DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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All right, King Ak-Sar-Ben. Hang the banner on the outer wall. Colonel Roosevelt's vocal sledge-hammer loses

no force with the swing of years. Cotton selling at 40 cents a pound makes an

irresistible bid for Hoover bracelets. According to T. R.'s survey, "Battling Bob" heads the Bolsheviki of the U. S. A.

Steel joins wheat, sugar, coal and copper in the padded cell. Next the meat profiteer.

Moonlight serenades "made in Germany" lend increasing zest to underground life in London.

Some comedown in that reduction in the steel prices! Now for coal and print paper to follow. The fellow who keeps constantly prating about

his own honesty and superior virtue will usually bear watching. The curfew whistle shows an unvarying vol-

ume of steam. The curfew law economizes on fuel and gets nowhere. Fire up! Put it down that the boys will stand the fire

in the trenches, but the home folks will not stand for any firing on them from the rear. Toying with the "kick" in soft drink parlors

wigwags a message to the police kicker. Experience improves the latter's vision and pressure. The bumper vote for a suffrage committee in the house of representatives tags 181 congressmen

with the white cross. The rest win the yellow This talk of air flights from London to New York in one day makes that account of flying

When all other expedients fail an editor in Germany can win a vacation by merely blurting a truth about the reigning princes. The greater the truth the longer the vacation.

from San Francisco to Salt Lake City seem less

It may be remarked as the war hobbles along that the country's fighting spirit does not need the stimulus of invasion scares. That brand of camouflage belongs to the Munchausen cult.

Record runs of meat animals to the Omaha market lose their novelty by frequent repetition. The significant feature of the inrush is its challenge to the claim of seriously diminishing

In ordinary times a gain of 3.3 per cent in the world's crop of wheat would pass unnoticed. But these are extraordinary times and every gain, however small, accelerates the drive for civilization and democracy.

The professional bootlegger will not stop at violating other laws as well to get away from the penalties of his misdeeds and continue the profits of the traffic. For that reason he's a hard customer to deal with.

But the most valued adjuncts to the German propaganda in this country were not paid in money and therefore were not carried on the pay roll, but got their compensation in other forms. What they did, however, was no less useful in serving the kaiser's purpose than the work of the paid-in-cash emissaries.

Despite criticism of the uniform and the increased risk to the wearer, the French government clings to the garish and somewhat cumbersome infantry garb of blue and red. History association and rooted national sentiment render a radical change inadvisable. Similar reasons control in maintaining as far as possible the unity of the old National Guard regiments. - Sentiment is a fighting force to be reckoned with and the more it is cherished the greater benefits for men and country.

Why They Tell Lies

Is it surprising that the German diplomats lie so vigorously and intrigue so contemptibly abroad for their country? They do this at the kaiser's behest; they must of necessity put on a double face while he is intriguing with crowned heads, made and female, behind their backs and the backs of the people involved. This is the essence of the evils of secret diplomacy. Its secrecy is not necessarily invented to meet the honor of a sovereign people, but to protect the vanity of kings and emperors forcing on a world weary of them and emperors forcing on a world weary of them their pretensions of ruling by divine right. To question the word of one of their direct personal epresentatives, an ambassador, is to them a sort of unforgivable sin. As the correspondence be-tween the czar and the kaiser and his other royal tween the czar and the kaiser and his other royal correspondents show, no German ambassador could tell the truth to any government to which he was accredited, while the plotting went on destined to give the kaiser the overlordship of Russia, of France, of all Europe and then of the world. So these compliant diplomats lied abroad in London, in Washington, in Paris and in Rome, simply because, as President Wilson finally had the indignant courage to tell the world, the imperial word was not worth the paper it was writerial word was not worth the paper it was writ-en on. Like master, like man. With untruth on the throne, the German ambassadors for years have met the definition of their craft which was accepted cynically in the good old Machiavellian days as "envoys sent abroad to lie for their

Steel Prices and Profits.

