THE OMAHA

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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The king draws the crowd, but the queen gets the applause.

Pie counter shadow suggests a new era of frightfulness.

parade has all rivals crowded off the boards. King Ak-Sar-Ben's ever growing popularity emphasizes the wisdom of annual changes of mon-

For dazzling display Ak-Sar-Ben's electrical

Well, stranger things have happened than to ecome governor by the lieutenant governor route

but not often. Premature displays of the Howard ax at the capitol should be prohibited. Humanity is al-

ready overshocked. In gripping human thrills and brilliancy of achievement, battling in the clouds outshine all other branches of war service.

One division of the woman's suffrage party down east declines to boost the Liberty loan. Come, come, girls! Don't give mere man the satisfaction of doing it all.

The kaiser has just helped Von Hindenburg celebrate his seventieth birthday. Dr. Osler's age limit on usefulness (should we say ruthlessness?) is again disproved.

While no thought of emolument entered, still it ought not to require much of a wrench to exchange a governorship paying the munificent salary of \$2,500 a year for a colonel's commission.

A crop of 12,000,000 bales puts King Cotton in the royal running, insuring a degree of southern hospitality of surpassing sweetness. At current prices the crop means \$280,000,000 to the

Leaders of the I. W. W., like other knockers of law and order, made the mistake of writing too much. Vocal threats leave room for denial, written proofs carry moving substance to courts and

Public sentiment piles cords of fuel on the backfirers of the United States senate. The kaiser's servants are in the position of men who started a prairie fire before plowing adequate fire

Some friends of Irish freedom holding fat jobs in New York state stand a good chance of longing for freedom in the United States. Wolf von Ingel, Germany's agent, blundered amazingly in failing to burn his papers.

It has not yet been disclosed whether Rev. Hammer, who objected to the Americanism of The Bee, transferred his subscription to the Omaha Hyphenated, but where else could he go unless he has stopped reading?

A semi-official hint from Austria indicates growing indifference regarding Germany's war aims, and eagerness to let go. But the dual monarchy may not do as it wills. Austria must sink or swim with the major partner.

The prohibition party is engineering a fusion with the remnants of the Bull Moose party, Nonpartisan league and other political sideshows, all to be rechristened under a new name. Why not apply for a receivership and distribute the assets at once, so the political creditors may know how much they are out?

The Mote and the Beam

A cursory reading of the Lincoln Journal and its evening satellite, the News, would lead an out-sider to believe that all violations of the prohibitory law occur in Omaha and that other municilities in the state are as far above suspicion as Caesar's wife. Of course, the prohibitory law is violated in Omaha and oftener there than in any other city in the state. The reason is obvious to everybody but a pigheaded, prejudiced person. Omaha is four times larger than Lincoln, therefore four times more apt to violate the prohibitory law or any other law. And, being about twenty-five times larger than York, the law violators of Omaha may naturally be expected to exceed those of York by about twenty-five to one. And if we know anything about figures that is just about the proportion. If we remember rightly, there have been five or six convicted violators of the prohibitory law in York county and we doubt if here have been twenty-five times that many vio-

lators convicted in Douglas. We cheerfully admit that Lincoln excels Omaha in at least one respect. There are more smug-faced hypocrites per thousand of popula-tion in Lincoln than there are in Omaha-or any other city of the size in America, for that mat-ter. It was Bobby Burns, we believe, who mentioned as class of citizens who "condone the sins they are inclined to by damning those they have no mind to," and he certainly saw Lincoln with prophetic eyes when he said it. There are those in Nebraska who seek to conceal the faults of their own communities by kicking up an awful dust about the wickedness of Omaha. And yet the Omaha that we know so well is as clean, as decent, as law abiding as any other city of its size in the country, and more liberal, more charitable, more enterprising and more progressive

than most of them. The Chinese have a proverb something like this: "Sweep the dust from your own door and bother not yourself about the frost on your neigh-bor's tiles." We commend that proverb to those who are forever whining and canting about the wickedness of Omaha.

