THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Uncle Sam's loan counter is making little noise, but its shots reach the target just the same.

Germany and Sweden are agreed on one vital point. The leaks of Stockholm are a menace to crooked diplomacy.

At best, obsession with the notion that one is guilty of a crime which someone else committed is a decidedly dangerous delusion.

"Can tomatoes and save two-thirds" is the advice of our local food supervisor, who ought to know, for he was once in the grocery business.

Tax bill conferees manifest irritation because the public is advised of conference doings. Who are the conferees working for—themselves or the public?

It will go hard with French Deputy Turmel if the charges against him are proved. War time treason in France heads for the guillitone or a firing squad.

In the last analysis a strike holdup affords no better proof of patriotism than a coal holdup, a food holdup, or a cotton holdup. All are tarred by the same stick.

After defying patriotic lightning for six months, Herr Thompson of Chicago ducks for shelter and safety. Political patriots of Big Bill's stripe, rarely miss glimpsing the band wagon.

The hyphenated World-Herald plainly does not like the popular recognition accorded to The Bee for our straight-forward policy of "America first and all the time." The contrast with that sheet is altogether too obvious.

The late King Constantine perches his chalet on an elbow of the Swiss Alps, far removed from tumult and shouting of disturbing mobs. Unlike the jobless Nick Romanoff, the government does not guarantee the rent and board bills.

When Omaha's conscripted squad lined up for the first time at Camp Funston, so we are told by an imaginative correspondent, "their jaws protruded belligerently." Can it be this knight of the quill expects the boys to fight with their jaws?

An eight-hour day and every Sunday off summarizes the declaration of independence of the Housemaid's union of Seattle. Should this declaration become fashionable from coast to coast, mere man's hope of domestic bliss lies in marrying into the union.

President Bedford of the Standard Oil company gives public assurances of an abundance of oil for military, naval and civic needs during the war. With tanks and oil cans loaded for business, patriotism and pleasure go forward on the high for victory.

After the cheers, the tears and the goodbys come to the people at home the duty of making good their pledges of seeing the boys through to the finish. Faith and confidence should go hand in hand with works designed to lighten the trials and hardships of war.

While the canning rush is on and cooks line up for a profitable season, public good might be further served by pushing into the hopper jury tamperers, deficit makers and tax eaters generally With these tastefully canned conservation would top the scoreboard of speed.

Colonel Roosevelt is scheduled to tell us at Kansas City next Tuesday some more plain, unvarnished truths about the war as a follow-up on the speech he delivered at Lincoln last June. German sympathizers and hyphenates will take due notice and hike for the woods.

Elimination of grocery accounts of uncertain reputation strikes at a fruitful source of economic waste. The step involves some risk and should be made gradually. Banishing all the worries of the trade at one sweep might radiate an excess of joy and provoke a fall picnic.

A Million Volunteers

—New York World—

On September 6 there were 1,074,146 men in the military and naval forces of the United States. That was just five months after the declaration of war. All of these men were volunteers and probably twice as many had offered themselves as had been accepted. Up to that time not a drafted soldier had been sent to a training camp.

Without noise or flurry the work of enlistment proceeded. Every section of the country witnessed the rapid, steady outpouring of men who of their own impulse flocked to the colors. It was a spontaneous manifestation of patriotism. Little had been done to stimulate recruiting. President Wilson issued only one appeal. There were so such scenes as stirred Great Britain from end to end when Kitchener's army was raised.

The American method has been quieter and less picturesque, but it has been extraordinarily effective. With a minimum of effort or excitement the army and navy have been raised to their greatest strength in the history of the nation. The United States navy is overflowing with men and a halt has been called upon enlistments. The regular army is in excess of its full war quota. The National Guard has been quickly recruited. The lesser branches of the service have been filled. The officers' training camps have turned away thousands.

Under the volunteer system we have created an army and a navy worthy of this nation and dedicated to the cause of democracy, and the men now selected for mobilization in the national army will almost double the land forces.

Argentina Breaks With Germany.