A horizontal cut in prices approximating 50 per cent along the entire list of steel products would seem sensational, standing alone, but it has been ordered by the United States war industries board after a full consideration of all elements of manufacturing cost. That it is reasonable and allows a fair margin for profit it may be assured from the fact that the steel makers were parties to the conference and assent to the price. The new prices will give some notion of the extraordinary profits the steel barons have been exacting for their wares. In passing this point it may be well to note that the board gave full thought to the item of war profits tax and has based steel as it has other lists on a figure that will not interfere with the government's requisition of a fair share of the profits. For example, in the case of copper a profit of 71/2 cents per pound is allowed the mine owner on the basis of 231/2 cents per pound.

Steel at from \$100 to \$150 per ton has been too high and one natural effect of the inflation has been to check consumption, evidenced by the steady falling off in unfilled orders reported by the United States Steel corporation. One important result of the move will be to lessen the cost of the war, since the new basic figure for steel will be reflected in munitions cost all along the line. The government will require almost the total output of the mills for a time to meet its program for construction, but the public will be allowed some service, since all the furnaces are running to full capacity.

This step ought to answer some complaints recently voiced. Wheat and coal came first in the schedule of price fixation, but other commodities are following in order and the belief is that before the end is reached the entire list of necessities will have been covered. Fortunes made in "war brides" came easy, but the days of piratical profiteering in America are numbered.

Lashing the Disloyal.

Colonel Roosevelt's excoriation of La Follette is a just application of well-earned censure. However, the Wisconsin senator is not the only one in his class; but merely one of the most prominent. His course has been brazen, his offending notorious and his influence, if he has any, must be bad. Abuse of the privilege of free speech by anyone should bring its punishment. A soap-box orator would be arrested, were he to publicly utter the remarks ascribed to La Follette, and a senator of the United States when disloyal should not be immune. His pleas are illogical and childish, not supported by fact, are deliberately designed to mislead and by their platitudinous quality serve the cause of Germany better than if he were in the ranks of the kaiser's army. An equal course in Germany would secure for him a visit from a firing squad. The uproar in the house over the Heffin charges is likely to be repeated in the senate, where present and former friends of the German government are apt to get full chance to face their outraged colleagues.

Our Doctors on the Firing Line.

Presence of American surgeons and nurses on the battle front in France is not in any sense a novelty, for they have been there since the beginning of the war. Now, however, we have them there as organized units of the United States army working under fire. This gives to the medicos the distinction of being the first of our expeditionary forces to get into action. Just behind them, though, are our soldiers, ready and eager to take on their share of the fighting, and word may be expected at any time now of American troops actually in battle. Therefore, it will be well to give due heed to the words of General Wood, spoken at Kansas City. This war is not going to be won by chemicals and flying machines, but by hard fighting and sacrifices. Our boys are already there; let them have word from home that an united nation is behind them with all its tremendous power.

.... World's Food Supply Increased.

Reports from the International Bureau of Agriculture at Rome show a gratifying increase in the world food crops over the yield of 1916. Wheat, barley, rye, oats and corn all have gained in both quantity and quality. It is a magnificent response by the farmers of the world to the appeal for more grain. Bread is thus assured for mouths that might have cried in vain, the greater problem remaining of how to get the food to the hungry. Farmers of the United States are meeting another call effectively, too. Figures are not available for the marketing of cattle and sheep, although they have come in for slaughter in such numbers as show that America is doing its best to meet the strain; for hogs the government has data to show that, while the first six months of the current year showed a slight decrease from that of 1916, the biggest on record, the total is far in excess of 1915, which in turn exceeded 1914. Our fields and flocks, herds and droves, orchards and gardens have borne a great responsibility and have fairly answered demands so far. But even a greater effort must be made for the coming year. The needs of the world will not be lessened, and, while saving will accomplish much, crops must be raised or the world will go hungry. War has greatly added to the burdens of the farmers as well as others, and, while the present is secure enough, the future must be taken care of. No relaxation is possible for any until after the war.

Nebraska in Front as Usual.

