THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

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The Red Cross state convention is the next on Omaha's list.

Russia steps out of the spotlight, but may regain it at any time by doing something worth

Street railway extensions are needed, but should not be made to serve as camouflage for increase in fares

T. R. has one good eye left, a fact that causes uneasiness among certain folks who would like to hide something.

No right-minded person will experience any difficulty in drawing the line between freedom of speech and treasonable talk.

"Squaw winter" puts the proposition up to the coal administrator with considerable force, but the situation is not really desperate yet.

It remains to be seen, however, whether increasing letter postage 50 per cent will increase the net revenues in the postoffice by the same amount.

Mob rule is never to be endorsed, but most folks will waste little sympathy on the pacifist preacher who was whipped by the regulators at Cincinnati.

Mexico is also threatening to break with Germany. It might be mean to inquire if this is because gold from Berlin is no longer coming in regularly.

Governor Capper speaks right out that he as that of wheat, a desire in which he will find plenty of sympathy.

been for loans to his affies, and is an investment rather than an outlay.

But if President Wilson's endorsement of suffrage works the same in New York as it did in New Jersey, the women will hesitate about trying it out again next time.

Germany is reported to be experimenting with a new monster gun, larger than any yet produced. It will need more than that to offset the effect of Old Glory's presence on the firing line.

Fuller news is wanted to let us know whether first reports of the Italian disaster are exaggerated or under the mark. Remember, however, that no single defeat or victory can win or lose this war.

"And the smoke goes up the chimney just the same," taking with it from 75 to 97 per cent of the actual value of the fuel, just because men are too careless to learn how to burn coal to get the best service.

Speculation in canned goods is forbidden, but but this will not do away entirely with the fact that now and again the purchaser is taking chances. Nor will it interfere with the circulation of canned music.

Brazil's declaration of war is not so impressive in volume as some, but it puts the recalcitrant Germans in Sao Paulo in something of a predicament. Luxburg's work was done better there than anywhere.

The late queen of Greece evidently shared with her brother, the emperor of Germany, his charming quality for calling other folks bad names. "Infamous pigs" should have squelched the opposition, but for some reason it failed.

Major Mohrat of Berlin, leading military critic of the German capital, now admits the Dixmude line is untenable, which means that barring mishaps, Haig has nearly won what he set out for. The drive in Italy will soon be offset by a retirement in Flanders.

A Courageous Senator

The hunting accident that cost Senator Husting of Wisconsin his life, deprived the senate and the nation of an upstanding and forthright patriot. In spite of the demagogic pro-Germanism of his colleague, he made Wisconsin count heavily in the deliberations of the senate. He had common sense, he had loyalty, he had unusual political

Coming from a state with so heavy a proportion of German-born voters, a weaker man would have vied with La Follette in playing politics with the republic's safety. But Senator Husting was always on the right side of war questions, and he never hesitated in asserting himself.

When the subsidized German propaganda was weakening the resolution of men like Stone and Reed and Clapp and Cummins by its barrage of induced telegrams from constituents, Husting penetrated and exposed the game relentlessly.

He counted on the essential patriotism of the mass of German-born people of Wisconsin, and the event showed he was a better judge of his own people than La Follette. In the end he had Wisconsin pretty solidly behind him in his strong support of the administration's war policy, whereas the very political committee that had managed La Follette's campaign for re-election turned upon him and asked for his expulsion from the

senate for disloyal utterances.

Italy's Serious Plight.

Difficulties that beset Italy just now are very grave, although the government at Rome puts the best possible face on the situation. The great Austro-German drive seems to have been accomplished by the curious phenomenon of troops surrendering or retreating without firing a shot. Even with the example of Russia, it seems hard to understand this. Positions, such as Gorizia, captured from the Austrians after the stubborn fighting for many weeks, have been tamely relinquished by the men who contested so bitterly to gain them.

