THE OMAHA BEE

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

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION change of address or irregularity in delivery to Omala

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is excit entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches or to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local published herein. All rights of publication of our special dispare also reserved.

REMITTANCE

OFFICES

CORRESPONDENCE

OCTOBER CIRCULATION 58,059 Daily-Sunday, 51,752 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. Destroyers justify their name. Proof of U-boat

sinkings is in the bubbles. Openly and legally Washington is dry. The Congressional Record is no longer lonesome.

Five overdrawn state funds remind us that democratic economy is working at the old stand.

As an exponent of backstairs diplomacy, Chancellor von Hertling is the right man for the job.

Washington would feel more at ease if T. R. occasionally would glue his good eye to some other section of the map.

If you can't send a package to the boys abroad or in camp, send The Bee and write a letter. Both radiate cheer and happiness.

A portion of divided Italy whipped Austria to a standstill 60 years ago. United Italy may be relied upon to repeat the performance.

Owing to the pressure of more important affairs the country seems willing to let the dead and the bootiful Villa rest wherever he is.

The lowly copper coin boosted into sudden importance foreshadows raids on the home savings banks and "taking pennies from a child."

A tear and a smile to the memory of "Private" John Allen of Mississippi. The sage and wit of Tupelo well served his country in his day, in and out of congress.

up \$41,000,000, only to discover "there are no ing and folks would like to know why. pockets in the shroud

The reported revolt of German colonies in southern Brazil goes to show that Count von Luxburg's scheme of Germanizing the republic advanced far beyond native suspicions. Now that the Brazilians are fully aware of the plot to strangle the government and active attempts to execute it, the ultimate fate of the mercenaries is as good as settled.

The evils of kaiserism in this country strike the innocent through the malovelence of spies and plotters. A government order clears a half mile limit at the water front of Brooklyn and Staten Island of all Germans. Thousands of enemy aliens are shut out of jobs in the cleared district. The order is a necessary protection against persistent spying and plotting.

The war may last 10 years, says General Wood. "We must lay our plans for a long war," says Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty. "We have the Boches going for good," writes a London correspondent. "The war is all but won," says Admiral Jellicoe. When great minds disagree, who will decide? The heaviest artillery and the biggest battalions.

Translating Norse indignation into English robs the native tongue of its salty vigor and explosive charm. Calling the Germans "cowards," "murderers," "dastards" and "brutes" sounds commonplace in English. It should be surveyed in native dress to understand how plain-speaking neutrals feel about piratic raids on North Sea merchantmen. Still the kaiser chants with holy glee: "Forward with God!"

Measuring the pounds sterling by current exchange value, the September war bill of Great Britain averaged \$30,210,000 a day. The war outlay of the United States for October, exclusive of loans to allies, averaged \$24,000,000 every twenty-four hours. It took Great Britain better than three years to strike its gait. The United States hit a pace of a million dollars an hour in seven months and is only warming up for the race to win the war.

Martyrdom and the Asthma

A Colorado woman who helped picket the White House and was sentenced to serve seven months in jail in the District of Columbia has regained her liberty by paying a fine. She has gone back to the "glorious climate" of her home state to fight it out with an old enemy-the

"I am going west," she said, "to tell the women voters of the country the federal amendment must be put through congress or American women must be permitted to die in the struggle

It is a beautiful thing to die for a cause that is dearest to one's heart. Down through the ages martyrdom has made saints of great men and women, but it is a question whether martyrdom does not lose some of its glamor and some of the splender of its halo if it be achieved in

for enfranchisement.

part by the asthmatic route. For ourselves we do not see why a woman with the asthma should not be as fine in her martyrdom as one who can live in jail without choking up and keeping her sister martyrs awake, but the human family is made up of all kinds of persons. Some of them, we fear, might not pay the proper meed of rever-ence at a shrine upon which was inscribed: "Harassed with asthma, but true to herself and

to the cause she loves, she gave her life that her sisters might have greater happiness. Her last words were lost in a wheeze."