Only the most unexpected of events will prevent the early chronicling of the legitimate outcome of Count von Luxburg's diplomatic brutality, and the severance of relations between Argentina and Germany announced. Germany is not likely to make any concessions to the outraged South American republic, especially in the presence of threat to cut off diplomatic communication. While final action is yet to be taken, the issue is easy to foresee, having been distinctly shadowed by the action of the senate in adopting a resolution little short of a declaration of war. The United States and its allies will gain considerable advantage through the accession of Argentina. Materially, this will take the form of better and more inclusive control of the food situation. Argentina is the only great food producing country not already aligned against the German combination, and may soon be looked to join in measures to prevent food going to Germany through neutral countries. Morally the course of Argentina will have a decided effect, for it will do much to unify sentiment in South America, and so influence the future of the republics. "Spurlos versenkt" may yet apply to the carefully built up structure of Germanic influence throughout the whole new world.

Forward, the Canning Brigade.

Out of the gardens planted last spring and watched and tended all through the summer now is coming such bounteous return as guarantees a plenitude of provender against the lean days of winter. However, this must be made certain by preservative ministration, wherefore those who gave time and effort to the growing of vegetables now are putting in their best licks to avert decay while consumption impends. The canning brigade is under way, full charge, and will not be denied. The campaign for the concocting of fruit into jams and jellies, preserves and the like, was only a curtain-raiser for the drive now on. All over the land the early fall atmosphere is redolent of spicy odors, while an all but forgotten household art is renewed with vigor. Pungent steam or wholesome vapors tell of the transformation of garden produce into pickles and catsup, picalili and relishes, and, while the cold packers and canners are going at top speed, the driers are never idle, and more food than has been laid away in many years is being stored against need. The amazing energy of the American people was never better shown than in this splendid and practical outlet for surplus force that might otherwise have created some havoc.

Russia to Enlighten the World.

Declaration of a republic for Russia by the Kerensky cabinet is followed by a proclamation from the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, calling for an assembly to frame the new government. This rings up the curtain on another act of the strangest drama the world has ever witnessed. The character of the call for the convention gives some basis for forecasting its issue. It specifically excludes from participation any who have shown capacity for managing or directing affairs other than mouthy agitation. Under the broadly inclusive epithet of "bourgeoise" are listed all who have declined to subscribe to the doctrine that something can be made out of nothing, and those who yet believe that continuing disorder will not bring substantial progress. These will not be permitted to have any part in arranging for the new government. Only the proletariat will be heard. Radicals of every shade will gather, but who can hope for any agreement from such an assembly? Tragedy seems to be the fate of dreamy Russia, and in this the race is but working out its destiny. It will enlighten the world, however, through its experiment in applied socialism, and may answer some of the enthusiasts at home by demonstrating still further the futility of their schemes for reforming things.

Testing Out National Modesty.

Americans have been too busy doing it to realize just what they really have accomplished since they determined to go to war, but from some foreign observers we are learning a little. Giving these friends of ours, who have looked over the ground with critical eyes, credit with sincerity, and we have again astonished the world. Such swift celerity of preparation as we have shown was not expected; our national tendency to muddle and moil over details has been discounted by our friends, consequently the business-like methods adopted and results achieved have astounded them. In five months we have gotten an army of a million and a half of men into preparation, organized and undergoing intensive training; have made provisions on a scale so elaborate that even Europe, accustomed to war on a gigantic scale, says we have done wonders, and have brought public and private enterprise into close and effective co-operation for the further prosecution of enterprise of war. All this has impressed our friends from abroad, even if it does not seem so very much to us, now that we finally have started. However, they will find our national modesty equal to the test, just as our valor and devotion has been proved.

Fixing Retail Coal and Bread Prices.

Dr. Garfield, coal controller under the president, announces that by October 1 he will be able to give prices to govern retail coal dealers. This action will relieve a situation that is slowly becoming tense. Buyers still hold aloof, in expectation of lower rates than are now offered by dealers, who urge immediate purchases. The probability that prices will be brought down encourages consumers to wait and the retail coal trade consequently stagnates and extensive purchases by householders scarcely will be made until final announcement comes from Washington. Mr. Hoover also says he may be able to render the bread problem less acute by bringing about such a standardization of the loaf as will materially increase the amount sold for a nickel. These retail prices naturally rest on the basic figures for wheat and coal, established last month, and afford the only certain relief in sight for the high cost of living. It may be that in some degree the lowered price of these staples will have an influence on other items, but that is to be hoped for rather than promised yet.

