

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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

The merchant of Venice might help some with a Don't Worry Club.

The Milwaukee police force doubtless needed cleaning out, but not that way.

Petrograd is not as red as it is pictured. The yellow streak smears the scenery.

The bomb that made Milwaukee famous doubtless was brewed by a bombshelvi.

Red Oak is wise. Its place on the map is secure without capitalizing dubious publicity.

Should all else fail a bumper crop of corn and spuds makes the world fairly safe for democracy.

All right, Rev. Lyn George J. Kelly, just consider that you have special cause to observe Thanksgiving and try to subsidize for a while from public notice.

The pacifist driver against Sam Gompers, heralded as a sure winner, reached the fringes of No Man's Land and perished ingloriously. It takes fighting men to win a fight.

Hang the service banners out! The example of the Knights of Columbus deserves general emulation by lodges and workshops as a testimonial to the men going "over there."

The British mission placed a wreath on the tomb of George Washington and now the American mission has placed a floral tribute on the tomb of Lafayette. Honors are easy.

With the exceptional showing of holiday goods Omaha merchants are, making this season, it is a mighty fastidious person who can't get what he wants right here, without sending out of town for it.

It is reported that a daughter of the czar is coming to the United States. She may be assured this is a land of democracy with the door of opportunity open to all, regardless of the handicap of royal birth.

Stopping waste does not consist solely in persuading people to save. Duplication of war work by overlapping organizations means that half the effort and material is wasted. Consolidation and concentration is the order of the day.

The Nebraska State Council of Defense is legally an advisory board to the governor. When it becomes Governor Howard, should the governor insist on picking his own advisers, there will be some changes in the personnel of the council.

The National league opposed to woman suffrage spurns suggestions of peace and propose staying in the war until women are rescued from the enslavement of politics. Come, come, girls! One war at a time is about all the world can stand.

A San Franciscan with lamps brightened by travel observes that "Omaha women dress too well." Some local critics say they do not dress enough. As they cannot please all the men a part of the time here's hoping they please themselves all the time.

Readers of war news edited at Washington no doubt appreciate the throbs and thrills pumped into the last submarine sinking stories. In these strenuous times relieving the readers of every possible strain on the imagination while leaving them guessing about the minor details reflects more or less credit on the navy's publicity bureau.

Now that the hyphenated World-Herald has taken to the use of the word "boches" in its headlines, what paper will the reverend pro-German at Millard read who stopped his subscription for The Bee because of our too staunch Americanism? Must he fall back exclusively upon German language translations or does he know that the World-Herald does not mean it?

Trainmen as Soldiers in War

New York World

What the railroads are willing to do to keep traffic from interruption during the war the railroad brotherhoods cannot afford to be unwilling to do. The railroads have placed their interests unreservedly in the hands of the president. The brotherhoods, while willing to accept the president as a mediator in their demands for still higher wages, are unwilling to consent to an unconditional arbitration.

This is a position from which the brotherhoods will have to recede if the president, for lack of time or other reasons, should advise an arbitration of the matter.

The president is now acting almost entirely day by day as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States and of all the essential powers of the country enlisted in the war. The railroads are such a power. Their managers are willing to recognize this. It will be necessary that the brotherhoods shall also recognize it. Their members are quasi-public servants in peace times. They become in war time virtually soldiers of an importance like that of munition and supply train operators back of the lines at the front in France.

Even the suggestion of a strike becomes monstrous under such circumstances and the brotherhoods are clearly coming to understand it. As the roads have "unreservedly" submitted to the judgment of an arbiter, the commander-in-chief, the brotherhoods cannot do less than submit "unconditionally" to the same judgment. The country is in no mood to put up with any Bolshevik business at this particular time. If the commander-in-chief decides for arbitration that will also have to be the brotherhoods' decision.

Essentials and Nonessentials.

While the government is drawing the line between essentials and nonessentials for priority rights in transportation the same line should be drawn voluntarily by people generally in their various undertakings.

