habit of dipping their silk shirt waists in dye to restore the color lost through constant washing, but have been afraid to attempt anything so valuable as a dress. On the other hand, many women have thrown away perfectly good garments, which, if dyed another color would look as good as new. Even rugs and carpets submit well to these cleaning and dyeing processes, if the work is done carefully -a fact that it is well to bear in mind this year when American carpet looms are making cotton duck for the army and very few carpets.



British and French captured four miles of German positions north and south of the Somme

Forces of the central powers in the Dobrudja continued pursuit of re-treating Roumanians and Russians.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. Miss M. Fitzpatrick, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. P. H. Lynch, has returned to her home in New York City. Dame Rumor has it that



among those who are anxious for her speedy return is a certain young busiman whose interest in the premises is a well known topic among society people.

At the residence of Fred Hayes, 1720 William street, Daniel Melius, one of the most popular engine fore-men in the B. & M. yards in this city, was married to Miss Laura Castainette of Denver. Among the wedding pres-ents were noticed a lovely chamber set from the employes of the B. & M. yards; a combination rocker from Mr. and Mrs. Hayes; a center table from Dan Melius, sr.; a china set from Mr. and Mrs. Farrer; a silver pickle dish from Miss Katle Maher; a paper rack and glass set from Agents Cheeck and Ayers at South Omaha, and from Charlie Silver, a keg of wine. Randall Brown has left for Willis-

ton seminary, East Hampton, Mass. Fred Metz, jr., and his sister, Tony Metz, have left for St. Louis, where the former is to be married to Miss Harriet Hauck. Mr. and Mrs. Metz will be at home after October 15, at 520 Virginia avenue.

The following couples took part in the german given by the Misses Mc-Parlin and Orchard: A. L. Reed and Miss Woolworth, George Downey and Miss Loomis, C. Will Hamilton and Miss McParlin, Frank Hamilton and Miss Brown, Will Cary and Miss Hoagland, Will Paxton and Miss Or-

Miss Laura Curtis, daughter of Colonel S. S. Curtis, gave a delightful little hop at the Millard ,at which the following young people were present: Misses Opal Touralin, Grace Heffley, Lynn Curtis, Emily Wakely, Gundie Coborn, Maggie Botkin, Ella Armstrong, Grace Himebaugh, Carrie Detwiler, Amy Barker, Dainy Doane and Jennie McClelland; Messrs. Drake O'Reilly, Harry Hicks, Harry Mc-Cormick, Bert Cook, Harry Moores, Bert Wheeler, Earl Gannett, Rob Smith, Frank Simpson, Howard Clarke, Hilton Fonda, Billy Marsh, Fred Rustin, Egbert Keller and Herbert Rogers.

This Day in History.

1776-Langdon Cheves, who succeeded Henry Clay as speaker of the house of representatives, born in the Abbeville district, South Carolina. Died at Columbia, S. C., June 25, 1857. 1787-New constitution of the United States was drafted.

1818-Rev. Moses D. Hoge, who ran the confederate blockade to secure a supply of Bibles from England, born at Hampden-Sidney, Va. Died in Richmond in 1899,



No Sympathy With Disloyalty.

Ogalalla, Neb., Sept. 15 .- To the Editor of The Bee: A letter came today from an old German at Blair, Neb., but he forgot to sign his name. He says the Germans in this country have been trying to civilize the Yan-kees, but that they are a bad lot. Does he mean the kind of civilization the kaiser is giving to Belgium and Serbia? He says the Yankees are a lot of

poor renters, who do not own their homes, and that they should be placed on reservations the same as the Indians. Thank goodness, it is no disgrace to be poor in America. Abra-ham Lincoln was born in a log cabin, James A. Garfield drove a mule team on a canal boat. I realize that the Germans in this

country are placed in a trying posi-tion. Some of them have friends and kinsmen fighting in the trenches. In my own county, I have many German friends and there is no disloyalty among them-at least it is not in evi-dence. A loyal citizen of the United States will take no offense at anything I have said or written. However, I believe it to be the duty of every patriot at this critical time to denounce treason and disloyalty wherever it shows its head.