It is said that in Colorado one can "die in the

struggle for enfranchisement" without cutting out the muffler and with less confusion than in the heavy air of a Washington jail. "Up with suf-I trymen. He might well have added; "And has brought them to their present straitened con-

Russia at the Paris Conference,

Proceedings of the conference of the Allies at Paris may have to go forward without the presence of Russian delegates. This is owing to the attitude of the radicals in control at Petrograd. Kerensky is credited with saying the new democracy of Russia must be recognized, to which request no objection will be raised. The new democracy of Russia, however, must realize that in the matter of recognition something is due the older democracies of America, of Great Britain and of France. Russia's action is explainable on the single ground that the Petrograd council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates still dominates the government. These were represented at the recent Stockholm conference of socialists, at which a peace program made in Germany was adopted. Neither of the other Allies permitted citizens to take part in that gathering, because of its nature. Now the Russian radicals hope to carry the Stockholm program, which is endorsed in Berlin, into the conference at Paris, and there demand its adoption, on the price of forfeiting further assistance from Russia.

The Stockholm resolutions provide for the restoration of the status quo ante bellum; Belgium to be restored at international expense; Poland to be erected into an independent kingdom; Lithuania and Finland to have home rule, but be attached to Russia; Ireland to be given its own government; the Czechs to remain a unit of the Austro-Hungarian empire, and the disposition of Alsace and Lorraine to be left to a vote of the people. To this the Petrograd council added the neutralization of the Su and Panama canals. Short of absolute victory, the war lords of Germany scarcely could expect more.

War plans will take precedence in the conference at Paris, and to its councils representatives of the Russian people will be welcome, but they must attend with full realization of the fact that their wishes alone will not control deliberations

Fixing Food Prices for Nebraska.

The state food administrator is said to be at work on the job of arranging a schedule of prices for Nebraska food retailers. This is a delicate task, and presents many difficulties. One of its inexplicable features crops out in the statement that potatoes are to be priced on the basis of Idaho and Utah products, rather than the homegrown. The justice of this proceeding is not apparent. Omaha dealers are said to be averse to handling Nebraska potatoes for reasons of their own. This attitude is in remarkable contrast to the experience of last spring, when all hands were exhorted to raise potatoes, that famine prices might not again be forced on the public. Another strange fact is that apples are left in the orchards within a few miles of Omaha, after farmers have actually given them to any who would come and pick them from the trees, while the public is urged to buy fruit grown 2,000 miles away. In the meantime, the local food director has suspended publication of his daily price list, awaiting an announcement of an "average" schedule from the state administrator. What the public really wants What's the use of piling up mountains of is an adjustment of prices that will have at least "dough" and leaving to others the job of taking the appearance of freedom from extortion. The and burning? The late John D. Archbold piled, bountiful harvest has not lowered the cost of liv-

Railroads Really Waking Up.

When Louis D. Brandeis a few years ago said the railroads of the United States were wasting a million dollars a day, he received only scorn for his pains. Emergency occasioned by the war has driven railroad managers to consider items that affect operation, and they have been enabled to effect economies that amount to several times a million dollars a day, and have not yet reached the end. Most of this great saving has been achieved by merely taking up lost motion where it was thought everything was taut. For example, just now intensive study is being applied to the roundhouse practices, that less delay be set against locomotive movement. Four and a half hours a day is the average of locomotive service, 191/2 being spent in or around the roundhouse. To get fires cleaned, tenders filled with coal and water, sand and other supplies on board and the little needed overhauling done more expeditiously is the problem. When it comes that the factors in the problem are reversed, true efficiency will have been more nearly approached, but that the railroad men are working to achieve this is a sign that Judge Brandeis knew what he was talking about and that the managers are waking up to

Prepare for Next Season.

Vice Chairman Coupland of the State Council of Defense wisely warns Nebraska farmers against the danger of allowing all their spring wheat to go to market. Because of several insurmountable obstacles, the fall sown acreage of wheat in Nebraska is short again, and this can be made up only by spring seeding. The current year's yield of spring wheat in Nebraska was not only unusually large, owing to the extra efforts that were put forth, but is of an uncommonly good quality. Experts have pronounced it tip top in every respect. It is especially fitted for seed uses, and the emergency of the present year is to be continued indefinitely; therefore, it is desirable that all precautions be taken by the farmers to preserve the dependable seed they have on hand. A favorable season next year will see Nebraska with many millions of bushels of wheat for export, if only the spring wheat is saved now and sown then. Keep your seed for planting time, and prepare now for next season.

Finnish Indignation Typical.

