

THE OMAHA BEE

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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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Saving is always in order, but war makes it imperative.
Bids for those potash lakes show what Nebraska has been overlooking.

Note that every eternal love triangle always has at least three sharp corners.
"Embassy must in no circumstance be compromised." How about United States senators?

If all this captured booze is to be opened up in court, jury service may be sought for instead of shunned as a burden.
It would seem that Herr von Igel was entirely too methodical for his own good, in keeping up his correspondence file.

Senator Kenyon knows what he thinks of La Follette, but does not want to express it until after the committee reports.
What worries the plotters most is they have no way of telling how much more evidence Secretary Lansing has in reserve.

One bushel of corn out of each ten raised in the state will meet the requested subscription to the Liberty Loan in Nebraska.
What's that, another boost in local cigarette prices? And the sale of cigarettes in Nebraska is absolutely prohibited by the law?

Colonel Neville has one big advantage just now - he has little trouble in getting his military selections endorsed by the governor.
Liberty motors are to propel trucks as well as airplanes over the fields of Europe. In fact, the whole war is taking on a Liberty aspect.

Also, the boys in the training camps have faith in their works, as is testified by the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan reported from there.
Still more disclosures of intrigues in this country by Bernstorff and his associates are promised. My, some people must be mightily uncomfortable.

Omaha set a swift pace for the state on the Liberty Loan march, and the end is not yet over. Nebraska ought now to go beyond the mark without much extra effort.
Mayor "Jim's" advice to the soldiers from Nebraska was a trifle profane - as his advice sometimes is - but in its way it expresses the sentiments of the home folks tolerably well.

What effect the exposure of Cohan and O'Leary will have on the chance for Tammany getting control of New York City again can only be surmised at this distance, but the blow-off will have no harm for Mitchell, who is rated as "100 per cent United States."
Kerensky has his government going along smoothly once more, but is far from being out of the woods yet. General Winter has come to the rescue of the Russian army, though, and it is possible that the respite thus granted will permit needed preparations to be made before spring.

The quest for precedents has turned up quite a few cases of members of the United States senate expelled from that body for disloyalty, most of them during our civil war. The only two recent instances, however, were for corrupt practices and had nothing to do with the question of disloyalty. The safe rule is, "Every case on its own merits."
It is plain now that the kaiser had two strings to his bow when trying to cut off the war supplies going to the allies from the United States. One was by agitation and pressure to accelerate enactment of a munitions-embargo law and the other to put the munitions factories out of business by incendiary fires, bought-and-paid-for explosions, and other genteel preventives. There was also a double object - to cripple the allies and at the same time keep the United States defenseless for the ultimate German attack.

Washing Their Hands
Chicago Tribune
Mr. Bentley, boyhood crony of La Follette, publicly severs old ties by writing the senator: "As long as you, in war, fight our commander-in-chief, you fight me. You are my enemy and I am yours." Everywhere in Washington statesmen formerly mixed up with pacifists and pro-Germans frantically protest their innocence. Each of a dozen organizations, vaguely pointed out as having nibbled at Count von Bernstorff's \$50,000, is still basing its "G" way. "Tain't me!" All of which would be funny if it were not so bulging with seriousness and if the moral were not so spirited and so direct - namely: "Never touch anti-Americanism - no, not with a ten-foot pole!"

The climate has changed radically since America entered the war. Ours is no longer a temperate zone. Before long it will be torrid. People in any way smirched by former association with spies or with traitors big or little should fumigate themselves while there is time. People still unsmirched should sedulously avoid all danger of getting smirched. Dodge disloyalists as you would the plague. Rather than incur suspicion stay home nights with the shades up and the electricity turned on, for the present oddity is nothing to what will come when the casualty lists reveal disloyalists not only as the nuisances they are now, but possibly as accomplices in murder.

Stones From Glass Houses.

For audacious presumption upon short memory as a get-away from the odium of its own record of rank pro-Germanism, commend us to our hyphenated contemporary, the World-Herald. Here it comes on with another attack upon Colonel Roosevelt, placarding him with La Follette despite the obvious fact that, while the Wisconsin senator seems wilfully endeavoring to impede the prosecution of the war, Colonel Roosevelt is indefatigable in stirring the people to respond to their country's call and to make the sacrifices needful to insure early victory.