Resorting to Reprisals.

Americans will be of two minds concerning the war of reprisal inaugurated by our allies against the Germans by way of the air. For three years the armies of the allies have scrupulously avoided any sort of attack on noncombatants, while the Germans have persistently bombed London and other cities in England and France, have dropped explosives on hospitals back of the lines, torpedoed hospital ships, and otherwise conducted the campaign of frightfulness to its limit. Recently this form of offensive has been intensified, until the record has been reached of five air attacks on England within seven days. The answer to this is in the report from France that French airships have dropped more than seven tons of explosives back of the German lines within two days. Lloyd George, answering a delegation from the East End of London. shouted that Germany would be bombed in return.

This course will emphasize the stern quality of the war. Germany forced its opponents to adopt the gas and flame projectors, and other semi-barbarous implements of destruction, and now has driven them in desperation to resort to scattering bombs back of the line. No glory can be found in such a course, but if the cowering women and children of London or the wounded and helpless in the hospitals can be protected only through reprisal, the attempt to drive home to the German high command some conception of the awfulness of its methods may justify itself.

Neutrals and the Peace Council.

President Irigoyen of Argentina presents a singular reason to support his disinclination to declare war on Germany. He says he prefers a continuance of the rupture of relations with the kaiser rather than an open breach because of the effect on the standing of his country with regard to the future. In his opinion the neutrals will have a stronger position at the peace council than the belligerents. This point is worthy of examination, as it involves the status of neutrals in the settlement that is coming.

Americans have contended from the outset that neutral nations must have an equal share in negotiations on which the future peace of the world is to be established and our change of attitude toward the war cannot affect this conclusion. Whatever action is finally taken in the council of nations must be on the basis of justice to all, with little regard for the private concern of any. It is on this principle that we rest our case as belligerents. Neutrals, wherever situated, have suffered severely and those of Europe scarcely could be worse off if they were actually at war. Warring nations have shown scant consideration for international law, while the German policy of unrestricted U-boat operation has amounted to making war on every nation that sets affoat a ship. Such conditions are intolerable.

Belligerents will undoubtedly dominate transactions of the great world council that will follow the war, but not to the exclusion of the nations who have taken no active part in the war. All will be affected by the engagements then entered into, which must rest equally upon all if a balance is to be maintained. National and neutral rights and responsibilities alike will be more clearly defined and safeguards for all provided.

Thus considered, it may be questioned if President Irigoven is correct in his present expressed belief that a neutral will have an advantage in the peace council. As the sentiment of his people as against him, little doubt exists as to the resentment of the Argentinian public aroused by the treatment received from Germany.

Some Sorely Needed Standards.

Discussion of the cost of raising a bushel of wheat has brought out some widely divergent statements and these, coming from apparently authoritative sources, suggest the urgent need of a standard. President Townley of the Nonpartisan league says it cost the farmers of North Dakota \$21 an acre to raise their wheat this season and that average yield was but seven bushels, leaving the farmer to pocket a loss of \$7 per acre at the price of \$2 per bushel. A Kansas university professor, on the other hand, says the farmer has a margin of profit of \$1.21 per bushel on the \$2 basis. No two authorities agree nor is it possible that actual costs will be alike for each section of the country, but some nearer approach to truth should be obtained. One most unreliable system of estimating has been to calculate the total cost of planting and distribute it among the total yield, thus arriving at a unit cost that varies with the season as well as with the locality and the method of cultivating. It may not be possible to determine an absolutely stable unit cost, but some better and more dependable method than the haphazard system of figuring now in vogue is sorely needed.

Municipal Home Rule for Lincoln!