The biggest business which we have in hand right now is to win the war into which we have been dragged by Germany and to win it as quickly as possible, because every month or week or day that its duration is cut short represents untold saving of lives and money, of suffering and sorrow.

While we are waging war, however, those at home must live and they must hold fast to the institutions and the standards of living that have been achieved and for whose protection and perpetuation we are really fighting. The principal point where the distinction between essentials and nonessentials is necessary comes in the consideration of new enterprises. Is the proposed venture helpful to the winning of the war or merely calculated to dissipate money and effort that could be used to better advantage? Is it one that is immediately urgent or can it be deferred without serious loss?

If what is planned is to answer a real demand that cannot well be met otherwise we should go on with it. If it is something that would not be missed if it would fail to materialize it is a non-essential that can wait. Everyone of us can and should apply the test ourselves and abide by our own common sense judgment.

Omaha Women and Their Dress.

Here comes another critic, this time from the Pacific coast, to tell us that Omaha women are extravagant in their dress. He compliments their taste and expresses his admiration for their appearance, but condemns what he conceives to be their thoughtlessness in the matter of conservation.

The Bee ventures mildly to suggest that if this somewhat captious visitor were to remain long enough to get better acquainted with Omaha women and to familiarize himself with what they are doing he might change his mind. It may be we have some who are idle, vain and frivolous and given to undue self-indulgence; it would be strange, indeed, if this were not so. But no women anywhere have made a better record of helpfulness in the time of the country's great need than have those of Omaha. Nothing that woman can do has been left undone. Our mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts are busy everywhere, from the home to the battle front. The women of Omaha have been active in war matters since August, 1914, and if they have opportunity to indulge their taste or fancy in the matter of dress or adornment they have earned the right to gratify their desires or whims. We regret that this particular stranger finds so little delight in them, but he may rest assured that Omaha women are willing to make at the proper time whatever sacrifice is necessary.

Fixing the Profits of Packers.

The announced adjustment of profits to be allowed meat packers under the food administration, set at 2 1/2 per cent on gross sales, puts the business practically on its ante-war basis. These figures closely approximate the experience of the great concerns over a term of years. It does not mean that prices to consumers are to be immediately lowered materially, but it may be the means of heading off further advance. The packers are understood to be entirely willing to cooperate in this or in other ways with the government in the management of the food question. In the meantime other agencies are actively at work to increase the supply. Live stock raisers are being urged to put forth even more vigorous efforts to finish beef for the market. This especially applies to Nebraska, where a considerable quantity of soft corn is available just now for feeding. Bankers are asked to assist in this by extending credit on cattle loans, to the end that there will be no lessening of the effort to increase output. The spirit in which all who are engaged in this great industry are coming together makes sure that the world will get its needed meat if the United States can furnish it.

Early Marriage and Divorce.

Rules recently suggested by a judge of the local district court as having in them some possible virtue for lessening the business of the divorce court are entitled to some consideration. The judge who uttered them has had considerable experience as an untier of nuptial knots and is certainly informed as to the danger spots along the course of married life. But in the absence of exact data it may be doubted if early marriage is really a seriously contributing factor to divorce. Not all early marriages turn out happily nor do all those contracted between matured couples. Within the last fifteen years The Bee has published the accounts of many golden wedding celebrations, each a testimonial to the success of a contract entered into early in life. On the contrary, quite a few mature and some even elderly couples have sought divorce, although neither of these facts can be cited as establishing a rule. One thing the judge did say that will impress the thoughtful, and that is the tendency of modern social life to lessen an appreciation of the obligations of marriage. Some effort to inculcate a more sober attitude toward the estate of matrimony might tend to relieve the divorce court, but this can be made to reach and influence the young as well as any.

War Charities

New York Times

Replying to a question as to his view of an after-war "Society of Nations," Georges Clemenceau, the new premier of France, said to the Chamber of Deputies:

"Many thinkers, philosophers, deputies, senators, politicians and Frenchmen are convinced that some miracle will suddenly produce the Society of Nations. I do not believe that the Society of Nations is the necessary conclusion of the present war. One of my reasons is that if you propose to me tomorrow to bring Germany into this Society of Nations I would not consent to do so."