Comparisons instituted at the International Soil Products exposition at Peoria go to confirm what has been modestly claimed for the state of Nebraska by its patriotic sons and daughters all along. In an open competition Nebraska comes out ahead of all its rivals, with a clean hundred points over Kansas and the others trailing. This was decided by an exhibtion of agricultural products such as this state produces year after year in such quantities as astounds the world. Other commonwealths attract attention in various ways, each boasting of its peculiar attractions, but Nebraska merely goes along about its business of raising crops and sending them to market, and taking down first honors when it comes to comparing results. If our home folks were not as modest as they are industrious and enterprising they could start a justifiable uproar about the quality and quantity of their products such as would make the others sit up and take notice, but they will hang this newest honor up alongside of others previously gathered and go about their legitimate business of producing half a billion dollars worth of wealth each year from the farms of the state. That's all; if you want noise or politics try Kansas, but if you are looking for real results come to Nebraska.

The story of revolutionary schemes revealed in the trial of Oklahoma anti-drafters measures the quality of bunk financed by the German propagandists. It supplies a new note in the various schemes of intrigue which touched the Junker slush fund for millions

War Stimulates Education By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Sept. 23.—The importance of "education as usual" during the war is now being emphasized by American educators. Dr. Phi lander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, recently issued the following warning:

Because of the partial disorganization of society and the general excitement accompanying our entrance into the war, there is danger of a large increase in juvenile delfinquency and crime. Against this there is no surer guarantee than prompt and regular attendance at school."

Another prominent educator points out that commercial success after the war is largely dependent upon a well-educated population. frges the establishment of more continuation schools for children who are compelled to start contributing to the family income as soon as they leave the eighth grade, as well as free courses in Spanish, both for children and for adults. Never before, he asserts, has the national value of public education been so apparent.

American educators are not alone in this discovery. The whole of Europe has awakened to this fact in the last two years. The value of the educated man has been demonstrated as never before. "It is not only the information possessed by the educated man which makes him valuable," said a British army officer in commenting on the value of education to a soldier. "He has been trained to think."

In view of these opinions it is not surprising to find widespread educational reforms taking place in France and Germany and Great Britain. The latest British educational bill contains particularly radical features.

In the general confusion at the beginning of the war the necessities and privileges of children were forgotten. Every country had certain laws concerning the minimum age at which children might be employed, but in the rush for war material these laws were either ignored or rescinded. In Great Britain children 9 and 10 years old were accepted by munitions factories. Moreover, the schools were taken over by the military authorities and turned into cantonments for troops, military headquarters and supply depots. This threw hundreds of children out of school, leaving them

to roam the streets or to stay in empty homes. For the majority of mothers were working in munitions factories. They were away from their homes all day and naturally could not supervise their children. The loss of a father's discipline and guidance also began to have its effect. Some British educators have even suggested that the darkened streets were another unfortunate circumstance swelling the list of juvenile offenses, all crime flourishing in the dark. At any rate, the school authorities began to be worried. "Many school children, and especially boys, are suffering from a want of proper care and discipline and are exposed to serious risk of deterioration. they told the public, and insisted upon its cooperation. Evening play centers, providing children with suitable occupation and amusement after school hours, were established; the government ordered an evacuation of the schools occupied by soldiers wherever other arrangements could be made, and the board of education started a campaign to arouse the country to the dangers which threatened its children.

The result is the recent education bill, which practically puts the children of Great Britain unfer the guardianship of the board of education. It specifies that every child must attend school between the ages of 5 and 14. Children over 12 may be employed after school hours, but if the school medical officer or local education authority believes that such employment is interfering with the child's physical development or with his school work, the employment must cease.

All private schools are made subject to inspection by the board of education and if found unsatisfactory children will not be permitted to The next generation will know no Nicholas Nicklebys or Kipps.

Nursery schools for children under 5 years of age, whose home conditions are such that attendance at such a school is necessary for their healthy physical and mental development, are also a feature of the bill. It also contains provisions for holiday or school camps for young persons attending continuation schools; of physical training centers other than those connected with elementary schools and of school baths and swimming pools.

