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trees communications relating to news and editorial matter than Bec. Editorial Department SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION 59,022 Daily-Sunday, 52,158

Average circulation for the month subscribed and sworn to by theigh Williams. Circulation Manager. Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee malles them. Address changed as often as requested.

Foward the Liberty bond brigade! Foward to

victory! St. Paul has a street car strike-also Omaha's

sympathy. Do your Christmas shopping early to the boys abroad.

France insists on restitution. Cornered spoil hunters can do no less.

Every investor in Liberty bonds lodges personal bond for liberty.

Any visitor not fully satisfied with our Ak-Sar-Ben week hospitality? We pause for reply.

The true optimist looks the price tag straight in the eye and orders the goods without flinching

But Senator La Follette is not the only senator who has been talking indiscreetly, to say nothing of "acting suspiciously."

Still the governor's exchange of titles will simplify the process of advancing his income without a constitutional amendment.

From the White House to the workhouse and the rough house spans the progress of militant suffs. Martyr crowns scarcely become mussed up coiffures.

Prospects of the country going on a wooden shoe basis ocasions little alarm in political circles. Rubber stocks appear ample for all immediate needs for gumshoes.

The new national party launched at Chicago had little difficulty in building a platform to rest on. Real work begins with the passing of the hat for \$1,000,000 for motive power.

Man power and gun power definitely established by the allies necessarily lend grave uncertainty to the war aims of the central powers. No wonder they hesitate to venture a guess.

Count Luxburg speeds homeward from Argentina on a Spanish steamer. No doubt a reception committee of allied scouts will greet him on his way. His lucid enrichment of German Kultur deserves a searching glad hand

Herr Thompson of Chicago proposes to run for United States senator for the purpose of getting a referendum on the question of sending American soldiers abroad. Big Bill should study the Schmeitzer case and save worry and ex-

With the American troops fighting shoulder to shoulder with them next spring, the British and French now on the west front are convinced the allies will be invincible. If the kaiser only becomes convinced of it, too, there won't be any fighting there next spring.

Mustering the battalions of finance to man the war should be the easiest task put up to the home guard. Not only are Liberty bonds top class security, but the inducements are the highest the nation has offered in forty years. Line up and get paid for doing your bit.

Yes, but in the creation of higher army titles will the administration continue to keep the light of General Leonard Wood under the snuffer? Must one of our most brilliant and efficient military leaders be kept on a back seat merely because he is persona non grata to the powers that be in the War department?

Liberty Bonds and Advertisin

Secretary McAdoo, admitting the obligation Uncle Sam owes to the newspapers for boosting the sale of Liberty bonds, writes us that he is considering the matter of buying space in the newspapers to advertise the sale of the forth-coming issue of bonds. He says it is a difficult problem because he cannot discriminate between newspapers, but must treat all alike, and that means either too much money or not enough to means either too much money or not enough to be of any moment to even the humblest news-

Ne hasten to offer a solution to Secretary Me-Adoo. It would suit this newspaper to a dot, and we opine would suit practically every other weekly newspaper in America. The amount of money that the Democrat could possibly hope to receive for advertising the sale of Liberty bonds would not buy newsprint for a single week's liberty. But we are willing to boost that Liberty issue. But we are willing to boost that Liberty bond sale to the limit, without money and without price, and will do so when the time comes. Now if Secretary MeAdoo wants to prove to the newspaper men that Uncle Sam appreciates their efforts in his, behalf let him see to it that the manufacturers of newsprint are curbed in their rapacious demands for profits. Uncle Sam has told the munitions makers what profit they make on the wares they sell to him. He has told the farmers just what they may receive for their wheat. Now let him tell the paper makers just how much profit they may make on their product. Two years ago this month the Democrat could buy paper like that used for this issue for \$2.65 a hundred pounds. The paper on which this edition is printed cost more than double that. And tion is printed cost more than double that. And the paper today is not nearly as good as the \$2.65 paper of two years ago. If Uncle Sam will compel the paper trust exploiters to sell paper at a reasonable profit we are confident that the newspaper publishers will show their appreciation by tearing loose on that Liberty bond issue and advertising it as no other sale was ever advertised. And the advertising will not cost Uncle Sam a blooming penny

Rifle Fire in European Battle.

