DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION and Sunday..... Sunday Hee only 200 Sunday Hee only 200 Sunday Hee of change of address or irregularity in delivery to Omaha Hee Circulation Department.

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Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts. Personal check, except on Gusha and eastern exchange, not accepted. OFFICES

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 swom to by Dwight Williams. Circulation Manager

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested. After the pledge card comes performance.

that squawks. The Allies made no mistake when they scrapped Constantine.

It is well to remember that it's the hit bird

Co-operation is the handmaid of conservation. Together they are war winners.

Every one of those five billions of Liberty bonds polishes a shell for Potsdam.

Austrians have invaded Italy before, but always found the climate too hot for permanent residence.

As an advance agent of war profiteering, opportunity doesn't get half a chance to deliver the customary knock.

"Forward with God!" says the kaiser to Karl. The patience of the Almighty passeth human

The honor of firing the first American gun in the right direction naturally fell to a red-headed gunner. Artificial torches are forbidden in the darkness.

So long as Meat Dictator Cotton delivers the goods the public will stake him to the limit. If not, a bale won't make a mouthful for the multitude of chewers.

Omaha is about to complete six months of dryness. The verdict must be that neither the fears of the wets nor the promises of the drys have been realized.

Not enough discussion yet of the propesed \$2,250,000 school bond issue to be voted on next month. The Bee's invitation to our readers to express themselves through our columns is re-

Hohenzollern kultur in all its lofty beauty shines in Queen Sophia's reference to the Allies | ply in the future is to a considerable extent inas "infamous pigs." Wonder which one of the unkultured Allies swiped Sister Sophia's pork

good thing picture the Thanksgiving turkey for it has no raw stuff to work up into manufacchestier than ever before and scarce at that. If Herb Hoover will feature a turkeyless day on November 29, his place in the hall of fame is buying is not likely to avail under new condi-

The submarine commander who ducked from the ship carrying United States senators doubtless considered discretion the better part of valor. How could he tell from appearance whether a senatorial friend of the kaiser was not on board?

The Ku-Klux treatment of socialist Bigelow is clearly unconstitutional and the provocation equally so. Unfortunately the socialist preacher got his maps mixed and mistook the Rhine of Cincinnati for the Rhine of Germany. One error led to another. Repetitions are unlikely.

Lord Northcliffe's admonition to "tell the truth and the whole truth" about the war, the bad news as well as the good news, may well be heeded by our press censorship at Washington. Suppression does not withhold any information from the Germans, who, we may be sure, keep thoroughly posted on everything that is hap-

The German Loan

In October, 1915, the secretary of the German treasury introduced the third war loan. He admitted that the amounts voted up to that time equaled the value of all their railroads and equipment. That the burden was appalling he did not deny, and the only way he could see to deal with future debts was to leave the question for settlement after peace. "If God grants us victory," etc., * * * their enemies "and not we deserve to drag through the centuries to come the leaden weight of these milliards."

Two years have elapsed and the prospect of shifting the "leaden weight" are not so good as then. Some might even say they have disap-

Meanwhile, the "burden" has increased, Germany's credits have steadily grown larger. The first asked in August, 1914, was for 5,000,000,000 marks. The last one asked was for 20,000,000,000, but this the Riechstag reduced to 15,000,000,000, making the total now 94,000,000,000. Their own bankers long before this set 100,000,000,000 as the limit of what Germany could stand and the war is costing her \$25,000,000 a day!

Germany has completed subscriptions to her seventh war loan in a war that to date has cost near \$25,000,000,000, or near 30 per cent of her national wealth. Isolated, with a gold stock of about \$600,000,000, her government and people are trading with themselves by means of inconvertible paper, of which the amount must be appalling. A year ago it was officially stated that the amount of the stuff in circulation was \$2,108,000,000; and in the report of the Imperial bank for 1916 it appears that even iron coins were minted to the nominal value of \$6,250,000. This and paper even less defensible is the "money" represented by the seventh loan, the interest on which, as in all other loans, is to be paid to the people in the same kind of money by further borrowings from the same people. What means it

when a man must borrow to pay interest? War alone holds Germany up at this time. When peace comes, if not before, its financial and structure must crumble like an overbaked pudding.

New Chancellor-Same Old Policy.