It is almost the irony of fate that municipal home rule, for which Omaha put through an amendment to the state constitution, promises to materialize first for Lincoln. Word from the capital city is to the effect that the charter commission chosen there last spring has completed its labors and is submitting a home rule charter to be voted on shortly, for whose ratification there is a fairly good prospect. In formulating the proposed charter special care was taken not to incorporate radical innovations, nor to change noticeably the existing provisions of law governing the city affairs, the purpose being as already explained, to secure by adoption of a home rule charter not so much a perfect frame of city government as immunity from legislative interference and the continuing privilege to make changes from time to time as

the majority of the voters may desire. The reason we are calling attention to these developments in Lincoln is that, if a home rule charter is possible there under the provision of our Nebraska constitution, it is also possible for Omaha if we will only go about it in the right way and rely on later amendment to make it conform more fully to our demands.

Years of practice lend increasing brilliancy and "pep" to the epigrams of Colonel Roosevelt. "Shadow Huns" fits the activities of those who further the kaiser's cause in the United States. Equally gripping is the colonel's shout of mingled joy and defiance at New York's mayoralty ratification. "There is nothing fifty-fifty about John Purroy Mitchel. He is strictly United States."

Each contingent of drafted men sent to the training camp carries the sincere well-wishes of the folks at home, even though the demonstrativeness of the farewell becomes less noticeable with the succession of departures. The first and the last are equally deserving of plaudits.

A Chicago slacker named Jay sought to escape the draft by forcing his wife into making exemption affidavits. The latter, being able to support herself, refused to sign up and had the Jay arrested for uttering threats on her life.

The Japanese Mission By Frederic J. H skin

Washington, Oct. 1.-The imperial Japanese commission to the United States is the dark horse among visiting foreign missions. The stay of the Japanese is practically over and yet no one, except, perhaps, the innermost circles of the government, knows exactly what they came for. Since the day they landed on American soil they have moved in the center of a searchlight of publicity, but, while their smallest activity has been chronicled, their largest purposes are still matter for

The Japanese mission is a distinguished body, even among the brilliant groups of warriors and diplomats that Europe has been sending us since we entered the war. Viscount Ishii as its head is one of the most able and powerful men in Japan and a statesman of world reputation. With just what powers he was armed by the imperial government before leaving Japan is not definitely known here, for apparently he never had occasion to use them, but it is said that his government gave him even greater liberty of action than England granted to Lord Balfour or France to M. Viviani when these gentlemen were our guests some months ago.

The curiosity about the plans of the Japanese visitors has been thoroughly good-natured. A more genuine feeling of friendship exists between the two countries than has been noticeable for some time- a harking back to the days before the immigration question and the Chinese problem cast a passing shadow over our relations with Japan. Nonetheless the curiosity still exists. Even those who think that the sole purpose of the mission was to renew officially the Japanese assurances of friendship and esteem for the United States are wondering why just this occasion was chosen for sending a distinguished mission over here for the purpose.

It is said that one of the principal objects was to come to an agreement under which Japan would handle all Pacific shipping, releasing British and American boats for the Atlantic trade. Japan has long made a strong bid for dominance in Pacific shipping and 40 per cent of it is under ita flag today. It is building up the business and the importance of the Japanese port of Kobe at the expense, it is said, of the international port of Shanghai. Its shipping has prospered greatly since the beginning of the war, even to the point where it has been possible to withdraw government subsidies from some of the lines. Viscount Ishii conferred with Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, but no announcement of the transfer of American shipping from the Pacific to the Atlantic has been forthcoming.

Another point which may well have been the subject for conference is the matter of exports of steel. Japan has been building numerous ships in the last two years, largely by the use of American steel plates. When the export of steel plates was stopped by the export board Japanese ship building was hard hit. Recently a working arrangement has been reported, but it is also noteworthy that Japan has contracted to build numerous additional ships for Britain, which, so far as the waging of this war is concerned, is much the same as building ships for the United States.

The whole international situation has so swung on its axis in the last few months that the United States finds itself in a strong position as regards Japan and the friendly understanding which has always been desired by this country has become something to be more than ever desired by both parties from a purely selfish standpoint. events have gone far toward changing the face of the whole far eastern s'tuation, the declaration of war by the United States and the declaration of war by China.