Many details remain to be more perfectly adjusted before the food administration will work with entire smoothness, but the law must be given a fair and extensive test before its usefulness is finally determined. The farmer who wants to hold his wheat may do so, but the great majority of them will not be found putting obstacles in the way of the law when once they understand it gives no undue advantage to any.

A vision of golden splendors depicted on a background of hot air entranced the convention of the Nonpartisan league at St. Paul. No political savior of these later days ever sketched a more glowing prospect or fashioned a more fetching moonshine platform to get in on. Barnum's census remains unshaken.

Military Training in Schools

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Sept. 19.—The movement for military training in the public schools of this country is gaining force

There is still a great deal of difference of opinion on the question, but the consensus seems to be that proper armament is the most effective guaranty. After the Boer war there was an attempt to introduce military training into the public schools of England, but the whole country opposed it so violently that it failed. Such training in England has never been popular, although from time to time various voluntary organizations of a military character have been formed. Most permanent among these is the English cadet corps, which is well known and constitutes a model for similar cadet corps in this country. This corps, according to the Bureau of Education, was founded in 1860, and in the course of a few years spread rapidly throughout the country. Its value was illustrated in the present war when it was observed "that a surprisingly large number of young men in Kit Chiver's army had had previous military drill in cadet corps, which proved of great advantage in their hurried preparation for active service."

Since the war, as in this country, a new interest in such training has been evidenced in England. Battalions of small boys, without uniforms, sometimes without rifles, have been drilled in various parts of the country; they have been taught to shoot targets with small caliber rifles, and they have been taken camping in order that they might become hardened to the vicissitudes of outdoor life. In other words, Great Britain is now training its little boys to be soldiers.

Australia, although only a colony of Great Britain, is able to give the mother country many valuable pointers on the military training of school boys. There such training is part of the system of national defense. Australia has compulsory military service, which is divided into three periods. From 12 to 14, the Australian is a junior cadet; from 14 to 18 he is a senior cadet, and from 18 to 26 he is a member of the citizen force.

As a junior cadet the small Australian must do certain calisthenics for fifteen minutes each day and then go through an elementary marching drill. He is also taught to shoot, swim, run, give first aid, and, in schools in naval training areas, the complexities of the mariner's compass and signaling. After he has done all these things for two years he is ready to become a senior cadet, and registers for that purpose. Australia demands the registration of every male at the age of 14. The senior cadet simply consists of drills—forty of them a year—which include marching, handling of arms, musketry, physical drill, first aid, guards, sentries, tactical training as a company in elementary field work, and elementary battalion drill. Discipline is strongly inculcated. At the end of his fourth year, the senior cadet passes into the period of adult service, being assigned to that branch which he prefers, or for which he is peculiarly adapted. The Australian makes a splendid soldier.

Canada, also has an extremely efficient system of military training for boys, although it is not obligatory. In the majority of the provinces, physical training, including the military drill, is a prescribed subject in all primary schools. Besides this, there is the Strathcona fund. This is a fund of $500,000, bequeathed by Lord Strathcona, for the purpose of promoting physical culture, military training and rifle practice in the schools of Canada. The interest from the fund is annually divided among various local committees throughout Canada, which distribute it among the provinces. Under these two provisions Canada has greatly promoted its military efficiency, as has been demonstrated only recently in Europe.

In France military training has been part of the curricula of the public schools ever since shortly after the Franco-Prussian war. The report of the Bureau of Education says that the school battalions were composed of boys over 12 years of age, whose fitness for receiving military instruction had been attested by a commission consisting of two officers designated by military authorities and a school inspector.

Germany was the first nation to establish universal military service. Prussia started it in 1814, and the other German states soon followed suit, thus laying a firm foundation for the present day militarism. Prior to this Germany had instituted courses of military training in the public schools, but after the Napoleonic wars the nation began such a rigorous course of preparedness for all males that the school courses were no longer considered necessary.