EDWIN M. SEARLE.

Defends the Squirrels.

Omaha, Sept. 14 .- To the Editor of The Bee: The one who advances an argument should defend it. If my interpretation of Mr. Agnew's first letter was incorrec and contrary to his real meaning. I am quite willing to apologize, but I cannot believe that a school boy wielding a "sling-shot" would in many cases discriminate be-tween an English sparrow and a robin or a squirrel, and it is quite possible that if a real good chance presented itself, he would take a chance shot at some innocent canine, or possibly a window in some neighboring garage or barn.

I remember that about the year of 1900, robins were so thick in central Illinois that people were unable to harvest their cherry crop, the birds being so plentiful that they practically destroyed all. Now, if Mr. Agnew, is the victim of a like circumstance, only from a different source, then I am quite willing to concede a point to him and admit that he must have felt, or rather does feel a certain enmity for the squirrels, but he cannot expect one who has had no unpleasant rela-tions with them to feel likewise. I might also add that the little squir-

rel is responsible for the quantity of these walnut trees which we have been discussing, inasmuch as each year in the timbers and also within the confines of the city they carry the good, never the bad seed of the tree and bury it for future use during the winter, and if for some reason probably the boy with the sling-shot, they do not return to claim their store, the seed is left nicely, planted and subsequently grows into a magnificent tree like th one Mr. Agnw in his yard, and not only does he plant the Walnut tree, but many others of

a more useful nature. Shall we kill off this little arbor man and do all this planting our-selves, or shall we allow mother nature to take her course? L A. DILLAVOU.

"Consistent" Extremists.

Omaha, Sept. 15 -To the Editor of wonder Emerson said,

aim, and recognized no other power than brute force ,other conditions intervene to change policies, Especially when mankind is confronted with a government that has the audacity to attempt the dominations of the world. not by its intellect, but by its arms, is an abnormal condition introduced that compels the application of policies to

meet it. That is the position of the peace advocates of today. I mean the peace advocates who are capable of doing something for peace-not the ridiculous "consistent extremists," who blindly shut their eyes to plain facts merely to be consistent. They are the star gazers who fall into the They would have peace, even pit. though they enter into league with a savage to secure it.

The opposite to these peace extremists is the war extremist-the other side of this "consistent" duo. He is the one who exaits the soldier above the citizen, who believes in the big stick and cannot see the virtue of arbitration in settling international disputes. He makes no distinction between policies than can be settled by judicial process and fundamental dif-

ferences in government that are not arbitrable at all, but can only be settled by force. Every war over any tion is ac rime against mankind. But no nation would submit to arbitration fundamental principles of liberty or its own integrity, any more than a man would submit to arbitrate the question of his wife's virtue. So a government based upon democracy cannot arbitrate with one based upon autocracy the question as to which of them shall endure. When such a conflict arises, force is the only thing than can settle it. I have said this for years, peace advocate as I am, and I do not fear the hob-goblin "con-sistency." L. J. QUINBY.

Federal Constitution Day.

Lincoln, Sept. 15 .- To the Editor of The Bee: It is 130 years Monday since the United States constitution was signed by the delegates from twelve colonies at Philadelphia, Many Americans today do not know how near the thirteen colonies came to separation at that time. The historian John Fiske is author of a book, "The Critical Period in American History. That period was from 1783-1789. The

book ought to be read by every American. It tells the story of the near shipwreck this nation made before it could form a nation, even after eight years of war with its mother country. It tells it in a strong, clear illuminating way, but carries the mind from point to point and makes true history seem like a captivating romance.

Even after the constitution was signed, how many Americans know the narrow majorities by which it was adopted in the conventions of the several colonies? In New Hampshire by a vote of 57 for to 46 against; in Virginia by a vote of 89 for to 79 against; in New York by a vote of 30 for to 27 against; in Massachusetts by 187 to 168.

The Sons of the American Revolution have requested that each pulpit throughout the state call attention to this memorable day on Sunday and that each school find a brief place upon its Monday program for comnemorating the importance of the day in American history. How well this may be done depends, of course, upon the minister and upon the teacher, their knowledge of American history and their sympathy with this great achievement, but the request is one which ought to be heeded. A. E. SHELDON.