Japan has always needed the friendship of the United States in an economic way, but it has been able to get along without it, so long as it could count on enjoying the economic friendship of the great European nations. So long as Japan was a belligerent and the United States a neutral, even though Japan's part in the great war was no very active one, it remained closer to England, France and Russia than did the United States, Today the United States is the great power to which England, France and Russia look for money, ships, food and men. In six months of war we have done ten times as much for the allied cause as Japan has done in three and a half years and we are only beginning. Hence in case of any diplomatic or economic dispute between Japan and the United States there is little doubt where England, France and Russia will stand. The weight of our word in world councils has increased enormously since we declared war. And hence it is strongly to Japan's advantage to remain on the best of terms with the

The Chinese situation has also changed since China declared war. Japan's most vital interests lie in China; it is almost a diplomatic axiom that the key to Japan's diplomacy is always to be found on Chinese soil. While China was a neutral Japan was employing a rather aggressive policy toward its big neighbor. It was encroaching on China politically, economically and sometimes even with the threat of military force. This program did not make for good relations with the United States; the Chinese question was really the only point of friction between the two countries.

When China declared war it thereby became an ally of Japan. It also became an ally of England, France, Russia, Italy and the United States -of the circle of powers which will determine the fate of the nations at the peace table. Japan has apparently made up its mind that the allied powers will win a decisive victory. China now has a strong claim on the consideration of the allies-of whom, in fact, Japan itself is one. Hence the future program of Japan in China may well have been remodeled by Japanese statesmen and in such a way that full co-operation between Japan and the United States is an integral part

It may be that it has decided to play the game according to the new rules-the rules that are being hammered out by the cannon in Flanders and France, that say that no weak nation shall be dominated against its will, politically or economically, by a stronger nation. The new rules mean that the open door will come back to China. And if Japan's friendly mission to the United States means that it is willing to meet America half way in establishing the new order of things in the Pacific then the enthusiastic welcome tendered to Viscount Ishii was none too

Greatest Ruler in the World

There is not another ruler in the whole world. perhaps, who exercises an authority greater than that exercised by President Wilson. By virtue of the constitution and of laws recently passed by congress the president exercises a supreme command over the largest army and navy the country ever has had or ever dreamed of having. He controls or supervises the entire shipping industry of the country. He may direct the movements of every car and every locomotive on every railroad in the United States. He controls the export business of the country, it being unlawful to ship abroad a ton of coal or a barrel of flour without his permission. He controls all the means of communication, including the telephone; the tele-graph and the wireless. He may cause any individual residing in this country to be shadowed by agents of the government and watched day and night. He may regulate the food resources of the nation and he may take possession of all the coal mines in the country and fix the prices at which fuel may be sold. These powers have already been given to the president and there are people who would give him still more. Indeed, it has been suggested in high places that the president be made dictator during the period of the war. Senator Harding of Ohio is reported as saying that what the United States needs, and what it must have if it is to win the war, is a supreme dictator. * * Mr. Wilson is our president dals elected! . Mr. Wilson is our

Right in the Spotlight.

Chief Justice John B. Winslow, of the supreme court of Wisconsin, who recently delivered a scathing denunclation of the lawlessness and alleged treason of many of the pro-German citizens of his state, celebrates sixty-sixth birthday anniversary today. Justice Winslow has a high reputation as a jurist. A native of New York state, he removed to Wisconsin in his youth and received his education at Racine college. After completing his college course he studied law at the University of Wisconsin and in 1875 returned to Racine to begin the practice of his chosen profession. In 1880 he was elected city attorney of Racine and four years later was elevated to the circuit court bench. He was elected to the state supreme court in 1891 and has been chief justice of that tribunal since 1907.

