Preparing for Next Liberty Loan.

Machine y is now being set in order for the flotation of the immense bond issue involved in the next Liberty loan. The details of the issue will be explained when the proposition is laid before the public. What most is sought is to continue the popular interest in the national loan. The result of the first drive was highly satisfactory, but it must be considerably improved in By Matt. Per year, 50,00 - 6,00 - 4,00 - 2,00 order to maintain the record. More than three million purchasers then subscribed for three billions of bonds, of which only two billions were allotted. If the experience of England and Germany is to be repeated on this side the coming issue will have to bring out proffers from at least six million purchasers.

The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a mamber, is enclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news crédited to it or at otherwise crédited in this paper and also the local news pub-lished herein. All rights of republication of our special dispatches The appeal in support of the bonds is most powerful. Not only is patriotism touched, but good business instinct. The investment is the soundest possible, supported by the best security known to man and with a reasonable return in income absolutely sure. All the arguments advanced in the original campaign still hold good, with the addition of what has since been learned by experience. One of the most impressive of the newer arguments is that we have now eight hundred thousand men under arms and six hundred thousand more in training. These must be supported and subscription to the Liberty loan is an excellent method for enlisting the dollars of the country behind its soldiers.

The State University and the War.

America first-in thought as well as in words All will agree that the University of Nebraska is doing its full share to meet the war responsibilities put upon it and must naturally suffer a Nebraska's pride and confidence follow her shrinkage in its student body as a result of war activities. It deserves three rousing cheers which should be given with a vim, but it is not neces-But, if a hotel excluded all "cats," how could sary to induce the cheering by flagrant misrepresentation that would lead people to believe the university to be operating this year with only Ak-Sar-Ben is only a week off! Let all loyal half its usual attendance. Our wonderful contemporary, the World-Herald, tries to make out that "this great splendid school finds its enroll-Get your money ready for more Liberty bonds. ment decreased 52 per cent this year because of the war." Remembering that our state university If Washington is fully awake to its opportuniis a co-educational institution with its attendance about half boys and half girls, to send 52 per cent of its students to the war would mean leav-Looks as if all our local governing bodies had ing a remnant of none but girls. The trouble is also been infected with the money-spilling contathat the World-Herald has ignorantly juggled the figures. It has compared the enrollment on opening day to the total enrollment for the whole Universal military service is a success because previous year. The official report of the registrar its foundation is the same foundation that deis that the enrollment last Saturday was 2,057 against 2,557 the year before, a decrease of only 20 per cent. This is bad enough, or good enough, Master bakers, it is said, laugh at the idea of according to the point of view, but it thoroughly a 5-cent bread loaf. A 5-cent loaf would make refutes the foolish talk of a 52 per cent shrinkage.

Wheat and the Flour Supply.

Something of a flurry has been occasioned in the cast by rumors of a flour shortage, but authorities deny that occasion for such reports exist. In New York the food administrator's agents, to make sure that no local suffering would be entailed, commandeered 70,000 barrels of flour destined for exportation and the further announcement is made that steps will be taken to insure supplies ample for home requirements before any is sent abroad. Basis for the rumors is found in the fact that the farmers are not pouring their wheat onto the market as has been customary. This may be accounted for easily enough. No urgent reason exists for the farmers to rush their grain to the elevators. The price has been fixed and is not subject to fluctuation and therefore'is eliminated entirely as cause for marketing. Farmers have plenty of money to meet pressing needs and moreover have a much more important task to engage them at present-that of seeding for next year's crop. Good weather for planting and shortage of farm labor combine to make it imperative that nothing be put off in order to haul grain to town. We have plenty of wheat to feed all, the mills will not stop and all will be attended to in order. Just now the most important business on the American farm in the win-

Styles in the Army

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Sept. 17 .- Since American troops have gone to France and a large portion of the male population at home has gone into khaki many changes have been suggested in the army uniform. General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, is in favor of changing the present upstanding collar to the rolled type worn by French and British soldiers. From France comes the recommendation that the army overcoat be shortened from ankle to knee length in order to facilitate the movements of men in the trenches, while in this country there is much objection to the leather puttees.

These are not the only changes that have been suggested in the uniform. There have been hundreds. For a while they came so thick and fast and there was so much quarreling and discussion over them that Secretary Baker was compelled to remind the officers that the duty of the army was to win the war and not to complain about its clothes. And, to settle the matter, he announced that there would be no changes in the uniform during the period of the war.