The feeling that Germany is a pariah nation is sure to persist a generation after its ultimate military defeat. Just or unjust, the opinion of the world is that the German people is at least an accessory after the fact to the treaty breaking, the barbarities in Belgium, the defiance of international law on the high seas. And this indictment is wholly distinct from the unquestioned sin of omission in permitting a military autocracy to develop an autocracy which, when the war came, made the resistance of an individual suicidal. Clemenceau speaks for France and for the civilized world in his announcement of ostracism.

Perhaps as dynamic as Wilson or Lloyd George, Clemenceau is certainly more dramatic. At the age of 76 he uses humor, satire, epigram, epithet, invective to give piquancy to highly patriotic eloquence which holds a nation's imagination as it grips that nation's conscience. All present indications favor the present and popular policy and lone life for the new ministry in France.

A Study of American Manhood

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Nov. 24.—Is the average young American, who is now being drafted to fight in Europe, a better man physically than the average young German who has been drafted to fight against him? When these two types of men meet hand to hand in the shock of a bayonet charge, which side in the majority of cases will have the advantage of weight? Which will have the longest arms and the strongest biceps? Which the deepest chests? These things will count as much toward success as they do in a foot ball game. For after the artillery preparation, when the lines come together in No Man's land nerve and muscle are what count.

We believe of course that the American is the better man, but we do not know it, and in this war scientific certainties are the only premises upon which it is safe to proceed. If our young men have not as much muscle and chest as their enemies, it is just as wrong to send them to the field as it would be to make them fight with shot-guns against rifles. They must first be brought up to the necessary standard by proper exercises. If, on the other hand, we have an appreciable physical advantage, it is a factor that we may certainly count upon to influence the result of the war.

A work that will shed much light on this matter has been undertaken by the committee on anthropology of the National Research Council. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, who has charge of anthropological work for the United States national museum, is given credit for having first seen the great opportunity which the gathering of the national army might afford his science.

For the comparison of American recruits with their antagonists is not the only, nor even the principal result sought by the anthropological survey which Dr. Hrdlicka has instituted. He proposes to have a young medical expert stationed in each one of the half a dozen of the national army cantonments, for the purpose of making measurements with standardized instruments, so that the results will be uniform. The camps selected will be in different sections of the country. The fruit of the survey will be an enormous body of data showing just what physical type of manhood the various conditions of life and employment in the United States are producing.

This survey, for example, will shed light upon the moot question of whether rural or city life is the more healthful. Some men of authority believe that our great cities are doing more to the health with their noise, their crowded living conditions, their merciless demand upon the energies. Dr. Hrdlicka believes that this idea is in many respects erroneous. He points out that the first and most certain effect of metropolitan life upon the individual is to stimulate him in every way. Morally, mentally and physically, he is put to the test. A man who would have survived amid the placidities of rural life may die or become insane under the strain of city living, but he who survives will develop. In a word, the city worker must grow or die; he cannot vegetate. And this is the metropolitan life tends to eliminate the unfit and develop latent qualities that are desirable. Whether metropolitan life is equally beneficial to the second generation, according to Dr. Hrdlicka, is another question, and one upon which more evidence is needed. It has not been determined whether the individual's reproductive powers are injured by the strain of city life.

Upon this question, too, the anthropological survey will shed light. It will also show what effect occupations have upon men; whether printers and mechanics are as strong and well developed as farmers and longshoremen. It will be the first reliable data ever gathered to show what effect climate and elevation have upon the physical development of men. For example, the Kentucky mountaineers are the tallest men, as a sectional class, in the United States. Is this solely because their ancestors were tall men, or is there something about mountain life that tends to make men taller? If all mountaineers show even a slightly greater average of stature than lowlanders, the latter theory will be strongly sustained.

The effect of the high, dry climate of the southwestern plateau region as compared with that of the eastern seaboard will also afford an interesting study, as will a comparison between northerners and southerners.