Whatever of advantage Italy had gained along the Isonzo or on the Carso was through effort that challenged the admiration of the world. Cadorna's advance across the Isonzo to the heights of Bainsizza is recognized as one of the remarkable feats of the war. Sixty days ago he had Austria beaten to a standstill on this front and his possession of Trieste and Fiume, with full command of the Adriatic, was so certain that the Austrians had set about to dismantle their great naval base and expected to withdraw from that

That all of this should be sacrificed because of weakness or cowardice of soldiers who had so definitely proven their mettle is incredible. Rome withdraws the charge of "cowardice," but admits that units surrendered without resistance and thus opened the way through the line. Damaging as the blow certainly is, Italy is not defeated, although hard pressed. Its allies are in position to give assistance and will aid immediately, looking for explanations later. If Italy should collapse the fact would add greatly to the task of the Allies, postponing the day of victory, but it cannot otherwise alter the course of the war.,

Knitters, Red Cross and Liars.

One of the greatest features of the war activity in America has been the knitting for the Red Cross. Millions of needles have flashed and millions of garments have been fashioned from soft wool for boys in the service. Behind these swift flying needles, guided by the love and devotion of America's women, has lurked the most sinister of all slanders. Furtively rumors have been circulated that the Red Cross has sold articles donated; that money was paid to workers and many similar lies, having but a single purpose, that of discouraging the women who give of their time and money to the knitting job. Red Cross leaders have been forced to take notice of the extent and effect of this campaign of slander and malice and give public assurance of its

The devoted women who knit should know that their labor is not in vain and that the garments they produce with such infinite pains do go to those for whom they are intended, without money and without price. The slander against the Red Cross is but a single phase of campaign of lying and misrepresentation set on foot by our enemies. Meet it fairly and the liars will shrivel before the light of truth.

An Important Suffrage Decision.

The decision rendered by the Indiana supreme court last week declaring unconstitutional the municipal suffrage law passed by the legislature of that state must have an important bearing on the equal suffrage campaign. According to the press reports, the court holds that the constitu-It may help a little to realize that three billions | tional provision defining voters as "male citizens" of the big bill Uncle Sam has met recently has leaves the legislature with no authority to confer the franchise upon women. "The right of suffrage," it declares, "is not a natural or inherent right, but purely a political privilege, and a matter for the people to decide in their capacity as creators of the constitution or organic law," and argues further that "if the legislature could | crumpets. give women the privilege of voting regardless of the provision of the constitution that electors must be 'male' citizens 21 years old or more it could also pass a law permitting persons less than 21 years old to vote, which power is inferentially denied."

What is directly to the point is the fact that in its definition of the right of suffrage the constitution of Nebraska uses practically the same words that the constitution of Indiana does and that the legislature of Nebraska has enacted a law giving women the right to vote for all offices not created by the constitution. This law, it is true, has been put in abeyance by the filing of a referendum petition, but if the original act is unconstitutional no one would contend that a referendum vote would cure its defects. On the other hand, a statutory grant of suffrage to women for school elections has been upheld by Nebraska courts and the right has been exercised by women spasmodically for many years. There might also be room for differentiation between school district voting and voting for other governmental officers; so it is a question whether the Indiana precedent, as the latest decision, would control in Nebraska rather than the conflicting decisions of our own and other state courts. The nullification of the Indiana law, however, will doubtless be used by the suffragists as another reason for pushing for the vote through a national amendment.

Skilled Men for Shipyards.

The emergency fleet board announces that it is twenty steel ships behind its schedule, due entirely to shortage of skilled labor. This shortage is due to employment of the men wanted in other parts of the country where private enterprise is straining to complete projects under way. | course, are frozen in an ice cream freezer. Wood and metal-working mechanics have been employed to capacity for many months, partly on the great building program of the government, which has engaged thousands of workmen. To get the men needed into the shipyards other work will have to be abandoned. Just now the need for shipping is paramount and the government plans to draft the workmen needed if they cannot be secured in any other way. This simply means that for the time the industrial army of America must be turned from the pursuits of peace to those of war for a while. Building programs and similar enterprises will be interrupted, but these can afford to wait while the carpenters and metal workers employ their skill on building ships. The need is great and whatever inconvenience follows must be borne with until this emergency has passed.