Finlanders profess to be indignant at the policy of the United States in dealing with neutrals on the food question, and one of the Helsingfors papers sarcastically criticizes President Wilson for his course in this connection. Our Scandinavian friends persist in ignoring the fact that Americans are voluntarily restricting themselves that we may have more food to send abroad, although we are under slight obligation to meet the requisition of those who have steadily aided our enemies. The Finns had their full share in the Russian revolution, and since March have contributed notably to the confusion that has disorganized that country politically and economically. With order restored in Russia, a huge reservoir of food will be opened, not only for its own people, but for Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Instead of berating the United States, the Finns might better employ their time in an effort to get Russia back on its feet, to the end that the great stores of grain be saved from Germany, and put to the use of the people who need it. Indignation expressed at the course of the United States comes with bad grace from a people who have spent months in fomenting the dissolution of all semblance of orderly government, but it is typical of the nations whose selfishness

After Drill in Training Camps By Fre eric J. Haskin

Washington, Nov. 2 .- "Smileage" is the name which Mr. Marc Klaw has chosen for the books of admission coupons to the 16 "Liberty Theaters" he is building in the cantonments of the national army. Each coupon will represent 5 cents worth of amusement at these theaters, and the smileage books will be on sale not only at the 16 cantonments, but at stores throughout the country, so that every American may present his or her soldier friends with the opportunity to

This provision of theatrical amusement for the soldiers is another element in the well-laid plans of the commission on training camp activities. which has the great responsibility of providing for the soldier's welfare after his day of drill and study is over. The work of this commission is not merely to amuse the soldiers and provide them with exercise. The big military purpose for which it was created is to protect the fighting men from the disease and demoralization which necessarily threaten every army-for that matter every great body of men cut off suddenly from the ties and associations of their usual lives.

In addition to the Liberty theaters there is in every one of the great camps an auditorium provided by the Young Men's Christian association, where moving picture shows of the highest class will be given every other evening. Alternate evenings are purposely left open in order that the men may organize amusements for themselves. Soldier glee clubs and soldier dramatic troupes are expected to take over the auditoriums on many of these evenings. George M. Cohan, Irving Berling and a famous minstrel show man, whose name has not yet been divulged, have promised their aid in promoting these amateur theatricals. They will not only write scenarios and songs for the soldiers, but will visit the cantonments and give of their services as managers and producers.

The event of every week at every cantonment, however, will be the production at the Liberty theater. It is assured that the recruits of the national army will have a chance to see the best actors and actresses and the best productions in America. The names of the stage folk who will appear at the cantonments have not yet been announced; but it is known that among them will be Maude Adams who will devote her Sunday evenings to playing "Twelfth Night," before the soldiers, and Harry Lauder, who will sing for

All in all, the soldiers will see everything from grand opera to vaudeville and moving pictures. Each show will run one week in each cantonment, so that every man will have a chance to at-The admission prices will break all records. In the face of a rising price of amusement, the best seats will cost only 25 cents, or five smileage coupons, and will scale down in price to 10 cents. The seats will be wooden benches, and every seat will be reserved. A special section will be set aside for officers in each theater. provided the demand for tickets makes this possible, but the enlisted man will always be given first call on the space.

All of the 16 Liberty theaters will be exactly alike, and they are designed in every way to make the production of the shows inexpensive, yet complete. Each theater will have its own complete set of stocks, drops, wings and scenery, so that the companies playing for the soldiers will not have to carry a heavy baggage of properties about

The principal performances will be given by four vaudeville companies and four dramatic companies, which alone will insure at least one show eek in every cantonment. The vaudeville companies are being organized by Mr. E. F. Albee of the Keith circuit, and will include many of the best known vaudeville stars. Each of these companies as well as the dramatic companies will be in charge of a special civilian manager representing the commission; and there will also be a civilian manager for each of the theaters. Mr. Klaw will be further aided in his work by a citizens' committee and an advisory committee of theatrical managers. In a word, a large part of the theatrical and managerial talent of America is going to have a hand in this gigantic plan to help the soldier pass his evenings.

Incidentally, he will be allowed to help himself just as much as he is able. Not only will amateur theatricals be encouraged by expert aid; but the personnel of every cantonment will be canvassed for men with experience in any branch of the theatrical business. It is believed that many stage hands, electricians, and probably some actors will be found among the soldiers, and services of these will expedite the productions and lower their cost.

A special problem is presented by Camp Lewis, which being on the Pacific coast is out of reach of the regular companies, but special performances by Pacific coast companies organized for the purpose will be given there; and the soldiers in the far west are promised as much amusement as any of the others.