What hurts the World-Herald, apparently, is its own admission that "Colonel Roosevelt stands high in the regard of the people as an ardent patriot." The hyphenated paper, therefore, issued as the personal organ of Senator Hitchcock, the senator who went the limit in congress to help the kaiser and was inextricably mixed up with the German propaganda carried on under direction of Bernstorff, Dernburg and other German emissaries, feels moved to denounce Colonel Roosevelt's conduct as calculated "to do more harm than everything that the La Follette can say." So it again objects to all reference to our inexcusable unpreparedness for self-defense prior to our entry into the war as reason for speeding up our efforts now and adopting every possible measure to strengthen our arms for democracy's vital world combat and excoriates the colonel as of "the same ilk" as La Follette, all of which is of the identical stuff as the assault the same hyphenated organ made upon the colonel last summer, when it deliberately misquoted his speech at Lincoln in order to have a straw man to knock down, and did not have the decency to make correction when its misrepresentation was exposed.

Since Senator Hitchcock may have to pass on the case of Senator La Follette (for whom his alter ego editor seems to be trying to provide a cover), it might invite reprisals for him publicly to pre-empt. When, however, it comes to the question of "doing more harm" we would like a popular determination as between Colonel Roosevelt, who, even after refusal of his prompt offer to serve in the field, has put in his time assisting in the mobilization of the nation's resources, and the stonethrowing glass-housed senator whose championship of the kaiser's decoy embargo on munitions bill, had it succeeded, would have left our nation the helpless prey of ruthless autocracy and utterly in the power of the German war lords.

Six Cents for Corn Pickers.

The State Council for Defense has acted on The Bee's suggestion and fixed a minimum wage of 6 cents per bushel for corn pickers in Nebraska this fall, this to include board and lodging. The proposition seems fair, although double the minimum wage of three years ago. It insures good pay for good men, and will no doubt be attractive to hundreds of workers, who only want to know what will be paid. Corn harvest means steady employment for many weeks under conditions conducive to the health of the workers. Nebraska's present season crop will provide employment for 30,000 men for over three months. Wages of these men will average \$4.50 per day on the basis of 6 cents per bushel, and this in turn means not less than \$14,500,000 added to the pay roll of the state. These latter figures are given to show some of the lesser benefits that come from our great staple crop. Getting the corn out of the fields and into the crib is important work just now, and will be given attention it deserves.

Germany's Military Strength.

Encouraging reports from the French general staff confirm what has been believed by American observers, that the German military strength is beginning to weaken. Signs of this have been apparent for many weeks, especially since the offensive passed definitely into the hands of the allies after the battle of the Somme last year. This must not be taken to support the conclusion that the kaiser's armies are unable to make a stout resistance to any effort to expel them from the invaded territory they hold. Saving the attempt of the crown prince at Verdun, the Germans have undertaken no serious move along the western front in two years. Their policy has been to cling fast to the ground gained in the first overwhelming push, allowing their opponents to expend their energies in ineffective attempts to dislodge the invaders, and looking for success along another course, part of which has been the U-boat campaign. The coming of the United States into the war has destroyed the value of this strategy, and has entirely altered the course of the war. Haig's hammering of the German right wing not only has a definite objective, but is having also its obvious effect.

"Aiten Bannocks" on the Bill of Fare.

When Samuel Johnson compiled his dictionary he defined oats as "food for horses and Scotchmen." The sardonic humor of the lexicographer has been considerably extended since his day, and oats have come to be accepted as wholesome and desirable food by a considerable proportion of the world's population. Palatable and nutritious, oats may be used to supplement wheat in bread-making. Consumption of the cereal steadily is growing, and "aiten bannocks" may yet become as familiar an adjunct of the maternal meal as the porridge now relished by millions. However, in fairness to oats, we submit that the formula published as composing the bread lately sampled and endorsed by the local food administrator comes nearer to being wheaten than oat bread. Give the oats a fair test alone and they will stand well, even among dainty feeders. Furthermore, we have always corn and rye, which list high among the ordained foods for man, on which to depend when wheat is scarce.

"Schooner" thought lost in hurricane is safe, reads a cablegram.

But only think of all the lost schooners struck by the prohibition hurricane that have not been comine safely over the

Menace of Mental Defectives

By Frederic J. Haskin
Washington, Oct. 10.—Are mental deficiency and delinquency on the increase among the population of this country, and, if so, what can be done to stop it? These are the questions which the government has recently sought to answer by an investigation of conditions now existing in certain representative localities.

The investigations in each case were undertaken by the United States Children's Bureau, which is especially interested in the subject since it is one affecting so many children. Its first report was issued about two years ago, covering the situation in the District of Columbia. Now a second investigation has just been completed on mental defectives in a representative eastern county.