Since then the secretary appears to have modified this order to read, "unless any important recommendations are received from General Pershing." So it is now up to Pershing. If he de-cides in favor of the rolled collar, the short coat and the elimination of puttees the army will get them-not before.

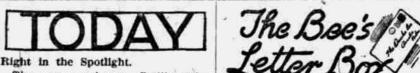
Every time the subject of a change of uniform comes up at the War department a couple of ancient and valuable volumes are dragged out of a safe on the top floor and carefully consulted. These volumes contain the history of the American army uniform from the days of its infancy, when it was but a pink or green cockade worn in the hat, to the time of the Spanish-American war, when the dignified splendor of its dark blue coat with black silk frogs was changed to khaki.

It is a mortifying and at the same time a precious fact that the sons of the revolution had no official uniforms. It was all they could do to obtain ordinary clothes and sometimes even these were painfully lacking, as everyone who has ever heard of Valley Forge knows. Before 1775 the various states provided uniforms for their few soldiers, which were usually the red coats and hats of the British army, but naturally at the outbreak of the revolution these were immediately discarded.

As usual, the continental congress was inspired by good intentions, but lacked the money to carry them out. It passed a resolution to provide clothing for the soldiers out of their own wages and to dye that clothing brown, but apparently the resolution fell through. Doubtless the soldiers preferred to buy their own clothes. Soon after this the continental congress evidently got hold of some money somewhere, because its clothes provisions became much more generous and efrective. It dealt not with details such as hunting shirts and leggings, but provided whole outfits at a time, consisting of two linen hunting shirts, two pairs of overalls, a leathern or woolen waistcoat with sleeves, one pair of breeches, a hat or leathern cap, two shirts, two pairs of hose and two pairs of shoes.

Later, in 1777, there is mention of an artillery uniform of dark blue, trimmed and buttonholed with yellow silk, but apparently this belonged to only a fortunate few who were able to afford it out of their own pockets. When the gailyclad British surrendered at Yorktown they marched between lines of Americans tattered and unkempt, clothed largely in rags and enthusiasm.

The war won, congress decided to retain one regiment of infantry and two companies of ardistrict, South Carolina. tillery in case of an emergency, and these were clothed as befitted their station. The infantryan word a dark blue uniform with



The crown princess, Cecilie, who will some day be empress of Germany if the war does not upset the Hohen-zollern dynasty, celebrates her thirtyfirst birthday anniversary today. She was born a princess of the house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, her father being the reigning grand duke and her mother a Russian grand duchess There was genuine rejoicing in Germany when the young princess was married to the crown prince, Freder-ick William, in 1905. Six children have been born to the young couple. they can be seen. J. B. STEWART. The crown princess is tall and grace-Belgian children here in Omaha. ful and always dresses with great elegance. Besides attracting the German people with these worldly charms, Minden, Neb., Sept. 17 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In your Sunday she has won their enduring esteem and effection for her admirable qualities issue you reprint a letter from a Rev. Mr. Hammer of Millard, Neb.

One Year Ago Today in the War. ing the kaiser and that the above gen-German-Bulgarian invasion of the tleman orders his paper stopped as a Dobrudja reported to have been checked.

Bulgars attacked and drove back both flanks of the Anglo-French line in northern Greece.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today. Lucius Wakeley, son of Judge Wake-

as a wife and mother.

ley, has announced his engagement to Miss Helen Weeks of Whitewater, Wis. The two-story frame boarding house kept by Mrs. W. H. Jones near the



corner of Sixteenth and Davenport was badly damaged by fire. The property was owned by John I. Redick. Robert Vierling of Paxton & Vierling has gone to Chicago on a matter

of business. His firm has secured the contract for the iron work on the New York Life Insurance building, Seventeenth and Farnam.

Simeon Bloom, the attorney, has gone to Cincinnati to attend the marriage of his sister. Charles Edgerton has gone to Chi-

cago on business. Ellen Carey filed a suit in the dis-

trict court against the city of Omaha. She asked for judgment of \$800 for damages to her property at the southeast corner of Tweifth and Pacific by the grading of the former street.

The Policemen's Relief Fund asso clation was organized at the board of trade rooms. The incorporators were W. W. Lowe, D. T. Mount, I. W. Gannett, J. C. Wilcox, E. Rosewatef, Otto Lobeck, Martin Quick and G. M. Hitchcock.

M. E. Edleblut, who succeeded Mr. Hilton as pastor of the South Omaha Methodist Episcopal church, delivered

This Day in History.

an elegant sermon.

