# THE BEE: OMAHA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1917.



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CORRESPONDENCE.

OCTOBER CIRCULATION

58,059 Daily-Sunday, 51,752 Average correlation for the month subscribed and every to by Dwight Williams. Circulation Manager

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

For one day at least the H. C. of L. declared a moratorium.

Christmas now spots a clear road ahead. Do your hiking early.

In the lexicon of Colonel House there is no The Threatened Coal Shortage-Who's to Blame? such word as peace.

The efficiency of Thanksgiving depends on the steadiness of the followup system.

Well, if Ross Hammond can't tell as good a story as Dan Stephens of what they saw in the trenches, we miss our guess.

With pork skyrocketing to \$50 a barrel, Old Mother Goose ought to be advised that it was the pig and not the cow that jumped over the moon.

One great American institution serenely maintains its liberty. Food regulators sized up the defenses of the pie belt and cancelled a projected drive.

Well, if Lincoln grocery prices are higher than the levels reached in Omaha all we can say is that we are sorry for the Lincoln people who have to pay them.

A commentator in a contemporary says that between "camouflage" and "barmecide" he prefers the more commonplace. "Throwing the bull." All right-everyone to his taste.

That New York trial sounds all the sentimental chords which usually make justice blink. If the jury fails to convict the dead one the sob squad will perish in a deluge of tears.

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

# The conference for which representatives of

Most Important Conference of the War.

all the nations actively engaged in the war against the kaiser are gathered in Paris cannot fail to be the most important since the world conflagration was started by the unprovoked invasion of Belgium. The allies have consulted together before from time to time, but this is the first general conference in which authorized spokesmen for the United States will take part and in which the plans to be considered will include assignments of work for the United States to perform.

That there are many and complicated problems to be taken up and difficult questions to be decided that will tax the highest intelligence and ingenuity for their best solution is self-evident, but for the purpose this conference may command the best minds of all these many nations and count on the the advantage of knowing what has been attempted and with what measure of success and failure, and they can appreciate the strength and power of endurance of the kaiser's forces as well as of our own. They must realize that there is still a colossal task ahead and that to finish the job of suppressing world-greedy autocracy still calls for most herculean effort and limitless sacrifices, but above all for teamwork and thoroughly co-ordinated action by all of the allied nations there represented.

With the main object constantly in view and all rivalries and jealousies subordinated to the one consideration of speediest success, as we have a right to expect, the conference should produce invaluable results and strengthen confidence everywhere for the ultimate attainment of the permanent peace that can only come through victory

The danger of a coal shortage with its ominous threat of stoppage for the wheels of industry is graphically depicted in the current issue of the Railway Age Gazette for the purpose of showing what has brought it about. "It was estimated after the United States entered the war" it explains, "that in order to meet both the commercial and military needs of the country, our coal production in 1917 should show an increase over that of 1916 of 100,000,000 tons, or about 17 per cent. This increased production is not being attained. At the end of October the increase was 41,000,000 tons, or less than 10 per cent ahead of that for the corresponding period of 1916."

If that describes the situation, it naturally prompts the inquiry, "why does this condition exist?" The answer to this question the Railway Age Gazette undertakes to give as follows:

"It exists mainly because the coal producers of the United States have displayed a sordid selfishness, a want of business capacity and a lack of patriotism. The railways, foreseeing the course of developments, organized themselves to meet the country's transportation needs during the war within five days after war was declared. The coal producers have not properly organized themselves to meet the country's need for fuel. The railways, in spite of the seriousness of their labor situation, have succeeded in keeping their employes sufficiently satisfied to avoid interference with their operations, except in a few sporadic cases. The coal producers have shown such want of fairness, diplomacy and capacity in dealing with their labor that month after month the reports of the United States Geological Survey have shown that mines all over the country have been working to much less than their capacity because of labor troubles. The railways have been obliged to go on rendering their service for the same rates that they had before the war, but during the five months ending with August they handled 16 per cent more freight than in the same months of last year and in the months from May to October they transported 18 per cent more coal than last year. The coal producers, on the other hand, succeeded in getting the government to fix prices for coal vastly higher than any ever known before the conditions created by the present war; but in spite of these high prices they have exerted themselves sufficiently to increase their production only about 10 per cent. Having failed to meet the requirements of the situation, the coal producers are engaged in the familiar practice of crying 'stop thief.' The National Coal association, an organization formed apparently to increase the output of misinformation rather than the output of coal, is issuing frequent statements intended to fix the blame for the failure to secure adequate production of coal upon the railroads. But the reports the coal producers made to the United States Geological Survey, taken at their face value, disclose a very different situation from