This is one of the most illuminating and at the same time one of the most painful studies that has ever been made by the government. It shows that mental deficiency exists to an alarming extent in the lower strata of society; it shows that there is no adequate provision for abating it, and it shows that this class creates a social poverty.

One of 300 or more cases covered by the investigation only four or five mental defectives were found living in well-to-do homes. Parenthetically, it may be said that the term, "mental defective," includes three groups—idiots, imbeciles and morons. According to the classification adopted by the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-Minded, idiots are those whose mental development does not exceed that of a normal child of about 2 years; imbeciles are those whose mentality does not exceed that of a child of about 7 years, and morons are those whose mental development does not exceed that of a normal child of 12 years. It is in the last class that the greatest number of delinquents are found.

The children's bureau did not attempt to classify the various cases. Its object was not to pass upon the mentality of deficient persons, but to secure data in regard to the conditions under which mental defectives lived. Hence, the first act of Miss Emma Lundberg, who was in charge of the investigation, was to secure the names of the United States public health service and those of other physicians, who had examined the mentality of this county. Then Miss Lundberg began to inspect each case.

First she took up the cases of mental defectives living at large in the community. There were 132 of these. Of this number, ninety-nine were living in their parental homes, nineteen were being cared for by relatives or in foster homes, three were living in their own homes and eleven had no permanent place of abode.

The coincidence of mental defect and low grade of environment was striking, says Miss Lundberg in her report. "Of the ninety-nine mental defectives in their parental homes, forty-three belonged to families having very small and irregular incomes, barely sufficient to maintain the family; while thirteen were in families more or less dependent upon public or private charity, making a total of fifty-six dependent or on the verge of dependency. Of the remaining forty-three only four or five were in what might be called well-to-do families. The majority of them were in homes of wage-earners who at the time of the study were financially able to provide for their defective children. In five of these cases, however, there were abnormal home conditions, due to the death of the mother, to alcoholism, insanity or low mentality of parents."

Eleven mental defectives, one man and ten women, were discovered by the bureau to be without homes of any kind. The man was a "neighborhood idiot" who lived wherever he could obtain shelter and had fallen under the influence of a gang of toughs. All the women were under 30, six of them being under 19 years old. Of the latter was a young girl who had been brought up by a father and two brothers with police reputations, from whom she was finally taken and sent to live with a married sister. The sister found her too demoralizing to keep in her home, and she was sent to live with a family who kept a boarding house. From here arrangements were being made to send her to an aunt in another city who kept a low-grade lodging house for men. The girl already had a police record for incorrigibility, which she was constantly increasing; for a short period she had been in a hospital for the insane, and public schools, police, park guards, probation officers, charitable agencies and private philanthropists had all attempted to reform her and failed. What was to become of this girl?

That is the great question behind this government investigation. What is to become of these unfortunate delinquents in the absence of proper institutions for them. In this county there are not nearly enough institutions to go around, and its experience is the experience of many counties all over the United States. The majority of the mental defectives investigated, who were living in institutions, were not receiving the kind of training which they needed. Only twelve of the 212 mental defectives studied in the county were confined in an institution for the feeble-minded. The state was forced to take a hand in these cases because the children were unusually vicious and constituted an ever-growing menace to society.

On the other hand, thirty-two mental defectives were being cared for in the state hospital for the insane. Here they cannot possibly receive the proper instruction, and they are taking up space in an institution which is already overcrowded with patients who have a right to be there because they are insane. The investigation made two years ago in the District of Columbia revealed the same unfortunate conditions. Here, too, the government hospital for the insane had a large number of feeble-minded persons because no appropriate institution was available. One of the feeble-minded inmates was a woman then about 72 years of age. She had been living in the institution ever since she was 12 years old. "This woman," says the district report, "has been provided with shelter and care and protected from helpless motherhood that would have involved the community in unending expense. On the other hand, she has been unnecessarily subjected to the restraint and conditions surrounding the insane."

Thus the facts uncovered by the investigations of the children's bureau are themselves an answer to that question concerning mental defectives which has long been disturbing the government. There is no doubt but that mental deficiency is increasing. It will go on increasing as long as feeble-minded persons are permitted to breed another generation. For, as has been shown by the bureau's study, feeble-mindedness in most cases is a direct inheritance from parents. Moreover, the mental defective is one of the greatest menaces to every community.