1797-United States frigate Constitution, known as "Old Ironsides,' launched at Boston.

1800-Henry S. Foote, who was Jefferson Davis' bitterest opponent in the confederacy, born at Farquier, Va. Died at Nashville, Tenn., May 20, 1880. 1838-Wilburn B. Hall, who com-

manded the first war vessel to carry the confederate flag, born in Fairfield The lowing of the herds.

> But of the numerous strains that find Responses in my breast,

> > Upon our streets at night-

I'll ask for nothing more.

The honking of the litney Ford

The singing of our village choir Just fills me with delight.

But flutes may pipe and bugles call.

Princess Louise, to whom the planist gave

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GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG. President.

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The L. V. Micholas Oil Company

three sittings of two hours each.

SUNNY GEMS.

Mrs. Meekton-Henry, are you afraid to go downstairs and face that burgiar? Meekton-Afraid? Certainly not; but you know, my dear, how I hate to meet perfect strangers.-Boston Transcript.

The Scot (in confining mood)-Mon, I've

No. Not in Omaha. Schuyler, Neb., Sept. 18 .- To the

No Room for Half Loyalty.

It seems the old Bee has been sting-

been a reckless-young deevil in me day I had a fine chance in life an' wasted it An auld sunt died and left me five pound, an'-would ve beleave it mont it's pound, Editor of The Bee: As it is rumored an'-would ye beleeve it. mon 7-I'd blewed the whole lot in seven years!-Sketch. in our city that there are Belgian children in Omaha at the present time who had their hands cut off and other-"Why did our forefathers fix it so that wise mutilated by the German soldiers a congressman is elected for only two years in Belgium, would you please be good enough to inform me if this is a fact or fabrication, and, if a fact, where

Seems a short term. "Yes, but the wise old owls probably figured that the average congressman could teil all he knew in that length of time."-Baltimore American. but the wise old owls probably Ans-We know of no mutilated

"Does your wife mine the hall when you

are out late?" "Not exactly, but she blows me up when I come in!"-Puck.

Patience-Peggy says she has no faults. Patrice-Well, she has, but she's clever enough to cover them up.

How does she manage it? Wears a very heavy vell .-- Yonkers State

punishment for your loyalty to your Hoyle-Doyle is suing his wife for breach country in not barring public opinion

of promise. Boyle—For breach of promise Hoyle—Tes, she promised to divorce him but now she has backed out!—Town Topics I have lived in Minden twenty-five years and I do not believe that we

"Have you a tank in this building ?" asked the inspector from the insurance company "We hoy," admitted the janitor. "What's the capacity?" "Begorra, Oi dunno. Oi niver trated him."-Boston Transcript.

"What ship is that and where's she bound?" roared the skipper of the Sappho. "Never mind where we're bound!" roared back the skipper of the craft to windward. And don't call this ship 'she! This is the mail boat."-Detroit Saturday night.

Mr. Tucker had unexpectedly come face to face with Mr. Cutting, from whom he had

frequently borrowed money. "Er-aw-what was the denomination of the bill you loaned me?" he asked nervously.

"Episcopalian, I guess," said Mr. Cutting. "At any rate, it keeps Lent very well." New York American.

"What do you want shock absorbers for, you never drive off the paved streets?" "Haven't you noticed how the girls are dressing this year?"—Houston Post.

"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?"

"I can," replied Edward, whose wisdom had been learned from experience. "Lakes are much more pleasant to swallow when you fall in."-London Tit Bits.

Sapleigh-I say, doctah, if I were to lose my mind, would I-ah-be aware of it mytor-You would not notice the differ-

ence, nor would any of your friends .- Boston



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\$10.00 to \$14.00

have a German citizen who is a fair specimen of our intelligent German citizenship that would even think of having a newspaper discontinued because the editor was good and strong in his loyalty to the United States. We may have a very few unedu-cated Germans in this county who do

from your columns.

not understand the situation that might get their patriotic coats on wrong side out, but none of our intelligent Kearney county German people would think of going against their homes and breaking their oath for a one-man country that most of them left in poverty years ago.

