

THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

Entered at Omaha post-office as second-class matter. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or to any other person, firm or corporation, and all news items hereon published.

REMITTANCE Send by draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts.

OFFICES Omaha-The Bee Building, Chicago-People's Gas Building, South Omaha-427 S. 24th St., New York-200 Fifth Ave., Council Bluffs-14 N. Main St., St. Louis-New B's of Commerce, Lincoln-Little Building, Washington-1311 G St.

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

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

Average circulation for the month subscribed and sworn to by Dwight Williams, Circulation Manager.

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

Only 12 more days to 3-cent postage. Poor old Constantine! His troubles followed him into exile.

The real world series is still being fought out over on the western battle front.

The sinking of the transport Antilles enlarges the score Americans will settle later on.

Mere man planned the first Waterloo; a woman staged the second. For chief of police of Waterloo, Miss Mary Mendehall.

Food control is to be enforced through pitiless publicity. That's the fire which profiteers and slackers cannot withstand.

State expenses mounting up to \$4,298,000 for nine months gives taxpayers a moving picture of democratic economy in action.

Fuel Administrator Garfield is the son of a fighting father. Unless all signs fail he is not one who can be bluffed or browbeaten.

In the revised lexicon of state house politics there is no such word as "contractor." "Hired man" sounds better and delivers the goods just as well.

Housekeepers who yield to idle rumors about scarcity in any food line, and load up, promote the very scarcity they fear. Besides they rarely miss getting stung.

The second Liberty loan will be fully subscribed, but its moral effect will be tremendously increased if it is largely oversubscribed. Let the kaiser know Uncle Sam is in earnest.

The saving clause of the Myny coal yard must be its operation without preference or favoritism. There are already complaints on this score. All the city's customers must look alike.

More Liberty bonds bought from the balcony and the gallery than from the orchestra floor in one of Omaha's playhouses. Patriotism does not necessarily occupy the reserved seats.

The mysterious party who shipped a carload of booze through one dry state into another exhibits a quality of nerve that renders a tonic superfluous. Only his head needs repairs.

Mr. Bryan used to have the standing question, "Why is it the people don't get what they want?" The wet and dry situation in Iowa just now makes that question more of a puzzle than ever.

Joyriding in Great Britain is ended for the war. Scarcity of gasoline restricts the supply on hand to practical uses. Business before pleasure is the controlling force of British life these trying days.

The figures in that blackmail conspiracy case are no longer members of the Omaha police department, which materially weakens its chief claim to public interest except as a postscript to a once stirring episode.

It is encouraging in more ways than one that the grueling canvass for Liberty bonds in the theaters nightly does not keep people away from these places, but, like a double bill, seems really to add to their enjoyment.

The main item in the bread situation is the irrefutable fact that in London bread made from flour imported from America is being sold for 5 cents a pound loaf, while right here in Omaha the price charged is 10 cents for 14 ounces.

Three million dollars of Red Cross funds were subscribed in London in one day. Ordinarily the outpouring would signify little, but at the end of 38 months of war, with its drain of men and treasure, the subscription attests the generosity and unfathomed resources of the British capital.

Hunting for Bedrock on Prices. The naming of a committee to ascertain the cost of producing hogs is one of the most practical steps yet taken in connection with food price control. It is not expected that the committee will establish a standard, but it will try to get at the bedrock facts, and when these are discovered some better understanding as to prices may be had. The law of supply and demand is not yet abolished, notwithstanding governmental control in some cases, where speculative abuses have reached an unjustifiable point. This is proved by the plea of the packers, who find themselves caught with an oversupply of eggs, facing a loss because the demand is lessened, and who are asking that the government take over their holdings and save them from the result of their venture. Recent sharp declines in the selling prices on hogs have been in response to that law, a natural sequence of the sensational rise, which was largely due to manipulation. The committee selected to make the inquiry into the actual cost of hog production is made up of men who are thoroughly conversant with the subject, and whose decision ought to be authoritative. Its findings should be of assistance in settling some contentions that are the more bitter because of lack of definite information, and should strengthen the trade by removing interference with its natural flow.

Taft's Message to the World.

Former President Taft is carrying to his countrymen, and through them to the world, a message of paramount importance. He gives strong and cogent reasons why we must win this war, and must also do something to make future wars impossible. If the League to Enforce Peace can not bring about the result hoped for, some other agency with a different and better plan may.