The Young Men's Christian association is asking for help in its war work, a service that is indispensible, and for which no other agency exists. Reasons for the appeal are potent, and support should be liberal.

Even the kaiser must have regard for the fact that Americans are as willing to spend their money as they are to make it, and being a wealthy nation is sometimes as much of an advantage as being a warlike people.

The Unpopular Persimmon By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Oct. 27.—Last week, bushels of ripe persimmons were wasted in Washington. In spite of the widespread gospel of food conservaion, a large persimmon tree, which stands on one of the city's most crowded business corners, was permitted to shed its fruit, unheeded. Every day, thousands of pedestrians hurried past this corner their minds occupied by the rising cost of food, but no one ever noticed a persimmon, unless it was to scrape a piece of the ripe fruit off his

Washington is right at the end of the persimmon belt, which extends throughout the south-eastern states from Maryland to Missouri. In the suburbs surrounding the city there are many splendid persimmon trees, bearing delicious mellow fruit, but it is seldom gathered. Except for an occasional band of Sunday hikers or hungry small boys, the persimmon appears to have few admirers. One suburbanite has eleven persimmon trees in his backyard, and he clearly regards it as great misfortune. He is always threatening to cut them down for kindling, being prevented from doing so only by the fear that the wood will not

Yet in the days when America and the persimnon were first discovered its praises were sung all the way to Europe. De Soto was the first to be greatly impressed with its food value. In 1557, an enthusiastic account of the persimmon appeared under his signature at Evora, Portugal, which spread the fame of the new American fruit. The next year Jan de Laet devoted many pages to a description of the fruit in his book on Virginia. Both spoke of it as a "delicious little plum." Then came the memories of Captain John Smith, which also referred to it as a plum, "with the flavor of an apricot.'

Whether or not the persimmon failed to live up to the glowing accounts of these various gentlemen when it at last appeared in Europe is not known, but certainly no wide demand grew up for it in that country. Here, too, its fame has dwindled through the years until, unless its ancient popularity is revived, it will doubtless not be long before the fruit will be numbered among America's extinct species.

Yet, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, the persimmon is well worth cultivating. No other fruit with the exception of the date can equal it in food value; it is distinctly edible when ripe, and its wood is valuable to manufacturers of cotton mill supplies, who use it in making bobbins. The wood, which is strong and at the same time elastic, is also used to make

shoe lasts. F. L. Mulford, landscape gardener of the Department of Agriculture, also considers the persimmon an excellent shade tree. "As an ornament for lawns," he says, "the persimmon compares favorably with any of the shade trees used on private grounds, provided that it does not overhang a sidewalk, where the dropping of fruits is objectionable. The broad glossy leaves on the gracefully drooping branches give a dense shade from early spring until late fall, and in the early summer the little wax-like flowers fill the air with delicious fragrance, somewhat resembling that of the calla lily."

That the persimmon is not more popular as fruit is doubtless due to its taste when unripe. W. F. Fletcher, pomological expert of the Department of Agriculture, says the widespread belief that the persimmon is not ripe until it has been attacked by frost is wrong. As a matter of fact, he asserts, freezing is as detrimental to the quality of persimmons as to the quality of any other fruit. If they are not edible and free from astringency before frosts, it is because the variety is a late one and the fruit has not yet matured.

The Department of Agriculture, erstwhile persimmon cook and conductor of the experiments, has found that a delightful bread resulted from a mixture of one cup of persimmon pulp, one cup of water, one-half teaspoonful of soda, yeast, shortening and flour enough to make a stiff dough. Then it discovered that if you took one pint of the sponge of persimmon bread which had been set the night before, added one egg and enough milk to make a thin batter, set it to rise for one hour and then baked it in small portions on a hot griddle-you had lovely, persimmon

The next experiment was persimmon griddle cakes. This recipe included one cup of persimmon pulp, one egg, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, milk enough to make a thin batter, and one-half teaspoonful of soda.