Nevertheless, private organizations continued to organize school boys into battalions of military character, teaching them to drill and shoot. They are known as the Jugendwehren—juvenile military organizations. Since the was the Jugendwehren are said to be redoubling their efforts in organizing and training school boys. Before it was merely a precaution; now it is a necessity.

Tragedy of "Macbeth"

—Minneapolis Journal—

Henry W. Farnam of the department of economics at Yale has pointed out the almost uncanny parallelism between the tragedy of "Macbeth" and the course of Germany.

In Macbeth Shakespeare pictures at the outset a successful soldier. So far from being brutal, he was spoken of by his wife as being "too full of the milk of human kindness." But the witches poisoned his mind by the suggestion of ambition. Meeting him in the way, they hailed him as "Thane of Glamis," "Thane of Cawdor" and then as "king that shall be."

Macbeth relied upon the prophecy of the witches, "Be bloody, bold and resolute; laugh to scorn the power of man, for none of woman born shall harm Macbeth."

Lady Macbeth undertook to translate these prophecies into deeds. The murder of Duncan and the attempt by a lie to place the blame upon Duncan's attendants came first. Then followed the murder of Banquo. One atrocity led to another, until the news was brought to Macduff, "Your castle is surprised; your wife and babes savagely slaughtered."

The parts played by the witches and by Lady Macbeth have been played by the German professors and pan-Germanists, who have inculcated the superman delusion and made Germany believe it was destined to rule the entire world. This led to the slaughter of Belgium (Duncan) acknowledged by the chancellor to be illegal, but subsequently justified by a false claim. Then came the policy of frightfulness, including the killings of women and children, corresponding to Macbeth's murder of the wife and children of Macduff.

But we know the end of the tragedy of "Macbeth." It ends with the death of the one who accepts the evil suggestion.

Prof. Farnam points out that this war must be regarded as a frightful tragedy. In most of the great tragedies we find the leading figure under the illusion of some overpowering passion—love, revenge, jealousy or ambition, dominating him with the power of fate. Its end is death. God will overturn and overturn, "until he whose right it is shall reign."

In this faith the civilized world has taken up the challenge of o'erweening ambition and of international murder. The only thing that will cure the obsession is downfall. Bismarck foresaw that the result of the war would be "world empire or downfall." We know the denouement of the tragedy of "Macbeth."

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Beatrice Express: An Omaha paper prints the picture of a young woman of that city who distinguished herself recently by kissing 300 or more soldiers before they departed for a United States cantonment. "It was patriotism that made me do it," says the girl. The taxpayers of Nebraska are supporting institutions at Lincoln and Hastings for the safekeeping of persons affected with hallucinations similar to that with which the Omaha girl is afflicted.

TODAY

Right in the Spotlight.

Viscount Reading, who is now in this country on a special mission for the British government, is the first Jew ever to hold the position of lord chief justice of England. His career has been a most remarkable one. As Sir Rufus Isaacs, which was the name he bore before his elevation to the peerage, he was for years one of the leading barristers of England. In his early career he devoted himself to business and became a member of the London Stock exchange. He, however, quickly saw where his abilities lay, and he forsook the stock exchange for the bar. In 1904 he entered Parliament. He became solicitor general in 1910 and three years later was appointed lord chief justice. Because of his business sagacity and amazing knowledge of finance he has twice been chosen to come over here to confer with our government and financiers in regard to financing the war for England.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Italians continued vigorous offensive northeast of Trent.

Greeks in Crete revolted against King Constantine's rule.

Austrian aviator destroyed French submarine Foucault in Adriatic by dropping bombs.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, living at Twenty-sixth and Dodge, is much worried over the mysterious disappearance of her son, Thomas, who has not been seen for ten days.

A gentleman from the north of Ireland stepped into General Cowin's residence and on the strength of being, as he said, "a namesake in the throes of financial distress," succeeded in seduc-

ing a charitable "ten" from the attorney's pockets. He also struck Parke Godwin with the same plea, the only difference being that his name in that instance happened to have miraculously changed to Godwin.