Americans will introduce a new element into the fighting in Europe, that of accurately directed rifle fire. Our soldiers now in training over there are adding knowledge and practice of all the modern modes of fighting, without abandoning their own, the chief of which has been to shoot straight at the mark. French experts are surprised at the stress laid on rifle practice by Americans, just as we have been surprised at the inefficiency of the Europeans in the use of the weapon. French soldiers do not use the rifle sights, but bang away aimlessly, adding greatly to the hubbub, but only accidentally to the mortality list of the melee: The same is true of all other armies engaged there to a great extent, "Snipers," of whom so much is written, are sharpshooters, especially selected, but the average European infantryman is unable to hit a barn door at a decent range. Well-aimed fire has been an attribute of the American soldler from the beginning. Concord and Bunker Hill, Cowpens and New Orleans and many other fields where raw troops overwhelmed trained veterans by reason of their deadly aim attest the value of this form of fighting, Our boys still shoot with their eyes open and a carefully drawn "bead" and bad luck awaits any mass formation that undertakes to rush a trench held by American soldiers.

Venezuela Seeking Market for Cattle.

Americans long have been hazily familiar with the cattle growing industry of Argentina and other South American countries lying below the equator. Picturesque vaqueros careering over the pampas in pursuit of long-horned steers are made known to us in our earliest geography lessons, and in an indefinite way we associate the industry with the people there and have not troubled ourselves to inquire more specifically as to the facts. Now we get word that Venezuela, north of the equator, and hitherto only a source of embarrassment, has an ambition to become helpful. Land owners of that country now look upon their possessions as useful for raising other things than revolutionary armies, and turn to grazing as the most profitable pursuit, and propose to establish a market for the grass-fed animals in the United States. Great haciendados already hold herds running high into the thousands in numbers, and these can be increased with but little encouragement from this side. New Orleans is to be made the market, according to the present plan, and finishing feeding will be done in the southern states. Difficulties of transportation offer the chief obstacle, but it is not impossible to overcome these. A chance for extension of trade to the mutual advantage of the nations is here presented, and may be given its place in the post-war program.

Germany, Turkey and Armenia.

The massacre of Armenians, of which fragmentary accounts have been coming to this country for many months, is the blackest chapter of the horrors of the whole war. The deliberate attempt of the Turks to exterminate a whole people, marked by ruthless and brutal slaughter of thousands and the starvation of hundreds of thousands, until the total of victims of this diabolical cruelty numbers more than a million, exceeds anything in recorded history. No tale of ancient or modern warfare, no legend of savagery approaches the revolting barbarities of this. The whole force of Turkish brutality was let loose on the defenseless Armenians at the beginning of the war, the chief offense of the victims being that they were of a different religion and occupled lands the Turk coveted. It is beyond belief that Germany could not have foreseen this. The kaiser has formed an alliance with the Turks as a detail in his Mitteleuropa plan, and officers of the German army were in high command in Turkey. Many sporadic outrages against the Armenians pointed to what might be looked for in event of war, but this, too, was a detail. Germans resident in Armenia and Turkey protested to their home government against Turkish excesses, to no purpose. The government at Berlin was cognizant of what was going on, but made no effort to stop it. Now the indictment of civilization must be answered. From bombing school houses and hospitals, through the rape of Belgium, the desolation of Poland and Serbia to the unspeakable horrors of Armenia "kultur" has marked a path history will never forgive.

Consolidating Big Appropriations.

Passage of bills carrying the largest sums of money ever set aside as appropriations and the certainty that other huge sums will be asked for again and again while the war lasts, has sobered congress to a degree that may produce some other good results. In the house, where the appropriation bills must originate, it is now decided that for the time of the war at least, all these measures shall come from one committee. This consolidation of the work will prevent duplication, overlapping and other forms of extravagance or complication. The present plan of having bills brought in by different committees, each concerned with its own department and failing in exact information as to conditions prevailing in others, is cumbersome and unsatisfactory, and almost certain to bring excessive expenditures. Putting the grist all into one hopper will nearly achieve the object of the budget, so often proposed, and which is the true method of controlling appropriations for carrying on the government in peace or war.