The problem is not simple, nor is the result sought out of reach. A century of peace between the United States and Great Britain affords a fine example of what may be done. Many difficult and sometimes embarrassing questions have come up between these great nations in that time, and all have been effectually adjusted, friendly relations being maintained, while the keenest of commercial and industrial rivalry and competition prevailed. Such relations are possible for all the world. They involve only a square deal for all, the same decent regard for the rights of the small and weak nations as for the great and powerful, with justice and equity and not ambition and force to determine international intercourse.

The world can not be turned into an armed camp, or civilization will cease. Pride in strength and prowess must give way to enthusiasm for the right, and agreements between the powerful nations to give protection to all. Differences will arise, but may be adjusted without resort to arms when reason supplants arrogance. Energies now expended on defense may then be devoted to development, and competition in creation take the place of zeal for destruction. The whole program of the league is attractive, especially because it does not seek to change human nature, but to guide it along better lines.

Our First Casualty List.

Americans are now called on to contemplate a more stern phase of the war, that of a casualty list. Several lives have been sacrificed since our entrance into the war, all in line of duty, but the news fell hardest upon the families and friends, because of the circumstances surrounding the deaths. For the same reason the present announcement will shock the public, because of the extent of the disaster, and the manner of its infliction.

The loss of 67 lives is numerically insignificant alongside the toll taken in great battles. It is even fewer than has been recorded at times in connection with industrial accidents at home, and has been exceeded on several occasions by other victims of the subsea terror. It is important because it is the first considerable number of Americans who have actually lost their lives in service connected with the war. No matter if they did go down, sacrificed to chance that gave the U-boat an opportunity to fire unseen and strike its prey with no warning. All of our soldiers and sailors, nurses and doctors, who have so far lost their lives, have been taken by such form of destruction as defies preparation. The bomb dropped from the airplane on a base hospital and the torpedo launched unseen in the night are equals, and must be accepted as hazards of the war.

Those who went down with the Antilles died in the service of their country and humanity, and will be recorded as such. The incident brings home more forcibly and directly the deadly character of the work we have undertaken. Disaster will make the nation the more resolute, and the final outcome the more certain.

The Lincoln Statue for London.

Official announcement of the British government's acceptance of a proffered statue of Lincoln from America for Parliament square adds fresh fuel to the controversy over the model to be selected which has raged on this side of the water for over a year.

The British-American Peace Centenary committee, early in 1914, originated the plan of placing a statue of the martyr president in London. It was agreed at the time that a replica of St. Gauden's superb Lincoln would be presented and placed on a site facing Westminster Abbey. More recently the committee was offered in behalf of Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, a duplicate of the Lincoln statue designed by George Gray Barnard. In a statement in the London Times the committee recently announced that "while we did not decline the gift, we did not accept it in substitution of the St. Gauden's statue." Pressure in behalf of newer work of Barnard, however, appears strong, and is responsible for a vigorous protest from admirers of St. Gauden's, led by Robert T. Lincoln, son of the president.

Barnard's Lincoln is the result of five years' labor and study, the head modeled from a life mask, the body, arms and limbs fashioned after a live Kentuckian of similar height and angularity, and the clothes of the style of 1865. Robert Lincoln denounces the result as "a monstrous figure, which is grotesque as a likeness of President Lincoln and defamatory as an effigy." Rival schools of art in this country and in London are swinging critical cudgels for and against the Barnard production. The New York Art World and the New York Sun support the criticisms of the president's son, while Sculptor McMonnies and Miss Ida Tarbell, a Lincoln biographer, on this side, and Gordon Edwards and W. Roberts in London, champion Barnard's work as "a masterpiece."

The donors with whom rest the choice wisely deferred action until after the war. One war at a time is sufficient. Besides the canons of art will not suffer while the cannons of battle aim for a settlement of larger questions.

Sheriff Clark has won out in court on his bill for feeding county prisoners at the price stipulated by statute. So long as the law remains as it is the sheriff is entitled to a fixed amount per person per day regardless of the varying costs. The Bee repeats that the law should be changed so that county jail inmates be fed at county expense without profit the same as inmates of the detention home or county hospital.