At a meeting of the Board of Education the contract for the erection of the new Long school was granted to Peter S. O'Brien.

C. E. Block and family of Atlantic, Ia., spent the day with friends in South Omaha.

T. C. Marshall, with the firm of Smith & Holmes Hardware company, has made arrangements to move his family to South Omaha.

Colonel Frank Hanlon arrived from the seashore on the early morning train.

Patrick O'Connor and his wife have returned from Ireland after a year's visit.

This Day in History.

1792—Royalty abolished and France declared a republic by acclamation of the French national assembly.

1803—Robert Emmett, Irish patriot, hanged in Dublin for high treason. Born in Dublin in 1778.

1817—General Carter L. Stevenson, noted confederate commander, born near Fredericksburg, Va. Died in Carolina county, Virginia, August 15, 1888.

1863—General Bragg began the siege of Chattanooga.

1869—United States hospital ship Idaho was wrecked in a typhoon at Nagasaki, Japan.

1870—William Woodruff Niles was consecrated Episcopal bishop of New Hampshire.

1914—Russians began a bombardment of Przemysl.

1915—British government ordered the biggest war budget ever known, and proposed extensive tax scheme, sweeping away free trade theory.

The Day We Celebrate.

Herman Bernstein, celebrated Jewish scholar and editor of New York, born in Germany forty-one years ago today.

Captain Chares Lathurst, member of the British Parliament and noted authority on educational and agricultural questions, born fifty years ago today.

Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war, now a judge advocate of the new national army, born in New York City fifty years ago today.

Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., sixty-two years ago today.

Clark Howell, Atlanta editor and democratic leader, born in Barnwell county, South Carolina, fifty-four years ago today.

Clarence C. Dill, representative in congress of the First Washington district, born at Fredericktown, O., thirty-three years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The annual convention of the Black Hills Federation of Women's Clubs meets at Lead, S. D., today for a two-day session.

Today is the thirteenth anniversary of the coronation of King Peter of Serbia, one of the several European monarchs deprived of their thrones by the war.

Storyette of the Day.

Alas for the tragedies of humble life! Jim Shepherd has been covered with gloom of late.

"What's up, old chap?" queried his lifelong chum, Fred Elliott. "The lovely Laura decided she can live without you?"

"Woman," says James, profoundly, is a delusion an' a snare. The worst of it was she never said 'No' till I'd spent all my cash on her."

The despair in his tone was real and deep.

"Never mind," said the cheerful Frederick. "There's as good fish in the sea, you know, as ever were caught."

"That's true enough," said James, "but"—he breathed a dreary sigh—"what's the good of that when you've used up all your blessed bait?"—Philadelphia Star.

DELIVERING THE GOODS.

Author Unknown.

There's a man in the world who is never turned down
Wherever he chances to stay;
He gets the glad hand in the populous town
Or out where the farmers make hay.
He's greeted with pleasure on deserts of sand,
And deep in the aisles of the woods;
Wherever he goes—there's a welcoming hand—he's
The man who delivers the goods.

The failures of life sit around and complain.
The gods haven't treated them white;
They've lost their umbrellas whenever there's rain,
And they haven't their lanterns at night.
Men tire of failures who fill with their sighs
The air of their own neighborhoods;
There's a man who is greeted with love-lighted eyes—he's
The man who delivers the goods.

One fellow is lazy and watches the clock
And waits for the whistle to blow;
And one has a hammer with which he will knock,
And one tells a story of woe.
And one if requested to travel a mile
Will measure the perches and roods;
But one does his stunt with a whistle and smile—he's
The man who delivers the goods.

...

One man is afraid that he'll labor too hard.
The world isn't yearning for such;
And one man is ever alert—on his guard—
Lest he put in a minute too much.
One has a grouch on, a temper that's bad,
And one is a creature of moods;
So it's time for the joyous and rollicking lad—for
The man who delivers the goods.

The Bee's Letter Box

Farm Price for Wheat.

