

THE OMAHA BEE
DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Daily and Sunday... per week... per year...
Entered as Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press of which this office is a member, is authorized to use the reproduction of all news dispatches credited to it, or to any other source, in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of our special dispatches are reserved.

REMITTANCE
Remittances by draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and western exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES
Omaha—The Bee Building, Chicago—People's Gas Building, South Omaha—187 1/2 S. 10th St., New York—246 Fifth Ave., Lincoln—14 N. Main St., St. Louis—New B'n of Commerce, Lincoln—Little Building, Washington—111 G St.

CORRESPONDENCE
Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee Editorial Department.

SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION
59,022 Daily—Sunday, 52,158

Subscribers leaving the city should have the Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested.

Drive Omaha's quota over the top.

Liberty bonds back up the boys abroad and makes thrifty and patriotic allies at home.

Iowa wets and dries get together on one issue—a fair and full count of the ballots cast.

Wheatless and meatless days decreed in many quarters lend a touch of realism to "the melancholy days."

War department turns a firing squad on the "Sam Brown belt." Now watch the swagger stick get the ax.

Money penalties help some, but they lack the cooling, meditative force of a jail sentence in checking speed.

It is evident from the returns that Iowa drys committed a tactical blunder in staging an election during a dry harvest.

It goes without saying that a police raise in the pay envelope generates more cheer than a raise on the bulletin board.

Increasing riots, discontent and mutinous conduct of Teutonic seamen emphasizes once more the desperation growing out of short rations.

An epidemic of labor strikes grips the country in spots. In sowing the wind war profiteers blazed the way for "reaping the whirlwind."

According to official statement the reduced price of flour has not put in an appearance at retail shops. Who is responsible—kidnapers or holdups?

The German-made revolution in India, revealed in Chicago courts, achieved results all right. The plotters got the boodle "made in Germany."

Food Controller Hoover believes the government has effectively saddled the food mule, but admits that both ends remain free to work at will. In other words, the main battery still holds an unobstructed range of the consumer.

As a means of getting useful experience in preparation for the main event Nebraska branch of the League to Enforce Peace might practice on the executive branch of the state government. If vocal persuasion fails, turn on, the 105e.

Food Controller Hoover wants it distinctly understood that the purpose of holding down prices of raw products is to give the benefit to the ultimate consumer rather than to the middleman. The pocketbook test is the measure of efficiency of food control.

Municipal distribution of fuel and foodstuffs is projected in New York and under consideration in other large cities. So long as dealers defy reasonable regulations and persist in the gouge municipal activities for public relief are inevitable. Overreaching greed is as intolerable as highway robbery.

"Germany is my mother, America my sweetheart," said a Missourian to the Liberty bond hustling committee of Kansas City. "The kaiser is mistreating my mother, I want to buy two more 'kicks for the kaiser.'" That's the talk and the deed that makes the foot a riser. Buy a kicker and join in the sport.

"I Did Not Will This War"

Philadelphia Ledger

"I did not will this war." There were many who credited the German emperor with sincerity when he made this solemn assertion and believed that the military party had forced him to take a step he did not approve. But much water has run under the bridge since then. One proof after another of his unscrupulous hypocrisy has come to light. He has been revealed as the fitting head of a government none can trust. That the war was deliberately decided upon at conference in Berlin before the imperial trip to Norway is already known. Mr. Morgenthau's account of the remarks made to him by the German and Austrian ambassadors at Constantinople when he was American ambassador there gives further confirmation of a premeditated purpose. The German ambassador, "in an outburst of enthusiasm," told him who were at the conference, the emperor, the heads of the army and navy, the leaders of industry and finance. They decided that the time had come to strike; only the financiers wanted two weeks to sell foreign securities and arrange their loans. Thus the stage was set for the drama in which Germany was to figure as the blameless hero surrounded by envious enemies.