SEPTEMBER SMILES.

"What do you hear from your boy, Josh ?" "Nothin'," replied Farmer Corntossel. "He's "Nothin'," replied Farmer Corntossel. "He's gettin' us used to not hearin' from him.

chard

turn is shipped back to this country. Thus, if the manufacture of shoddy is under-

better than jute.

which he signed Mr. Bryan's name

If the price for intoxicants only goes up high enough, the assured profits may draw out what was planted here before Nebraska went dry and cause its shipment to wet states where the "stuff" can be realized on. Those who heeded the advice to "shop early" perhaps exercised more business foresight than they knew.

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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stage direulation for the month subscribed and sworn to by Dwight

scribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed m. Address changed as often as requested.

Count that day lost whose low descending sun

Uncle Sam's war bill of \$18,000,000,000 sug-

Sound the loud timbrel over Gabriele's high

Don't worry! Nebraska's corn crop is prac-

Forest fires in the northwest top the year's

score of dead losses. Besides the timber destroyed,

the government spent \$100,000 in fighting the

Fifty members of congress are booked for a

fall tour of the Hawaiian islands at the expense of

the territorial treasury. A motion to adjourn the

Still Brother Val Peter, though publishing a

German language newspaper, managed to print

his compliments to the bombastic colonel in Eng-

Some one sends us a card with this inscrip-

tion: "If you see an editor who pleases every-

body, there will be a glass plate over his face

and he will not be standing up." True as gospel.

The latest issue of the Commoner is witness

that President Wilson's reply to the pope's peace

note plainly pleases Mr. Bryan-more than the

note of protest on the Lusitania outrage, to

lish, so that all the subscribers might read it.

session grips fifty votes as a starter.

tically made and the demands of the conscript

army will not prevent it being harvested.

peak. The dream of Italy redeemed nears reali-

gests an open season for shooting silver bullets.

finds not another Russ revolt begun.

areas communications relating to news and editorial matter to aha Bee, Editorial Department.

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19-14 N. Main St.

"woman in the case."

flames. No insurance.

zation.

By Carrier. er month, 65e 450 25e 25e

Chicago-People's Gas Building. New York-256 Fifth Ave. Bt Louis-New B'z of Commerce. Washington-725 16th St., N. W.

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Per year.

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Any old disguise serves opponents of law in delivering the knock. Among the curbstone orators posing as "conscientious objectors," recently muzzled in New York, were comrades of Aleck Berkman and Emma Goldman. The amount of conscience carried by followers of anarchy would not disturb the balance of an apothecary's scales.

No tears will be shed by Herr Ballin at the approaching funeral of German militarism. These are his days of grief and humiliation. The master leader of German shipping finds his imposing fleet scattered by the thunders of war, most of it in enemy hands, the rest gathering rust in home waters. No wonder he stigmatized the cause as "an idiotic war."

An Indiana doctor, identified by the name Von Knappe, has been arrested on a grand jury indictment charged with "libelling the memory of Abraham Lincoln, deceased." The indictment followed the publication by Von Knappe, of a "History of the Wabash Valley," in which Lincoln's character is grossly maligned, his works ridiculed and his ancestry shamefully assailed by a malicious pen. The sweeping nature of the libels and the vindictiveness displayed suggests the propriety of a lunacy inquiry before a jury fits punishment to the crime.