We are either for or against the United States; there is no half loy-We are either true American alty. citizens or we are traitors loving some other flag more than we do Old Glory,

the true emblem of freedom and progress. I was at first just a little pro-Ger-

man, but after we detected that the German government actually had spies, and one might almost say thugs, right under the dome of our capitol I soon realized that my sympathy had been badly misplaced. In the language of the president, I

want to call the attention of the Rev. Mr. Hammer to the fact "that we have no quarrel with the German people.' Our quarrel is with the kaiser, as he is the whole German government, to

put it short and correct. A fair-minded person can only say, "God pity the poor people of Ger-many." Americans do not hold the German people responsible for the many beastly things perpetrated by the German officers nor for all or any of the German intrigue, but the German government and the kaiser we do

hold responsible, and in the language of the Courier-Journal we can only

say, "To hell with the kaiser J. H. CLEARMAN.

THRESHER'S AUTUMN SONG.

For fourteen years through thick and thin, I know just what it means-To thresh the farmer's grain for him, And share his pork and beans.

And that is why I pen these lines About the thresher's hum-And listening to its lovely pur, I just could not keep mum.

I like the buzzing busy been; The songs of singing birds-I like the chorus of the fields;

1854-The British, French and Turkish allies defeated the Russians The singing of the cylinder Is what I like the best. I like to hear our splendid band

self, you know? Doc Transcript.

Fire

Truth wraps a stout arm around the judicial statement that the dry law is not on trial. Not by a jugful. It's the fellow who monkeyed with the corks.

Cheer them on! Omaha's quota of the na-

France's war bill to date totals \$20,600,000,000.

The householder doesn't care who owns the

coal yard so long as the price and the service

are right. If the coal man won't, the munici-

More execution has been done with the money

tional army reflects the soul of patriotism and

THE OMAHA BEE

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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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mocracy rests upon.

some of us laugh, too.

pality can.

the loyal spirit of the home town.

than any other nation can boast of.

sons wherever duty calls.

it hope to be a popular hostelry?

subjects take heed and be prepared.

Uncle Sam must have it to help win the war.

ties a city census is the first order of business.

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11

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Chicago-People's Gas Building. New York-286 Fifth Ave. 81. Louis-New B'k of Commerce. Washington-725 14th St., N.W.

Some of our juries may be reluctant to send bootleggers to jail, but injunction against property used as bootlegging joints is held by no such conscientious scruple.

The evil germ of the deficit insinuates itself into the recreation department. 'Tis pity 'tis true. Recreation loses much of its joy when the till emits a hollow sound.

A large number of pretended patriots imagine they hoodwink the crowd while working the Barnum motto: "Get money, honestly if you can, but get money."

Co-ordinating various national forces for war encounters little serious obstruction down the lines. Difficulties appear mostly at the founts of power. If the big heads of the government coordinated more efficiently the country would be spared the inconsistency of one branch appealing for greater food production and another branch drafting from the farms help essential to saving the crops in sight.

The kaiser takes the world into his confidence long enough to say that he made no offers of separate peace to the United States. That was some time ago. Had he then known how earnestly Nebraska Indians were whetting knives for a scalp dance at Potsdam his voice would sound a different note. Now the worst is to come

In promoting Bishop John H. Tihen of the Catholic diocese of Lincoln to the vacant see of Denver church authorities show deserved appreciation of progressive zeal, unifying service and intellectual fitness. Bishop Tihen poured the oil of peace and good will into innumerable church wounds when he took charge of the Lincoln diocese, tyrned discords into churchly harmonies and infused healthy co-operation among his flocks. A larger field befits his abilities."

A Nation Going to School t. Louis Globe-D

This has been in the United States a year of popular education on a great scale and many new lines. Military training, thrift gardening, conservation of food, strengthening of army and navy along the line of universal service, aviation, improved gunnery, the raising and appropriation of money on the billion scale, are some of the branches in course of inculcation. in a general way the subject of study is national preparedness. It is evident that we must be available to be a subject of study is national preparedness. evident that we must be ready to cope with It is evident that we must be ready to cope with a powerful enemy that can find excuses for re-sorting to ruthlessness cultivated as a science in so-called efficiency. Destructiveness in new forms may be turned loose upon us. We must be able to cope with them or face the certainty that if we do not master this new education we must expect to wear a yoke that will signify the end of free moments. nent. Such submission is unthinkable to mericans. We have taken up all these studies anfully. We do not lack men, or ships, or money. Ve are eager to learn and inspired by a courare equally informed as to what is at stake. Our immensely broadened military training is not miliism. It is opposed to a militarism that has peched the world in blood, and temporarily ighted down civilization with a hideous waste of life and property. We are fighting, and spend-ing a vast treasure, we are drilling and marching, to end such militarism forever. For this accomplishment we are busy and willing pupils. We hope to get a diploms in building a better founda-tion for a more enduring righteous peace than mankind has yet known. We will prove to be apt scholars. No fear as to that,

ter wheat belt is fall planting.