The wish must be father to the thought of the Bulgar preacher who regaled the Ministerial union with assertions of unconquerable kaiserism. In a drawn war lies the sole hope of the Bulgars getting away with the territorial loot garnered through the slaughter of neighbors. The moral tone of that brand of preaching is in keeping with the source.

On September 1 last retail prices of bread in twenty-five different American cities of this country varied from 6 cents a pound in Boston to 10 cents a pound in San Francisco and 15 cents a pound in Columbus, O.—a difference of only 150 per cent. What's the answer?

Views, Reviews and Interviews

By Victor Rosewater

IT IS NOT OFTEN that a city is privileged, as Omaha has been this week, to entertain a former president of the United States and a former vice president of the United States, on two successive days. It is interesting to note, too, that both Mr. Taft and Mr. Fairbanks were here as volunteers in the campaign to arouse the American people to a better realization of the task devolving upon us as a consequence of the war, and to urge wholehearted response to the demands for the support of the needful war activities. Here we had two distinguished leaders of the political party representing policies and principles diametrically opposed to those championed by the political party of which President Wilson is the recognized chief, yet giving him every possible aid and encouragement for the successful prosecution of a war which, as Mr. Taft said, during the last campaign was said to be "ours," but which after election soon became "theirs." This is significant of the solidarity of the country regardless of past and present political affiliations, and of the subordination of partisanship to patriotism whenever the national emergency requires.

Mr. Taft was in a particularly jovial humor all the time he was in Omaha. The famous Taft smile was continuously in evidence and every now and then transformed itself into the Taft chuckle, a sort of audible smile asserting itself as the advance agent of a joke or witticism still revolving in his mind on the point of being launched upon his hearers. Notwithstanding this warning, however, his mirth is irresistibly contagious, yet does not prevent taking seriously whatever is seriously meant.

Mr. Taft has long been recognized as a jurist and a statesman and now he is proving himself also a philosopher by his philosophical acceptance of the peculiar limitations that go with the unique distinction of being an ex-president, and which must be almost as trying as those that rest upon a president. It is violating no confidence to divulge Mr. Taft's belief that the war is due to last at least another year and that no one is in position to forecast just when it will end. He also does not hesitate to say that in his opinion the problems the nation will have to deal with after the close of the war will be as difficult and perplexing as those with which we are now confronted.

Former Vice President Fairbanks was also in a mirthful mood during the few hours of his visit to our city and the little speech that I heard him make at the Boyd was a gem of pointed pleasantries combined with patriotic fervor. Mr. Fairbanks has been here so often that he feels quite at home in Omaha and he makes everyone feel perfectly at home with him. He was cast for a strenuous schedule of speaking before the audiences in a half a dozen playhouses, one after the other, and the cheerful way he accommodated himself to this exacting effort and carried out his part of the program evoked the admiration of all. An attempt was made to persuade him to stay over for the reception for Mr. Taft the next day, but he had been booked for a regular itinerary as Liberty loan spokesman, and had to make his train, although with evident regret at having to forego the opportunity.

Another event of the week charged with more than usual significance was the dedication on to the medical college campus of the new clinic hospital to be operated as an adjunct of the state university. All the speakers stressed the difficulty experienced in impressing the lawmakers with the need of a hospital to care for the state's indigent sick and the obstacles put in the way, chief among them the assertion that the people throughout Nebraska would derive no benefit because Omaha would "hog it all" to the exclusion of outside patients. The rules adopted for the conduct of the hospital safeguarded thoroughly against the possibility of such abuse, and its work is carried on efficiently as it surely will be, it can not lack in popular favor. The reason is obvious, for even at the start the hospital can supply 120 beds. Assuming that they are only in part occupied and that each patient on the average remains a whole month, it will still be sending out approximately 1,000 people every year who have enjoyed its benefits, and the gratitude of each patient should be shared by at least two or three other folks from whom burdens will have been lifted. The rapid accumulation of these direct beneficiaries in every county in Nebraska should bring the advantages of the state hospital home to every community and no state institution should have a more solid foundation or less precarious position.