"Spurlos Versenkt" New York Evening Post

No survivor to tell the take-spurlos versenkt "sinking them (Argentine ships) without leaving any traces"-these are the words and the de-vices of pirates. How ghastly they make German professions and promises appear! Only as a mat-ter of stern necessity would merchant ships be sent to the bottom, and every effort would be made to save the lives of the crew. Over against all this must now be written spurlos versenkt. If anything could make the world forget, momen-tarily, the "scrap of paper" this would do it. A new indignation and horror would for the time supplant the old. People will say that now they can well believe the stories of almost incredible cruelties committed by German submarines. There was the fearful crime against the sailors of the Belgian Prince. Deprived of their lifeboats, or-dered also to remove their life belts, and, taken on board a German submarine, they were left helpless on the deck as the order was given to sub less on the deck as the order was given to sub-merge. Affidavits by two or three survivors who were picked up set forth the details of this de-liberate and wholesale drowning of noncombat-ants. It was the same kind of murder that Count Luxburg calmly "recommended" in the case of Argentine vessels. It does not appear how these incriminating dispatches fell into the hands of the State depart-ment. Secretary Lansing much have been sure of his ground before giving them out. The less doubt of their authenticity will arise since the public will recall the Zimmermann note, about which so many were naturally incredulous until

which so many were naturally incredulous until its accuracy was admitted by the German gov-ernment. The intelligence service of the State department has suddenly assumed great import-ance in the eyes of foreign governments. They did not know that we had any capable secret agents to speak of, yet these furnish the two great sensations of the war in the way of diplomatic revelations. About that aspect of the matter it is not necessary to plume ourselves. Good luck may have had as much to do with it as skill. The mam interest lies in the substance of the disclo-sures. They cannot but affect our relations with Sweden so many were naturally incredulous until

lay's session, it goes unusual. Of course, being so often recorded, "Ab-

sent and not voting," has nothing to do with Omaha's missing out on that cantonment.

· Plenty to Eat for All.

Now that harvest time is almost over, a survey of the land encourages the belief that the campaign for food so valiantly waged has resulted in plenty.' Estimates sent out from Washington indicate a gain of 18,000,000 bushels of wheat between the first and the end of August, due to yields exceeding estimates and to better information as to fact. This brings the total wheat supply up to 28,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's crop, which provided a surplus for export of 30,000,000. When to this surplus is added the reduction in consumption at home, due to the intensive conservation campaign, roughly calculated now at a bushel per capita, it will be seen that we have a quite respectable amount of wheat to send abroad. Add to our own the more than 200,000,000 bushels Canada hopes to send abroad and it will be noted America's contribution to Europe's table is nearly if not quite up to normal.

Other food crops have returned greatly increased yields. The total for beans, potatoes and similar crops is far ahead of last year's yield, and arrangements are made for the better care and distribution of the yield. Corn, fast maturing, promises to produce a greater harvest than any ever garnered, while oats also will bring a bumper crop. All in all, the world will have plenty to eat this winter. The moral effect of Mr. Hoover's exhortations, together with ruling prices, will keep us from overindulgence and we ought to turn into next year's planting season with ample provender to see us through to another harvest.

Prayer for Victory.

The president is authorized by a resolution of congress to designate a day for prayer for victory by the American people. On such an occasion it will be well for all to recall the remark attributed to Abraham Lincoln: "It is not so important whether God is on our side, but it is important that we be on God's side." Our people may, without hypocrisy and without impiety, ask for aid from on high in the struggle we are now pressing. Measured by any standard known to man, it seems righteous and devoid of selfishness. Americans are making sacrifices, not that material advantage will come to them alone, but that injustice may be checked, that freedom may be restored to other peoples now grievously oppressed and that liberty be not banished from the world. Finite judgment is fallible and the measure of right is duration; therefore, we feel justified in the faith we hold in the justice of our cause, for it has under it those principles of right between man and man that have endured through all the ages. As a nation we are asked now to practice that which we have professed to show our trust in God. A day for prayer by the people of America, consecrated by all their traditions to the equality of all men under the common fatherhood of God, will be most appropriate.

It would be a scandal and a disgrace to Douglas county to put a 12-year-old child before a jury for trial for murder or for any other penitentiary offense. Let one and all join The Bee in protest against this inexcusable abuse of our judicial machinery in defiance of every dictate of humanity.

But what newspaper will Rev. Hammer, the Millard pastor, read after expiration of his subscription of The Bee, which he orders discontinued, because not pro-German enough to suit him? The Hyphenated World-Herald? Or Viereck's Weekly?"