TODAY

Right in the Spotlight.
Dr. Harry A. Garfield, whose appointment as federal coal administrator has brought him prominently into the public eye, celebrates his fifty-fourth birthday anniversary today.

Dr. Garfield is the son of a president of the United States, James A. Garfield. Like his father, he early showed aptitudes for study and scholarship, and accordingly was sent on to Williams college from Ohio, where he was born and lived during his boyhood. On graduation he turned to teaching. But school teaching did not prove to be wholly satisfactory to him, so he studied law, and thereafter, instead of practicing law, used his combined knowledge as scholar and jurist to enable him to fill important chairs at the Western Reserve university law school and at Princeton university, his term as professor of politics at the latter institution lasting from 1903 to 1908, when he was elected president of Williams college.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

French gained more ground south of Somme river.
Greatly turned its fleet and sea-coast forts over to the allies upon demand of Great Britain and France.
Italians, after eight days of strong artillery preparation, began general attack on Austrian positions on the coastal district front.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

The arrangements for the reception of President Cleveland and his wife are complete and Omaha is ready to accord them welcome on their arrival today. Upon arrival at the Union transfer party will be met by Judge J. M. Woolworth, Senator Charles F. Manderson, Dr. George L. Miller, George W. Holdrege, W. A. Paxton, General G. B. Dandy, Max Meyer, A. J. Poppleton and J. H. Millard.

tion to George F. LaBough at the rectory last evening.

A distinguished railroad party arrived in Omaha yesterday afternoon from Duluth over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad in the elegantly appointed private car of the Vanderbilts and were met at the depot by a number of carriages and driven through the principal thoroughfares of the city.

The second annual ball of the letter carriers of the city is announced to take place at Temple hall Tuesday evening, October 18.

John H. Ames, who has been negotiating with capitalists in regard to the proposed cable line, is at home again and states that a line will be built.

The state convention of the Home for the Friendless meets today at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association.

Paving progress in the first paving district and a third estimate was passed upon Monday evening by the council, this estimate being for \$12,565.40.

This Day in History.

1614—The name "New Netherland" was first applied to what is now New York.
1698—Treaty between England, France and Holland for the partition of Spain.
1779—Count Casimir Pulaski died on board the United States brig Wasop from wounds received in the attack on Savannah, Ga.

1850—Austria, Bavaria and Wurtemberg entered a league against Prussia.
1870—The Germans fired the first shot into the suburbs of Paris.

1892—The Columbian celebration in New York City was featured by a great naval parade.
1911—Chinese revolutionists captured Wuchang and threatened Hankow.

1914—German taubes dropped bombs on Paris, killing three persons and injuring fourteen.
1915—Germans continued their Serbian invasion, along the line of the 1914-15.

The Day We Celebrate.

Joseph L. Baker is 63 today. He is the principal organizer and owner of the Baker Ice Machine company.
Princess Elizabeth of Roumania, celebrated for her beauty, born at Bucharest twenty-three years ago today.

Dr. Edward K. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, born at Charlotte, N. C., forty-one years ago today.
Dr. Joseph E. France, junior United States senator from Maryland, born forty-four years ago today.

Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. N., retired, born near Belleville, Ill., thirty-six years ago today.
Willie Hoppe, world's champion billiard player, born at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., thirty years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Italy is to introduce bread and flour cards today.
The National Association of Insurance Agents meets in annual convention today at St. Louis.
Representatives of grain exchanges throughout the country are to meet at Chicago today to discuss a maximum price on corn for future delivery.

The special meeting of the Episcopal Board of Bishops, originally called to meet in Chicago today, has been postponed for one week.
Contact between the two factions of stockholders is anticipated at the annual meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway to be held at Chicago today.

Financial problems arising from the war are to be discussed by prominent speakers before the annual convention of the Indiana Bankers' association, meeting today at Evansville.

Storyteller of the Day.

The old millionaire and his beautiful bride, after their quiet wedding, had a quiet wedding breakfast a deux, Austrian caviar, eggs pompadour, a truffled chicken, fresh California peas, champagne—so the quiet breakfast ran.
"My dear," said the old millionaire, as the fruit course, a superb Florida melon, came on, "tell me, dear—and he laid his withered hand on her young one—"do you love me for what I am or for what I was?"

The beautiful girl smiled down from the window into the admiring eyes of a young clubman who was passing; then she bent her clear, considering gaze on the gray ruin opposite and replied: "I love you, George, for what you will be."—New York Globe.