Prince and Patriot

Boston Transcript

Cardinal James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, and primate of the Catholic church in America, is not merely a prince of the church—he is a prince among men, a citizen as well, and by reason of his thorough Americanism, as well as by the graces of his soul and mind, he is dear to the people of our city and state of every communion and every inheritance. Never has Cardinal Gibbons failed in any service or in any thought connected with his obligations as an American; never has his example to his fellow citizens been otherwise than excellent and never has he descended to an attitude of mischievous antagonism to fellow citizens of any faith who are doing their honest best to perform their private and public duty. Cardinal Gibbons' ready acceptance of the honorary chairmanship of the patriotic League for National Unity was quite in the line of his record of American citizenship and it is cheering to see that it is accepted by the president as a distinguished service to the nation. Accepting this honor, Cardinal Gibbons has written to the president a letter in which, after declaring that for a Christian no other course is open but that of obedience and devotion to country, says:

"We have been exerting our every effort, and will continue to do so, to persuade all Americans that they can do the greatest good to themselves and their country by a cheerful and generous performance of their duty as it is pointed out to them by lawfully constituted authority." It will be seen that the cardinal's loyalty is qualified by no thought outside of the thought of God and country and by no notion of the supremacy, in such a time as the present, of a private opinion or predilection which is superior to the cause upon which the whole nation has put the seal of its approval and devotion. All may rejoice in his words and none should take them more thoughtfully to heart than those inheritors of the Puritan name who in this emergency may be inclined to put esoteric conceit above patriotic duty. And President Wilson very gratefully accepted the great cardinal's message as one not only of personal, but of national "cheer and reassurance." The counsel of the head of the Catholic church in America in regard to the obligations of his countrymen in this crisis is worthy of all men to be received, who have a right to be named American. But what a rebuke they are to that miserable minority in the nation who oscillate between seditious silence and slanderous speech!

People and Events

The patriotism of Philadelphia frequently manifests itself in bulging chests. It differs little from the article visible elsewhere and would not be particularly noticeable except for the proud claim of being the "great American city of the union." Still the city harbors a goodly percentage of patriots glued to the policy of looking out for No. 1. As an example of prevailing thrift the Ledger reports that cigar dealers slap the war tax of one-twentieth of a cent on a nickel cigar and charge nineteen-twentieths of the cent for the labor of putting the tax over on the consumer. Could you beat it?

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Count Karl Suerchig, Austrian premier, assassinated by Friedrich Adler.

British advanced on a front of nearly three miles in Somme district. In speech at Shadowfax, Gen. Frederick Wilson declared he did not expect United States to get into the war.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. The young people's association of Kountze Memorial church gave an entertainment for the benefit of St. Matthew's mission at the church.

The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music, intermingled with eulogatory selections.

C. H. Broderick's colleagues tendered him a surprise party on the occasion of his birthday and he was presented with a number of presents, the most valuable of which was a bottle of mulligan, a pound of hay and small fruits made up of the Emmet Monument association will give a ball at exposition hall for the benefit of the Irish National league.

George A. Haggland, with a party of gentlemen, is hunting black fall deer in the mountains of Montana.

Charles Murray of London, Canada, who has located in this city, owns a pair of Jewella's sectors worth \$1,000.

The democrats of the Second ward held a mass meeting in the old Bohemian hall on Thirteenth street. Daniel O'Connell called the meeting to order and Max Kuhn addressed the audience, the speaker being George Shields, Gustav Benke, George H. Guy and John Drexel.

The chess players of Omaha held a meeting last night and it was agreed to take steps looking to the organization of a permanent club.

John Thompson, Grant Parmelee, Dick Metz, Dr. G. W. Boerstler, Tom Cotter and S. G. W. Griswold are at Wausau, Wis.

The pastor of the North Presbyterian church of this city has started a little folio sheet called "The Monitor," which will be devoted to the publication of the news appertaining to that church.

This Day in History.

1774—John Jay's "Address to the People of Great Britain" approved by congress.

1787—The famous frigate Constitution ("Old Ironsides") was launched at Boston.

1837—General James A. Beaver, civil war commander and governor of Pennsylvania, born at Millerstown, Pa. Died January 31, 1914.

1842—Horace W. Robbins, who attained high rank among American landscape painters, born at Mobile, Ala. Died in 1913.

1861—Confederates defeated the federals at battle of Ball's Bluff, Virginia.

1870—Chartres, 48 miles southwest of Paris, was taken by the Germans.

1892—Formal dedication of the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago.

1913—Colonel Roosevelt welcomed at Rio Janeiro on his trip to South America.