People and Events

Some nine years ago William Randolph Hearst staged a fireworks display in Madison Square in honor of the meeting of the National Association of Democratic clubs. The fireworks blew up prematurely, as they are wont to do, injuring a number of people, some mortally. The city had to shoulder the damage bill, but came back at Hearst and won a judgment for \$21,783. The court of appeals has just O. K'd. the bill for pay-

The passing of Robert Fitzsimmons from the stage of life brings considerable relief to the remaining Fitzes. Not that they harbor ill-will or disrespect. In many ways the tribe liked Bob and looked with pride on some of his achievements. But Bob monopolized the spotlight of the Fitzes. Others bearing the prefix have suffered keen embarrassment by being introduced and saluted as Fitzsimmons. Oh, no, "nothing agin" Bob; just a feeling of relief, you know.

General Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio is dead at 84, Yankee by birth, Buckeye from boyhood up, a distinguished soldier of the civil war and a congressman for 10 terms, his career is typical of most of the strong men fashioned in the molds of rebellion. Congressman Grosvenor was an upstanding figure in congress, a republican stalwart dyed in the Ohio wool, and a past master in talking. But there was substance in most of his talking, but his talent did not save him from the landslide of 1892,

While a congressional committee was stirring up the race muck in East St. Louis last week Justice of the Peace Brady jumped all over a newspaper reporter because the latter told the committee some things Brady did not want known. The testimony of the reporter had to do with the politics of the town and how Brady and another justice, pets of the mayor, monopolized the justice business and split the fees. Haled before the committee, Brady admitted the truth of the reporter's testimony. Thereupon the com-mittee jumped on Brady, charged him with threatening a federal witness and ordered him to ap-

pear before congress in December. Now and then audacious preachers and bold laymen hurl a blast of wrath against fashion's decree requiring kin of the deceased to mask themselves in dismal mourning raiment. They flout the regalia of gloom as a mental and physical injury to the wearer and a downright mockery of the spiritual promise of the better life. Besides, the custom occasionally becomes inconvenient, if not actually annoying. For example, take the case of Thomas Fortune Ryan, traction mag-nate of Virginia and New York. While in the first stages of mouring for his first wife, barely two weeks gone to her reward, Dan Cupid chased Ryan to the altar with No. 2. In the circumstance mourning raiment is not only a waste of means in war time, but gets the wires of outward gloom crossed with the vibrant strings of inward joy. Sensible reform in this direction closing it and guarding traffic hobbles cantully in a world of contradictions.

Right In the Spotlight.

Dimming for the moment even the glory of von Hindenburg, the star of Field Marshal August von Mackensen is again the brightest in the entire German war firmament. Mackensen it was who, at the head of the German and Austrian armies, smashed through the Russian lines in the summer of 1915. Less than a year later he was the chief figure in the conquest of Serbia. Now he has added to his fame by directing the successful drive of the Austro-Germans into Italy. The famous commander is now in his 68th year. Nearly half a century ago he began his military career as a private in the Franco-Prussian war. His daring exploits in that conflict led uitimately to his being made an ofof the Second Hussar Body Guard, one of the most famous in Germany. The outbreak of the present war found him the commanding general of an army corps. Then came the campaign against the Russians, in which von Mackensen towered above the other German army leaders by

One Year Ago Today In the War. Allies launched new grand attack in the Somme district.

Rulers of Germany and Austro-Hungary proclaimed new kingdom of Roumanians resumed offensive in Dobrudja, forcing von Mackensen to

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. The gentlemen having in charge the advertising of Omaha, met at the

Board of Trade rooms and the various commissions reported progress. A letter received from S. G. Broct of Ma-Mo., was read. Mr. Broct predicts a great future for Omaha and says there is more building going on here than in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati or Minneapolis. A Hallowe'en party was given by



E. A. Hammond at her home, 2510 Davenport street. Miss Grace Withnell has returned

from the east. J. H. Millard is in Boston and with Mrs. Millard will return in a few days. Miss T. C. Kennedy left for the east Thursday to enter St. Marguerite's seminary at Waterbury, Conn.

May and Edna Cowin entertained a few of their friends at an elegant luncheon at their home, 1917 Capitol

The Cozzens hotel will be reopened in a few days.