Practically ideal material for all of these investigations will be afforded by the national army, for it will include not only men from all sections of the country; but men from every trade and every plane of social life. Furthermore, they will all be young men, and it is important to the validity of comparisons that the persons compared should be of the same epoch of life.

The value of this opportunity to the anthropologist may be judged from the amount of labor which Dr. Hrdlicka has found necessary in his studies of the American type. He wished to determine whether a physical type of man, distinct from any other national type, was being evolved in this country. The study occupied five years, entailed travel in several states, and the examination of some 1,500 persons who were found and persuaded to submit to examination under some difficulty. The national army means millions of men already assembled, and under the necessity of submitting to a physical examination anyway. Such an opportunity to take an accounting of American physical manhood should not be overlooked.

The British authorities have taken up the work, too, and have recently communicated with Dr. Hrdlicka, offering to use the same methods and standards of measurement that the American scientists have adopted. This will make the results obtained in the two countries readily comparable and will add interest and value to the study. It will make it possible for one thing, to determine how much the American stock of British descent has been changed in physical type by five to six generations of life in this country.

The study of American manhood which is about to be made will undoubtedly show a striking diversity of physical type, and this, so long as it does not go too far, is to be considered a source of strength. English, French, Scotch, German, Scandinavian, and Latin are really all men of one race, and the mixture of these elements in America has given to the national blood the vitality of new strains without introducing any element that could not be readily assimilated. The presence of Mongols and Africans in this country, on the other hand, is distinctly undesirable from the standpoint of racial development.

OLAY

Right in the Spotlight.

J. Hampton Moore, who will preside at the annual sessions of the Atlantic Deep-sea Waterways association, opening today at Miami, Fla., has been president of the association since its organization 10 years ago. For some years Mr. Moore has been a representative in the United States congress from the Third Pennsylvania district. He is a resident of Philadelphia, though born and educated on the New Jersey side of the Delaware. In the Quaker City he began his career as a court reporter and in the years that followed he became nationally prominent in a variety of capacities. Thus for a time he was chief of the bureau of manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In 1898 he was secretary of the Philadelphia peace jubilee and for two terms he was president of the National Republican league.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Roumanians driven from the whole Alt valley.

Two Zeppelins shot down in a raid on Alexandria, Roumania, fell to the Bulgars and Germans.

England denied a safe conduct to the Austrian ambassador to the United States.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

The new depot at South Omaha was occupied for the first time and is a great improvement over the old arrangement.

S. McCormick, living at Eighteenth street and Capitol avenue, hung his overcoat of beaver lining and cuffs on a nail in the hall of his house and left the front door unlocked.

While his attention was otherwise engaged a sneak thief made away with the garment.

Thomas Nast, the great caricaturist, entertained a delighted audience at the Grand Opera house.

E. W. Hill has returned from a trip to Colorado for the improvement of his health.

The thermometer marked 2 degrees below zero and pedestrians found it necessary to bundle up. All the railroads were more or less hampered by the intense cold and the presence of snow drifts along their respective lines.

Z. A. Williams, freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, has returned from a week's trip to Chicago, where he had a consultation with freight men and railroaders in general.

This Day in History.

1778—Washington's army went into winter quarters at Middlebrook, N. J.

1842—Notre Dame university, at Notre Dame, Ind., was founded by Rev. Edward Sorin of the Congregation of Holy Cross.

1883—Escape of General John H. Morgan and Thomas H. Hines from the Ohio penitentiary.

1873—Completion of the Hoosac tunnel nearly 10 miles long through the Hoosac mountains near North Adams, Mass.

1898—Battleship Wisconsin was launched at San Francisco.

1900—Cushman K. Davis, United States senator from Minnesota, died at St. Paul. Born at Henderson, N. Y., June 16, 1838.

1914—Austria admitted the evacuation of Czernowitz, in Bukovina.

1915—Serbian government and the diplomatic corps arrived at Soutari, which was made the temporary capital.

The Day We Celebrate.

Clinton Brome was born at Norfolk 33 years ago.