Announcement of the selection of Count George von Hertling to be imperial chancellor for the German empire contains surprise only in the fact that the choice has fallen on him. That Dr. Michaelis was to retire has been certain for weeks. His utter inability to conciliate the opposition in the Reichstag marked him as a failure, and his retirement under fire is not likely to clear the situation. Count von Hertling, as prime minister of Bavaria, has shown none of the attributes that tend toward democracy. In the present crisis he may be expected to develop an approach, if not a coalition, between the centrists and the government party in the Reichstag. This would be a victory for the kaiser, for it would leave the socialists short of a majority, and reduce them to ineffectual protest. Nothing in the new chancellor's career suggests that his presence in the cabinet presages in any way alteration of the kaiser's policy. Supported by gains in Italy, and with the Bavarians mollified, the emperor is not likely to yield any concessions to the socialists in the way of modification of his war plans, or abatement of peace terms. Already Germans are assured they possess strength sufficient to conquer peace, and it is safe to assume that until the effect of the Italian drive wears off, no great popular demand will be heard for a change in policy. The two moves are apparently well timed to extend the kaiser's chance to play his own game in his own way.

Elisha Benjamin Andrews.

Elisha Benjamin Andrews, whose death is reported from his late home in Florida, became known to Nebraskans through serving the University of Nebraska as its chancellor for a decade. Dr. Andrews had attained scholastic distinction before coming to this state, having been president of Brown university at Providence and later superintendent of schools at Chicago. His relations with Brown were interfered with to some extent by his warm espousal of certain of the political doctrines preached at the time by Mr. Bryan, through whose influence he was brought to Nebraska when Chancellor McLean dreds. went to Iowa. Dr. Andrews' career at Lincoln was not particularly eventful, although the University of Nebraska under his administration continued to keep pace with the growth of the state. When infirmities of age lessened his activity, he resigned the care of the great institution and made his home most of the time in Florida, where he found a more congenial climate. A veteran of the civil war, a historian and an economist of note, Dr. Andrews found in the history of our country much to attract him, and his best known work, and most useful, "The History of the Last Quarter of a Century," deals with the closing days of the reconstruction period and the development of the nation following it. He will be remembered as a sincere and capable educator, an intense patriot, and a man of scholarly attainments though plainly misguided in accepting the 16-to-1 free silver fallacy.

Germany's Economic Future.

Whatever may have been the guiding motive of the German war party three years ago, it is certain that the course of the war has changed its aspect so far as the self-sufficiency of the empire is concerned. Instead of a political question, Germany is now confronted by a most serious economic situation. Mills and factories are idle, not so much because workers are on the firing line as because supplies of raw material have been exhausted. More than this, the matter of supvolved. The world's surplus has been heavily drawn upon by other nations and England and the United States now are using all available materials. If peace were declared at once Germany Intimations from quarters about to market a could not return its soldiers to the workshops, tures to send abroad. All this must be purchased abroad and the German pre-war system of tions. Its "cartels" will find a new industrial world with which they are strangers and that great strategic organization which gave them such prestige and advantage in 1913, for example, will avail them nothing. These facts are understood in Germany and are demanding more thought from the solid men of the country than the political situation.

"Save the Food-Win the War."

The big drive for food pledges is on this week. In its way it is just as important as the Liberty loan. Americans are asked to give a little each day to aid in winning the war. It does not mean privation or serious sacrifice; it simply means moderation. Even if it did call for sacrifice, the little asked can well be given. Food is scarce in the world, and the present purpose is simply to make what we have on hand go as far as possible, to the end that none within our reach go hungry. If supplies are carefully managed, they will be ample. It is not asked that people burden themselves with masses of statistical information, or that they go unfed or unclothed. Simply that they do with as little as will suffice to meet their needs, using available substitutes for articles that can better be sent to the soldiers, and by a little daily saving aid in accumulating the surplus that will make our share in the war a certain success. This is what the food pledge means. Signing it entails no obligation beyond being careful, but it will help to win the war.

Omaha and a Public Market.