"Pancho" Villa Pleads for Peace.

Emerging from the obscuration cast upon him by the shadow of more momentous things, "Pancho" Villa, bandit chieftain and leader of Mexican marauders, is heard from again, and this time in complaint. He sends a letter to the Carranza general, who has harrassed him with the laudable intent of disposing of him for good, in which he asks for amnesty and begs to be let alone in peace. In support of his plea Villa cites his service to the Carranza cause, claims credit for the overthrow of Huerta and sets up that he is a valuable citizen, worth too much to Mexico to be wasted by hanging. No one should be astonished if in the end this unlovely ruffian, as a reward for his outlawry, be given no less than permission to end his days in quiet. His outrageous disregard for all laws of God or man, his fiendish brutality and inconceivable cruelty well deserve punishment, but the weakness of the Mexican government may prove his salvation.

Can Our President Visit the Trenches?

It may be a little early to commence worrying over the point, but sooner or later we will hear much discussion over whether our constitution permits the president to visit the American army in the trenches in France. Traditionally, he will be forbidden to do so, although nothing in our fundamental law forbids his going beyond the boundaries of the United States. No president has ever traveled abroad, although one president of the United States once went so far as the dividing line and reached across to greet the president of Mexico who stood on the other side of the international mark. Rulers of our allies habitually visit the front, and both Emperor William and Emperor Karl are continually going about to inspect their armies. It may seem a little odd for the president of the United States, the constitutional commander of the greatest force the republic ever had under arms, to be denied the opportunity to call on the soldiers in the field. If it is deemed desirable or necessary Mr. Wilson will find a way for getting around this precedent as he has so many others since he entered the White House.

When the price to be paid for meals for prisoners was based on a jail population in excess of 100, no one had the slightest idea the number would ever fall below that mark in this county. The whole theory of the law making a fixed price for jail feeding, however, is wrong. The law should be revised so the sheriff would furnish the prisoners with food according to specifications and the county pay the bills direct, without any intercepted profit.

The spectacle of young men gathering in camps for active service should inspire stay-athomes with a deeper and more energetic spirit of national sacrifice. Various practical works are ment of Justice contemplates cauterizing the sore available to show our zeal and help win the war. | spots.

ings and a white lining, a black cocked hat with a white binding and black plume, white worsted shoulder knots-silver in the case of officersand a white cross belt. His coat was trimmed with white buttons and he wore black gaiters and an impressive black stock. The artilleryman also wore a dark blue uniform, but trimmed with red and yellow where the infantryman's was white His epaulettes were of yellow worsted and gold in the case of officers, while his hat was the most unusual that ever made its appearance in American history. It was a brass helmet covered with long white horse hair that fell about the head and almost concealed the features.

When the nation again went to war with Great Britain, in 1812, riflemen for the first time wore uniforms of gray instead of dark blue, favored ever since the revolution. This was doubtless because the British blockade along our coasts prevented the importation of blue cloth from Europe. However, gray became very popular in this branch of the service, was worn for years after the war and is still worn by West Point today.

The regular officer's uniform of this period, though, was a dark blue single-breasted coat, embroidered in front, reaching to the waist and tapering into long tails at the back, ornamented with yellow buttons and a black leather waist belt, white or buff riding breeches with four buttons on the knee and gilt knee buckles and a plain cocked hat without plume or feather. This was the most ornamental period of our military history. Gold lace, gold epaulettes and gold sword hilts were the fashion in some branches of the service; hats of all shapes, sizes, colors and feathers were worn in others and boots were made with an absolute recklessness as to leather which would shock the boot manufacturers of today.

Needless to say, with all these brilliant garments the American soldier of 1812 was an excellent target for any enemy, who couldn't help seeing him, but inasmuch as the enemy was usually just as brilliantly arrayed the chances were about even. This tendency for picturesque and conspicuous dress continued up until a very recent period in our history. In 1821 the War de-partment announced that dark blue was the national color and should thereafter be worn both by officers and enlisted men," unless special orders were given to the contrary, but this did not prevent the liberal use of reds and yellows for trimming. Crimson sashes that could be seen a mile off were especially popular. Not until the Mexican war did the American uniform become more comfortable than ornamental and this was only while the actual military campaigns lasted. It was dark blue, with a short jacket very similar to the khaki one in use today; the trousers were loose and fell over the boots and the caps were of the visor type, made of leather and fastening with a strap which came under the chin.