This is the liberal educational program of Great Britain, which never before has so con-cerned itself with the mental and physical growth of its people. Reports from Germany on educational matters are equally amazing. For many years higher education in Germany has belonged entirely to the upper classes. The elementary schools were free and so were certain vocational schools, but here education for the poorer classes stopped. For the secondary schools, known as gymnasiums, did not begin where the elementary schools left off. A special preparatory course was necessary to fit a pupil for them and this preparatory course was extremely expensive. Thus the Junkers kept their high schools and universities for themselves.

Now the cost of this preparatory course has been greatly reduced and there is talk of abolishing it altogether. A forceful movement to establish a single school (einheitsschule) containing the preparatory course is now forcing the issue. after the war broke out a pamphlet by Adolph Matthias, attacking the educational system of Germany and pointing to several perti-hent lessons to be drawn from the war created a great deal of excitement. "It is evident," declared the author, "that our higher classes as intellec-

tuals have failed.' France, also, is seeking to abolish its system of preparatory schools between elementary and secondary schools, although in France higher education has always been accessible to poor people. The preparatory schools are not expensive. most popular reform in France at present. however, has to do with physical training. Physical training centers are being established in all parts of the country, even where the schools have been mustered into the military service. For the first time health and hygiene in the schools are being placed above the three "R's." Furthermore, France has had the additional burden of educating Belgian refugee children. During the first year of the war 500 Belgian children were sent to the interior of France to be taken care of. They were divided into fortyeight school colonies and placed in charge of teachers. The course of instruction followed as nearly as possible that of the Belgian public schools before the war and the expense was shared by the French and Belgian governments. The older girls of these colonies do the sewing and laundering and prepare the meals. The boys contribute to their support by working in the fields during spare hours, but such employment is not allowed to interfere with their school

People an Events

It is several weeks to the New York municipal election, but political sports are already on the curb offering 8 to 5 odds on Mitchel, fusion candidate for re-election as mayor.

"No rent-take it!" is the terse way Henry Ford wired Washington, turning over to the gov-ernment for use his huge assembling plant on the Charles river in Cambridge, Mass. That is doing one's bit in a substantial way.

Nineteen futile tries constitute the military re-jection record of Edward Mushrush, age 26, of Steubenville, O. Mushrush rushed every recruit-ing office between Steubenville and Fort Riley, and finally the draft, but could not get by to the fighting line. Army doctors searched him too closely.

"Nay, nay, Pauline!" or words to that effect, whispered Chicago's chief of police as he turned down the request of policewomen for permission to wear trousers. Cleveland permitted trousers for policewomen. Chicago's coppettes sought to follow the fashion, but the chief couldn't see any good reason for male cops surrendering the last line of defense.

Right in the Spotlight.

King Christian X, whose forty-seventh birthday anniversary will be celebrated by the people of Denmark to-day, is a thoroughly up-to-date monarch, with the personal qualities of courage, good nature and simplicity that cannot fail to win popularity. In his youth he served in the Danish Life Cuards—the royal regiment—as a private. When he fell in love it was with a princess he chose for himself, the Grand Duchess Alexandrine of Schwerin, a sister of the crown princess of Germany. In 1912 Christian came to the threne in succession to his father, the late King Frederick VIII. The close relationship between the rulers of Europe makes the situation of today peculiarly trying. The ties of blood are strong, but Christian X has done his best to keep Denmark in a path of strict neutrality.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

British completed the capture of Roumanians recaptured Transylvanian passes. New York bankers announced \$50, 000,000 loan to Paris for alleviation of suffering caused by war.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Comptroller Goodrich has among his many old relics of the pioneer days of Omaha a poster advertising a play at the old Academy of Music in 1863. A dancing party was given by Mrs. A. J. Poppleton in honor of Miss Mary Poppleton, in which the following guesta participated: Misses Bessie Yates, Emily Wakeley, Bradley, Mary Sherwood, Menie Woolworth, Lily Durnall, Opie Touzalin, Angie Rockwell,