One Year Ago Today in the War. French captured strongly fortified

line of German defenses on Somme French auxiliary cruiser (carrying 2,000 French and Serbian troops), and Cunard steamship Franconia (transport) sunk by submarines in Mediterranean.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The following have been named as reception committee to meet President Cleveland on his visit to the city: Governor Thayer, General G. B. Dandy, General Crook, Honorable J. A. McShane, Hon. C. F. Manderson, Dr. George L. Miller, Herman Kountze, Hon. J. M. Woolworth, T. J. Potter, J. H. Millard, P. E. Her, Max Meyer, yor W. J. Broatch, Joseph Garneau, W. E. Bechel, C. V. Gallagher, George Pritchett, A. S. Paddock, T. L. Kimball, Edward Rosewater, G. M. Hitchcock, S. P. Rounds, Hon. George W. Dorsey, Julius Meyer, J. E. Boyd, W. A. Paxton, G. W. Holdrege, J. A. Creighton, Judge Wakeley, Judge Neville, Judge Groff, Judge Dundy, Frank Murphy, C. W. Hamilton, A. P. Hopkins.

The "All Around the World" circle held its monthly meeting, at which



Messrs. Gellenbeck, Mangold and Ed-wards, with two banjos and a guitar, furnished the music.

The barbers of this city have organzed an association and elected the folowing officers: President, C. Stiple; vice president, George Stewart; secretary, N. Smith; treasurer, Charles Vinent; guide. William Davis. Fred Millard has offered his sorrel horse for the use of Brigadier General

Dayton on the day of the Cleveland Melvin S. Uhl, one of the well known muleyes of the Western Newspaper Union and brother of Milton R. Uhl of The Bee, was married to Miss Lizzie Martin of Council Bluffs, the ceremony

eing performed by Rev. Mr. Harris.

This Day in History. 1700-Benjamin Lynde, the judge who presided at the Boston massacre trials, born at Salem, Mass. Died there October 9, 1781.

1777-Battle of Germantown. in which the Americans under Washington were forced to retreat by the British under Howe

1808-Charles Whittlesey, whose geological researches led to the develop-ment of the mineral resources of the regions, born at Southington, Conn. Died at Cleveland, O., October 18, 1886. upper Mississippi and Lake Superior

1812-Captain Isaac Hull became commandant of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. 1871—University of Alabama reor-

1911-Italian fleet demolished Tripoli's forts in two-day bombardment. 1914-British and Belgians engaged in hard fighting with the Germans

around Antwerp. 1915-American loan of \$500,000 000 to French and British governments

The Day We Celebrate.

James W. Holmquist, president of the Holmquist Elevator company and the Holmquist Lumber and Grain

County Assessor Jerry M. Fitzgerald was born in Ireland fifty-three years ago today. He was tax commissioner in South Omaha before annexation. R. J. Dinning, the candy man, was born October 4, 1853. Edward J. Pearson, president of the

New York. New Haven & Hartford railroad, born at Rockville, Ind., fifty-four years ago today. Dr A. Ross Hill, president of the iniversity of Missouri, born in Nova Scotia forty-eight years ago today. Haryard, now head of the Botanical Raw Products commission of the United States government, born at Du Quoin, Ill., thirty-nine years ago to-

Arnold Daly, noted actor, manager and producer, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., forty-two years ago today. John B. Winslow, chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, born in Livingston county, N. Y., sixty-six

years ago today.

Ray G. Fisher, pitcher of the New York American league base ball team, born at Middlebury, Vt., thirty years

Timely Jottings and Reminders. The American section of the Theo-

sophical society begins its annual convention today in New York City.
Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is to speak at Sloux Falls today in advocacy of the second Liberty loan bond The city of Quebec at a special elec-tion to be held today will vote on the

question of applying the Canada temperance act to that city. Preparation for an intensive campaign to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the American army will be the theme of the New England sectional conference of the National Association for the Study and Preven-

tion of Tuberculosis, meeting today at

Storyette of the Day.

