VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Give thanks!

A thankful spirit denotes the true heart,

Go slow! Festal moderation pays. Remember the morning of the day after,

Turkey, both whiskered and feathered, gets it in the neck and elsewhere. Give thanks!

One more scrimmage on the gridiron and then the curtain. How stale and tiresome books will

The kind of democracy the Bolsheviki works is that which cracks every head capable of think-For today the eagle must stay in the back-

ground while the turkey struts the hoards as the great American bird. Russian reds placing reliance on German

promises glimpses a fresh bunch of patriots in the act of being miked. Berlin is not thundering in the bulletins these

later days. When Berlin is mum or works the soft pedal, affairs are not moving as Berlin plan-Thankfulness is not a form for one day, but

for every day. The oftener practised the larger

becomes the heart and the cheery hopefulness of The vaccination requirement for State university students invites our medical freedom friends

to transfer some of their activities from Omaha to Lincoln. A reduction of 25 per cent in the consumption of wool measures the latest war drive. The order loes not affect the grade of wool pulled over con

Democrats who consider non-partisanship mighty good thing for the country ought to show their sincerity by pressing it on the folks at Washington.

The going and the coming governor each have good reasons for plunging into the spirit of the day. Both answer duty's call utterly indifferent to consequences.

So "silly" is the placard already pinned on Governor Howard by Senator Hitchcock's hyphenated World-Herald. For a starter "silly" is mild enough. Just wait for the high explosives!

German submarines send to the bottom ships of the northern neutrals whenever chance offers. Sea going losses impose on the neutrals the painful duty of soaking Germany for higher food prices, if they expect to break even.

The kaiser does not have to ask captured American soldiers why the United States is in the war. All he has to do is to read over again President Wilson's proclamation which contains the answer in plain and unmistakable language.

The greatest meat order in the history of the world is said to have been placed with Chicago packers. Well, when it comes to filling the order, we may be sure our Omaha packing plants will be requisitioned for at least their proportionate

Of the boys at Camp Funston, and presumably also at the other camps, 10 per cent have been accorded leaves for Thanksgiving and an equal number for Christmas and for New Year. It is too bad we do not have 10 holidays so all of the soldier boys could draw home furloughs.

After careful canvass in the cabinet of the railroad transportation situation it is given out that government operation of railroads during the war will not be attempted unless the managements of the roads fall down on their jobs. If Mr. Bryan were only still in the cabinet he might have made a stand for immediate government ownership as a vindication of his famous Madison Square Garden

Budget or Pork Barrel?

Members of congress returning to Washington by twos and threes after election predict a fight in December for a better knowledge of what has been done with the huge war appropriations.

This is good news for the country-if it means that congress is to take the logical means to inform itself upon money matters. Congress has a right to know how money is spent. It ought to know how money is spent. It ought to direct in advance how money shall be spent, allowing some leeway for exigencies in war time. The way to know is to prepare a proper budget. In doing this congress will meet not opposition, but active co-operation from President Wilson. Like Mr. Taft, he has urged the adoption of the budget

There is probably no member of congress so dull as not to know that there should be a scientific budget estimate system governing appropriations accurately based upon needs foreseen. only reason why a budget is not established is that it would interfere with pork-barrel projects, which are best promoted by log-rolling arrangements in a financial go-as-you-please system, or

lack of system. Congress must choose between the budget and the pork barrel. With the one it cannot help knowing what money is used for. With the other it can never know until after the money is spent, and seldom will know even then.

Latest Developments in Russia.

The operation of German influences is manifestly discernible through the latest developments in Russia working toward a separate peace. Whatever moves are made by representatives of the Bolsheviki may be taken to be prompted by German agencies and will rightly be regarded with distrust by us and by all our allies. In a word, the Russian peace emissaries are doing just what the kaiser wants them to do, they are in all probability pursuing a pre-arranged plan as a prelude for which the recent proclamation that the Germans would refuse to treat with any but a recognized constitutional government in Russia, was intended to be a cover to screen the intrigue behind it. It goes without saying that the kaiser is willing to treat with any government in Russia that he thinks can take the Russian bear off his back and keep it off, just as he was treating for peace with the late deposed czar to the latter's discomfiture and final dethronement.