Railroads Have Their Turn. It is the railroads' turn to laugh and they are taking full advantage of the opportunity. Disquietude of farmers and others who have come under the ministration of governmental restraint is entertaining to the railroad men, whose normal occupation for many years has been a struggle against checks placed on them at behest of men who now themselves feel the power of the government to regulate private business. A policy long ago established to head off extortion and prevent discrimination by transportation companies is now extended to meet the operation of other branches of industry and more or less squirming under its application has been noted. Railroads were the first to come under the power of the government and have so accustomed themselves to the control that they are in better position to enjoy the experience of others. It may not be exactly a charitable spirit, but it is human nature, and while the moguls at the head of the big transcontinental lines are not making a great public todo about it they are nonetheless getting quite a bit of consolation out of the thought that they are not alone any longer.

If the matter were presented quietly and in the right spirit, no doubt St. Joe would contribute liberally for good roads into neighboring dry

belts. Booming business justifies liberality. Dame Nature's fall opening, somewhat delayed, may proceed wishout further interruption. King Ak-Sar-Ben is out of +1-

The Government's Housing Problem By Fre cric J. Has in

Washington, Oct. 5.—Congress has just ap-propriated \$2,000,000 to build a temporary frame structure to take care of all the extra activities of the government occasioned by the war. Primarily, it is for the War and Navy departments. In times of peace, these two departments are crowded into the same building with the State department and find it fairly comfortable. Now this condition s daily growing more intolerable; for the State, War and Navy building literally bulges with new

Hence, while \$2,000,000 seems a large price for a merely temporary building, the need for it is imperative. It would take five times as long and cost twice as much to build a stone structure of the same size. And, unfortunately, the war will not wait. The new building must contain 1,055,000 square feet of floor space; house 20,000 government employes, and be completed within ninety days. Otherwise a part of the United States government will be compelled to camp on the lawn.

Already the situation is becoming desperate. There is talk of the government confiscating the excursion steamers on the Potomac for office room. The business section of Washington has never been large, and now it appears incredibly small compared to the tremendous volume of business that is coming to town. To own an office building here now is to become a mil-

lionaire. Washington is having a boom such as it never had before. It is harboring all sorts of strange individuals from New York haberdashers and tafly vendors to Atlantic City fortune tellers, mid-dle western financiers and Japanese diplomats. Naturally all this growth take room, and the government consequently suffers. For example, just as it is about to raise a formidable aviation corps t is hampered by lack of space in which to do Some clerks have been put in the corridors of one building, some have been put an another, and still others are reported to be working in the Union station. As one congressman remark-"The aviation section has already flown around quite a little, looking for a place to light."

Then, there is the adjutant general's office. It s growing so fast that it cannot keep up with itself. The number of clerks required increases so rapidly that before congress has a chance to act upon one request of the adjutant general for more clerks, he is back again with the statement that a thousand or so more will be needed. Take, also, the Ordnance department. It alone is going to spend \$3,000,000,000 for the govenrment this year in purchasing supplies and equipment. It is mpossible to estimate at present the number of employes it will take to handle, inspect and audit the infinite number of details connected with such an expenditure.

The secretary of war is now working sixteen hours a day in his office. His clerks work in two shifts Many of them, inspired by their energetic executive, voluntarily work overtime, although the hours have already been lengthened an hour and a half. Formerly the hours were from 9 to 4:30 o'clock; now they are from 8 to 5 p. m. All of them are working under a handicap of too

Now the Treasury department is facing a tremendous increase in business due to the new revenue bill. Two additional assistant secretaries of the treasury have been appointed, as well as many new clerks, all of whom will need offices. A bill has been recently introduced into congress to build a new office building next to the Belasco theater, which is opposite the treasury, but the imployes of the Treasury department cannot hope to move into it for two or three years. In the meantime, an apartment house, which is now in the course, of construction, has been rented by the government to be used as an office building. This will be a slight relief.