Food Administrator Wattles is advocating a public market, with which, he reminds us, nearly every city in the world of Omaha's size is equipped. We once built a public market house in response to persistent agitation voiced by The Bee, but the market never overcame the obstacles put in its way and was soon pronounced a failure and eventually dismantled. The Bee believes the institution should have been maintained, but the lesson teaches the futility of a public market without the whole-hearted support of those for whose benefit it is maintained. This much is certain that a well-conducted system of public markets would do more for us toward mitigating the high cost of living all the year round than a muny coal yard, relieving only a seasonal demand.

The matter of picking the right man for the throne of Poland is particularly embarrassing to Wilhelm and Karl at this time. If the selection could be put over until the United States is thoroughly kaiserized, then a draft on Ak-Sar-Ben's roster of kings would simplify the job.

The first German prisoner captured by our troops is quoted as saying the German soldiers did not know that Americans were on the front or in France. Perhaps not, but the officers in command know it, and they will all be aware or their presence soon enough.

Our New Camera Corps By Freder c J. Has.in

Washington, Oct. 28 -- Official war photograhers are now with the United States forces in France. Wherever American soldiers and sailors go they will be followed by the faithful moving picture man, ready at any minute to grind out, United States Troops Go Over the Top" or Heavy Gunnre on the Firing Line." Other members of the photographic division will take stills" and yet others attached to the aviation section are preparing to secure photographs of enemy trenches and fortifications in the face of

Our photographic division was planned and built up almost over night. It is only a few weeks old, but already it is one of the most important branches of the service. There are no raw recruits in the division. Every man is there because he can do some particular thing and do it well. When the War department decided that the time had come to organize the staff of camera men and laboratory workers it did not wait for casual volunteers. It got in touch with the committee on public information and the committee immediately produced data on the best available photo scientists, moving picture men and stillcamera men in the country.

Two months later the photographic division of the signal corps was occupying four rooms of Washington's priceless office space and four majors, a captain, two or three dozen lieutenants and a number of enlisted men were directing, studying and experimenting in laboratory, office and training camp. Just exactly how many men are, or will be, in the division cannot be made public, as this information would indirectly disclose the number of men abroad

All the best features of the allied war photography systems are being adapted to fit our particular needs and we are profiting by the experience of all the warring nations. At the beginning of the war unofficial photographers were allowed on all the war fronts by the foreign army authorities. The belligerents quickly learned that this was an unwise procedure, for it resulted in a leakage of valuable military information. Today the official photographer has the field to himself, working as a part of the military machine The British government has three official camera men to take war news pictures for the public. All of our war pictures will also be official, but our news camera force will run into the hun-

From abroad we secured the idea of releasing the pictures for the benefit of the war relief societies. The Russian war news pictures are in the hands of the Skobeleff committee, an organization for the relief of Russian wounded in the hands of the enemy. This committee is authorized by the Russian government and headed by a Russian army officer. It sends out its official photographers on assignments and then manufactures and sells the pictures taken, the proceeds going for the benefit of the relief work. Our use of the Red Cross in this matter will be limited to the distribution of the pictures to picture companies through the nation. A special Red Cross committee will distribute the official pictures that are turned over to it by the committee on public information and the net profit will be added to the Red Cross fund. This method of release will give the various moving picture corporations an equal chance at the pictures. The alternative would be to display all pictures through one company, an arrangement which would involve less work, but would give one concern an advantage over the others.

The photographic division is so new that it seems natural to refer to its activities as affairs of the future. The fact is that even now its pictures are being printed in the newly created sig-nal cerps photo laboratory in Washington and results of its work are ready for use. Lenses, paper and photographic apparatus of all kinds are being studied and improved, though the most up-to-date and labor-saving equipment is in use. Many of the officers in charge of the photo laboratory are news photographers who have seen service on every European front. The enlisted camera man faces the same dangers and hardships as the soldier in the front line of trenches, but the civilian war photographer has a few extra worries, such as being continually taken for a spy and often nearly shot and having his best pictures held up by the censor. Diplomacy is more essential to him than a passport, for by diplomacy a general may be induced to trot out a battalion or so and stage an attack or shoot off a few four-inch guns. He may even, if properly approached, send his army out of a city already taken and let the camera record the triumphal entry for the benefit of the public. Such pictures are not, properly speaking, fakes, because they represent true conditions and merely have the advantage of being taken under favorable circumstances. Most war pictures, however, are snapped without special preparation.