# War on German Crops By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27 .- The other day an Ohio man suggested that American aviators should drop Colorado potato beetles on the German potato fields. Suggestions of this sort have come from several quarters and have usually been treated as jokes. A canvass of high scientific opinion shows that such a program is not to be regarded as a joke, but as a serious and practical matter. It holds terrible possibilities. The basic idea, of course, is to increase the German food shortage by destroying German crops through introducing crop diseases.

The potato beetle is only a sample suggestion and an insect which, scientists say, would not serve the purpose. There is hardly a limit to the number of destructive pests which may be made to fasten on crops. There are three polarger part of the world's resources. They have | tato diseases alone; there are parasitic maladies which attack the beet; there are the wheat smuts and rust; numerous tree blights, to say nothing of animal plagues which might sweep the live stock of a country as a forest fire sweeps the woods.

> The means of introducing such unpleasant agencies into the territory of the kaiser would naturally be the airplane. The great fleet of American aircraft is expected to make possible very numerous raids over German soil. It is already taken for granted that our aviators will drop bombs and democratic propaganda. Whether these physical and spiritual explosive agencies would not be comparatively harmless beside some other things to drop that science might suggest

> is the question at present agitating many minds. The problem is an involved and delicate one in many ways. Would the practice be contrary to international law. Would it be contrary to the unwritten ethics of warfare? In other words, is it all right to drop a ton of dynamite on a Ger-man town, but all wrong to drop 10 pounds of potato bugs on a German field? The questions of legality would be for the State department to settle; the questions of strategy for the Department of War. What is intended here is simply to point out that in the opinion of scientists an offensive along the line indicated is quite within the bounds of physical possibility and might conceivably be enormously effective.

> Casting aside the possibility of introducing the germs of human disease as too barbaric for conideration, there remain three classes of pests which can be introduced to sap the food-producing capacity of a nation. They are the insect pests which attack crops, the vegetable parasites or fungoids which attack crops and the epidemic diseases which attack food animals. An example of the first here in the United States is the pink cotton boll-worm, which has just appeared in Texas. This enormously destructive insect is a serious menace to the whole cotton-growing south and there is some suspicion that its introduction from Mexico was aided by German agents.

> An example of the vegetable blights is the chestnut blight, which only appeared in the United States a few years ago, and already threatens to kill out all our chestnut trees. For an example of pests causing heavy loss of food animals one has only to remember the epidemic of foot mouth disease of three years ago, with its toll of tens of thousands of cattle.

A curious feature of the situation is the fact that it will probably not be possible to discover any native American plant or animal disease which would work havoc in Europe. This is because America is, so to speak, a "clean continent." Most of our plant and animal diseases are importations from Europe and Europe has just as much of them as we have. It would do no good, for example, to introduce a few germs of foot and mouth disease into a country where the disease already exists and has existed for centuries. The pest which works havoc over wide areas is one which is at once active and new to the country.



## Right in the Spotlight.

Lieutenant General Sir Julian Hedworth George Byng, who has had im-mediate charge of the recent great "drive" into the German lines, has had a long and distinguished career in the British military service. He began by joining the Tenth royal hussars in 1883 and has led an active life in the army ever since—in the Soudan, Egypt; in South Africa and since this war broke out with the British forces facing the Germans. At the com-mencement of the war he commanded the Third cavalry division. From this he was promoted to leading the Ninth army corps. Then he was picked out to command the Canadian corps and no commander has won more admiring devotion from his men than Byng.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Von Mackensen's armies of Ger-mans, Bulgars and Turks approached

within 16 miles of Bucharest. British government decided to take over coal mines of South Wales on account of labor disputes.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

The parishioners of St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church have pointed an executive committee, at the head of which is W. J. Connell, to secure an estimate as to the probable cost to erect a new church. If the structure can be erected for \$45,000 the contract will be concluded before the end of next month.