Even more significant in a way was the confession of the Austrian ambassador. War seemed possible, of course, after the murder at Sarajevo, though the diplomats who were not in the secret expected to avert it. But it was weeks before Franz Ferdinand was killed that the emperor of Austria declared to his representative at Constantinople that conditions in the Balkans made war inevitable. We know, too, that even a year earlier Austria had proposed to Italy a joint attack on Serbia. Mr. Morgenthau gives his bit of evidence because, as he says, he wishes us to visualize the menace that has been hanging over the great republic and still hangs over it because of this Prussian mania for world power. If there are those who do not see how we are fighting to defend our own security they are incapable of seeing it. Never before in the history of the world has there been so shameful a conspiracy against humanity. The war must not end before another such has been made impossible.

Riga and What May Result.
Defeat of the Russians at Riga, the taking over of the Island of Oesel by the Germans and abandonment of Petrograd are all parts of one action and must be considered as such. From the German point of view the affair may be considered valuable as presenting another victory for the kaiser's invincible army. Whether this will offset effects of proceedings in Flanders and elsewhere along the western front may be questioned. The bottling up of the Russian navy is of slight moment, as it was of little service at best, and since the revolution has been a source of trouble to the government.

That the Allied fleet made no attempt to interfere with the operations at Riga and Oesel may be accepted as indicating that approved strategy requires its presence at its station and that the occupation of that part of Russia is not looked upon as a serious menace to the general cause. Germany's line is extended by that much and the military necessities of the kaiser are increased to the extent of maintaining a force far from its base and without adequate transport. If the Russian system of transportation in this section had failed the problem for the Germans will not be made easier.

Some observers express the opinion that the moral effect on the Russian people will be good and that the jolt will bring them to their senses. It is plain something of the sort would be required to end the discord that had so effectually destroyed Russia's capacity for resistance. With the government at Moscow and five months of winter in which to reorganize the political, industrial and military forces of the nation, Russia may be able to take an active part in operations next spring. As it is, the most optimistic champion of Germany sees but little advantage in holding Riga and the region thus controlled.

Shumway Shoots Another Bomb.

Land Commissioner Shumway seems to be the live wire of the present administration at Lincoln—at any rate, he is keeping things at the state house from stagnating. His latest move is to force permission to employ an attorney of his own selection to attend to work the attorney general's office should look after. This will naturally induce taxpayers to inquire why an attorney general was elected, if it is required that an outsider be engaged to attend to the state's legal business. Some suspicion exists that the state's law officer has been too busily taken up with the inflation of a boom for another office to give attention to the work that naturally falls to official duty. Reports from the late session of the State Board of Lands and Funds make it look like an attempt on part of his colleagues to deflate the aspirations of the attorney general. However, somebody must look after the legal business of the state and if the democrat elected to that office cannot find time to do it another attorney will have to be employed. Commissioner Shumway has been of considerable service in exposing the weaknesses of the present administration and may come to find himself as popular at the state house as was Treasurer Hall, two years ago, before he became a part of the machine.

"Over the Top" on Food Prices.

Herbert Hoover announces that he "has turned the corner" on food prices and all that remains is to get the farmers and retailers to enter into the spirit of the hour and the cost of living will recede. Herein lies the trouble. As The Bee has pointed out on several occasions, certain articles of great daily consumption cost more here than in London, although the raw material is produced in Nebraska. It is also true that a considerable variation in prices exists between different parts of the country, not wholly accounted for by natural reasons. Not all the blame for this rests on the retailer, who has been at the mercy of the middleman from the beginning. Mr. Hoover says the distributing agencies are now under control, or working under agreement, and that for the future prices to consumers will depend on the farmer and retailer. Public sentiment, he says, will do more to bring about the downward revision than governmental interference. This may be true. "Let your conscience be your guide," has been the rule in fixing prices for the last two years, and manipulators have ridden the market to highest altitudes ever attained. All will hope that Mr. Hoover's optimism is warranted and that a new era for cost of furnishing the table in America is at hand.

Promotion in Army on Merit.