In cooking persimmons a half teaspoonful of soda should be used for every cup of persimmon pulp, in order to counteract the astringency of the persimmon which under heat becomes more

Persimmon and peanut combinations are also very good, such as persimmon-peanut griddle cakes and persimmon peanut muffins. The latter is recommended by the Department of Agriculture as a particularly good recipe for campers. It includes: One-half sup of persimmon pulp, one tablespoonful of peanut butter, one cup of flour, one egg, one teaspoonful of baking powder, milk enough to make a thin batter and the usual

Moreover, persimmons may be preserved with excellent results in glass jars or in coated sanitary cans. Cans of uncoated tin, however, should never be used. The recipe for preserved whole persimmons given by the Department of Agriculture is as follows: "Put a thin layer of sugar in the bottom of a jar; then a layer of whole ripe persimmons, then a layer of sugar, and so on, until the jar is full. The sugar will soon dissolve and form a syrup. Press the upper fruits down under the syrup or add more syrup to the jars. Seal and store until used. The syrup may be drained off and the fruits served like dates, which they very much resemble in both appearance and

There are also numerous recipes for preserved persimmon pulp, which, since it may be used in so many different ways, makes an excellent food to have on the shelf during the winter months. Persimmon ice cream, made from two cups of persimmon pulp and one cup of thick, sweet cream, is one of the greatest culinary achievements of the persimmon experiment, and persimmon fruit ice-the most economical of desserts, calling for only two cups of persimmon pulp and one cup of sugar-is another. These last two, of

People and Events

A recruit at Camp Funston stages "conscientious objections" to work. Another at Fort Sill complains that too much saluting of officers interferes with his work. Your uncle aims to please all, but needs time to get next to his new serv-

Army regulations occasionally land on the officers and fill the barracks with cheer. Orders issued at Camp Zachary Taylor, New Louisville, banish the fur collars from officers' coats. The regulation puts a crimp on the local fur market and boosts uniform simplicity.

One Utah highwayman jumped on a lonely Salt Lake slacker and asked, "Have you a Liberty bond." The victim admitted that he had none. "Well, you ought to have some money," whereupon the highwayman instituted a search that netted \$18. The moral: Buy a bond.

Atlantic City takes on a spasm of reform and an air of righteousness as soon as summer crowds diminish and the beaches lose their semi-nude life. A wave of purification is on and cabarets and like lures for loose coin are putting up the shutters for winter. It is Atlantic City's annual stunt and is staged well.

The dry belt speculator who brought into Omaha a carload of wet goods shipped as "macaroni" has a running mate in Edwin Smith of Portland, Ore. Smith sought to corner the onion market of Oregon by a shipment from California. On the quiet the onions covered sixty cases of whisky and at the same time outsmelled the smell of alcohol. Apparently he got away with The pity is that of the two Husting should be taken. Wisconsin must make careful quest for a worthy successor.

Resignation of the Spanish cabinet recalls the promise of King Alfonso, that if a republic is declared, he will be a candidate for president.

Right in the Spotlight.

Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, bishop of Pittsburgh and one of the eminent leaders of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, celebrates his 75th birthday anniversary today. A native of New York City, Bishop Whitehead graduated from Yale in 1863 and from the Philadelphia Divinity school four years later. It is just half a century since he began his ec-clesiastic career as a deacon of the Episcopal church. He was ordained a priest in 1868 and for several years was engaged in missionary work in Colorado. In 1870 he returned east to become rector of a church of South Bethlehem, Pa. Since 1882 he has been bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese. Bishop Whitehead's eminent services to the church have been rec-Whitehead's eminent ognized in the bestowal of honorary degrees by Hobart college, Union college, the University of Pittsburgh and several other prominent institutions.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg appointed German chief of staff. French carried system of German trenches north of the Somme. Entente allies assumed offensive against Von Mackensen in the Do-

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today. G. H. Mack left last evening on a

Mr. Sonoda, Japanese consul at



London, England, and wife are stopping at the Paxton. A fire, originating from the spark

a passing locomotive, occurred in C. N. Dietz's lumber yard. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. A very successful meeting of the proposed Press club of this city was held in the parlors of the Barker ho-

tel. Messrs. Tanner of the World, O'Brien of The Bee and Jordan of the Republican were appointed to act as committee on constitution and by-A. W. Kinsman of San Francisco was in Omaha selling law books.