Ever since the war started, various depart mental officials have been asking congress for authority to rent new quarters. During the last session congress created a commission upon the housing of the permanent activities of the gov-ernment, to which were appointed six members of the senate, six members of the house, the supervising architect, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, and the superintendent of the capitol. It was this commission which decided that during the present war crisis, a temporary frame buildign was the best answer to the housing problem.

A provision for such a building was immediately inserted in the emergency appropriations bill. But it did not pass without a protest, as anyone familiar with the history of Washington might guess. That ancient feud between Washingtonians who wish to see government buildings placed along the Mall, and those who wish to see them built along Pennsylvania avenue, at once came to life again. The Mall advocates rushed to congress and proposed that instead of placing the new building in the Mall, it should be built on the corner of Fifteenth and Pennsylvania avenue, where a hotel and theater are now doing business. It would be an eyesore on the Mall, they insisted, which is otherwise fairly artistic and where traffic is at present uninterrupted from the Washington monument to the capitol. Even senators and representatives walked through the Mall on their way to work, said the advocates. They ought to understand the objection to blocking it.

But the senators and representatives did not. What they did understand was that the government was receiving money for the rental of the theater and hotel on Pennsylvania avenue, and in time of war even rent money must not be despised. It was much better to be inartistic and build the huge war structure on the Mall, But, inasmuch as the site chosen had already been promised to the George Washington Memorial society, which is going to build a memorial to Washington sometime, if it ever accumulates enough funds, congress compromised and inserted in the bill: "Provided, however, That within two years after the conclusion of the existing war the land above referred to shall again be reserved for the erection of the George Washington Memorial hall, unless, in the meantime, some other site in the city of Washington be reserved for such purpose.

Spirit of American Business

Self-sacrificing loyalty was the keynote of the ecent war convention of American business at Atlantic City. The government was assured that it could have the business men of this country, their industries, their good will and all of the rest of their possessions on its own terms and under own conditions.

All this was shown by the spirit of the convention, the tenor of its debates and the formal statements of its attitude. The leading resoluion contains these paragraphs:

"Undismayed at the prospect of great taxes, facing the consumption of its accumulated savings, American business without hesitation pledges our government its full and unqualified support in the prosecution of the war until Prussianism is utterly

"Assembled on the call of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and representing more than 500,000 business men and every industry in every state in the union, this convention promises to our people that business will do all in its power to prevent waste of men and material and will dedicate to the nation every facility it has developed and every financial resource it commands on such terms and under such circumstances as our government shall determine

This is unreserved, unconditional loyalty. There is no promise to be patriotic, if someone else will be; there is no demand that the burden of taxation be shifted in part to other shoulders, as a condition for support of the government; there is no repining at price fixing, no assertions that it is being done in a way to involve discrimi-

There was another convention we might name, held not long ago nor far away, that could have profited greatly by showing the spirit that animated the war convention of American business.

Right in the Spotlight. George W. Anderson, who has been appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce commission, is a New Englander and for several years has held the office of United States district attorney for the Eastern district of Massachusetts. He was born at Acwort., N. H., in 1861, and received his collegiate education at Williams college. In 1890 he was graduated from the Boston University law school and for several years thereafter was engaged as an instructor a that institution. In 1893 he became funior counsel for the city of Boston and soon established a high reputation for his success in matters relating to the public service.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Austro-Germans recaptured Kron-

niens took on August 20. Six merchant steamships (four Brit-ish, one Norwegian and one Dutch) sunk off Nantucket by German submarine, U-53.

stadt. Transylvania, which the Rouma-

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.,

General Wheaton, chief marshal of the Cleveland reception parade, was at the Board of Trade to receive reports from organizations that will participate. Superintendent James has sent notice to the several schools of the city that they will be dismissed next Wednesday from recess to noon occasion.

H. V. Powell, special agent of the National Life Insurance agency of Vermont, has opened an office in the Barker building. Stephens Brothers, 1513 Farnam

street, advertise. "The travel from Council Bluffs over the wagon bridge will make Douglas street the best retail point in the city. We have some property on this street which we can sell at a great bargain.