Alvey A. Adee, for more than 30 years assistant secretary of state at Washington, born at Astoria, N. Y., 15 years ago today.

Carlin J. A. Hoogewerf, U. S. N., recently detailed to command of the battleship Pennsylvania, born in Maryland 57 years ago today.

Charles Austin Beard, who resigned his professorship at Columbia university as a result of a controversy over the right of "free speech," born at Knightstown, Ind., 43 years ago today.

Eugene Walter, one of the most successful present-day American playwrights, born in Cleveland 43 years ago today.

Leslie J. Bush, pitcher of the Philadelphia American league baseball team, born at Brainerd, Minn., 25 years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Birthday greetings to Alvey A. Adee, the veteran second assistant secretary of the State department at Washington, who is 75 years old today.

The 16,000 men of the second series of the officers' training camps are to complete their course and receive their commissions today.

The relief work in war time is to be the principal theme of the annual convention of the South Dakota Educational association, opening today at Sioux Falls.

The relief of eastern waterways to the national transportation problem and to military and naval preparedness will form the chief topic of discussion at the tenth annual convention of the Atlantic Deep-sea Waterways association, which is to begin its sessions today at Miami, Fla.

Storyette of the Day.

Here is a little story that Senator William H. Thompson of Kansas told at a dinner party to substantiate the statement that there are tricks in all trades:

One day a farmer went to a city photograph gallery to have his picture taken. Placing the subject in a chair, the operator peeped through the black hood and then suddenly withdrew his head.

"By the way," he asked the subject, "how would you like to have a drink?"

"Don't care if I do," was the quick response of the farmer. "If you don't mind I'll take."

Just then, however, the photographer inserted a plate and took the picture and he promptly the drink invitation was forgotten.

"Hain't ye fergot something," remarked the farmer as he picked up his hat, preparatory to leaving. "How about a little drink?"

"I'm very sorry," was the disappointing rejoinder of the photographer, "but that is just a little ruse of mine to give an interesting and pleasant expression to the face of the subject."

Philadelphia Telegraph.

LIBERTY.

Though the whole world be at war, though the cannon boom and roar, though the airplanes skyward soar, and the submarines beneath the sea, though treason stalk from shore to shore and peace seems doomed forevermore, though the world seems dark and sad, though all good seems turned to bad, and there's nought to cheer the soul, though we are hungry and half clad, yet I believe the time will come when the true light men shall see and they will have their liberty, when men on earth shall bow the knee to the man of Galilee.

LORIN ANDREW THOMPSON. Fremont, Neb.

The Bee's Letter Box

Single Tax Idea.

Omaha, Nov. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: One enthusiastic follower of the single tax idea turned his wealth against the socialist lately and the way he trimmed them was a pleasure indeed, why he has all but ruined them. It is a pity that nature has bestowed such genius on so few, and neglected the rest of us so shamefully. Men like Herbert S. Bigelow are not in it with the single taxers. I suppose the single tax idea was too broad and deep a subject for Mr. Bigelow to comprehend, so he took up the more simple philosophy of socialism.

R. B. BENDA.

Federal Taxation.

Newman Grove, Neb., Nov. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: Shall the "capitation, or other direct tax" clause of the constitution, be amended or repealed to permit a federal direct general property tax, to be levied and collected (in peace and war) in connection with the state and municipal taxes, under a uniform and highly perfected tax system?

I desire to ascertain, if possible, if there are any sound objections to this proposition and would like to hear from you, either in person or from any subscriber, if you will publish this in your Letter Box.

The reasons for the change seem so obvious and abundant that space will not be taken to enumerate them at this time.

H. HALDERSON.

Put It the Other Way.