Sor far, of course, there are plenty of fabrics to be had this season for those who can afford to buy them, but if the war keeps up there is no telling how soon the world will be reduced to the sartorial condition of our famous forebears in the Garden of Eden. Under these circumstances, women will have to do without mourning they will be glad to wear shoddy cloth, and there will be a brand new home industry in the cleaning and dyeing of old clothes.

People and Events

A bathing nymph got beyond her depth as girls do off Coney's billowy shore, and was dangerously full of the brine when a life saver hove to and brought her in. As soon as possible the rescued one expressed her gratitude: "Come and meet my father. He will be so glad to see the man who saved my life." The scenery was all set for romance right then, but the principal actor ducked the cue. "Nothin' doin'," said the heartless man. "You're number is 23. I've one at home and four kids to hold me." Say wouldn't that jar you?

Among the many admirable philanthropies which ennoble the big American heart the Nathan Straus infant milk depots of New York City easily hold front rank. Mr. Straus has just rounded out the twenty-fifth year of his work of saving babies' lives. In that time he has dis-pensed 44,940,904 bottles and 25,305,519 glasses of pasteurized milk. In summer milk stations in the parks dispense milk at 1 cent a glass. Eight depots are maintained throughout the year and pure milk sold at the same rate, barely covering the cost of handling. Mr. Straus pays the rest of the bill. As an infant life saver at all season, pure milk is unequaled.

The stress of war and the discords coming from America's great melting pot forces the na-tives to admit, regretfully, that New York is not an American city in a strict sense. The Times estimates that 80 per cent of the population is of foreign birth or speech. So great is the babel of tongues that at least 500,000 know no American speech. To remedy this alien babel night schools are to be multiplied during the coming winter, native speech taught the aliens and greater emphasis laid on the spirit of the city's new motto: "One city, one loyalty, one people." Several energetic societies are backing the movement to Americanize the city.

1820-Earl Van Dorn, celebrated confederate general, born near Port

Confederate general, born hear Port Gibson, Miss. Died at Spring Hill, Tenn., May 8, 1863. 1851—Boston celebrated the com-pletion of railroad lines connecting the city with Canada and the Great

1861—Federals were defeated in batle at Blue Mills Landing, Missouri, 1864—General Fremont withdrew as a candidate for the presidency in

avor of Lincoln. 1867—Dedication of the National

cemetery, at Antietem, Md. 1914—Serbians retired from Semlin.

1915-Italians delivered heavy assaults on Tyrolean and upper Isonzo fronts.

The Day We Celebrate.

William A. Carney was born in Puttneville, Pa., just fifty-seven years ago today. He is auditor for F. P. Gould & Son.

J. Herman Kritenbrink, senior part-ner in Kritenbrink & Sons, brick manufacturers, is celebrating his sixty-first birthday. Charles D. Cummins, founder of the

Omaha Realty and the C. & C. Bonded Collection companies, is fifty-nine today.

Leo S. Rowe, recently named by President Wilson to be assistant secretary of the treasury, born at Mc-Gregor, Ia., forty-six years ago today. Dr. Frank D. Adams of McGill uni-versity, president of the Geological Society of America, born in Montreal,

fifty-eight years ago today. Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of Ten-nessee, one of the eminent leaders of

the southern episcopate, born at Jackson, Miss., sixty-one years ago today.

Sydney Anderson, representative in congress of the First Minnesota dis-trict, born in Goodhue county, Minnesota, thirty-five years ago today. Frank M. Schulte, outfielder of the Philadelphia National league base ball team, born at Cochocton, N. Y., thirtyfive years ago today.

Timely Jotings and Remainders. Boston today observes the 287th an-

niversary of its settlement. Today is the first day of the year 5678, according to the Jewish calen-

dar. New York state is to have a second "wake up America week" beginning today, when patrictic meetings are to be held in every city and town. More than 10,000 persons are ex-

pected to attend the price conference which begins a three-day session at St. Paul today under the auspices of the National Nonpartisan league.