Our official photographers will be attached entirely to the American divisions and staff headquarters and their official status will remove for them many of the difficulties faced by the civilian photographer after news.

Pictures by our men, stamped with the seal of approval of the committee on public information, will soon be featured at local moving picture theaters; already they are being displayed in newspapers and magazines. These and other pictures of a more technical or confidential character will be studied in training camps and at the War college. Representative pictures will be laid aside for historical purposes, so that America's share in the great war will be vividly preserved for future generations of Americans.

German airplanes falling within the allied lines have several times placed unique cameras in the allies' hands. One of these German machines suggests that the popular term "shoot" referring to the snapping of a picture may be literally appli cable, for a trigger like that of a gun controls the shutter and the camera itself has the appearance

Great stress is being laid upon aerial scouting in this war. The highest military honors are conferred upon the men who "take" enemy batteries under the fire of hostile aircraft and ground batteries. The airplane photographer is the lineal successor of the scout of civil and Spanish-American war days, who reconnoitered on foot or on horseback. He flies in the zone of hottest fighting. His business is not to give battle, but to take pictures, and he has often to do his dangerous work without the anodyne of excitement born of fighting back.

Air Highway Coast to Coast

President Wilson is said to be favorably imressed by a suggestion made by the Aero Club of America for the establishment of an aerial highway (highway seems to be an especially happy name in this cornection) from New York to San Francisco, with branches running (or rather flying) to important centers north and south of the main line. It is to be called the "Woodrow Wilson Aerial Highway.

Airplanes have already been built of sufficient stability and carrying capacity to make the project entirely feasible, and the perfection of the Liberty motor assures a satisfactory power unit. The pioneer aerial liners would not do much with freight, but for the carrying of mail, including parcel post, would prove highly valuable. A limited number of passengers would also be

The air line is indeed no dream. The belligerents are spending millions on aircraft, and the United States has appropriated over \$600,000,000 for aviation purposes-a sum twice the cost of the Panama canal. Once the war is over an immense number of high-powered planes of great lifting

capacity will be available for peaceful uses. The air age is already here; and we shall see the practical results of the knowledge acquired during the war utilized in peaceful pursuits as soon as it is possible to turn from destruction to construction. Large numbers of trained airmen will find positions in the service and a new to clir era will dawn.

Right in the Spotlight.

Bishop Paul Jones of Utah, who has been requested to resign his post, by formal action taken by the laity of two of the leading congregations of Salt Lake City, is one of the youngest bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church. Born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., 37 years ago, he was graduated from Yale in 1902 and from the Episcopal Theological school at Cambridge, Mass., four years later. In 19. he was ordained a priest of the Project ant Episcopal church and settled down for his life work in Utah. His election to the bishopric came in 1914 as a recognition of his efficient record in subordinate positions. Bishop Jones has been a socialist for some years. Now he has been formally charged with disloyalty to his country as indicated by his membership in organizations not in sympathy with the national purpose, and also by his own criticism of the government.

One Year Ago Today in the War. German submarine U-53 safely

reached German port. Roumanians assailed von Falkenhayn's principal army. Washington sent inquiry to Berlin oncerning sinking of steamship

Marina and loss of American lives.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The extension of the water mains to South Omaha will be completed this week. The 16-inch main will run through that city to the southern end and there will be a 14-inch main on N street and a 12-inch to the stock

Lieutenant Kennon, the Niobrara



voyageur, arrived in this city after trip of 15 days. The dramatization of Conway's novel, "Called Back," which has been extensively read by people in this city,

is the attraction at the Boyd. Two lots on the corner of N street and Railroad avenue were subdivided

and sold for \$15,000 each. Thomas Kilpatrick, senior member of the Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods company, returned from an enjoyable

trip to Europe. A most enjoyable evening was spent at the concert given by the Sunday school of the Hanscom Park Methodist Episcopal church

The driving of the piers for the via-duct of the new bridge on Douglas street will be completed in the near future and work upon the uprights and superstructure will be immedi-

This Day in History.

1740-William Paca, a Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Harford county, Maryland. Died in 1799. 1827-A marble statue of George Washington was placed in the state

house in Boston. 1842-John B. Gough, who became the foremost temperance orator of his high school building. It was for thes day, first signed the pledge at Wor-cester, Mass.