The ladies of the Women's Christian association have rented the second house above Nineteenth on Dodge street, to be opened November 1, for



a he. ; for working girls. A moderate price will be charged for board, not more than \$5 nor less than \$3 for room and board and all the privileges of this home.

Dr. Bridges has moved his residence to 312 North Twenty-second street.
A. H. Comstock has become a member of the firm of Odell Brothers Co., loan, real estate and insurance agents.

W. T. Seaman gives notice of dis-continuance of that branch of his business known as Council Bluffs & Omaha Express. He will relocate his waron and buggy business from Eleventh and Farnam to Sixteenth street, north of Nicholas. Rev. H. C. Waddell will open classes

in Christian mind healing at Omaha and Council Bluffs, beginning Monday, October 17.

This Day in History.

1720—Jonathan Mayhew, who was the first to preach in behalf of liberty for the American colonies, born in Martha's Vineyard. Died in Boston, July 9, 1766. 1764-Harman Blennerhassett, the

dupe of Aaron Burr in the latter's treasonable schemes, born in England. Died in the Island of Guernsey, February 1, 1831. 1817-John C. Calhoun of South Carolina became secretary of war in the cabinet of President Monroe.

, 1818—John H. Reagan, the last sur-viving member of the Confederate States cabines, born in Sevier county. e. Died at Palestine, Tex. March 6, 1905. 1840-The self-acting "mule" for

often machines was patented. tack of the Germans on St. Quentin. 1892—Raleigh, N. C., celebrated its centennial.

1914-The Russians bombarded the Przemysl forts. -The Austro-German invaders hurled back on all parts of Serbian front in first fighting.

The Day We Celebrate.

William J. Brennan, president of the Crosby-Kopietz-Carey company, is today celebrating his fifty-first birth-Oak C. Redick, capitalist and atter-

ney, is 47 today. He received his edu-cation at Creighton, Shattuck Military school and Los Angeles university. Emil Sauer, celebrated German composer and planist, born in Hamburg fifty-five years ago today.

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation, born at Wheaton, Ill., seventy-one years ago today.

Leslie C. Cornish, chief justice of the

Me., sixty-three years ago today. Nance O'Neil, long a prominent actor of the American stage, born at Oakland, Cal., forty-three years ago tolay. Coleman L. Blease, former governor

faine supreme court, born at Winslow,

of South Carolina, born in Newberry, S. C., forty-nine years ago today. J. F. (Ping) Bodie, outfielder of the Philadelphia American league base ball team, born in San Francisco thirty-one years ago today.

Fimely Jottings and Reminders. The annual convention of the Na-

tional Paint, Oil and Varnish association is to open today at Chicago. Secretary McAdoo is scheduled speak today at Spokane in advocacy of the second Liberty loan bond issue. Atlanta is to be the meeting place today of the annual convention of the International Circulation Managers' association.

The protection of the American army against tuberculosis is to be the chief subject of discussion at the an-nual Mississippi Valley conference of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, opening today at Minneapolis.
"Trench and Camp," the weekly

newspaper to be printed for every army camp through the nation-wide co-operation of newspaper publishers, is scheduled to make its first appearan e today. Inspection of the coal resources of

Illinois, of the zinc and other mining operations in Missouri and of the oil fields of Oklahoma, will be conducted during the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which is to assemble today at

Storyette of the Day.

A clergyman taught an old man in his parish to read. After his lessons were finished he was unable to call upon him for some time, and when at ast he did, found only the wife at

"How is John?" said he, "and how does he progress with his reading?" "Oh, nice.y, sir." "I suppose he can read his Bible quite comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir!" exclaimed the woman.
"Lor' bless your soul; why, John was
out o' the Bible and into the sporting
papers long ago!"—Philadeiphia Star.