AROUND THE CITIES.

The park board of Minneapolis plans to spend \$500,000 within the next two years in improving parks in the city on the north side of the city. Purchase of a forty-acre tract is included in the improvements.
Galveston features notable evidence of expert development of the oil and coal country edition of the Galveston News, issued October 1. The city last year handled 24 per cent of the cotton crop of the south, amounting to 2,649,931 bales, besides 22,000,000 bushels of wheat and a number of other foodstuffs. The total value of exports from the port in twelve months amounted to \$278,110,000.

The Bee's Letter Box

Doesn't Understand "Camouflage."
Omaha, Oct. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: I make it my rule not to reply to any anonymous replies to any of my letters that are published in the daily papers, though I think one who replied to two of my letters in The Bee last month replied to me under an assumed name, for no such name is in the city directory and has not been at any time so far as I can find. I am not going to reply to the person who is afraid to sign his own name, but who goes under the name of "A Reader." But I would like to ask that person to state what they mean by the word "Camouflaged." I am unable to find any such word in any dictionary or in any other place that little used words might be found.

F. A. AGNEW.

Defends Lutheran Church.

Omaha, Oct. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: One of the consequences that pro-German utterances by a few irresponsible ministers have brought upon the Lutheran church of this country is the suspicion that the Lutheran church as such is disloyal. This aspersion will not die for a generation. Although only a few Lutheran ministers have been found guilty of disloyal propaganda, still when a pro-German statement is made by a minister, especially when he employs the German language, the press reports it as another Lutheran pastor in the clutch of the war. Just last week such a case was again reported and the writer's attention was called to the report that another Lutheran minister got what was coming to him. I have referred to the case at Lowden, Mo. That pastor in question is not, nor ever was a Lutheran pastor. I have been acquainted with the Lutheran pastor at Lowden for the last fourteen years and know that the report is wrong. It is not fair for the press to bring such reports without verifying them. This is not the only time that such an odium has been cast upon the Lutheran church.

I think I can truthfully state that Lutheran pastors at present are very careful in expressing themselves in regard to the war question, more so than they were before the war. I am sure that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. I had a talk with some ministers not long ago who were very emphatic in their pro-American statements. It is true their statements and opinions are seldom found in the daily press, but that should not be construed as disloyal, because the Lutheran clergy as such has very seldom and only in extreme cases employed the public press. It is not right or fair that the vast number of Lutheran pastors should be made the scapegoat of the few who have been found to be disloyal. The writer does not wish to convey the impression that he excuses or condones any anti-American utterances before the war or after it began; these with all loyal Americans he condemns heartily. But whenever a German minister has been arrested he should not be called a Lutheran and a report of salt. The Lutheran church owes nothing to Germany.

Another report that has made the rounds in the daily press reflecting odium upon the Lutheran church is that the monstrous fiend disgracing the German throne is the Lutheran church. The kaiser is not Lutheran, whatever else he may be. When the public considers these things the great burden under which the Lutheran church at present suffers will become somewhat lighter and in time will be lifted altogether. The church as such has enough to suffer because of the disloyal utterances of a few of its members without having more opprobrium heaped upon it.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

An authority estimates the number of known languages and dialects at 3,424.
For providing the body with "energy," bread is only surpassed by oatmeal and by sugar.

More tobacco is smoked per head in the United States than in any other country except Holland.
The frontier line between Canada and the United States is the only "undefended" frontier in the world.

Among the few English words that contain the vowels in their reverse order are uncomplimentary and unimpressive.
Every important war in which the United States has been involved, excepting the war of 1812, had its beginning in April.

In Paris the sellers of newspapers in the streets are not allowed to shout out the items of news. The women sellers have overcome this law by singing their news in soft tones, adapting the words to some popular melody.

Longfellow's "Wreck of the Hesperus" came to him as he was sitting by the fire-side on the night of a violent storm. He went to bed, but could not sleep; and as he lay the verses were composed until the poem was complete.

The longest known survival of any seed is that of a certain Egyptian lily. A dried seed-pod kept in the South Kensington museum in London contained seed which was tested and found to grow after a period of ninety-five years.

If a man is going to commit a crime during his life-time, the chances are that he will do it at the age of 29. It is a curious fact that statistics have shown that man is more dangerous at this period of his life than at any other.

The Germans have been importing large quantities of pork from Roumania. In order to get it through Austria without the hungry Austrians getting it first they put the pigs in coffins and labelled them as "German heroes," sent back from the front.