Whether the kaiser succeeds or fails in coming to terms with those for the present in power in Russia (more strictly speaking we should say in Petrograd because Petrograd is by no means Russia) cannot materially alter the situation with the other countries upon whom he has been making war. Russia went to pieces months ago so far as being an active factor in the combat. While we must not underestimate the advantage to Germany of a settlement with Russia, neither should we let anyone overestimate it. When the terms come to be fixed to form the basis of permanent peace, they will have to satisfy the demands of Great Britain and France, of Belgium and Italy, and last but not least, of the United

Enough to Feed the World.

Secretary David Lubin of the International Institute of Agriculture, with headquarters at Rome, sends out his annual statement of the crop showing. Plenty to eat for everybody exists in the world, the only question being to handle the food without waste and to secure its proper distribution. Seventeen countries, not including the central powers, report a wheat yield of 1,868,000,-000 bushels, 85.6 per cent of the average for the five-year period, 1911-15. As conservation methods already adopted assure the saving of considerably more than 15 per cent, the yield is to be valued at terms of the normal crop. Corn exceeds the five-year average by 14.1 per cent, while oats, rice and potatoes all run about the same below, while sugar beets and tobacco are well above the normal. This leaves the only serious shortage in the meats, and this can not be made up in a single season. With governmental control and co-operation, it may be safely assumed other features of war in regions to which it is possible to penetrate with food caravans. Unfortunates behind the lines will suffer, but only because it is impossible to reach them with relief from the world's store of eatables.

Oh, What a Mare's Nest.

The publication in Omaha papers of the advertisement put out over the name of the United States Brewers' association is seized upon for exploitation as a great discovery by a sensational approached him on the matter. sheet (which didn't get the advertisement), furnishing in its eyes proof conclusive of a diabolical conspiracy to upset our Nebraska prohibition law. The labored effort is made to impress the public that this is the start of an advertising campaign with that object in view, although the announcement plainly defines its purpose to be to dissociate in the public mind the idea that an intimate and indissoluble union exists between the products of the beer industry and of the distillery.

Anyone harkening to these alarms would naturally infer that the advertising campaign started by the brewers' association was particularly directed at Nebraska, or at most at this and other dry states where it is desired to get away from prohibition legislation, whereas the fact is these advertisements have been appearing in all the principal newspapers throughout the countrywhich is densely wet territory, and in wet states as much or more than in dry states. Perhaps the eagle-eyed editor who has turned up this mare's fest here does not see newspapers from other cities and therefore is ignorant of this fact; but that being the case takes away all the point of his wonderful discovery.

The Bee has no doubt the brewers would be glad to have a way reopened for the sale of their product in states that have gone dry, but their present appeal is clearly aimed at persuading the people and their representatives in congress to retain in any coming national legislation the distinction between beer and light wines on one side and distilled spirits on the other that has now for the first time been made in recently enacted war measures.

Communal Kitchens.

Agitation has already been commenced over in England for "communal kitchens" as one of the obvious ways of effecting imperative household economies and reducing food waste. Hitherto the neighborhood kitchen and common dining room has figured chiefly in utopian novels, although the tremendous expense and wanton wastefulness of individual household cookery has been generally recognized. In the matter of fuel alone, maintaining a score or more of kitchen fires, for which one good commodious range and oven could be substituted with better results measured in terms of properly prepared food, the proposed communal kitchen offers a convincing argument. Of course, the pressure of the war has not become anywhere near so acute in this country as abroad, nor'is it likely to be; nor is the merger of lated country feasible in the same way that it of tighter and shorter skirts for women is not might be in the closely inhabited and congested authentic. But obviously they can hardly be might be in the closely inhabited and congested areas of England. But whatever experiments may be tried out abroad in developing communal kitchens will be worth watching and may furnish | three yards do the work of five. Nor is it easily us some valuable lessons for our future guidance.