A new order has been promulgated from Washington which will for the present at least bring considerable satisfaction to army men. It provides for merit rather than seniority as a basis for promotion. The change in one way will affect only a comparatively few officers, since those who were in the service at the beginning of the war have almost all been given higher rank and grade. Those who came into the service with the National Guard, from the Officers' Reserve Corps and from the training camps will be placed on an equal footing as regards advancement. Promotion will be determined by quality and not length of service. Another interesting feature of the order is that vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant may be filled by commanding officers advancing noncommissioned officers at their discretion, instead of relying on the reserve list. This restores the democratic form and renews for the American army the Napoleonic maxim, that every soldier of France carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. Ambition to serve is given additional spur by the hope of promotion and each soldier as he marches will know that he has the chance to rise as high as his ability will carry and support him.

Folks are reminded that price fixing by the food director is not necessarily price reduction. Perhaps! But it should help equalize prices as between different sections of the country. What good reason is there why an article of farm-raised food should cost the consumer more here in Omaha, in the very heart of the corn belt, than it does in Chicago, or Philadelphia, or New York, or London?

Following the example of Robert Marlon La Follette, senatorial knickers of the government are flooding the country with some of their speeches carrying high and low notes of discontent. It is peculiarly significant that the flood is timed to meet the second Liberty loan campaign. If this is not "giving aid and comfort to the enemy," what is the answer?

"Academic freedom" will not involve any college professor in trouble if he sticks to the subject matter of his chair. If he goes outside of that field to express treasonable sentiments, carrying with them the weight of the institution to which he is attached, he has no right to seek cover of "academic freedom."

The Milk Situation
By Frederic C. J. Haskin

Washington, Oct. 17.—"Don't blame the milkmen for the high cost of milk before you hear their side of it," is the advice of the Department of Agriculture.

Some harsh things have been said concerning milk dealers since the price of milk rose to 15 cents a quart. The general consensus of opinion among consumers is that the milk dealer is simply using the war as an excuse to make excessive profits.

The dairy division of the bureau of animal industry, however, which has made some experiments in dairying itself, does understand the reasons for the present high cost of milk. In the first place, suggests one of its dairy experts, "take the case of the farmer." For the dairy business, with the exception of a few large concerns, is divided into two separate industries—the production of milk, which is carried on by the farmer, and the treatment and delivery of the milk, which is carried on by the dealer. Some dealers have their own farms.

Now the farmer, according to this dairy expert, is at present getting 7 cents a quart for his milk, when he used to get 3 1/2 cents a quart. But his profit is no greater, since dairy cows must be fed and fed well if they are to produce good milk. And the price of feed has doubled. Corn, which used to sell from 80 to 90 cents a bushel, is now selling at \$2 and more; the same is true of wheat and even cottonseed meal is worth twice as much as it was before the war. In addition to the increased cost of the feed is the increased cost of labor. The farmer must compete with munitions factories and other large concerns, some of which are paying workmen \$8 to \$9 a day. Forty dollars a month, with board, is now the average farm wage.

The dairy division of the bureau of animal industry divides the farmer's costs into the following groups: Feed, 52 per cent; labor, 23 per cent, and overhead charges, 25 per cent. The latter includes dairy utensils, the price of which has gone up; fresh stock and transportation charges. All of which shows that the farmer's margin of profit is very slight, although, of course, it mounts up in the long run. Otherwise he would not be selling milk, but cattle feed, which is much less trouble.

Comes now the case of the milk dealer. When the farmer delivers the milk at the city station the milk dealer gets it and hauls it to his dairy plant. That is his first expense after the original cost. Next the milk must be pasteurized. That process, of course, is not done without an outlay of money. Then the milk must be bottled and capped—and since the war both bottles and caps have become scarce and hence valuable. The product is then ready to be delivered in small portions to numerous stores, houses and apartments in various sections of the city by a host of delivery wagons and their drivers. A wagon may have to travel three miles from the city head quarters to deliver a gallon of cream—a service that adds considerably to the total cost of the milk.

If the delivery business could be dispensed with, declares the dairy expert of the Department of Agriculture, the price of milk per quart could be lowered approximately 3 cents. But that is obviously impossible. People would not take the trouble to walk to a store every morning for their supply of milk and cream. In New York several dealers offered milk 2 cents cheaper to anyone who would call for it, but the number who took advantage of the offer was negligible.