"I want to get a good hoss for plowsaid Farmer Jones to a horse trader, "and I want a good one, too."
"I got just the hoss for you, friend; she's a good worker, but she doesn't look good," returned the H. T. "I ain't buying him for the looks, so if he's a good hoss I guess I'll take

Two days later Farmer Jones re-turned with the horse. "Why in the devil didn't you tell me the old boy was blind?" said Farmer Jones to the

horse trader, "Well, I think I made it plain enough when I said she didn't look good." So Farmer Jones has still got the old hoss.—Indianapolis News.

AROUND THE CITIES.

Philaldephia policemen and firemen to the number of 3,200 have signed up a pledge to fight political assessments of all kinds. "Political shakedowns" are an institution in the Quaker city and might have continued without resistance had the politicians re-strained their greed. An increase in the levy started a ruction which menaces the prosperity of ward heelers

The Bee's Port

Omaha, Oct. 1 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Headlines in all of the Omaha newspapers last week regarding the Kelly murder trial at Red Oak, Ia., told of a "hung, deadlocked" jury, a sentence that has flaunted in people's faces all over the land ever since the formation of our courts. The greatest farce, monstrously expensive, flagrantly abusive nuisance is the jury We compel young men to spend

years of their lives at great sacrifice to prepare themselves to practice law and to present it to the judges chosen from among them to apply it in causes at bar. We then go out and choose twelve men from as near the rabble as we have rabble in the nation to virtually set in judgment over them and add further insults to their intelli-gence by designating the twelve their "peers," well knowing that among the dozen there is almost certain to be one or more ignorant, almost to imbicility, bigoted, sickly sentimental, per-verse or purchasable individuals and expect it to bring in an intelligent and just verdict. When we choose juries for our courts, the last haven of resort in trouble for both rich and poor, where our lives, our liberties and our material all must be weighed in the balance, we choose twelve men indiscriminately and compel them to unanimously agree upon the verdict. Are our lawyers generally honest?

Yes, as a class Omaha lawyers are as high minded, morally and financially, as any other class of men anywhere. But a jury, since a judge's instructions must necessarily be circumscribed, can go out in reckless abandon and trample under foot law, precedent and evidence, which they usually do. Oh, when will the only indicated school of physicians, the lawyers, drag this loathsome disease, the jury, from our bodies and cleanse its odor from our nostrils? GEORGE B. CHILD.

Help to Husk Corn.

Silver Creek, Neb., Oct. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: All this hue and cry that is being raised about Nebraska corn being in danger of spoiling in the field through lack of help to husk it has no justification in fact. There will be help enough to get it all in the crib

in good season as in past years.

If anyone will stop to consider the situation fairly he will see, I think, that this must necessarily be true. There is practically no corn in Kansas and also in large sections of our own state. When the time for husking comes, which is very near at hand, men will come in from Kansas and other localities where the corn crop is short and we shall have all the help we want. Farmers will remember that this very thing happened only a few years ago. I myself had three or four men from near the Kansas line husking for me. The comparatively few farmer boys who have gone away to war will make no appreciable difference in the situation.

Any farmer who offers to pay 10 cents a bushel for husking is very foolish; it is too much. In this locality not more than 5 cents has ever been paid for husking good corn and this year 6 cents would be enough fully taking into consideration the general advance in prices. At 6 cents would make from \$8 to \$6 a day, which is enough, and some would

I quite agree that the farmer boys ought not to be taken from their work on the farm. How terribly inconsist ent to keep hammering it into the ears of the farmers that they must work, work to save the world from starvation and then, when farm help is very scarce, forcit'v turn thousands of them into consumers, with nobody to take their places on the farm. Uncle Sam, keep the boys drilling you want to, now that they are at but see that they are back in good time for spring work, and don't take any more of them. CHARLES WOOSTER.

AUTUMN SMILES.