1847-George Burgess was consecrated Protestant Episcopal bishop of

1867-David Graham Phillips, noted novelist, born at Madison, Ind. sassinated in New York City, January 24, 1911. 1873-International bridge across

the Niagara river completed. 1883-Philip H. Sheridan was apointed 16th commander of the United States army, and the fourth to rank

as general. 1914-Japanese opened general attack, by land and sea, on Tsing-Tau. 1915—Varna, the Bulgarian Black Sea port, again bombarded by Russian

The Day We Celebrate.

Charles Z. Gould is 60 years old today. He is a graduate of the Shattuck Military academy and the Trinity college at Hartford, Conn., and has been general agent of the Pennsylvania Mutual here for many years. James A. C. Kennedy was born in

this city just 41 years ago. He started out as a messenger boy for the First National bank, and now ranks among the busiest lawyers.
William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, born near Marietta, Ga.,

54 years ago today.

Josiah O. Wolcott of Delaware, the youngest member of the United States senate, born at Dover, Del., 40 years ago today.

Major General James B. Aleshire, U. S. A., retired, recently recalled to active service, born at Gallipolis, O., 61 years ago today. Countess Magri (Mrs. Tom Thumb), the world's most famous midget, born at Warrentown, Mass., 76 years ago

Edward J. Burns, catcher of the Philadelphia National league base ball team, born in San Francisco, 30 years ago today. George R. Meehan, champion longdistance swimmer, born at Charles town, Mass., 27 years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders

All-Hallowe'en. General celebration of the 400th an-

niversary of the Protestant Reforma-A national war council of the Young Women's Christian association

is to be held today at Kansas City. A general conference of insurance and warehouse men is to be held at the Department of Agriculture in Washington today to discuss the proposed rules and regulations of the secretary of agriculture under the new United States warehouse act.

The North Dakota Education association has decided to eliminate the musical and entertainment features from its cannual convention opening today at Bismarck, and to devote the money to war relief work

At midnight tonight the bars of Washington, D. C., will close, probably never to be reopened. As a result of the Sheppard law coming into effect the wholesale and retail liquor stores will be closed, local breweries shut down, and thirsty residents of the capital left dependent upon the private importation of liquors from beyoud the confines of the District of

Storyette of the Day.

conductor.

Irvin Cobb was on a Boston trolley, riding on the platform, standing next to the gate that protected passengers from cars coming on the other track. A Boston lady came to the door of the car and, as it stopped, started toward the gate, which was hidden from her by the men standing before it. 'Other side, please, lady.' said the

He was ignored as only a born and bred Bostonian can ignore a man. The lady took another step toward the gate. "You must get off the other side."

said the conductor.
"I wish to get off on this side," came the answer in tones that congealed that official into momentary silence Before he could explain or expostulate

Mr. Cobb came to his assistance. "Turn your heads, gentlemen," Cobb remarked quietly. "The lady wishes to climb over the gate."-Boston

The Bee's Pin Letter Box

Will "A. D. M .- A City Woman please send her name to the editor of The Bee? Otherwise her letter will Otherwise her letter will not be printed. "E. H. H." will also point please take notice, as this applies to

Suggests Death Penalty.

Omaha, Oct. 29 -To the Editor of The Bee: The warning sent out by the federal food administrator that a conspiracy to destroy food exists is sufficient justification for a government proclamation that the death penalty will be the medicine administered to all persons convicted of incendiarism or promoting it and that the de cree will be rigidly enforced as long as a state of war exists.

THOMAS HENRY WATKINS.

"Camouflage." Omaha, Oct. 28 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Since some of the local bugs, as the Bumble Bee terms them, squabbled pro and con over the ex-istence or nonexistence of a dog and embodied the just-invented word "camouflage" in their literal expostulations, it appears that they were in strumental in promulgating to excess and abuse this very delicate and re

fined term. A housewife who talks conservation to her friends and neighbors, buys a corkscrew, one of the smallest commodities of the home, has it charged (indicating that she is well-to-do) and has it delivered to the very outskirts of the city. Now what is she doing Camouflaging, isn't she?

Also the minister who preaches the commandments of God, thou shalt not kill, and then gives comfort to the very source that is directly responsible for the disembowel ing and burying alive of men, women and innocent infants. What kind of camouflaging do you call that?
L. A. DILLAVOU.