Another large audience gathered at Exposition hall to hear George Francis Train. Charley Townsend of Louisville, Ky., representing an extensive liquor firm, is at the Millard.

This Day in History.

1768—First Methodist church New York City was dedicated. • 1807—General James S. Wad worth, for whom the National Guard camp at Spartanburg, S. C., has been named, born at Geneseo, N. Y. Killed in the battle of the Wilderness May 8

1862-Federal army of the Cumberland was organized, with General Rosecrans as commander. 1864-Commodore Macomb recap-

tured Plymouth, N. C. 1867--John A. Andrew, governor of Massachusetts during the civil war, died in Boston. Born at Windham, Me., May 31, 1818. 1870-Proclamation of Gambetta,

prime minister of France, accusing

Marshal Bazaine of high treason. 1899-First contingent of Canadian troops for the Boer war sailed from 1914-Russia declared a state of

war to exist with Turkey and withdrew its ambassador from Constan-1915-Memorial services held in London for Edith Cavell, the Eng-lish nurse executed by the Germans.

The Day We Celebrate.

Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Episcopal bishop of Pittsburgh, born in New York City 75 years ago today. Lord Desborough, president of the British imperial air fleet committee, born 62 years ago today.

Rudolph Forster, dean of the force of executive clerks at the White House, born in Washington, D. C., 45 years ago today.

Edward P. Ripley, president of the

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, born at Dorchester, Mass., 72 years ago today.
Percy E. Quin, representative in congress of the Seventh Mississippi

district, born in Amite county, Mississippi, 45 years ago today. Charles Deal, third baseman of the Chicago National league base ball team, born at Wilkinsburg, Pa., 26 years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. In these stirring times it is interest-

ing to recall today as the fiftieth anniversary of the death of John A. Andrew, the famous war governor of Massachusetts. A sheep, wool and textile meeting, exhibit and sale will be opened at

Utica today under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural society, with the purpose of interesting the farmers of New York state in the revival of the sheep industry. The National Association of Audubon

Societies, which aims to arouse to a greater degree the public conscience on the important matter of preserving the wild birds and game animals of the United States, is to hold its thirteenth annual meeting today at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

Storyette of the Day.

A young soldier was sitting on a seat in a park and rashly spoke to a young woman without the formality of an introduction. He happened to lace collar and, leaning toward her,

"Madam, permit me to--" But the young woman, waved him off with an imperious and insulting gesture and said: "How dare you speak to me without

an introduction? You are certainly no gentleman, sir." Here the caterpillar overbalanced itself and fell on her neck.

"Oh, take it off! Oh, please do take it off, somebody!" screamed the fair one. The young man was the only "somebody" about and he said:
"I couldn't think of it, madam! I

haven't been introduced to the cater-pillar."—London Tit-Bits. MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"As I look into your eyes," he murmered, "I see much happiness in store for us."

"I fear there's nothing to it, Oswald," she replied, not unkindly. "Papa has been looking into your rating."—Baltimore American.

"Women are not very strong physically."
"So they say. Yet a woman can put the lid on a jar of fruit so that a Hercules can hardly get it off."—Kansas City Jour-

"Good morning! I came to tune your Piano? But I didn't send for you."
"No ma'am, but the neighbors said I ought
to call."—Minneapolis Tribune. "Straw was used by the ancient Egyptians

or making bricks."
"What about it?"

"Well, they could devote their entire out-put of straw to that purpose. They knew nothing about making cigars."—Louisville Courier-Journal. "Did you see Myrtle this mornine? Her

"Yes; I thought her camouflage was per-fectly beautiful."—Milwaukee Free Press

Squirrels, Rats, Dogs, Etc.