1914—French reported progress on the right bank of the Meuse.

1916—French stopped German assaults on a five-mile front in Champagne.

The Day We Celebrate.

John Burns, celebrated English labor leader and statesman, born in London, 59 years ago today.

Louis N. Parker, one of the most successful of English playwrights, born in France, 65 years ago today.

George E. Drummond, who established the iron industry in Canada, born in Ireland, 69 years ago today.

Ralph H. Cameron, Arizona capitalist and political leader, born at Southport, Me., 54 years ago today.

Jay N. Darling ("Doc"), noted cartoonist, born at Norwood, Mich., 51 years ago today.

My Soldier.

"A boy," said the kindly old doctor, as he fit his way to the hospital. He put his arm around the shoulder of the man he met at the bottom, and they stood there listening. A small cry carried down to them, so that tens glittered in the man's eyes as he bade the old doctor good night.

"A smart boy," said the teacher, when he got his lessons well.

"A wonderful boy," said the maiden, who worshipped him from afar.

"My boy," said his country, when the call came—"To War!"

"Our boy," said his mother and father, as they proudly watched him march away to take his part in the great struggle for freedom and humanity.—Curtis Flyleaf.

Storyette of the Day.

On the western plains the sheepman goes out with several thousand head and one human companion. The natural result is that the pair, forced on one another when they least want it, form the habit of hating each other.

An ex-sheepman while in a narrative mood one evening was telling a party of friends of a fellow he once rode with. "Not a word had passed between us for more than a week and that night when we were in our blankets he suddenly asked:

"'Hear that cow bell?'"

"'Sounds to me like a bull,'" I replied.

"No answer, but the following morning I noticed him packing up."

"Going to leave?" I questioned.

"Yes," he replied.

"What for?"

"Too much argument."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

HERE AND THERE.

More than two-thirds of the entire area of Austria has an annual rainfall of less than 20 inches.

As a result of its extensive sugar and tobacco production Cuba is reported to be the most prosperous of all Latin-American republics.

At Kambove, in the heart of Africa, there is a modern, military printing establishment, with a book store, which supplies books in 12 native languages.

AROUND THE CITIES.

Pittsburgh's anti-smoke campaign is credited with effecting a 75 per cent saving in damages, equal to \$7,500,000 a year. Conservation pays.

The largest skyscraper hotel in the world is going up near the Grand Central station in New York. It is a gigantic affair, will cost \$12,000,000 and will be completed next year.

Sioux City's truancy officer, Miss Anna Poles, accounts for much of the absences from schools by the statement that children are kept at home by mothers who spend forenoons chasing bargains down town.

For the moment the halo of St. Joe lacks the luster of other days. County Judge William Bab has been indicted and arraigned for trial on charges of forery. The judge is not disturbed by the affair and holds down his job as though nothing happened.

New York taxpayers face another lively shake-down, about \$26,840,000 more in 1918 than in 1917. The aggregate for city and state purposes is \$28,954,649.57. The fraction of the dollar suggests a bargain figure, but the people who pay are not likely to see it in that light.

Revised insurance schedules filed with the state superintendent at Topeka call for a boost of from 20 to 50 per cent on all classifications except dwellings, in Kansas. Insurance men expect to put the new rates into effect this month, but the state superintendent has not said the word.

Salt Lake's Masonic community has finished harvesting a potato patch of ten acres planted last spring. Quality and quantity surpassed expectations. The tubers are being sold at \$1.60 per sack of 100 pounds, and only one sack to each purchaser. Poor and dependent are given preference.

Minneapolis sits up and takes notice of an official search which revealed 115 blind-pigs actively rooting into the coin hitherto pouring into the coffers of licensed saloons. One unfeeling alderman suggests as a remedy that the police should be persuaded to remove the dimmers from their lamps.

Down by the Kaw's mossless banks a Liberty bond hustler bumped into a blunt, indiscreet knocker. He did not own a bond, did not want one and would not buy one. The case was reported to the hustling committee of Kansas City, Mo., and comment was too hot to print. As the firm to which the knocker belongs holds a government contract, the committee expects to stage a jolt in due time.

SIGNPOSTS OF PROGRESS.

A cereal cooker has been invented that can be inserted in the top of a tea kettle so that both are heated over the same opening in a gas range.