Speed in government shipbuilding is vital, and the principal means to that end is standardization of plans. Henry Ford repeats and emphasizes the advice of practical men. In urging standardization and sticking to it Mr. Ford speaks with the force of a master demonstrator.

Some day later on when the Hohenzollerns sober up and seek useful jobs, Crown Prince Rupprecht may recall Cambrai and send a letter of appreciation to General Byng. The prince owes it to the general for giving him the finest tank show ever staged.

The list of county food administrators for Nebraska, as just promulgated, includes among other names this: "Frontier county, ex-Lieutenant Governor James Pearson." O, yes, that's so,

A Gathering of the Great By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27 .- During the early days of the civil war when the union army was being organized here a local paper solemnly printed the news that a boy throwing a stone at a dog on Pennsylvania avenue had hit three brigadier generals.

Washington, which was then really nothing but a country town with the capital somewhat incongruously superimposed upon its provincial quietude, had never seen such a gathering of military and political talent as the great crisis brought together. But the change which came over the ante-bellum capital of '61 was nothing to that which has been wrought in the past year. If that same urchin could cast his missile today and hit nothing more than a few brigadier generals it would be a poor day for notables. He ought, at the very least, to bag two or three titled commissioners from foreign countries, a couple of admirals, with perhaps an American millionaire and a famous writer thrown in for

For the mighty of the earth have flocked to Washington since war was declared, in a way that has made it a veritable museum of greatness. Of course there are the foreign missions, to begin with, who have come for the most part on finanial business connected with our foreign loans. These emissaries of international co-operation have added a touch of variety to the Washington scene with their strange uniforms, have made some excellent speeches and given the society editors of the local papers some difficult stunts in spelling, but numerically they are nothing to the array of native talent which has gathered here from all parts of the country. It has long been a favorite plaint with critics of our system of government that it does not bring to its service the really first class brains of the nation. Congress, we have often been told, is merely a gathering of medocrities-of lawyers who didn' make good at the law-though so well qualified an observer as "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois has testified to the contrary that success as a yield for 1917, which makes a very encouraging congressman demands unusual qualifications. In general, however, those who hold that the men greatest ability prefer business to politics seem to have won the argument. The organization of each succeeding administration has brought forth the lament that men of "larger caliber" could not be found for the cabinet portfolios and other positions upon which the destinies of the nation largely depend.

Whatever of truth there may have been in this contention in the past it has certainly lost all force now. Every variety of talent, genius and distinction in the country has offered its services to the government. Each new committee, commission and board that has been organized for above the average. Rye and barley fall a little war work has had an embarrassment of riches in the way of proven ability from which to choose. The small salaries paid by the government, which have often been referred to as one of the reasons why men of capacity would not enter politics, apparently have no influence in the matter. Millionaires working for a dollar a year, or some that hunger is not going to add its terror to the other nominal sum, are with us literally in crowds, and many of them sit at unimportant desks. When the second Liberty loan was being sold a committee went about the government departments soliciting subscriptions from all the employes. A certain very minor clerk was overlooked until the last because he had such an exceedingly modest position, and an equally modest mien. It seemed a shame to ask this man, who was probably struggling to support a wife and six children on the stipened of a clerkship, to invest his scant savings in bonds. But fearing that he might feel injured if he was overlooked entirely, one of the committee finally

"What can you really afford, Bill?" was his conciliating question. "I guess I can take \$300,000 worth now-may-

be a little more later on," Bill explained. Of course the traditional seedy government clerk is still with us, although his seediness has been somewhat mitigated by raises of salary; but

in many of the war-time organizations there is plenty of material evidence that "expense is no Such indispensable enterprises as the Red Cross, and others which have been organized without aid from the regular government machinery, have an especially prosperous look. Nor are they undermanned. Even the corridors of their establishments are crowded with well groomed and industrious volunteer workers. It might be added that neither are they under-The seeker after information often womaned. finds that the incumbent of some desk with an first in newspapers published in New York City, imposing title is a member of the more intuitive sex, who keeps a surprising number of facts and ideas under a hat of the very latest style.