Now add to all these expenses of the milk dealer the fact that milk itself is extremely scarce owing to the war and you find that the milk business is by no means a money-making one. The Department of Agriculture. Before the war the United States imported large quantities of dairy products from Europe—Scandinavia particularly. Now it is not only not importing dairy goods, but is exporting them to its allies. Moreover, tons of milk that formerly supplied whole cities are now being put into tin cans as fast as possible by American canneries in order to feed the allied and American soldiers in France. Often a milk dealer goes to renew his contract with a dairy farmer for another year he finds that the farmer has already contracted his output to a nearby condensed milk cannery.

Even so the Department of Agriculture considers milk, if used economically, one of the best foods now on the market. The contrary is usually does not think of milk as a food. Usually he thinks of it more as a beverage—a luxury to be dispensed with as far as possible. Thus the average person in this country uses only a little more than half a pint of milk daily. As a matter of fact, milk contains all of the properties that are needed to maintain a healthy human being. It supplies the protein which rebuilds the body and it supplies the fat and sugar which provide energy. One quart of milk at 45 cents is no more expensive than one pound of sirloin steak at 34.9 cents a pound so far as actual food value is concerned.

On the other hand, so food needs to be watched as carefully as milk to prevent it from spreading disease. Left standing about uncovered, it collects germs as quickly as honeysuckle collects bees. No food has played such an important part as milk in the spread of infectious diseases. Thus the Department of Agriculture bids every household which uses milk in the following present prices—to beware of the following things: Buy only the best milk obtainable. It is cheapest in the long run. Consult the health department before selecting your milk dealer. Buy only bottled milk if possible. Dipped milk is often dirty and deficient in cream. Take milk into the house as soon as delivered and place in the refrigerator immediately. Bacteria increase rapidly in milk which stands in the sun or warms up and such milk will sour quickly. Keep milk in the original bottle in the refrigerator until in the moment of serving. Milk which has been poured from the bottle and returned to it. Keep the bottle covered with a paper cap or an inverted tumbler to prevent the entrance of flies and dust, which may carry dangerous bacteria into the milk.

These are not all the rules, but they are about all within the capacity of the ordinary human being to remember. They are rules which health authorities have been drumming into people for the last ten years without conspicuous success. Epidemics of various kinds still continue to occur from the use of impure milk. Now, however, that milk has become so expensive they are beginning to have hope. People usually take good care of their valuable.

People and Events

A bunch of former state officials of Missouri at the threshold of winter are blanketed with eleven grand jury indictments drawn at Jefferson City, for various offenses from sequestering penitentiary food to parole bribes. Most of the indicted ex-officials have been connected with the penitentiary and are on the road for a comeback. London cabbies are putting up a hot fight against raising cab fares from 8 pence to 1 shilling for the first mile. They argue that most passengers drop them a shilling for the mile trip or less, which means a tip of 4 pence. If the meter price takes all the common coin there is little value in the customary tipper. "Keep the change," Authorities consider the point well taken and are figuring on a proper split. Bryan Mullanphy, the St. Louis philanthropist of long ago, naturally is a back number. When on earth some 50 years ago, he felt and saw the trials and hardships endured by immigrants pouring into the middle west and heart and hand went out with sympathy and aid. At his death Mullanphy bequeathed nearly \$1,000,000 to help the poor and the fund is still working as planned. But the philanthropist's portrait which hung in the city hall is there no more. Not turned to the wall, but shunted to the lumber room to make a room for a picture of live alderman of the St. Louis type. Poor Mullanphy, he didn't trot with the gang.