Omaha, Nov. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: An article in your paper of the 22d, under the heading "Salvo of Modern Eve," says that negro men usually sit while other men stand and women are standing. The lady has made a very big mistake. I am a negro myself and have lived in New York, but was born and reared in the south, and I must say that as a rule very few negroes will sit while there is any woman standing, regardless if she is white or his own color. But, now, I would like for you to tell me how often you see a white man give his seat to a colored woman. But you see it very often that a colored man gives his seat to a white woman, and I must say that in my opinion the lady even says thanks. It is the same old story. They think that the negro should give his seat if a white man does not. But it sure sounds bad to read those things, for I wonder if the negro will ever give credit for anything that he does or will continue to be roasted for what he does not do.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. 1215 South Sixteenth street.

Are We Really a Christian Nation?

Petersburg, Neb., Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: We claim to be a Christian nation. We claim to believe in a Creator who is all-merciful, all-just, all-powerful. We claim to believe in a Christ, who said, "Ask and you shall receive."

Are the people afraid to trust God with the settling of this war? Do we fear to ask Him for peace, lest the all-wise Creator of heaven and earth might feel a dishonorable peace upon us? Then we do not believe in Him at all. Certainly not in the all-wise; all-just God, in whom we profess to believe. Are ministers ashamed to ask their people to pray for peace, lest they might be called "pious" or "prayerful" or "prophet"? Then their human respect is greater than their faith in God. And if ministers, bishops, priests and preachers have lost faith in God, what can be expected of laymen and rumors of wars, not for years only, but for decades of years yet to come. Not until the people, the whole people, bend their stiff necks, bow their proud heads, submit their wills, and come into their knees to their Maker and Redeemer, not on one little day in a year, but on many days each week, can people hope for help from an outraged God who is not even graciously asked for help.

Is there no hope that mankind will awake from the nightmare and recognize the God of hosts with a worldwide petition to Him for help? Must the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Peace be again celebrated by a show of defiance into the face of the Christ Child, who is God?

No thinking person can doubt that "the hand-writing on the wall" may now be written for the rulers and leaders of men who so flagrantly dare to ignore the Almighty God. AMAZED.

Plea for Sober Action.

Omaha, Nov. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Perhaps it is presumptuous for anyone to attempt a definition of Americanism. There are some things in life too lofty to allow of it. Some of parents whose children are tried in the fire of adversity and who could not help holding to certain ideals of what constitutes Americanism, and though I would not attempt a definition of what it is, I believe in this the president's saying of modest hope that the future of this nation will develop somewhat along the line of the ideals that I have held. I believe I might at least state what Americanism is not.

President Wilson has a splendid way of saying even common things, but he rises to heights when he expresses great ideals. One of his recent sound statements was a severe arraignment of those who, in the name of patriotism, take the law into their own hands, and without trial or judicial hearing, mete punishment upon those who may not see things as others see them. I believe in this the president expresses Americanism, and therefore I am compelled to reject that kind of expression I saw made by one of our editors "that when the rough stuff commences" two certain men (naming them) "will be grabbed first." This is an incitement to mob violence, and therefore is not Americanism. All mobs voluntarily surrender their reason. Reason is the basis of a paramount American trait.

Nor can I call it Americanism to spring, without previous public announcement, a resolution at a patriotic meeting denouncing a public official against whom no formal indictment has ever been brought and whose reputation as a citizen has at least been normal. For Americanism means fair play; it means that no man shall be condemned without being confronted by his accusers and tried by a jury of his peers. Americanism is synonymous with justice. Justice holds every man innocent until he has been proven guilty, and he shall be proven guilty only by legal process.

Let us in all this world-eclipse of reason still retain our sanity—in the midst of all this darkness our ray of light. Let us hold to the old ideals: To justice, freedom, liberty within the law, and the law within the domain of liberty; to human brotherhood; to the liberation of mankind from oppression of whatever sort, economic and political; to the breaking of the chains of military autocracy and despotism. These were the standards by which we have grown to the best light of the world. They shall remain the inspiration of generations yet unborn.

L. J. QUINBY.



That Boy of Yours

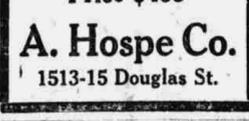
Is he a paying investment? Is he living up to the ideals you fondly set for him? Probably not, if the influence of good music is not found in his home.

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