The part that big business is playing in the organization of America for war is now well known. The public, after a momentary shock, has become accustomed to the idea that one of Wall street's most spectacular plungers is engaged in patriotically cornering what the government needs in the way of metals; that a railroad president, trained in long warfare with the Interstate Commerce commission, is now one of its most trusted allies in solving the problems of traffic to which the war has given rise; that one of the greatest retail merchants in America has placed his expert judgment in the matter of unshrinkable woolens at the disposal of the president.

Everywhere in the government world it is the same; talent, not to say genius, is there in force. It is always well to ponder over the name of an official with whom you have business, and per-haps look it up in "Who's Who," for it may be household word, and to betray ignorance of the fact would be most unfortunate

Brains are indisputably having their innings in the business of government. Above the grade of stenographer, mediocrity has become almost rare enough to constitute a distinction, and whatever mistakes may be made certainly cannot be blamed upon it.

Diplomacy and Clothes

Now is the time for all serious dressers to ome to the aid of the country. Diplomacy has intervened to secure a great saving of material both in men's and women's clothing. Appealed to by M. Jusserand, the distinguished French ambassador, at Washington, the dictators of fashion at Paris have promised that the new styles shall call for the use of a quarter less cloth than the old. Specific information as to the method of household activities in our more sparsely popu- carrying out this project is lacking. The surmise looser and longer, despite the recent demand from Chicago that ankles should be terra incognita. Science has not yet discovered how to make conceivable that material added to the skirt could be taken from the upper portion of the garment. This has already reached somewhat tenuous proportions. Into these mysteries it were vain to endeavor to penetrate. They could be fitly dis-

cussed only by Hermione and her little group. Even more difficult, to the eye of the unskilled, is the problem of reducing by 40 per cent the amount of goods in men's clothing. A hint as to the solution is given by the reference to unnec-essary belts and trimmings, which include, we ·assume, the much-derided trouser-cuff. Probably, too, the loose-fitting coats and topcoats will go, and trousers will take on a skin-tight character. It is idle as well as presumptuous to speculate on so grave a subject. The really signiicant fact is that sartorial art has at last been considered a fitting question for diplomacy. Council of National Defense alone might not have been able to soften the hard hearts of the Parisian moulds of fashion and glasses of form. But the appeal of an ambassador is irresistible. Had it gone unheeded there might have been something perilously approaching a casus between ourselves and a trusted alls.

Right in the Spotlight... Joseph E. Davies, who is prominently mentioned for the United States

senatorship in succession to the late Senator Husting of Wisconsin, celebrates his 41st birthday anniversary today. Mr. Davies is a native of Wisconsin and a graduate of the state university at Madison. He first attracted attention by his successful prosecution of business while serving as district attorney of Jefferson county, Wisconsin. On the record thus made, and because of his service to the democratic party, he was called to Washington in the early part of the Wilson administration to become commissioner of corporation, and when the Federal Trade commission was organized two years later he was selected to be its first chairman. Mr. Davies is regarded as a man unusually well versed in law and eco-

One Year Ago Today in the War. Admiral Sir David Beatty appointed to succeed Sir John Jellicoe as comander of the British grand fleet. October two Russian transports carry-

Berlin reported that in latter part of ing entire regiment sunk by mines off Helsingfors.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

G. F. Swift, the Chicago packer, is giving his personal attention to build-On account of the extreme cold weather the pupils in both rooms of



the Park school were dismissed at 10:30 o'clock.

The clerical force of the freight department of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad moved freight house on Webster street. W. J. Scott, general superintendent

of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad arrived in this city in his private car. He was accompanied by E. W. Winter, general man-

ager.
The basement of the new county hospital is almost completed. Sixtyfive thousand vards of earth has been excavated and nearly all the rock and brick work required for the foundation has been placed in posi-

Omaha is working hard to secure the republican national convention and is encouraged to believe that there is a good chance to success.