Omaha, Oct. 29 .- To the Editor of Some folks love dogs; oth-The Bee: ers poison them. Some love squirrels elaborate cages for them so as to have them within the range of vision at all times; others find them so obnoxious that they prefer the presence of rats

to that of squirrels. The city park aquirrel is like unto a human being. When he is deprived of his natural supply of food by the thousands of city children, he has to find a substitute, and perhaps this is the incentive for his marauding expeditions on the "possessions" of the city dweller. If the squirrel had au abundance of his natural food he would not, perhaps, have acquired a taste for birds' eggs, etc. However, the squirrel is entitled to

credit for possessing rare discriminating power. A READER.

"German World-Conquest."

Omaha, Oct. 29 .- To the Editor of If you want to find the ingrained and instinctive spirit of Ger-many clearly expressed in concentrated form, let me refer you to a bright little lyric by the famous historian poet and romance writer, Felix Dahn. It is called, "Thors Hammerwudf";

Ther stand am Mitternacht-Ende des Welt, Die Streitaxt warf er, die schwere; "So weit der sausende Hammer fallt, Sind mein das Land and die Meere." Und es flog der Hammer aus seiner Hand, Flog uber die ganze Erde, Fiel nieder an fornsten Sudens Rand,

Dass Alies sein eigen werde. Sietdem ist's freudizg German-Recht. Mit dem Hammer Land zu erwerben; Wir sind von des Hammer-Gottes Geschlecht Und wollen sein Weltreich erben. Translated into English:

Thor's Hammercast. Thor stood at midnight end of the world and threw his heavy battleaxe. 'So far as my hammer goes whizzing through the air shall the land and the sea be mine.'
And the hammer flew from his hand, flew over the whole earth; it fell at the furthest edge of the south, so that all should become his own. Since then 'tis the joyous German right with the hammer to win land. We are of the race of the Hammer-God and mean to inherit his world-empire." SAM L. MORRIS.

Farmers' Share of Cost.

Bruning, Neb., Oct. 27 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Please allow me to say a few words in answer to a letter appearing in The Bee's Letter Box October 26, entitled "Farm Wages and Profits," written by Franklin Pope. Mr. Pope is fair enough to a certain extent in his letter, but is badly mistaken when, according to his figures, he thinks a farmer has \$11.95 for his day's work raising corn. Mr. Pope forgot to state that the

farmer must first invest in a good many dollars' worth of implements. horses, harness, keep same in repair, feed for horses (which is no small item), pay tax on same and stand risk of loss, besides paying interest on the money invested.

Also he must board and clothe his family and meet many other expenses and all the expenses must be paid and taken out of the \$11.95 day's wages. And with the H. C. L. now to spike up the cost 100 to 300 per cent higher, he still must give board and bed to the hired labor that receives 10 cents a bushel shucking corn with horses, harness and wagon and making all the way from \$6 to and making all the way from \$6 to see a gang of men such as Franklin Pope farm for themselves a short time. I am afraid it would be a sad looking bunch. W. WILHELMS.

Under the Guise of Patriotism. Omaha, Oct. 26 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Mercenary interests and opponents of organized labor find in the present war situation an opportunity to undo the work of years by the unions in bringing about better working conditions.

The present agitation for the suspension of the nine-hour day law for women in Nebraska under the guise of patriotic necessity is only new insofar as it applies to Nebraska. and others of like character had their campaign in all the other warring countries, and is now spreading over the United States. The subtle cunning back of the move to set aside laws favorable to labor shows itself in the claim that it should be done as an act of patriotism, giving the advocates a club with which to subdue remonstrators by designating them unpatriotic.
In my opinion there would be as

much of justice in a demand that the Emancipation proclamation be set aside during the interim of the war, as an act of patriotic necessity, as to set aside the laws that labor has obtained for itself only after years of suffering—even bloodshed. It is not unpatriotic for labor to oppose setting aside any law that would tend to give certain interests the opportunity to increase dividends at the expense of the working class. As in the case of charity, there are

just now a lot of crimes being com-mitted and advocated in the name of Price fixing by the government is not a

modern innovation. In the time of Edward III the price of food in England became so high that his majesty fixed a table of prices at which all meats were to be sold.