A bazar under the auspices of the Danish Ald society was held at Cun-ningham's hall at the corner of Thir-

teenth and Jackson streets. The proceeds will be used to assist poor people this winter.

Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, elected officers as follows: Chancellor commander, C. W. Dinsmore; vice chancellor commander, W. S. Spencer; prelate, J. E. McDonald; keeper of records and seals, C. A. Potter; mas-ter of exchequer, H. B. Irey; master of finance, J. E. Smith; master at arms, H. J. Sawyer. William Latey and wife and William

V. Benson and wife sold to John Bre-voort of La Bette county, Kansas, the piece of ground on the southwest corner of Seventeenth and Cuming streets for \$60,000.

Miss Helen Mathewson has just returned from a two months' trip to old Mexico and Southern California.

### This Day in History.

1667-Jonathan Swift, the greatest satirist of his age, born in Dublin. Died there October 19, 1745.

1776-Washington's army occupied

Trenton, N. J. 1785—John Adams, the American minister to England, demanded the surrender of the frontier posts to the United States. 1817-Prof. Theodor Mommsen, one

of the greatest of German historians, born in Schleswig-Holstein. Died at Charlottenburg November 1, 1903. 1819—The "Savannah," the first

steam vessel to cross the Atlantic, reached Savannah on its return trip from England.

1892-Nicaragua canal convention



don't you cry; you'll become a saloon bye and bye."-Quoted from letter of Attorney General Reed. Such a brilliant little couplet as the above one might expect to emanate from a booze mill where weak minds were congregated and ribaldry run riot, but scarcely should we antici-

pate such an implied and gratuitous insult to the registered pharmacists of the state, as the above would appear to be, to be promulgated and given publicity to by so distinguished and eminent an individual as the attorney general of our state.

As one of the members of the eminent and respectable profession of pharmacy and at present engaged in the business, were I interrogated as to whether or not I appreciated the ques-tionable humor in the "poesy" I would be compelled to maintain my dignity and reply that it didn't excite my resibilities a particle and that I didn't even consider it amusing. I resent with all the vehemence and

force within me and all that the words may imply the imputation that the druggists as a class are booze peddlers. There are exceptions, of course, the same as there are "ambulance chas-ers" devotees of the police court and despoilers of the estates of widows and orphans among the members of the legal fraternity, but, thank God.

they are the exception. Now let's cut out the "camouflage" and undignified stuff and get down to the question at issue and confine our-selves to that, as the eminent gentleman should have done.

There is a great big element of doubt contained in the verbiage of the law and it certainly is in favor of the contention of the druggists that they are privileged under the provisions of the law to purchase and use in the compounding and preparation of tinctures, extracts, essences, etc., all phar-maceutical and absolutely nonbeverage products, without qualifying to the state, and providing a surety bond at an expense of \$50, which is of itself prohibitive.

Section 15 of the law provides for the sale by the wholesale druggist to the retailer of spirits for such compounding and preparation by the latter as follows:

'Any wholesale druggist may sell to any registered pharmacist owning or conducting a retail drug store or actually employed in a retail drug store pure ethyl alcohol and alcohol treated according to some formula permitted by the United States commissioner of internal revenue so as to render it unfit to be used as a beverage. Section 27 distinctly says: "That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the preparation, sale, distribution, giving away, dis-pensing or possession of any alcoholic compound, preparation or remedy con-taining drugs or medicines which do not contain more alcohol than is necessary for the legitimate purpose of extraction, solution or preservation and

which contain drugs, whether singly or in compatible combination, in sufficient quantities to so medicate such compound, preparation or remedy as to make them medicinal preparations or compounds and to render such

DON'T compound, preparation or remedy un-fit for use as a beverage, etc." This very clearly indicates that it was not the intent of the lawmakers to impose a financial burden upon the retail pharmacist which he could not bear and compel him to pay tribute to

wholesaler to the extent of from



These are nearly new, used, and fine lookers, wearers and are dependable.