This Day in History. 1759-Jeremiah Smith, congressman and governor of New Hampshire, born at Peterborough, N. H. Died at

Dover, N. H., September 21, 1842. 1798-Hamilton R. Gamble, governor of Missouri during the civil war period, born at Winchester, Va. Died at St. Louis, January 31, 1864. 1802-Ohio was admitted to the union as the fourth state under the

constitution. 1807-The royal family and court of Portugal emigrated to Brazil, on the invasion of the Portuguese kingdom by the French. 1825-The completion of the Erie

and Champlain canals was celebrated 1830—Polish revolution began at Warsaw, where the army declared in favor of the people. 1863—Confederates under General Longstreet made their second assault

on Knoxville. 1914—Russians began the bombard-

ment of Cracow.

1915—Lord Kitchener held council with the French war chiefs at Paris. The Day We Celebrate.

Brigadier General Lucien G. Berry U. S. A., recently assigned to command the Sixtieth field artillery brigade at Camp Doniphan, born in New York fifty-four years ago today. Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Holl-

weg, late German imperial chancellor. born in the province of Brandenberg sixty-one years ago today. Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the "pacifist" leader of the Unitarian minority that was so outvoted at the recent Montreal convention, born in Philadelphia thirty-eight years ago today. William G. Lee, president of the

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, born at La Prairie, Ill., fifty-eight years ago today. Walter McCredle, manager of the Portland club of the Pacific coast base ball league, born at Manchester, Ia., forty years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. President Wilson has accepted an invitation to attend the annual Pan-American mass to be held today in St.

Patrick's church, Washington. Thanks to the generosity of Uncle Sam, alded by donations from societies and individuals, every one of the hundreds of thousands of men in the military service is to be treated today to a turkey dinner with all the "trim-

Jesse Pomeroy, the widely known "lifer" confined in the Massachusetts state prison, will celebrate his sixtieth birthday today by partaking of a Thanksgiving dinner in company with his fellow prisoners, a privilege he has never enjoyed during his forty odd years in solitary confinement. The seventh annual meeting of the

National Council of Teachers of English is to open at the University of Chicago today and will continue in session through the remainder of the

Storyette of the Day.

As the doctor was showing some friends through an insane asylum he drew their attention to a stately old woman wearing a paper crown. He explained that she imagined she was the queen of England, and for their amusement he advanced towards her with a courtly bow and said: "Good morning, your majesty."
The old woman looked at him and retorted scornfully: "You're a fool,

The doctor was greatly astonished, but totally collapsed when one of the party remarked innocently: "Why, doctor, she was sane enough then."

BREAD AND MILK.

English people drink more milk than An ordinary loaf of white bread is nearly half water.

The average yield of a milch cow is about 600 gallons yearly. The French war loaf is maire, barley or tapioca. In Finland bread is frequently made

Ayshires, Jerseys and Guernseys are considered the best milch cows. To make a pound of butter two and a half gallons of milk are required.

from pine bark and moss.

Goats' milk is richer in fat than cows' milk, but contains less sugar. The sun-dried bread of Central Asia is made from flour and rasin-syrup. In numerous districts of France the peas

ants make their bread from acorns. An average of one gallon of milk is re-quired to produce one pound of choese. Japanese bread is shaped somewhat like a stick of bamboo and is sold in strings. White bread was first introduced in London about the beginning of the 19th cen-

Colored Passengers on Street Cars. usually sit while women are standing

in a street car. I take it that Mr. McKinley is a colored man, and since he has opened up of battle while fighting under the the subject I would like to point out to Stars and Stripes. him that in order to gain respect the colored race ought to first respect it-

On more than a few occasions I have gotten on the Crosstown cars at certain hours in the evening, going north, and found as high as six of the double seats occupied by colored laborers— days."

one in each seat—and then talking to well, he's buying Liberty bonds now."each other over the backs of the seats. If they object to sitting with each other how can they expect white people to respect them enough to sit be-

Any Crosstown street car conductor can verify this statement. I. J. C.