The ladies ! Omaha, how they are knitting!

It sure is a pastime that you would call fitting.

The tis true in a me cases you'd prefix s To the fitting. These cases are common. But they wiggle the needles and feel of From a bag quite as spacious as Robin Hood's barn. All flaming with posies and shricking with birdsthe extent that they build when I stop to describe em I run out of orate cages for them so as to have The crops around Omaha, how they are

NEWS NOTES OF OMAHA.

boosting:
In the frost-caressed orchard red apples are roosting.
The millers are grinding good flour from the And the pig is all metamorphosed into The farmer's wives make I armaiade of red

onions, And pickle Blue-Jays to make plasters for They also can crows—this fact I surmise, And soon a big shipment, they'll send to The housewives of Omaha, how they are hoarding!
A ration for all by their wisdom affording;

A ration for all by their wisdom affording;
For this motto goes that enough is aplenty,
It is F. H. B. here; we must feed the
Entente.
Everything is reduced to a conserving atatus.

And we will not rebel at the grub they sling at us; We will lick our plates clean, to the last speck of pie, sir, So our Sammies can lick off the earth the old kalear.

The winds around Omaha, how they are blowing!
The leaves from the trees, and the birds are all going
To hit the south trail as straight as an ar-Excepting the course the ubiquitous spar-And a few choicer specimens, too rare to mention In the same class with sparrows. 'Tis not

their intention
To leave this cold country without some
sweet notes
Which they have conserved in their musical throats. The moon over Omaha, how she is peering For the Halloween festival slowly is near-The black cats rehearse their back-fence cantatas And frosty pumpkins prepare to grin at

us; And they'll miss those brave fellows away in the ranks
Who have livened the world by their Hailoween pranks

And here's hoping—and I'm not alone here. I guess-That some Halloween eats find the way to

The Liberty bonds here, oh how they are booming! The cause of the kaiser in prospect en-

tombing.
With every good citizen doing his bit
The fate of the foe all plainly is writ;
So whether it's knitting, conserving or buy ing. Or training for trenches or sailing or flying. Or boosting for nursing, or quelling the

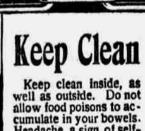
Let us all sit tight on this Liberty job. - BAYOLL NE TRELE. An English couple recently returned home after one of the most remarkable honeymoor trips on record, consisting of a leisurely trip around the world. When they returned to

England, after traveling 50,000 miles in four

years, they brought back with them three

hildren-one born in Tokio, another in

India and the third in South Africa.



cumulate in your bowels. Headache, a sign of self-poisoning, will point to numerous other troubles which are sure to follow. Keep yourself well, as thousands of others do, by taking, when needed, a dose or two of the old, reliable, vegetable, fami-ly liver medicine,

Thedford's

Black-Draught

Osawatomie, Kan., says:
"Black - Draught cured
me of constipation of 15
years slanding, which
nothing had been able to
help. I was also a slave to stomach trouble ... Everything I ate would sour on my stomach. I used two packages of Black-Draught, and Ohl, the blessed relief it has given me." Blackgiven me." Black-Draught should be on your shelf. Get a package today, price 25c. One cent a dose.

All Druggists EBII



A single application of usually relieves skin trouble

The moment Resinol touches itching, burning skin, the suffering usually stops, The skin rapidly loses its angry-look, the eruption clears away, and in a surprisingly short time skin-health is restored. It acts even more quickly if aided by Resinol Soap.

injure or irritate the tendered skin. They clear away pimples, redness and roughness, stop dandruff, and form a most valuable household treatment for sores, chafings, cuts, burns, etc. Sold by all druggists.

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 "The War Cook Book." Name.....

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