Nettie Sherwood, Daisy Doane, Jennie McClelland, May Wallace, Yates, Kountze, Clara Brown; Messrs. Brodt, Winslow, Keller, Robert Smith, Fred Rustin, Howard Clarke, Gannett, Caldwell, Prentiss, Will Doane, Kennedy, Will Hamilton, Arthur Smith, Deuel

and Caldwell. A very enjoyable musical was given by Mme. Muentefering, in which the following took part: Mrs. Ida May Pryce Baldrige, W. J. Carter, Mr. Franel and Mme. Muentefering. following guests were noticed: Judge J. W. Savage and Mrs. Savage, Dr. and Mrs. Baldrige, Mrs. and Miss Price, Miss Godso, W. J. Carter, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Rosewater, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heinrich Nat M. Brigham, Dr. Jonas, Dr. Gluck, R. France, Will Koenig.

Miss Lizzie Lawton gave a very de-

lightful party at her home, the following young people being present: Misses LeClair, French, Russell, Mamie and Carrie McLain, Smith, Fales; Messrs Ostrom, Craig, James, Russell, Day, Simpson, Crandall and Mandrille. Mrs. Harry Reed, sister-in-law of Mrs. T. C. Brunner, is in the city at 414

North Nineteenth.

1776-Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Silas France 1780-The British, on their north-ward march, entered Charlotte, N. C.,

the Americans retiring without giving 1815-The rulers of Russia, Prussia

and Austria ratified the holy alliance, entered into after the Napoleonic wars, with a view to perpetuating peace. 1831—Anti-Masonic party no nated William Wirt for president. 1842-George F. Baer, for many

years president of the Philadelphia & Reading raliway, born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Died in Phila-delphia, April 26, 1914. 1892-Grover Cleveland accepted

the democratic nomination for the presidency.
1899—Admiral Dewey arrived at

New York on the flagship Olympia, following the victory at Manila Bay. 1915—Russians recaptured Luzk and battled fiercely to save Dvinsk from Austro-Germans. The Day We Celebrate.

Charles T. Kountze of the First National bank is just 46 years old today He was born in Omaha and educated

Theodore W. McCullough, associate editor of The Bee, was born September 26, 1861, at Kirkville, Ia. He has been actively engaged in newspaper work for thirty years.

Charles Bracy McDonald, serving as city comptroller of Omaha, was born Sep. ber 26, 1882. He is of Scotch descent. King Christian ..., the present ruler

of Denmark, born in Copentagen, forty-seven years ago today. Walter Cecil Owen, recently elected a member of the supreme court of Wisconsin, born in Pierce county, Wisconsin, forty-nine years ago today. Irving P heller, author of many popular novels, born at Pierpont, N. Y., fifty sight varies

., fifty-eight years ago tod_y. Henry F. B. Gilbert, noted as a composer of Indian folklore and American negro melodies, born at Somerville, Mass., forty-nine years ago today. George W. L.ains, Philadelphia cap-

italist and traction official, born in Philadelphia fifty-nine years ago to-

Tim... Jottings and I minders. Delivery of Liberty bonds to subscribers will be to according t announcement of Secretary McAdoo.

Viscount Ishii and other members of the Japanese mission are to become guests of the city of New York today. Leaders of the dental profession in the New England states will gather at Worcester today for the twenty-third annual convention of the Northeastern Dental association.

New Jersey manufacturers have discuss the organization of a state association for effective co-operation in dealing with industrial problems arising from the war.

Economic and social preparedness will be the keynote of the twentyeighth annual convention of the Nation Association of Life Underwriters, which meets at New Orleans today for a three-day session.

Storyette of the Day.

Representative Adamson, of Georgia, father of the eight-hour day law for railroad men and one of Washington's newest bridegrooms, is back from home with a new negro story.

The congressman was breezing along the streets of Warm Springs, Ga., when he was attracted by harsh words be-tween two colored brethren engaged in raking up leaves at the side of large hotel.