Business men of the nation are to assemble at Atlantic City today for an emergency war convention to discuss how business, large and small, may

best serve the government in the crisis confronting the country. Taxation and other war problems affecting the retail drug trade are to be discussed by the National Associ-ation of Retail Druggists at its annual convention, which is to begin its sessions today in Cleveland. Provision for the care of members

of the order who may be injured in war service, and the care and maintenance of their dependents at home will engage attention of the Sovereign Grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at its annual session meeting today at Louisville.

Storyette of the Day.

A novelist said at a Bar Harbor tea:

"It is incredible what some women will spend to get into society. A western millionaire's wife came to New York, took a house in Fifth avenue, and gave a ball of great magnificence.

D.

When her husband totted up the bills he winced and said: "'My, Maria, these here bills tot up

to \$30,000!" 'It costs money, dearle,' said the

wife, 'to get into society.' "'Humph,' said the millionaire. 'It don't seem to me that we're gettin' into society as much as society is gettin' into us.' "-Washington Star.

An Ohio man is the inventor of a device for filling and selling ice cream cones with-

out touching them with the hands. The greatest eel breeding farm in the world is in Italy, the industry having been

carried on in a swamp for centuries.

"Consistency is the hob-goblin of little Everybody who tries to be minds." rational finds this out. You will find those who boast of their consistency, even though to remain so they stoop

to the silliest extremes. There are few nobler characters in our history than Garrison, Phillips and Brown, yet these men were unbal-anced extremists. They wanted to remain consistent. They were so intent upon overthrowing slavery that they were willing to overthrow the union, if necessary, to accomplish this. Lin-coln was the wise leader, able to take the rational ground of subordinating

the secondary thing to the importance of the first. The preservation of the union, being far more important than a mere policy of dealing with slaves, he made his chief object. His policy sustained the union and overthrew slavery at the same time. The extremists could have accomplished neither task.

of these extremists because of his "in-consistency." "He was a peace advocate," says these "consistent" gentle-men. "He spoke of being 'too proud to fight,' now he talks war."

All glory to the president for just that trait. Primarily a peace advo-cate, understanding the value of peace, knowing the absurdity of mak-ing the world "an armed camp," certain that the arbitrament of arms is a reversion to barbarism, he still can support war as a last refuge in de-fense of liberty. Therein lies his greatness. He knows, not that prep-aration for war is the best guaranty

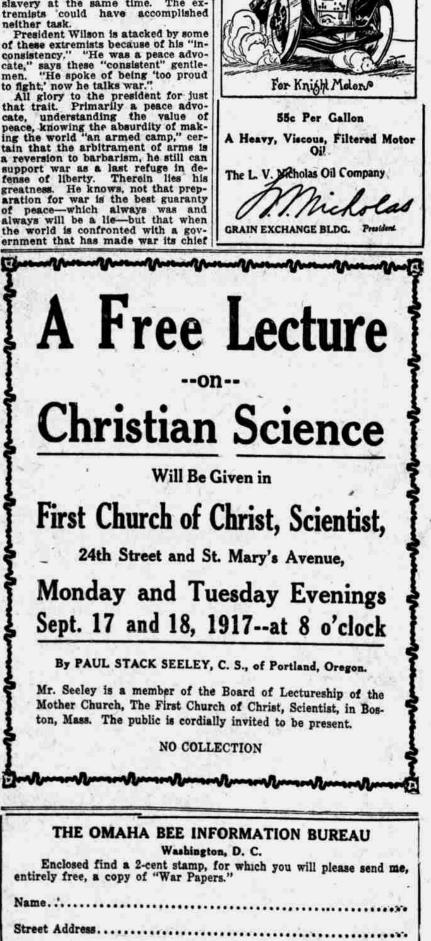
Josh isn't one of the chaps that imagine solderin' consists mostly of travelin' around the map an' sendin' home postcards."-Washington Star.

"I hear," said the ultra fashionable lady, "that some sugar comes from a refinery. Does your sugar come from a refinery?"

"Yes, madam." "Well, give me some of the most refined you have."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I have no use for these summer young men. They remind me of a Dresden china doll I had once," said the summer girl. "Too heautiful, eh?" "No. Broke."-Browning's Magazine.

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