Uncle Sam possesses one-fifth of all the world's wealth. His possessions are greater than those of France and Germany combined, \$5,000,000,000 more than the entire wealth of the United Kingdom, three times that of Russia, and fifteen times that of the whole Australian continent.

SIGNPOSTS OF PROGRESS.

American capital is financing the construction of a big cement plant in Argentina.
The value of Canadian manufactures last year was \$2,000,000,000, compared with \$1,392,000,000 in 1915.

The Methodist Episcopal church now numbers 4,136,364 members. This is an increase during 1916 of 100,651.

A frame covered with wire netting to be attached to automobiles has been invented, the purpose being to catch hats or other articles which would otherwise be blown away.

An Englishman has invented a safety suit for aviators which is covered with parachute-like pockets, by means of which the entire suit can be inflated, so that the force of the aviator's fall may be broken.

If all the seeds of any one sort of plant were allowed to grow they would soon cover the earth to the exclusion of all other plants. A single orchid plant produced more than 10,000,000 seeds in a season and many common plants, such as the foxglove, very nearly equal this remarkable record.

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.....

SAID IN FUN.

"Ere, 'ave 'em at tuppence," growled the butcher.
"Is too much," said the woman.
" 'Ave 'em at a penny, then," said the butcher.
" 'Ave 'em at a penny, then," said the woman.
" 'Ave 'em at a penny, then," said the woman.
" 'Ave 'em at a penny, then," said the woman.

"She was much interested in prison reform and was visiting a large prison one day.
" 'Don't any of your friends come to see you on visiting days?' she asked of a big, burly ruffian.
" 'No,' responded the ex-burglar. 'They're all here with me.'—Everybody's Magazine.

"Mrs. Flatbush—What does your husband call your dog?
"Mrs. Bensonhurst—When he's calling him in the house do you mean or chasing him out?—Yonkers Statesman.

"What did they do with that accused official?
"Pending a hearing, they have suspended him without prejudice.
"Looks to me like another sample of something that can't be done."—Chicago.

"Suspending a man without prejudice."—Louisville Courier-Journal.
" 'Our young rubber trees aren't growing very rapidly.'
" 'Why don't you go around and stretch 'em a little every morning?'—Kansas City Journal.

"What makes you so thin, Bligson?"
" 'My wife's ill.'
" 'And you're worrying about her, eh?'
" 'Not exactly. It's the form, not the severity of her illness that affects me.'
" 'How so?'
" 'From what is she suffering?'
" 'Extreme Hooveritis.'—Buffalo Express.

"GOD BLESS YOU."

Jane A. Thomas in Providence Journal.
We cannot bid you go—nor bid you stay:
With lips that tremble and with eyes grown wet
We seek some word, but this is all we say:
" 'Good-bye! God bless you! We will not forget.'"

You pass us, splendid in your untired youth,
That thus tuffes a kaiser's pomp and power—
But woe to them, ay, bitter, bitter woe,
Who brought us to the partings of this hour!

Still on you pass, God bless you, and good luck!
The flags fly out, brave music fills the air,
And heart-beats quicken till one pithee most
Tries to look that, but must not join you there.

God bless you, and good luck! We, too, will share
War's awful work and vigil as we may,
Our busy hands—the sometimes, hearts do break—
Will serve you, brother, as day follows day.

O, comrades, wherever you may be
At dawn or dusk, or lonely, watchful night,
God bless you, and good luck! We stay to keep
For your return home's altar-fires alight.



For Knight Motor

55c Per Gallon
A Heavy, Viscous, Filtered Motor Oil.

The L. V. Nicholas Oil Company
L. V. Nicholas
GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG. President

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy Cheeks—Sparkling Eyes—Most Women Can Have

Says Dr. Edwards, a Well-Known Ohio Physician

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 17 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave to his patients a prescription made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients mixed with olive oil, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. You will know them by their olive color.

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowels, which cause a normal action, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter in one's system.

If you have a pale face, sallow look, dull eyes, pimples, coated tongue, headaches, a listless, no-god feeling, all out of sorts, inactive bowels, you take one of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets nightly for a time and note the pleasing results.

Thousands of women as well as men take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the successful substitute for calomel—now at hand just to keep in the pink of condition. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.



Soothe Your Itching Skin With Cuticura

Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water and follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. The mission of Cuticura is not only to soothe and heal but to prevent skin troubles by keeping the pores free from impurities and irritation. For sample of each free by mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 12G, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c.

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.....