1779-Washington Allston, who was called by the artists of Rome, "The American Titian," born at Waccamaw, S. C. Died at Cambridge, Mass., July 9, 1843. 1782-The "America," our first line-

of-battle ship, was launched at Ports-mouth, N. H. 1787-The fourteenth and last ses-

sion of the old continental congress opened in New York. 1804—Thomas Jefferson was re-elected president of the United States.

the so-called "Dorr's rebeilion," born at Providence, R. I. Died there Decem-Morrissey, lors... 1867-John champion pugilist, was electorized from New York City.

with China regulating immigration. 1914-Great Britain officially announced a state of war with Turkey. The Day We Celebrate. Windm B. Weeks, president of the Weeks Grain & Live Stock company, is celebrating his 58th birthday.

1880-United States signed a treaty

John D. Ware, lawyer, is 56 years old today. Most Rev. J. J. Harty, archbishop of the Catholic diocese of Omaha, was born in St. Louis, 64 years ago today. Lieutenant General George Francis Milne, commander-inchief of the Brit-

isn forces based on Saionika, born 49 years ago today. Kear Admiral Reynold T. Hall, U. S. N., born in Philageipnia, 59 years

ago today. Truman H. Newberry, ex-secretary of the navy, now aide to the commandant of the Boston navy yard, born in Detroit, 53 years ago today.

Dan J. Connen, deputy state labor commissioner, was born 46 years ago today on a tarm in Douglas county. He started life as a lordly plumber, which explains how he was able to invest \$2,100 in Laberty bonds. Augustus P. Garaner, who resigned his seat as a Massachuseus congress-

man to enter the army, born 52 years ago today. Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, son-in-law of Theodore Roose-

velt, born in Cincinnati, 48 years ago Eugene V. Deba, four times the socialist candidate for president, born at Terre Haute, Ind., 62 years ago

Timely Jottings and Reminders. The supreme court of the United States reconvenes today after a two

today.

weeks' recess. Vice President Thomas R. Marshall is to begin a speech-making tour of the Pacific northwest today, to preach the

gospel of a stronger national spirit. Twenty leading flag makers in different parts of the country have been cited to appear before the federal trade commission in Washington today to answer to charges of making exorbitant profits out of American patriotism by concerted illegal action to raise flag

Informal hearings upon the application of the eastern railroads for permission to increase transcontinental rates and adjust rates to intermediate points, involved in the intermountain rate cases, are to begin in New York today before Attorney Examiner Thirtell of the Interstate Commerce com-

Storyette of the Day.
"Why do you live in the country,
Smith?"

"So as to save money." "Food cheaper, eh"

'Not much saved that way." "How then?" "Well, no theaters, \$50 a year; no swell restaurant dinners, \$100 a year; no taxicab fares, \$50 a year; no distractions of any kind, more saving. Get

the idea?" "Um, yes. But look here, old man, couldn't you save more money if you died?"-Boston Trnascript.

SIGNPOSTS OF PROGRESS. Canada has the greatest railroad mileage

per capita of any country in the world. The United States government uses nearly 2,000,000 incandescent electric lamps a year. After three years of war it is estimated that Canada this year is purchasing 100,000 new motor cars, almost five times as many Switzerland maintains four official school

where cooking and other domestic sciences are taught to young women and a fifth for To save hauling an additional car a rail-

road in Europe has put a wrecking crane on the top of a locomotive, which provides the power to operate it.

In Scotland there has been built a draw bridge in which all the work of opening and

Omaha, Nov. 3 .- To the Editor of The Bee: On the editorial page of is sure to spring a leak. the November 1 issue, you refer to the fact that Omaha has no industries been built of brick instead of wood,

per with regard to same. corn cereal mills in Omaha, the Miller that there are frame buildings in this cereal mills, which will be ready for operation, we believe, in about 30 or 60

We also call your attention to the fact that several other institutions like ours grind corn, and while our products are for animal consumption, we think we are quite a factor in Omaha, in connection with the grain to

which you refer. improvements this past year. We also have our own poultry extension de-partment with our own pens of birds. If you are interested, call me on the telephone and I will go up town and get you in my machine and bring you down here.
M. C. PETERS MILL CO.,

By A. D. PETERS.

Farmers and Farm Labor. Monroe, Neb., Oct. 29 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Comes now, one Frank lin Pope of York, Neb., with a statement that "farmers can afford to pay 10 cents per bushel or even 25 cents better than they could three or four years ago for husking corn—that he can still make a profit of \$11.95 for each day's work in the field, except husking—and that the only hard work in raising corn is the husking."