You get a stool and scarf.



A very disquieting situation confronts alien money makers in this country. The pressure of shifting business from enemy to allied hands drives an invisible torpedo to a vital spot.

Semi-official intimations from Washington radiate considerable gaiety. As an example weigh the hint that politicians could operate railroads more efficiently than trained managers.

Still, it must be acknowledged, as November reaches for its hat, that the eleventh month put up a very satisfying brand of fuel conservation, and won a star in the meteorological service flag.

It transpires that the White House turkey almost failed to arrive on time because of impeded transportation. For such an important flight as that an airplane special should have been chartered.

Early Christmas shopping will be most expeditiously done by first consulting The Bee's advertising columns and taking a general survey in advance of what our most enterprising merchants are offering.

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The abuse of unrestricted and irresponsible solicitation for war funds is receiving attention everywhere. Centralization and control are bound to come because necessary to maintain the public confidence, without which the generous flow of contributions is likely to slow up.

The Canadian town of Berlin, rechristened Kitchener, lost none of its' Teutonic character by the change. Open and defiant opposition to government measures by some of the townspeople constitutes a challenge to Dominion loyalty which the authorities cannot well ignore.

# Rooting for the United States

A recruit at Yaphank, Long Island, asked what the camp had taught him, replied: "To root for the United States." And he added that all his

fellow soldiers were rooting for the United States. Men will root for something. It is human na-ture, especially the nature of youth. Recruits came into that camp at Yaphank rooting for somehing, a college to which they had been, a town rom which they had come, a state to which they elonged, a base ball club, a Young Men's Chrisociation branch-anything in which they ight have a possessive interest. In a day or two they began to root for their captain or the officer in command, for their barracks, their regimana or brigade.

Then they found out that the grandest thing they could root for was the little old United They went through a ceremony of sauting the flag every day and it was explained to them that they were protectors of that flag, that as soldiers of the army of the United States they had the right and privilege and duty of protecting the flag. Then they saw something they under-stood and the loyalty that is inherent in every human heing attached itself to what wa, biggest and the grandest thing in sight. The recruits who and the grandest thing in sight. The recruits who had come to camp with mixel feelings and little automation and and the mixel feelings and little automations of America. The flag of the republic was become in their eyes a sacred symbol and the foe-ef that flag they would fight to the death. No mun who has ever had the experience of the army would wish it out of his life. All his life hing his thoughts will turn back to the experience is had, the good is did him, the comrades he made, the flag he saluted. And no such man will wish to him a his children and his fellow's children the

new his children and his fellow's children the

As between the railroads and the coal operators, this makes out a reasonably strong case. So far as the public is concerned as coal consumers, they are not so much interested in fixing the blame as in getting the coal, and if the supply falls seriously short we may be sure the demand will be voiced in no uncertain terms that the government take over the coal mines and see to it that the output is brought up to requirements.

the statements being given out for public con-

### Aeroplane Possibilities.

No longer do we meet the incredulity and skepticism as to aeroplane achievements evoked by the first experiments with flying machines.

Quickened by the war stimulus the perfection of these devices and their propelling power has proceeded so fast that promises of new achievements find ready and unquestioning acceptance on the basis of what has already been accomplished. Gabriel D'Annunzio, the Italian poet, at present serving in the Italian army, recently piloted a Caproni biplane," with three passengers aboard, 875 miles without landing-a distance approximately corresponding to that between New York and St. Louis "as the airplane flies." And during the last Liberty loan campaign, Captain Antonio Silvio Resnati flew from Langley Field, near Norfolk, Virginia, to Mineola, Long Island, a distance of 320 miles, in a big Caproni biplane carrying eight passengers besides himself.

What next? No one knows, of course, but the eventuality of transcontinental air trips from New York to San Francsico with stops at Chicago. Omaha and Salt Lake City is certainly a possibility of the not too distant future.