Odd names have been given to the Journals

The Bee's

Omaha, Oct. 6 .- To the Editor of leashed his war dogs on the world I now know that the contention was correct. We know that Bernstorff as a ting and intriguing in most treacherous and dastardly methods against the country that looked upon him as a friend and whose hospitality he enjoyed, only to use it for his satunic macy and his diplomats would suffice take. not to trust any diplomat or repre-sentative of any foreign power which is a friend and ally of the kaiser, or any one who sympathizes with the modern Attila and his tacties, but the lesson of Bernstorff seems to have had no influence on us and we are keeping up our trustfulness by nursing other snakes on our bosom by permitting the Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian diplomats, the allies of our arch enemy. the kaiser, to reside in our midst and keep an eye on our activities and preparations to fight our enemy, their

I think it is the duty of our press. which molds public opinion, to raise a vigorous protest against such crim-inal neglect and demand the kicking out of our enemies who are permitted to linger here and create all the mischief by acting as spies for their own government, the friends and allies of the kaiser. The power of the press should be made felt by starting a tremendous agitation until the Austrians. the Turks and Bulgarians are kicked out from the United States. DR. E. HOLOVICHINER.

Only Doing His Duty.

Omaha, Oct. 5 .- To the Filtor of On October 4 appeared an article concerning my brother, Arthur C. Thomsen, and his family. There is but one correction that I believe readers of The Bee ought to know and I feel of so much importance as to men-

His parents are Nebraska pioneers and have lived here most all their lives. In the early days his father, then a young man, was a member of the Fre-mont (Neb.) fire volunteers and later took up a timber claim in Pierce county, where Arthur C. was born.

So you see he has no particular in-terest in the kaiser's government any-way, as the headlines might make a reader believe. He is of the draft age and when he goes he is no more than doing his duty as all the rest of the fellows who are

going to the front, JOHN H. THOMSEN. P. S .- This letter was written at the request of my mother.

Wage for Corn Husking.

Omaha, Oct. 6 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I wish to say that I quite agree that the Nebraska State Council of Defense has now an opportunity to do real service. But I also disagree with Charles Wooster when he states that the farmer is foolish who offers to pay 10 cents per bushel for having his corn husked. I wonder if Mr. Wooster has stopped to consider that when he got corn gathered for 4 and 5 cents per bushel that other living commodities only cost about one-half what they do at present. Look back a few years, in 1909 and 1910, for inand 1910 we got our corn gathered for 2 % and 3 cents and board and sold our corn for 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Compare to the present day at 10 cents per bushel for gathering our corn and almost \$2 per bushel selling price, and it doesn't cost scarcely any more to raise the same corn now than a few years back. If it wasn't for the laborers we farmers would find it pretty hard to make ends meet.

Camouflaged?

Omaha, Oct. 6.- To the Editor of The Bee: In Mr. Agnew's latest con-ribution to the Letter Box he includes he following: "It is thought by many that my fine English setter dog that her in August may have been disposed of by someone with poison, for not the slightest trace of him has ever been

Having read so' much of late concerning "camouflage," the suggestion is extended that perhaps some friend has "camouflaged" Mr. Agnew's setter and that the dog is still playing around the house. The way to test this is to place a choice morsel of beef in a conspicuous spot and if it disappears before your eyes the dog is there (camouflaged), otherwise nct.
A READER.

Soldiers and Social Distinctions.

Omaha, Oct. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: Of all absurd snobbishness perpetrated on the people the rule barring private soldiers from the Ak-Sar-Ben ball caps the climax. The United States is expressly in a war for democracy and it would be well for us to remember this fact. It is unfor-tunate that we adopted the British idea of rank and file in the army, and it is time for us to correct the mistake. No one can complain of the discipline of the French army and not since the French revolution has there been any social distinction between the French officer and the French private. Even the empires of Napoleon I and of Napoleon III followed this rule and to-day the poilu is the social equal of the field marshals of France; that is, so far as his service is concerned.

The real battle for democracy might

of governors and other tuft-hunters arrayed as enemies of the democratic ideas if this foolish rule is to stand in other years.