Negroes and Politeness.

the woman's section by Adelaide Kennerly in regard to politeness of men is far fetched and far from being poetical or sentimental or intelligent. When she asserts that a negro never gives up his seat in a street car to a lady, she is decidedly wrong, and must be from the south, where they have the idea that negroes are supposed to stand when white people enter a car or pub-lic conveyance. In the east or west the negro always shows intelligence or politeness by giving up his seat to a lady or elderly person, irrespective of race or color, without thanks from the opposite sex, as they often take it as a matter of course because they are white. MRS. ROSA BOLDEN. 2307 North Twenty-seventh street. MRS. ROSA BOLDEN.

Proud of Them.

Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 26 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In the November 24 issue of The Bee I see the familiar faces of Maurice and Leslie Johnson, 1627 Locust street, who have just been promoted to captaincy. Deeply did the words of their father move me; "Are we proud of our boys? Well who would not be?" And it seemed to me I also saw quiet tears of purely personal feeling and loss trickle down the kindled countenance, a moving symbol of true patriotism! The sacrifice is there, keen, poignant, almost crushing. But the offering is elevated into a lofty joy, the almost incomparable joy of patriotism, next to Christian faith the grandest expression of human life, unless in between, or pre-paratory to patriotism, be maternal love and maternal sacrifice. Mother's love, patriotism, religious faith and love, what a trio!

So brutal are the accidents of war in this age that we shall utterly faint and fall in the midst of din, carnage, lust, fiendish hatred, unless we catch a vision of the issues at stake, of the ideals fought for, and of the pricelessness of a victory fraught, for us, with such big meaning. When we say of the men who go: "We are proud of them," we mean no mere boast. The simply personal is out of sight. We look at the rainbow of hope, after the deluge of horror. Out of the utter blackness of hellish butchery breaks

the sun of loftiest idealism.

I know the editor of The Bee will please me in affording me an opportunity to express my joy on seeing these faces of former friends from the city I love and cherish tenderly, Omaha. The middle west has more such staunch material to offer on the altar of the nation. I rather surmise that the middle west has all in all as balanced, as prudent, as manly and as brave men for these trying times as any part of the union. "Comparisons are odious," or my heart might dare a still prouder boast. The center of gravity for the body of the American republic is, I rather think, the great middle west and northwest. Fortunate city of Omaha to be located in a region with a wealth of fine human material in this awesome welter of contending forces of the world.

(REV. PROF.) ADOLF HULT.

Civil War Casualties. Omaha, Nov. 21 .- To the Editor of I am and have been a subscriber of The Bee for many years, have never asked for any space for publication of communications. I am a veteran of the civil war, have been wounded four times in that many battles, namely, Chancellorsville, Va.: Gettysburg, Pa.; Bloody Angle, Spotsylvania, Va., and at or near Amelia Court House, Va., three days before the surrender of General Lee.

Judging from the daily war news a person would think there never was such terrific fighting. With the number of men engaged during the civil war and the number of men engaged in the present war, the losses of the present war do not begin to compare with the losses of men in the civil war. In the first place, the fighting of the civil war was always done at close quarters and mostly by musketry firing In the present war the fighting is mostly artillery. Therefore, the dangers are a great deal less. On many oc-casions our fighting was hand to hand For instance, at the battle of Gettysburg, the great charge of General Pickett (confederate), many of Pickett's company reached the union lines, where for a short time it was handto-hand battling. At Gettysburg, the union losses were heavy, the con-federates' still heavier. The same is true of the Wilderness and the Spotsylvania. In the Wilderness the union loss was about 17,000, and the confederate about 12,000 in two daysthe 5th of May, 1864, the loss per cent of the union forces was 47.1, confederate 18.2. From July 1, 1863, to May 12, 1864, both sides lost a number of brigadier and major generals. This will show the intensity of their fighting forces.