Huntley, Neb., Sept. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: The farmers have been getting lots of advice lately as to what we should do and how to do it, so I thought I would ask for some advice. I have some wheat as good as every was raised in Nebraska, testing sixty pounds to the bushel, clean and bright, but I can only get $1.90 offered for it at any elevator. What I want to know is where I can go to get my 25 cents to make up my $2.15. Allow 9 cents for freight and I am still out 16 cents. J. F. DAVID.

The price of $2.15 per bushel is fixed for Missouri river points and is based on No. 1 hard winter. The farm price must necessarily be lower than this, to allow for freight and handling.—Editor Bee.

The Modern Nero.

Omaha, Sept. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: There is a Sanskrit word for which there is in English no equivalent. It means so much more than our word "compensaton." It implies a fulfillment of the law, an adjustment, complete balancing. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap," the inevitable consequence—from which there is and can be no escape—of action. This word is "Karma."

According to the Hindu philosophy this law operates upon the individual soul eternally. If its impulses are materialistic, then upon the material plane of existence only may it work out its destiny by repeated incarnations in flesh. At each succeeding rebirth the soul finds itself upon the plane exactly fitted to the state of mind in which it was at the preceding death. Yet this idea of Karma does not necessarily imply that one may not work out his "adjustment" or balancing of his accounts in the present life, so long as there is time and opportunity for him so to do. It therefore follows that everything should be done to enable one whose conduct has been such as to heap upon his soul an awful debt to "work out his Karma" at the earliest possible chance. The sooner it is done the better for him and the better for those who enable him to do it, for by their good deeds in helping him to a saner view of life do they "accumulate Karma" of a proper sort for themselves.

These thoughts are called forth in reading a criticism of the kaiser in Reedy's Mirror. William Marion Reedy, by the way, is one of the nation's sanest and most profound critics. In his discussion of the kaiser's infamous intrigues he gives vent to his intense feeling, as every careful observer must. He indicates that before this affair is over it might be necessary for the world to "take this fellow from the midst of his supporters and hang him like any other felon."

Now I grant that the kaiser has shown pretty nearly all the traits of Nero, even to denouncing his own mother because he was born with a shriveled arm, yet I would not hang him if I had my way. I would not stoop to his level by taking upon my soul the load of hate with which he has burdened his. He has placed himself through the woe he has brought upon the world eternal years in debt. It is no excuse for him to say that he is merely the head and that these infernal schemes are the work of others. The fact is that he has been clothed with the authority to do or not to do. He has chosen to carry them out. Therefore upon his soul rests the responsibility.

The great Lincoln chose to visit hospitals of pain, though the agonies he witnessed racked his noble heart. He did this, as he said, because he felt he should not be immune from the sufferings of war. Though the kaiser could not be expected to rise to such a height of grandeur, he should be given an opportunity to realize the hellishness he has wrought. He should be taken, by force if necessary, and compelled to see the human wrecks he has made. Day and night, until this realization is burned into his soul, he should be obliged to witness the suffering he has caused. The poor fellows who have been burned to a crisp with the liquid fire he imported from his partner in hell should be his daily sight, until he can come to a sense of his enormity. For, if the Hindu is right, this he must do some time. Let the world help him to do it now.

L. J. QUINBY.

Stands Up for Farmers.

Oxford, Neb., Sept. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Bee of the 15th quotes J. W. Shorthill as saying that farmers do not realize the immense benefit which will come to them from fixing the price of wheat at $2.15 at Missouri river points. I think that they not only do not realize any benifit, but do not expect to realize a benefit. They do realize, however, that this is the very same J. W. Shorthill that has been bombarding them for money all summer, claiming that he was looking after the farmers' interests to prevent the government setting a price on their grain unless a price was set on that which the farmer had to buy. The government has done the very thing that he was going to prevent being done and has given Mr. Shorthill an office in the bargain.

Now as dictator of knowledge to the farmers he first tries to make them believe that there is no shortage in wheat, which is so at variance with the facts that farmers wonder what has come over Shorthill. Next he tries to stuff them with the foolisheness that if the war ends next year wheat would be worth about 75 cents and yet, notwithstanding this, and though we have a heavy yield, and in spite of all the wheat that can be shipped in, the government will keep up the price to $2.15. We would have a consumers' rebellion should anything of the kind happen, but it won't happen.