It may require congressional action to bring some people to their senses on this subject. I am aware that many army officers feel that social distinction must be maintained to preserve discipline, but the French experience Ever since the kaiser un- should prove their mistake. Soldiers who are offering their lives in defense contended that by keeping Bernstorff of their homes can still feel that in in this country we were nursing a the minds of the board of governors of snake on our bosom; that Von Papen Ak-Sar-Ben their presence on a ball and Boy-Ed were merely tools and room floor will poison the air breathed hirelings in the service of the chief by the commissioned officers, the consipirator, Bernstorff, who was really slackers and physically unfit who have the instigator of all the devilment. We not attained the high distinction of being ostracized for their patriotism. We know of many new officers who boldly diplomat of a friendly power was plot- stated that they would never volunteer unless they secured commissions, but their good luck seems to have put a premium on their social standing over the boys who are willing to suffer without honor and die without glory machinations. One would think that that democracy may live. Let this be our experience with the kaiser's diplo-H. H. CLAIBORNE.

THEY ALSO SERVE.

Sidney Warren Masc. All cannot answer to the war's alarms

And rush to hurl their might against the ith colors flying and the crash of arms. Meeting the bloody onelaught blew for blow: Not all may with the valiant and the

On fields of glory dars to do or die,

along With crimson gleam against the smokedimmed sky Not they alone who bear the war's grim

And stand upon the crumbling brink of Whose thinning ranks compose the bristling And wither in the monster's flery breath-

Not they alone do service for the cause, Though deadly be the mission they ful-As on they wage, nor shirk, nor fall, nor But ever serve with an unflinching will

Remote from all the pomp and dig of war, Afar from scenes of strife, where quiet dwells. nd naught of conflict stirs that peace to Save anxious hearts that beat like fu-

neral knells; Amid those calm, sweet scenes—'mid fields and woods, In busy cities and in countless towns. n teeming throngs and in vast solitudes.

A sovereign army its defiance frowns.

It bears no arms save the strong arms that yield Returns in fruitful service day by day, In shop, in mine, in factory and field, Who delve to aid their brothers in the

fray.

They bear no arms and cannot, may not so Where crashing armies march, or fall, or swerve
In war's swift contest, yet withal bestow
The tribute of their ranks—and also serve.

They also serve, e'en though no trumpetry Proclaims their progress and no banners To mark their onward course, yet pledged True patriotis, they labor and are brave. Rueing the fate that circumscribes their

To humble tasks and peaceful ways pur But conscious of their part, and failing no They do the things their hands may fin-_ to do.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"How old are you?" asked a little boy of his mother's caller.
"Willie!" said his mother sharply. "You must not ask a lady a question like that; it isn't polite." "Why, mamma," returned the youngster, "she isn't supposed to tell the truib"—Bostor Transcript.

"What's your idea of uplifting the people? shout the same as everybody's," replied stance, and compare the wages and prices paid for other commodities.

Senator Sorghum. "If I can raise the general average high enough, my own little vices won't be worth noticing."—Washing-

"What's the matter, dear?"
"Why, that man called me a miserable faker. "The idea! You're not miserable, are you, dear?"—Yonkers Statesman. T say, Pat, that's the worst looking house I've ever seen in harness. Why don't you fatten him up?"

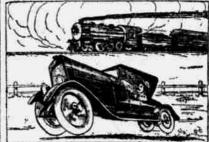
"Fatten him up?"

"Faten him up is it? Shure, the poor basic can hardly carry the little mate that's on him now."—Louisville Courier-Journal. Sillieus-De you ever read the humorous features in the newspapers?
Cynicus—Sometimes I glance over the weather indic ions and the list of mar-

riages .- Judge. War Gardener-By the way, how did you fellows get in the house? Burglar—We cam- through the back win-

War Gardener (excitedly)—Great Scott, I hôpe you didn't step on my potato patch!— Chicago Herald. The convicted man had just received his sentence and was being led out.
"Poor man, is there anything I can do for you?" asked a sympathetic woman from the anglence. from the audience.

"No, mum," said the prisener, "unless you'd like to do this three years."—Detroit Saturday Night.



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ANNOUNCEMENT

RAILWAY is now in its new location at 497 SOUTH 15th STREET

Opposite Orpheum Theater The City Freight Office is now at

Room 539 Ramge Building EUGENE DUVAL. General Agent. 'Phone D. 3300.

W. E. BOCK, City Passenger Agent. 'Phone D. 283.

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