Points on the School Bonds. Omaha, Oct. 29 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Let me address this letto the improvement clubs of

Greater Omaha, for they represent the larger number of home owners, who are in position to compel public officials to reduce tax levies. The tax situation is alarming. Here is a paragraph from a recent editorial

in The Bee: "In 1914 the total school and city levies aggregated 58.37 mills, yielding \$2,078,314; for 1918 the combined levies are \$1.4, to produce \$3,988,908-almost double the amoun of five years before."

Isn't this one statement enough to challenge the serious attention of Omaha home owners, of whom there are about 25,000 in Greater Omaha! Do these taxpayers know that they are assessed heavily every year to pay the interest on a colossal bonded debt approximately \$20,000,000?

And now comes the school board asking for additional bonds in the sum of \$2,250,000. The interest on this issue would be \$112,500 per year. to which must be added the proceeds of a sinking fund levy. And, by the way, the sinking fund levy of 9 as ordained will produce \$449,228 Isn't that enough for this year, when the country is at war with a powerful

Those favoring this bond issue tel us of the need of a Commercial High school building and of a North Side purposes that the people vot the last issue of school bonds, \$1,000, 000, in 1915. The school board and the real estate boosters all argued for the bonds on that ground. Why didn't the board use the money for the in-tended purpose? After breaking faith No matter whether your case is of longwith the voters, how can the board standing or recent development, whether it have the face to ask for bonds for its present as occasional or chronic Asthmathe same purpose? What was done you should send for a free trial of our with the money? Granted that it was method No matter in what climate you live honestly expended, would it not be well for the heard to tell the people how you are troubled with asthma, our method for the board to tell the people how many new sites were purchased? The answer would show the real estate men are plugging for the proposed

Another thing the board should be induced to explain: Why was the contract with a school house architect at 11/2 per cent annulled and contracts with other architects let at 6 per cent?

And why did this reform school board make a wholesale rise in salaries from Clontarf to Benson in the face of a \$500,000 deficit? Will the improvement clubs demand

a full explanation on these points? Let us make sure that the board is competent to handle so vast a sum as it is now asking for. I contend that it is unpatriotic for the school beard to put a bond issue on

the market when the government

January Uncle Sam will float another

needs every cent it can borrow.

an. It is the duty of the people of his city to defeat all bond proposins during the war. This is a selfvident fact. To say the least, the chool board makes an unfortunate blunder in proposing a bond issue at

There is another important reason for suspending building operations during the war, viz.: The cost of uliding material is higher than even before and will not decline during the There is much to say on this

Another reason is the unfavorable municipal bond market. I have before me a long list of municipal bonds offered for water at 4 h and 5 per

ent with no takers. Wish I had time This is the worst time in 50 years place bonds for sale. There are other reasons why the school bonds should be defeated. nope the improvement clubs will dis-

uss the matter thoroughly.

JAMES B. HAYNES. Indicts the Squirrels.

Omaha, Oct. 27 .- To the Editor of The Bee: You were kind enough to publish a letter of mine in The Bea in regard to the Nebraska boys at Mare Island and so I make bold to enture again.

I always read Mr. F. A. Agnew's leters in The Hee. They always conain so much of common sense and, of course, are practical and to the point. his letter in reference to squirels I want to endorse, although I'm orry to say I'm not even a nearfarmer and therefore not fully aware of the damage these rodents (first usins of the rats) do in field and orchard. I have had opportunity from ny own porch to watch these destroyrs working. I was much interested ast summer watching a pair of robas build their nest in a nearby trea. low I wished I could have told these obins not to build in that tree, for knew squirrels often ran up among its branches. In a short time the nest was finished and the hen robin laid her eggs. The second day after that saw the squirrel eat those eggs and destroy the nest. Needless to say, the

robins left for other parts. I've heard folks abuse the English sparrow (because someone else did it for they said, "They drive away our robins and songbirds"). After ten years' observation of sparrows and robins in my lawn and neighborhood I've never once seen a sparrow attempt to molest a robin. The sparrow will hop around the robin to try to get the worm the latter pulls up, but with small success, for usually the robin drives him off. The law for protection of squirrele is sentimental nonsense and ought to be wiped out.

JAMES JOHNSTON.



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