RIGHT TODAY

Right in the Spotlight.
Bishop Joseph F. Berry of Philadelphia, who will preside over the annual session of the department of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church meeting today at Atlantic City, is the senior bishop of the denomination and one of the noted leaders of the church. A Canadian by birth, the son of a Methodist preacher, he joined his father's church at the age of 14 as the result of a revival. Two years later he began to preach and at the age of 18 was received on trial by the Detroit conference and for several years enjoyed a reputation throughout Michigan as a "boy preacher." Subsequently he drifted into Methodist journalism and for many years edited the Epworth Herald. He was elected to the episcopacy at the general conference of 1904 and is said to have been the first man thus elected in many years on a first ballot.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Germany announced sinking of two British transports in the Mediterranean. Rumanians pressed northward near Black Sea by new attack of Von Mackensen. Germany reported the capture of Russian divisions and 2,000 prisoners in Galicia.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.
The water works company received thirteen-carloads of piping to be used in replacing the old pipes and extending the mains. Mr. Wiley is in Detroit negotiating for machinery for the Florence plant. The Daniel Webster Debating society of Creighton college held its first regular meeting in the hall of the college.



A reception was tendered to Rev. William Scott and wife by the Ladies' society of the Mary's Avenue Congregational church, at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hall, 938 Park avenue.

Rabbi Benson will give a lecture on the subject, "The Lady of Society," at the Jewish synagogue.

Secretary Nattinger of the board of trade states that in all probability a large soap manufactory will soon be erected in this city.

Joseph and Mrs. Nicholas of Leadville, Colo., and Miss Sophia Stone of this city were married by Rabbi Benson at the residence of the bride's parents.

Raymond Bros., with a force of fifteen or twenty workmen, are hard at work driving piles for the viaduct abutments on the Omaha side of the new Omaha and Council Bluffs bridge. The regular bi-monthly party of the Parnell Social club will be given at Cunningham's hall.

This Day in History.
1822—General Mansfield Lovell, noted confederate commander, born in Washington, D. C. Died in New York City June 1, 1884.

1841—Nicholas H. Cobbs was consecrated at Philadelphia first Episcopal bishop of Alabama.

1847—United States frigate Congress and sloop Portsmouth bombarded the port of Guaymas, Mexico.

1847—Frisco relieved from a state of siege after having been shut up for four months.

1862—King Otto of Greece abdicated, having lost his power and influence.

1870—An earthquake was felt through the northern states from Maine to Iowa.

1880—Lydia Maria Child, author of the best-selling book, "The Mother in America," died at Wayland, Mass. Born at Medford, Mass., February 11, 1802.

1814—Russians definitely checked the advance of the Germans on Warsaw.

1815—Announcement that England had offered Cyprus to Greece on condition the Greeks join the Allies.

The Day We Celebrate.

William McAdam was born in Detroit just forty-two years ago today. He is president and manager of the Omaha Trust company.

Rear Admiral Walter F. Fullam, U. S. N., born in Montee county, New York, sixty-two years ago today.

Congressman James R. Mann of Illinois, reputedly the first to lead in the house, born near Bloomington, Ill., sixty-one years ago today.

Rt. Rev. William T. Russell, the new Catholic bishop of Charleston, S. C., born in Baltimore fifty-four years ago today.

Frances Alice Keller, one of America's foremost experts on immigration and alien problems, born at Columbus, O., forty-four years ago today.

Elbert W. Major, former governor of Missouri, born in Lincoln county, Missouri, fifty-three years ago today.

Edgar Selwyn, noted playwright and theatrical magnate, born in Cincinnati forty-two years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The troops at Camp Dodge are in honor parade in Des Moines today to honor a visit from ex-President William H. Taft.

The board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church will meet in annual session at Atlantic City today to discuss war work and the program for the year.

Heads of many of the leading American educational institutions will gather at Providence today for a celebration of the silver jubilee of the women's college of Brown university.

The wedding of Miss Edith Whiting Riker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew L. Riker, and Lieutenant Berttram E. Ainsworth of the British army, who accompanied the British commission to this country a few months ago, will take place at the home of the bride's parents at Fairfield, Conn.

The Church of the Heavenly Rest, in New York City, is to be the scene of a brilliant military wedding today when Miss Leoline B. Markell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Markell of Sydney, Australia, is to become the bride of Captain Samuel Wright Atkins, Three Hundred and Second Field artillery, U. S. A.