Ye Gods and Little Fishes! What pity that some genius like Mr. Pope had not sprung up in our midst long years ago and told us that there was "no hard work in raising corn except husking." Why—we poor ignorant farmers have for years been laboring under the delusion that in order to raise good corn we had to break the stalks and plow the ground and disc it and harrow it and plant it—then f the grubs didn't eat the seed, or the cold, wet weather didn't rot it, or the gophers didn't spoll the stand after it was up, why we had to cultivate it greater is the reward of an architect. three or four times and then if the wet weather didn't drown it or the hot winds didn't burn it or the frost ing. We say to an architect, "Pile on didn't catch it too early, we had the expense, and the more you can to husk it and crib it and shell it and deliver it to market.

I'll have to disagree with the gentleman when he states that cornhuskers used to get 3 cents for husking corn when it was selling for from 10 to 13 cents per bushel. Such a state- of "art" the board pays a commission ment as that is pure poppycock. It on each, has only been in recent years that 3 and 4 cents was paid for husking corn, and last year was the first that it ever went over 4 cents in good corn.

Mr. Pope takes exception to my statement in a former letter that it was "unfair for unskilled labor to expect \$8 and \$10 per day," saying that "no unskilled labor is averaging 100 bushels per day." There are hundreds of cornhuskers who average all the way from 70 to 100 bushels per day —at 10 cents per bushel this would mean from \$7 to \$10 per day and board—or double what they can earn or are entitled to. I'll admit that it takes an experienced man to do thisbut when I referred to skilled labor meant carpenters, plumbers, etc., who have spent several years as apprentices to learn a trade—and now earn from \$4 to \$6 daily—and board

and lodge themselves. As to the "workers' wages being increased 50 per cent while his living has gone up from 100 to 300 per cent" —that does not apply to farm labor, who get their board and lodging—and \$150 per year more pay than formerly—while \$10 to \$15 would easily cover the increase in price of such overalls, shirts, etc., as they need. Where does

he get that stuff? I can name several former farm laborers in this vicinity who saved their wages for three or four years-borrowed a few hundred dollars to put with their little pile-bought horses and machinery and are now making good farming for themselves. There are many good, steady, reliable farm laborers — but there are also a great number of bos who pretend to be laborers, whose idea of farm labor seems to be having their breakfast served them in bed, double pay for what they do, and that they should be given the farm if they stay the entire year. The hardest proposition the farmer is up against today is that of getting re-

liable farm labor. Mr. Pope's attempt to figure the farmers' daily wage at \$11.96 for every day in the field with a team, is utterly ridiculous. He takes no stock of repairs and breakage of machinery -taxes and interest-cost of shelling and delivering and the thousand and one other items of expense that are constantly coming up on a farm. But supposing that the farmer did make \$11.95 for every day spent with a team in the cornfield except husking-and he spent 60 days therein-it would bring him \$717, according to Mr. Pope's figures—where would his income come from for the rest of the

'Ine farmer never has-is not now -and has no inclination to get an umair return for the time, labor and money which he invests. He works 365 days out of the year-several hours of chores on Sungay and overtime on week days, enough to make a tuit working day of Sunday—and anyone who wishes to compute his daily profit must givide his net yearly prom E. H. HUAKE.

Against the School Bonds. Omana, Oct. \$1 .- To the Editor of The Bee: The school bonds should be voted down. The taxes are getting so high that cottage owners will soon have to surrender their property to the assessor and tax collector. When South Omaha was annexed we were held for a 33 per cent temporary in-crease. On top of this, now it appears

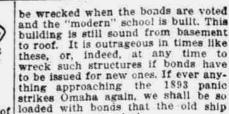
made permanent, we are to pay 20

per cent next year. Is there no limit?