A process has been invented in Europe for converting water into hydrogen peroxide which chemicals that afterward are recovered for further use.

The introduction of electrical processes has made it profitable to reopen lead and silver mines in Norway that have been closed more than 40 years.

A new type of gasoline gauge for automobiles, in which a float causes a hand to register on a dial, can be substituted for the regular tank cap.

For removing hair from hides to be tanned English chemists have developed a process using lime, sulphur and soda instead of more expensive chemicals.

When the ground is covered with snow in at least one city in Norway a trackless trolley car hauls as trailer a passenger car mounted on runners.

Two endless friction belts, revolved close together and in the same direction, but at different speeds, feature a new machine for hulling small grains.

A tiny electric lamp and mounting have been designed to be attached to almost any electrical device to give warning that the current is turned on.

A new book carrier made of flexible material has pockets in its inner sides, into which the covers of a book may be inserted and extension handles.

A New York man has patented a spring clothes pin that grips a line with one end and a garment with the other so that they are not brought into contact.

BUY A BOND!

Would you help your country's cause? Buy a bond! Help uphold our land and laws. Buy a bond!

Help our brave boys win the fray. Hasten then, make no delay. Do not wait a single day. Buy a bond!

Let loyal souls all quickly act. Buy a bond! Make freedom's cause a settled fact. Buy a bond!

Help put down the Turk and Hun. Their plots never stop until we are done. Let freedom's cause be quickly won. Buy a bond!

Only Huns and slackers croak. Buy a bond! They will soon be but a joke. Buy a bond!

Be a patriot grand and true. The issue, friend, is up to you. Be an American through and through. Buy a bond!

Chicago. —W. H. DIXON.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Fludub had one of these egg romances." "Egg romances?" "It's dumb. But I do notice that he now has a wife."

"Um, is the marriage a success?" "It is. He has a pronounced aversion for eggs."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ma—Are you knitting for the soldiers? Pa—O, yes, the loveliest light blue sweater, which some of them can fall to admire when they see me with it on.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"When Jacob bought Esau's birthright for his potage he did it with no other business man ever succeeded in doing."

"What is that?" "He made a success of his investment by getting it in a mess."—Baltimore American.

Little Helen looked out of the window at the autumn leaves falling and asked: "Mamma, did God make the trees?" "Yes, dear," was the reply; "of course he did."

"Then they shouldn't be all coming to pieces so soon," said the child soberly.—Boston Transcript.

Wife—What do you find so interesting in the paper, dear? Husband—I was just looking at the money market. Wife—Oh, do they have a money market? Are there ever any bargains?—Boston Transcript.

"Here, waiter, this plate is damp" said a traveler, who was dining in a cheap restaurant. "Ah," said the waiter, "that's your soup. We serve you small portions in wartime."—American Boy.

"This high cost of living is something fearful." "What can we do? As the ancient Greeks used to say, matters are on the knees of the gods."

"We'll see patches there, too, if this keeps up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Russell—What is your husband's average income, Mrs. Harper? Mrs. Harper—Oh, about midnight.—Life.

Do you believe that scientist who says that there is something invented which can invariably tell when a man is lying?" "I'm! Believe it? I know it."

"Ah, perhaps you have seen one of the instruments?" "Yes, I married one."—Sunday Magazine.

"Come, come, Triggers," snapped the instructor as the recruit shot wide of the mark; "I don't believe you could hit a target yet."

"Well, you needn't say anything," reported Triggers; "you missed a train yesterday."—Boston Transcript.

HEALTH

THE ROAD To Nerve Efficiency

EVERYBODY knew that sound made vibrations, but it was Edison who discovered that vibration could be registered in wax, thus endlessly multiplying the world's supply of music.

Everybody knew that there was not a movement or a function of the body without nerve power, but it was D. D. Palmer who discovered that disease was caused by interference with or pressure upon nerves at the spine.

He found the twenty-four movable vertebrae of the spine column were frequently out of alignment, causing spinal nerve pressure, which weakened, or diseased the body.

In five years of uniformly successful practice I have found that vibration cannot be right while the spine is wrong. If you want health, write to me for information or call for free examination.

DR. JOSEPH C. LAWRENCE Established as a CHIROPRACTOR Since 1912 1 Board Bldg., N.W. Cor. 17th & Douglas Sts. OFFICE HOURS: 9:30 A.M.