St. Louis merchant had made use of one of his young clerks in the stead of his regular collector, who was ill. When the young man returned from his rounds he was rather down in the mouth.

"Have any luck?" asked the merchant. "So-so," replied the young man, listlessly. "How about that Jones bill? I suppose you collected that. You said that Mr. Jones was a friend of yours."

"Well, sir," said the clerk, "I don't know whether to rejoice or not at my success with Mr. Jones."

"Why not?" "That depends. When I went in and said, 'Mr. Jones, I called to speak about a matter—' he interrupted me, before I could proceed further, with 'All right, my boy; she's yours; take her home to the happy—' Lippincott's Magazine.

The Bee's Letter Box

Anent Corn-Husking.
LOAN, Ia., Oct. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: You do every a democratic good to read your articles about the hysphenated World-Herald. They need it on corn husking. What work is harder at times on the farm? And cost of all necessities are several times what it used to be. Many here pay 10 to 15 cents to be sure of good help, who will do proper work, not burn, nor inexperienced kids. Farmers could contract a while ago for high prices—future delivery, but many speculators who run farms have been agitating the deal and not so much real farmers who farm. The renter without cow or sow, living on a speculator's farm, is a sorry proposition.

I both see a limit now to their operations in soil, labor and production, robbing, and in the late Henry Wallace's philosophy, even the furrows will spew them out. Give the laborer his hire and slacking will cease sooner. EX-FARMER HUSTLER.

Astounded at Vasilieff's Nerve.

Omaha, Oct. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: If the proceedings of the meeting of the Ministerial union of recent date are correctly reported in the newspapers, I am astounded at the brazen appearance of Rev. Vasilieff, the Bulgarian—the alien enemy of the United States at a meeting of American clergy. I am more than astounded at the unmitigated gall and insolence of the Bulgarian reverend to dare to make the impudent statement that the enemy is invincible, and that we can not win the war as it is being fought. My blood boils at the very thought that a Bulgarian, who so shamefully betrayed the people who shed their blood and sacrificed their lives for the liberation of Bulgaria from the yoke of oppression and slavery, the unspeakable and detestable Turk, should be tolerated. I am referring to the Russian-Turkish war of 1877. I am also disgusted with the treachery of Rev. Vasilieff, who openly boasts that as soon as the war is over, Bulgaria will turn on its present ally and friend, the Turk, and drive him out of Europe. Rev. Vasilieff's remarks and attitude displayed very poor tact and judgment in inviting a Bulgarian, an open enemy of our country, to appear in their midst and to address them. He is a snake, and as such he must be crushed. Crush the reptile, or it will contaminate the very air and soil of America. DR. E. HOLOVITCHNER.

Not Good Time for School Bonds.

Omaha, Oct. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: You have treated your readers to express opinions on the proposed school bond issue. My opinion is that this is a most unfortunate time to ask the taxpayers of the Omaha school district to vote for the issuance of \$2,500,000 of bonds. First—The country is at war and we all approach the time when economy will be forced to rule. We all expect to make sacrifices and to deprive ourselves of things now regarded as necessary. We can and should get along with existing school facilities until the close of the war. For this conclusion there are many reasons. Second—Municipal taxes in Omaha have increased enormously the last few years, as recently stated by The Bee. The rise is fast approaching the breaking point and when that happens men will sell their property to avoid loss by taxation which will soon eat up all the profit. Then a slump in values will happen. Third—The people want to lend their money to the government. It is unpatriotic to ask them to buy municipal school bonds when it is their duty to buy war fund bonds. Fourth—The municipal and school bond market is unfavorable and an issue of school bonds cannot be sold to advantage, if at all. Capitalists prefer 4 per cent government bonds to 3 per cent municipal bonds. There is much more to be said on this point. Fifth—Federal taxes are higher than ever before in the history of the nation. The property of this school district is being taxed to the limit. If the voters could realize the full force and effect of these extraordinary levies, they never could be induced to vote for the school bonds. In a few months they will feel the same! These five valid reasons ought to be enough to defeat the bonds. This is a time for rigid retrenchment in all departments of government. It would be folly to plunge the community into the colossal debt proposed by the school board. JAMES B. HAYNES.