I took the trouble the other day to look over some of the schools that have been condemned. For years I lived near the first Long school. Structurally, on an outside examination, it looks as sound as when it was built. Why wreck it in times like these? Only people who have so much money that they don't know what to do with it would advocate the wrecking policy. Not a man on the board would do it for his own property. That building ought to serve for a dozen years yet. Bancroft is to be abandoned, it ap-

ears, when the new palace is finished built that school and know it should have lasted for a dozen years yet, as well as the Long. It needs some repairs, but the main piers and floors are sound. There are cracks around openings, but we see such defects repaired in buildings uptown, and they hould have been in this school also Like the Long, it is not "modern," but most of the people of Omaha were ed-

uucated. The Walnut Hill school is also to



grinding corn. We mentioned this but it is no more dangerous now than matter to certain parties and we believe they have written to your pa- for escapes have been put up. It also is sound enough to stand for a dozen years. Some do not appear to be aware How would it do to install a sprin-kler system in the Central? The companies in that line tell us that frame construction with sprinklers is safer than fireproof without. The insurance

companies cut their rates from half to a sixth when sprinklers are used. I do not know how many other schools are to be wrecked. Probably It might interest you to come to all of them more than 10 years old. our plant some time and see what we have in the way of rather expensive board would not wreck their own property in this fashion.

I understand they imported a man from the east at a cost of \$3,000 to give the schools the "once over" and tell of what should be done to make them "modern." He should have told the local authorities that the Board of Education in Boston the other year had to go to second class construction instead of fireproof, as is required in such cities as are congested, simply because the architects ran wild with expensive designs. One school \$940 per pupil. I have a list of the Boston triumphs, running from this sum down-\$548, \$495, \$206, \$207 and down to \$140. Boston is a rich city, but the "classical" designs with dear old Hercules, Sappho, Plato and the rest of the tribe, so ran the cost up that the Board of Education had to draw the line and call for second class

work. Woods Hutchinson is well Dr. enough known as a physician and writer. He tells us that the ideal school is not a magnificent architectural triumph, nor a monument for future generations, but a plain, inex-pensive building, and that any expense over \$150 per pupil is worse

than wasted. Our high school last year had an average attendance of 1,700. The cost was at least \$400 per pupil. The more money squandered on a building the Of all the laughable arrangements, this is at least one of the most amuspile on, the greater will be the size of your commission. Go to it."

At least one member of the present board went in on the virtual promise of making a set of standard plans serve for all the schools. In the interest

If the average cottage owner of Omaha does not wish his property taken away from him by the tax collector the best thing he can do is to kill local bond propositions of the wrecking crew. The national issues are going to be heavy enough.
WILLIAM ARTHUR.

JOLLY JABS.

She had married a man who wasn't earn ing very much.
"I hope you won't be an extravagant wife," said her ma-in-law. "Are you going to be extravagant?"
The bride looked at her and responded

with this question:
"What with?"—Louisville Courier-Journal. "I understand your late uncle remembered you quite handsomely in his will."
"He paid me a handsome compliment."

"How was that?" "In cutting me off without a penny he stated that he knew I was too unselfish to want any of his money."—Birmingham Age-Herald. "What do you think of a man who would spend his evening with his arm around the

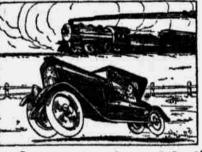
back of a girl's chair?' "Looks like wasting the girl's time. I'd let him spend the evening with the chair." —Baltimore American. Jack—You are the best, the sweetest, the purest-minded, most gentle, angelic and—Belle—Oh, Jack, you talk like I shot somebody and you were my lawyer!—Phila-

delphia Bulletin. "He has a university training, hasn't "Yes; he believes with certain statesmen.

in being unprepared for any practical emergency."-Life, Nurse (to bawling charge)—Why, Bobby, aren't you ashamed? I wouldn't cry that way if it was my hair that was being

Bobby (fiercely)—I'll bet you would if I was doin' the combin',—Boston Transcript.

Optimist—Well, thank goodness, for once know where my diamond studs are! Wife—Where? Optimist-They are in one of those shirts we sent to the Belgians .- Life.



Locomotive Auto Oil The Best Oil We Know 51c Per Gallon

Musterole Loosens Up Those Stiff Joints—Drives Out Pain You'll know why thousands use Mus-terole once you experience the glad relief it gives.

Get a jar at once from the nearest drug store. It is a clean, white ointment, made with the oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Brings ease and comfort while it is being rubbed on!

Musterole is recommended by many doctors and nurses. Millions of jars are used annually for bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia).



THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION RURFALL

						OWEN		
		Washing						
Enclosed	find a 2-ce	ent stamp.	for wh	ich you	will	please	send	me
rely free.	a copy of "	The War	Cook Re	ok II		- 9 noto (Gaz		

ı	Name
	Street Address

closing it and guarding traffic over and