"Even the fowls on the farm seem struck with this idea of combination." "How do you mean?" "I notice that when the ducks hatch their eggs, they start at once to pool the issues." -Baltimore American.

"Did you ever hear of the goose that laid the golden egg?"
"No." replied Farmer Corntessel, "but I've got a bunch of turkeys that I recken will be worth pretty near as much as an investment."—Washington Star.

Lady of the House-You say you are in the army. Then why aren't you dressed as a soldier? a soldier?
Plagged Rogers—It's de army of de unem-ployed, lady, an' dis is me fatigue uni-form.—Boston Transcript.

"I just heard that Cheesy is a pacifist "I should say he is. Why, that man

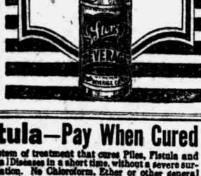
"Blue" Spells Mean Bad Kidneys?



troubles. Often it is merely faulty kidney action, which allows the blood to get loaded up with poisons that irritate the nerves. Backache, head-aches, dizziness and annoying bladder troubles are added proofs that the kidneys need help. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands thank them for relief from just such troubles. Report of An

Omaha Woman's Case Mrs. J. H. Appleton, 2511 Pierce St., says:
"When I have had any trouble with my kidneys I have felt miserable in every way. At such times my kidneys have acted irregularly and my back has pained me dreadfully. Since I have used Doan's Kidney Pills, I have always had quick relief and have soon been as,





Pile	A mild system of treat	-Pay When Cured
	gical operation. No Canasthetic used. A cur	o guaranteed is every case accepted
r treatment, and no mone	an 1000 prominent people who have	THE RECEIPT OF THE PARTY OF THE

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		Washington, D. C.		

Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me. entirely free, a copy of "Storing Vegetables.

Street Address..... Gity..... State.....

"Those people didn't give you a wedding present, did they?"
"No, they didn't!"
"You should have invited them only to the church. I told you at the time it was a waste of good mency to ask 'em to the breakfast and reception."—Judge.

"What did you get by way of wedding

won't even use military brushes. It's smoothes down his hair with a whish broom.—Life.

big steamer?"
No, Tommy. What makes you ask that?"
I heard pa tell Mr. Jones you were halfseas over."—Baltimore American.

Short-I say, old man, can you lend me

Longley—Impossible. I've tried to lend you money several times, but you always seem to look upon it as a gift.—Cleveland Press.

"Oh. Mr. Smith, did you so away in the

presents?"
"Two dozen pickle forks. They were sert of prophetic, too."
"Huh?"
"As I've been in a pickle ever since."—
Louisville Courier-Journal.

"So Mrs. Tart has that fierce-tempered husband of hers tamed, has she?"
"I should say she had. She's sot him that tame that she takes mency out of his hand without him snapping 1; her."—Baltimore

"There's no fun in automobiling nowa days."
"Too many cars?"
"No. not enough pedestrians."—Buffalo
Express.

SONS OF FREEDOM.

Slowly grind the mills of God.
Yet exceeding fine;
It is long since we have trod
In the battle line. Feably our resentment burned, Slowly stose our wrath. But at length our steps have turned, Seeking honor's path.

Long and long we lay at case
While the work was wrought,
While our brothers overseas
Grimly, fleroely fought, Grimly, receasy tought.

Now arising in our might
Gird we on the sword,
Faring forth to Freedom's fight
Battling for the Lord.

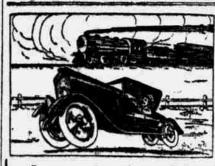
Forward, sons of patriot sires.
Bridge the blood-stained dyke,
For your altars and your fires,
Strike, my comrades, strike!
Not for glory, not for gain,
Not in pride of power,
Strike that peace on earth may reign.
Strike for Freedom's hour.
Omaha.
—C. A. PERKINS.



reaved in the fact that the last rites were conducted in a manner of beautiful dignity. We serve folks in a manner that leaves a lasting and a pleasing impression. N. P. SWANSON

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