HERE AND THERE.

A new machine fitted with pneumatic hammers and chisels is able to bore through hard rock at the rate of about six feet in twenty-four hours. This machine is being used in subway work in New York City, and marks a great advance in swift, safe and cheap rock tunneling.

St. Louis county authorities are diligently at work in an effort to determine what it stands for. It is suspected that socialists is not the only object of existence, and that considerable business is transacted under the head of "good of the order."

The National Commercial congress, recently in session at Mexico City, appointed a commission which shortly will depart for the United States to investigate the best manner in which to obtain for Mexico articles of prime necessity, especially foodstuffs, which lack the requisite school among its educational institutions. A man or woman, boy or girl can secure instruction there that will enable the student to hold down any new job in sight. Among the things taught are automobile mechanics, Red Cross work, cooking, housekeeping, salesmanship, hairdressing, manuring, mechanical drafting, millinery, bookkeeping, stenography and other practical, every-day occupations.

The House of Taylor

HOTEL MARTINIQUE
Broadway, 32d St., New York

One Block from Pennsylvania Station
Equally Convenient for Amusements, Shopping or Business

157 pleasant rooms, with private bath
\$2.50 PER DAY

257 excellent rooms with private bath, facing street, southern exposure,
\$3.00 PER DAY

Also Attractive Rooms from \$1.50.
The Restaurant Prices Are Most Moderate.

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.....

CHEERY CHAFF.

"Few people are in business for their health." The pawnbrokers seem altruistic, however, I'm sure they can never get rid of all those guitars and revolvers they so graciously loan money on."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The fond mother was admonishing her pretty young daughter: "Don't let any young man come too near you when courting." "I've and I have a chair between us." "Doesn't he throw his neck around the man's arms?"—Baltimore American.

"I suppose a box constructor who is fond of his keeper expresses his feelings in a reverse way." "How is that?" "How is that?" "Maybe so, but it will be lots easier for me as a widow."—Baltimore American.

"How could you urge your husband to go to war? Won't it be hard on you as a wife?" "Maybe so, but it will be lots easier for me as a widow."—Baltimore American.

"Maybe—Of course you speak to Alice when you meet her? Don't—I do not. Why, I don't even notice what she has on."—Chicago Post.



For Knight Motor

55c Per Gallon

A Heavy, Viscous, Filtered Motor Oil.

The L. V. Nicholas Oil Company

M. Nicholas
GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG. President



EXEMPLAR

The exemplary conduct of our attendants reflects credit upon this organization. Each burial conducted by us receives the same amount of intelligent attention as if we were arranging a memorial of state.

N. P. SWANSON
Funeral Parlor. (Established 1888)
17th and Cumins Sts. Tel. Doug. 1060

BETTER THAN CALOMEL

Thousands Have Discovered Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a Harmless Substitute.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the substitute for calomel—are a mild but sure laxative, and their effect on the liver is almost instantaneous. They are the result of Dr. Edwards' determination not to treat liver and bowel complaints with calomel. His efforts to banish it brought out these little olive-colored tablets.

These pleasant little tablets do the good that calomel does, but have no bad after effects. They don't injure the teeth like strong liquors or calomel. They take hold of the trouble and quickly correct it. Why cure the liver at the expense of the teeth? Calomel sometimes plays havoc with the gums. So do strong liquors. It is best not to take calomel, but to let Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets take its place.

Most headaches, "dullness" and that lazy feeling come from constipation and a disordered liver. Take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets when you feel "luggy" and "heavy." Note how they "clear" clouded brain and how they "perk up" the spirits. 10c and 25c a box. All druggists.



See What Cuticura Does for My Skin and Scalp

I don't have pimples, rashes, redness, roughness or dandruff because I use the Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet use with touches of Ointment to first signs of skin troubles.

For sample each