Farmers are going to do their full duty to win this war, though they have not had fair treatment in this price fixing business. There will be no strikes for higher wages or shorter hours, as is being enacted by the laboring classes. The farmers know that there is a mighty task before them, but they will not shirk. They are giving their boys, which are of three times the value as farm help as any help they will be obliged to substitute from town; they are just as willing to have their money conscripted, but they draw the line at being pestered with the advice of Shorthill or the threats of Charles T. Neal. These gentlemen know nothing about the actual conditions on the farm. I have in mind several farmers whose wheat cost them $3 per bushel to get ready for the market and I know the outlook to them is discouraging.

The help question on the farms where the boys are going to the front makes the farmers fearful for the outcome next season and many are turning their attention to corn, which takes but a trifle for seed and can be harvested over a long period of time. Many have been unkind enough to compare the farmers to the coal barons and their selfish methods of boosting prices, when in fact there can be no comparison. Coal is as plentiful as before the war and the cost of mining has increased but a trifle. The farmers' expenses have doubled and they must take their chance of hail, drouth, wind, insects, hard freezing and excessive heat and if the crop dodges them all and the price is good he can pay off his mortgage, or buy an auto, but if the crop is lost, which is the case two out of three years, then he must borrow money to pay the expense of the crop, to buy seed for a new trial and to pay his taxes, which always mature and are a full crop. Uncle Sam may well be proud of his farmers, they are the most intelligent in the world. By the sweat of their brows in long days of toil they will feed our soldiers and those of our allies, while at the same time contributing their best hedp to the army. They are our chief fortress of defense in war and the foundation of prosperity in peace. A. C. RANKIN.

SUNNY GEMS.

"There are no birds in last year's nests."

"Sometimes I feel that human tenants are not greatly different," groaned the landlord. "Mine seem to migrate every year."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He—We'll have to give up our intended summer trip. My account at the bank is already overdrawn.

She—Oh, John, you are such a wretched financier. Why don't you keep your account in a bank that has plenty of money?—Boston Transcript.

Bill—He's always blowing about what he does.

Gill—Well, what does he do?

"Plays a cornet."—Yonkers Statesman.

"I am afraid this recruit is not amenable to discipline on account of his testy disposition. When he was head of a department where he was employed, he was always discharging somebody. I don't know exactly where he would be useful."

"Why not put him on the firing line?"—Baltimore American.

Countless Women find—

that when suffering from nervousness, sick headache, dizzy spells and ailments peculiar to their sex—nothing affords such prompt and welcome relief, as will follow a few doses of

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A proven women's remedy, which assists in regulating the organs, and re-establishing healthy conditions. Beecham's Pills contain no habit-forming drug—leave no disagreeable after-effects. They are—

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Directions of Special Value to Women are with every box. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

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In the fulfilment of the desires of our clients we employ an experienced organization whose watchword is courtesy. Each detail of the burial service is carefully planned and conscientiously executed.

N. P. SWANSON

Funeral Parlor. (Established 1888)
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THIS COUPON WORTH 25c

IF USED BEFORE SEPTEMBER 30TH

Sign your name below and take with 25c to any druggist or poultry supply or seed dealer or to our Omaha office and receive a full-size jar of Egg-o-latum, sufficient for preserving 50 dozen eggs for winter use. Eggs will be very high next winter. Egg-o-latum keeps a fresh egg sweet and fresh for one year. A soft, antiseptic wax, it is simply rubbed over the egg and then put into an egg case or carton in a cool cellar until wanted for use. Can easily fix a half dozen to a dozen per minute. It's the easiest, surest, cheapest and best egg preserver ever invented. Book, "All About Eggs," is free.

Sign Below—Not Good After September 30th.

I have received from my dealer, as above, for 25 cents, one jar of Egg-o-latum and will use it at once on eggs for next winter's use. I have not previously used Egg-o-latum.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

GEO. H. LEE CO., 1115 HARNEY ST., OMAHA, NEB.

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 "Storing Vegetables."

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