From the beginning to the close of the civil war we have the fol-lowing statistics. On March 1, 1865, there were on the muster roll 965,591 132,538 on detached service, 602,593 present for duty, 785,205, October 15, 1865, mustered out.

Whole number of men called into service during the war, 2,628,523. Of this number 60,000 were killed in bat-tle, 35,000 mortally wounded and disease in camp and hospital slew 184,-000 more. It is estimated 300,000 union solders perished during the war. Estimated that the union armies had not less than 200,000 crippled or permanently disabled from wounds and

The union armies captured 220,000 confederates during the war; of this number 26,436 died of wounds and isease while prisoners, a fraction over 12 per cent.

The confederates captured 196,000 union soldiers, of this number 41,000 died of wounds and disease, while priseners of war, nearly 21 per cent. After we enlisted we were in camp less than a month before we were sent to the front. I think we did as good

fighting as any can do, no matter h ong they are in training, In my opinion the volunteer makes the best soldier and fighter. One of the most important parts of a soldier is obedience to all orders. Good dipline is what makes good soldiers my opinion our young American boys will make good and will be a credit Omaha, Nov. 27 .- To the Editor of to America. Today I am an old man The Bee: In your Letter Box of this almost 81, but with what experience date is an article by William McKin- had in war, I think I know what i ley, 1215 South Sixteenth street, in re- necessary to be a good soldier. ply to an accusation that colored men think as soon as our boys have an opportunity to show their mettle every oyal American will feel proud of their courage, deeds and actions on the field

A CIVIL WAR VETERAN MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"You used to denounce that man us bloated bondholder."

"What of it? "You seem to think he's all right thes Louisville Courier-Journal

Mr. Wayupp—I just received a letter from our old butler, Jacques, who went to the front as an aviator. He says in one day he dropped a ton of ammunition behind the German lines.

Mrs. Wayupp—I'm not surprised. He never could carry anything without spilling it.—

Omaha, Nov. 24.—To the Editor of the other night he remarked, which was The Bee: Dear Sir—The article in true, that it was not a very fashionable

"How could be tell?"
"He noticed everybody was listening to the music."—Baltimore American. "Charles is so systematic."

"How now?"
"I asked him in my last letter if he liked my eyes, and now he refers me to his communication of February 24. Says he treated the subject exhaustively in that com-munication."—Life.



Solving the Cost

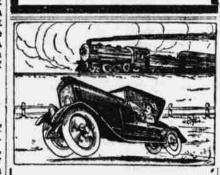
Many a family has long hoped to own the perfecttion of musical instruments -A Grand Piano, The high cost has hitherto made this impossible. By specializing and standardizing the product, the price of

The Brambach Baby Grand

piano is now brought within the means of almost every home. It costs no more than a high grade Upright Piano. Its beauty of tone and resilient action, together with its graceful outlines, earns for it the praise of discriminating musician/ Tell us to mail you paper pattern showing space it will occupy in your home, or call and hear this beautiful

little grand at our store.

A. Hospe Co. 1513-15 Douglas St.



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

The L. V. Micholas Oil Company

ITCHING ECZEMA

On Face. Turned Into Eruptions. Very Fretful, Sleepless and Disfigured. Two Boxes Cuticura Ointment with the Soap Healed Her.

"My baby girl started with infantile eczema at the age of two months, and she had it very badly on her face until almost six months old.

It formed a rash that would turn into eruptions and run. It was very red and would itch making her very fretful and sleepless, and her face was disfigured. I did not like to have people sec her, 'I thought I would try Cuticura Soap

of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Geo. E. Derby, 94 Walnut St., Freeport, Ill., Jan. 30, 1917. Cuticura Soap and Ointment have proved most valuable for the treatment pimples, blackheads, redness and

and Ointment, and I only used two boxes

roughness, dandruff, itching, irritated scalps with dry, thin and falling hair, of young and old. For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere.



THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU Washington, D. C.

Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of the book: "How to Remove Stains." Name.....

Street Address..... City......State......