"Sam." said the smaller of the ne-groes. "It does seem dat you picks on me all de time. Oder day you bust me right in de mouf wid youh fist, today you kick me on de shins, and tomor-row, you says, you s goin' to do me worse yet. Don' you like me no moah, Sam, is dat wot's de mattah?" "Niggar," said the colored party of the second part, laying down his rake, 'does you : Il see dat thousan' room

hotel? "I does," responded the first brother. "Well," continued the second "Well," continued the second brother, "I hates you so bad dat I wishes you was dead an' laid out in every room of dat hotel."

Omaha, Sept. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the senate last spring during the debate on the armed neutrality bill Senator Hitchcock quoted, almost tearfully, a great paci-fist poem. This poem, "The Six Souls," was intended to prove that all the nations at war were equally guilty and that there was no right on either side. The first soul was that of a Polish peasant who left the plow be-cause he was told that Russia was in danger and needed every man, and he was killed.

"I gave my life for Freedom-this I know; For those who bade me fight had told me so."

Then comes the soul of a Tyrolese mountaineer and tells the same tale, then a Frenchman, and so on. They they knew; because somebody told of the late grand dults of Baden, grand-them so. Awful piffle; but our senator daughter of the late emperor of Germany was touched almost to the point of and full cousin of the present kaiser.
weeping on the floor of the senate, and since he seems to like this sort of poetry we might favor him with a seventh verse:

I am that Other Hitchcock, dead since May, And not the one that now doth urge the

To cock the Raiser's mustache upsidedown. Stoutly I fought in the Embargo's cause! I took my stand for Freedom—this I

For those who bade me fight had told

Mr. Darling of Chicago was another one of the They-told-me-sos. He now conferses that he was duned into becoming president of the "American Embargo conference" and states that he is convinced the whole embargo movement was gotten up and paid for by the kaiser's agents. Since Senator by the kaiser's agents. Since Senator Hitchcock was the head and front of this movement in congress, it would seem that a statement from him, similar to Mr. Darling's, is about due.

Protection for Women, Too. St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 24 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I see that your fact that everybody who can city has a "professional flirt" upon its cates his children privately.

detective force for the protection of its male population. pathy for the class of women at which this action is aimed, I wonder if these precautions had been taken to protect them, would they be what they are

today? How many men do you suppos would be arrested in a night if the "professional flirt" were an attractive woman? I should say at least ten! While Omaha is no worse than many cities, I know that a woman alone is constantly annoyed and insulted by men who consider themselves infinitely above these same women from whom they are so thoughtfully protected by your gal-

lant detective force.

The injustice of this, with other man-made laws, shows why we must have woman suffrage! Yours truly, MRS; E. M. HOLLOWAY.

SMILING LINES.

"De po' chile died fum eatin' too much "Sho! Dar ain't no sich thing as too much ell, den, dar wasn't enough boy."-Bos-

She-What's the meaning of "Giving com-fort to the enemy?"

He-I t'ink it means "Paying alimony."-Cartoons Magazine.

you think it is right, mamma, fe him to spend all his money on me?"
"Why not? If he isn't going to marry
you, you are so much in; and if he is, you
are only establishing a proper precedent."—
Judge.

Mr. Bacon-Did you make these biscuits

wife?

Mrs. Bacon—I did.

Mr. Bacon—They're smaller than usual, aren't they?

Mrs. Bacon—They are. That's so you'll have less to find fault with.—Yonkers

"Would you say that Glithers, the capitalist, is an honest man?"
"No. I wouldn't say he's a dishonest

"What sort of a fellow is he, then?"
"One of those persons for whose benefit
legal technicalities were invented."—Brook-

"I think I'll have to take up knitting."
"But I thought you used to say that you didn't like to knit?"
"I don't, and I doubt now that I shall ever make anything, but I simply must have one of those lovely knitting bags the girls are carrying."—Detroit Free Press.

"Are these the widest awning stripes you "Yes, madam."
"Ramember, money is no object."
"Well, we have some wider stripes in the awning outside the store. The proprietor might sell you a piece off that."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

VIVE LA FRANCE.

(Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1861.)
The fand of sunshine and of song:
Her name your hear's divine;
To her the banquet's yows belong
Whose breasts have poured its wine; Our trusty friend, our true ally Through varied change and chance; Se, fill your fisshing gobiets high, I give you, Vive La France!

The selfsame colors spread, Where Valor's faithful arm upholds The blue, the white, the red; Alike each nation's glittering crest Reflects the morning's glance. Twin cagles soaring east and west; Once more, then, Vive La France! Oh land of heroes! in our need

Above our hosts in triple folds

One gift from Heaven we crase, To stanch these wounds that vainly bleed. The wise to lead the brave! Call back one captain of thy past From glory's marble trance. Whose name shall be a bugle blast To rouse us! Vive La France!

Pluck Conde's baton from the trench.
Wake up stout Charles Martel,
Or find some woman's hands to clench
The sword of La Pucelle!
Give us one hour of old Turenne,
One lift of Bayard's lance. Nay, call Marengo's chief again To lead us: Vive La France!

SWEDEN IN THE LIMELIGHT.

Sweden has a population of 5,680,000. The state religion of Sweden is Lutheran.

Sweden's greatest article of export is

Elementary education in Sweden is compulsory, free and well organized. The last census gave Stockholm, the Swedish capital, a population of 382,085.

Sweden has 9,000 miles of railway, of which about one-third belong to the state. Sweden adopted a system of universal suffrage and proportional representation in The total war strength of Sweden is esti-

mated at 600,000 men, with half a million more unorganized. Sweden has an area of 172,876 square miles, which is equal to a little more than

twice the area of Minnesota. Nearly 50 per cent of Sweden is woodland, there being about 900 acres of forest for every hundred inhabitants.

One of Sweden's most valuable assets are its iron mines, from which some of the finest steel in the world is produced. Queen Victoria of Sweden is a daughter

King Gustav of Sweden is directly descended from that Marshal Dernadetto who, commencing his career by carrying a musket for the great Napoleon, ended by receiving

the kingdom of Sweden. The ancient inhabitants of Sweden were Finns, now the people of Finland, who retired to the north on the appearance of the Scandinavians or Goths, who have ever since been masters of Sweden.

By the union of Calmar, in 1397, Sweden became a province of Denmark, and was not wholly rescued from this subjection till 1521, when Gustavus Vasa recovered the kingdom from the Danish yoke.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, is known the world over for its wonderfully beautiful situation on the islands and the shores of Lake Labler, just, where this body of water finds its exit into the Baltic.

There is probably no country in the world, unless it be America, where so much atten-tion is given to the education of the masses as in Sweden. The attendance at the "Folkskoler." or public schools, may show a compartively small per cent of attendance as regards population, but this is due to the fact that everybody who can afford it edu-

The French government has appointed a number of officials to report on a scheme for the transformation of the port of Breast into a great transatiantic commercial port.



Concrete **Tennis Court**

CONCRETE tennis courts do not prove to be hard on the ankles and knees, neither are they worse than gravel when you make a strenuous stroke and fall down. Concrete courts are preferred, once players are accustomed to them. No waiting for dry weather—a concrete court may be used immediately after a heavy rain. Indispensable for tournament play.

Concrete courts have been used for parking motor cars and are easily waxed for dancing. And, a concrete court is per-manent—free from all upkeep expense, as well as reasonable in initial cost.

DEWEY **Portland Cement**

is the popular cement for Town and Country improvements. Go to the Dewe dealer and ask him for the Bulletir on Concrete Tennis Courts. I' he hasn't it he will set it for you. Look for the Dewey Sign. There is a Dewey Near Dealer You

Quick-Acting The speediest remedy for sick headache, biliousness and indi-

gestion is a dose or two of

Winter Tourist Fares to Florida Points

VIA **ILLINOIS CENTRAL**

Tickets to All Points On Sale October 1st. Good Returning Until May 25th, 1918. Solid Steel Equipment.

Rates and Information at City Ticket Office. 407 SOUTH 16TH STREET.

S. NORTH, District Passenger Agent.

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." Name.... Street Address.....

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