Gradually through the years the army uniform has become less ornate and more adapted to the needs of war. Since the civil war the changes in the uniform have been very few, with the exception of the leather puttees and the new khaki color. The latter was borrowed from England, which first adopted the color in its work of colonizing tropical countries. It was found that khaki color-which is an Indian word meaning "color of ashes and roses"-was not easily distinguished at a distance and the military value of this feature was just beginning to dawn upon the army.

People and Events

"The Sons of Jonadab" flocked into Washington the other day and pulled off a ghost dance around the bier of King Alcohol. Besides, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the order. The gathering is another sign of the growing disrespect for crazy kings.

One division of the National Council of Defense stages a hide-and-seek engagement that promises interesting results. It is known that speculators are hiding the hides, creating an artificial scarcity of sole leather and squeezing shoemakers to the limit. Council ferrets are follow-ing the cow hide tracks in the large cities and expect ere long to jar the grip of profiteers. After shoe leather does its customary job the Depart-

of Alma 1863-General Rosecrans entered Chattanooga after a severe engage-

ment 1879-General Grant was received at San Francisco on his return from his trip around the world with a grand

procession and public ceremonies. 1881-Marriage of the crown prince of Sweden (now King Gustav) and Princess Victoria of Baden. 1914-Thirty-two thousand Cana-

The Day We Celebrate.

land

Upon its daily round-the chugging of its cylinders; No music there is found. dian volunteers left Halifax for Eng-The 1915-Severe German bombardment

But still it gets there just the same; of French positions about Arras. And thousands in it ride-Quite often it's a congressman; Perchance a "blushing bride."

Fred G. Moore was born in La Porte, Ia., forty years ago. He was Some sing its praises to the skies; While others it deride-But, say! That thresher's hum to me educated at Dixon college and Drake university and is now secretary of the Is music glorified. Yetter-Moore Wall Paper company. -H. O. MORSE. Rushville, Neb.

Countess Aileen Roberts, daughter of the late Lord Roberts, the famous The only living commoner who has en-British general, born forty-seven years joyed the honor of having his portrait ago today. Charles A. Prosser, who is to have nainted by a member of the British royal family is M. Paderewski, the famous planist. The picture in question was painted by

charge of the new United States vocational bureau, born at New Albany, Ind., forty-six years ago today. Herbert Putnam, librarian of the library of congress, born in New York

City fifty-six years ago today. Upton Sinclair, well-known author and socialist, born in Baltimore thir-

ty-nine years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Today is the 140th anniversary of the massacre of Paoli, one of the most memorable events of the American revolution.

The problem of farm labor will be one of the subjects discussed at the convention of the American Association of Public Employment Officers, meeting today at Milwaukee.

Italians the world over, and espe-cially in the United States, will celebrate with unusual fervor today the

great anniversary of Italian union and liberty under a native royal house. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Governor John J. Cornwell of West Virginia and Herbert Quick of the federal farm loan board are scheduled as speakers at the annual convention of the West Virginia Bankers' association, which begins its sessions to day at White Sulphur Springs.

The case of the railroads of Texas against the state attorney general seeking a restraining order to prevent the attorney general's department from prosecuting a suit to enjoin the collection by the roads of the differential rates in west Texas as provided by the Interstate Commerce commission set for final hearing before three federal judges in Austin today.

Storvette of the Day.

There was some speculation as to whether the instrument would benefit the old gentleman or not. One was holding the ear trumpet, while an-other was explaining its use and showing old Mr. Shortcash how to hold it to his ear. Say something to him through it

Binks," said one to the other. Now Binks had long waited for an opportunity to reach Mr. Shortcash's

ear, so, speaking very distinctly into the trumpet, he said: "You've not paid me that \$5 you owe me yet, Mr. Shortcash."

But the old gentleman put the instrument down with disappointment on his face and they could see it was a failure, even before he had time to

"That thing's not a bit of use to me.

And he sighed, but his sigh was not so deep as that which came from Binks.—Chicago Herald.

HERE AND THERE.

Lions and tigers, and all the cat tribe, dread and detest rain.

As a means of preserving the memory of members of parliament who have fallen in the war, it is proposed to place nameplates on the back of the seats they had in the House of Commons. The youthful shah of Persia has an amaz-

ing array of titles, ranging from "King of Kings" to such poetical attributes as "The Rose of Delight," "The Branch of Honor," "The Mirror of Virtue."

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Storz Beverage & Ice Company, Webster 221

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."

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