The foaming prose picture of beer drawn for the brewers suggests a grade of humor worthy of a schooner log. For example take the delicate hint that a reduced punch renders the fluid a true temperance drink and therefore more eligible as an entertainer of better society. There are other smile provokers, but this one strains the buttons for the moment.

One compensation for the bit Omaha is doing in the different war activities is already accruing in the visits to us of the big men in charge of this work. To get the leaders of finance and industry just to look in on Omaha and note what alive, progressive, promising city we have is worth a whole lot to us.

A delegation of political farmers from the west is spreading the light among the horny-Army training for every youth of the republic! It will make a man of him? It will make a naof light from the provinces brightens the gloom. sions for awards of merit.

When this point in the problem is reached the

answer of science is always the same: "The ori-For the immemorial east, where human civilization and agriculture go back into the ancient mists of time, is the home of all manner of virulent crop and animal diseases. The pressure of these pests is from Europe toward America. The stream cannot be turned backward. But the pressure is also from Asia to Europe. The allies who control the east control also the sources of all the plant and animal plagues. Our most destructive pests in the United States-the chestnut blight, the white pine blister rust, the citrus canker-are importations from China and Japan.

China's contribution to the alliance may be the parasite that lays waste the Prussian fields. One scientist, an expert in plant diseases, says that the most probable source of a pest which would be capable of sweeping the crops of Germany lies in the great unknown plant regions of southeastern Asia.

The same rule applies to diseases of animals There is no pest in America which could work much damage if introduced in Europe. But out of the dark places of Asia or Africa numerous diseases might be taken with terrible results. single example is the "rinderpest" of the Philippines and South Africa, which, in the opinion of one authority, once introduced would sweep the stock of Europe like a prairie fire.

Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the federal bureau of entomology, does not believe that any considerable damage can be done by the introduction of insect pests. He bases his judgment on a knowledge of German conditions and on the relation of insect pests in America to those in Europe. He points out that more than 50 European insect pests have taken foothold in America, against one single destructive American insect which has taken hold in Europe. All suggestions to date, such as the potato beetle, the eel worm, which destroys sugar beets, and so on, he adjudges impracticable.

On the other hand, specialists in vegetable parisites regard the discovery and introduction of a destructive pest as possible. There is, for ex-ample, the American pear blight, which has practically ruined the western pear orchards and which s unknown in Europe. This blight, once introduced, would certainly work great damage. Most American pests are already known in Europe, however, and the logical course would be to search the orient for a weapon in this war. The same is true of animal diseases. Specialists in this line say that their introduction is quite possible, but that the consequences would be terrible.

# Military Decorations

New York World

Secretary Daniels had no option in the matter of advising the British government that the proposed decorations of United States naval officers for meritorious action in the submarine war could not be accepted by them and this will be equally true of soldiers as well as sailors in the service of the United States. The constitutional provision is clear and sweeping

"No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state."

This provision was in the old articles of confederation and has remained where it now is through all the years without any question. Congress has occasionally consented to acceptance in cases of a tender of gifts of a sentimental nature from a foreign state to persons in the service of the United States government and congress may and perhaps will consent in the present and in similar future cases which may arise where our land and naval forces are fighting so closely with those of other nations given to conferring decorations as to merge special acts of decision and valor in a common merit.

But, generally speaking, the brave soldiers and sailors of the republic abroad will be confined to such special honors as congress may grant and they will be proud that it is so. It will only remain for congress under the unprecedented circumstances of this time to make special provi-

opened in New Orleans, with delegates present from all the states.

1914---Russians repulsed Germans with great losses at Rzeszov

1915-Bulgaria declared the cam-paign against the Serbs closed.

### The Day We Celebrate.

Nathan Roberts, president of the Dunning Hardware company, is, 69 years old today. Raymond Woodrum, statistical clerk

in the Union Pacific, is celebrating his 34th birthday today. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, noted prohi-

bition worker and associate president of the Christian Endeavor societies, born at Portland, Ore., 33 years ago today.

Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, eminent British statesman and cabinet minister, born 43 years ago today. Dr. David N. Beach, president of Bangor Theological seminary, born at

Orange, N. J., 69 years ago today. Rt. Rev. Denis O'Donaghue, Catholic bishop of Louisville, born in Da-

vies county, Indiana, 69 years ago to-Ralph D. Cole, former Ohio con-

gressman, born in Hancock county, Ohio, 44 years ago today.

# Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Still will I plead and pray That Scotchmen meet with brother Scot

Upon St. Andrew's day.

Today is the 250th anniversary of the birth of Jonathan Swift, the greatest satirist of his age.

order of the Dominion govern-By ment the use of grain in the manufac-ture of liquor is to be prohibited in Canada after today. Miss Jeanette Rankin, congress-

woman from Montana, is scheduled to address the annual convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights association, meeting today at Lexington.

Storyette of the Day.

The teacher of a primary class was trying to show the children the difference between the natural and manmade wonders and was finding it hard.

made ?" A little girl, whose parents were ob-

as the proverbial judge: 'A living for a family."-Woman's

HERE AND THERE.

Women students enrolled in various German universities for the summer sem ster, 1916, far outnumbered the men students. There were 5,460 women, almost double the number enrolled in 1911.

For one battalion to win six Victoria crosses in a single action is surely a record yet the Lancashire Fusiliers, on which the honor has been bestowed, have won lasting distinction in every battle in which they have fought.

D. M. Rush, of Mississippi City, Miss., is wearing a pair of shoes which are 20 years old, and have been worn for some time every year since they were bought. They are in good condition and differ in style very little from the models of today.

The training of New York's street-cleaning squad is supervised by efficiency experts. It seems that there is a right way and a wrong way to handle ashes, waste paper and garbage, and the man new to the job is taught to accomplish his tasks with a minimum of effort.

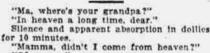
An effort is being made in England to adapt the horse chestnut to the human dietary. The nuts are more than half protein and fat, and are nutritious. Their value chiefly depends on the elimination of the hitter elements and the irritating saponin-

A supposed shrapnel-proof coat for soldiers, produced by experts employed by the British minister of munitions, was exhibited by Dr. Seelby recently in an address before the Royal Institute of Public Health. Dr. Seelby said he saw no reason why it should not be generally adopted and pre-dicted that it would be instrumental in a great saving of life.

100 to 500 per cent in the shape of an exorbitant profit which has been established since it became bruited abroad, with ulterior motive, no doubt, that the retailer was not privileged to have in his possession or use alcohol or spirits for any purpose whatsoever.

We believe and contend that with a government permit we are entitled under the state law to purchase and use one or two gallons per month (certainly not an excessive quantity), as our necessities may require, in the use only in compounding the preparations heretofore enumerated (all wholly nonbeverage) without incurring any liability whatever to the state. DRUGGIST.

LAUGHING GAS.



"Of course "Then it's funny I don't remember meet-ing grandpa there."-Boston Transcript.

Owner of Car-What does that sign

Detour" mean? Chauffeur—It means that I must take the car off the regular road. Owner of Car-Well, you've been doing that ever since we started.-Judge.

Sammy-How do you manage to get on so well with the French girls when you can't speak the lingo? Jackie-You're dead slow. Can't ye kiss

girl without a dictionary ?-Browning's Magazine. He-Miss Prim won't tell whether she is

engaged or not. She intimates that both Bob and Harry have proposed to her, but that at present she can't make up her mind about their respective merits and so is on

the fence. She-The cat!-Baltimore American.

Miss Sorghum-Isn't Mrs. Roxion prettyl She seems to be growing younger every day. Mrs. Oldmynx-Yes, indeed; she is one of our most successful camoufleurs.-Life.

Tommy (yawning at 8 a. m.)-A river must have a pretty good time, it seems Dick-Why? Tommy-Because it doesn't have to get out of its bed .-- Philadelphia Ledger.

Some one would like to rent just the kind of room you have vacant. Tell them about it in the next issue of The Bee.

# **Keep Water Away** From the Telephone

Many cases of telephone "trouble" occur because water from a scrub-brush or a mop dampens the telephone wiring near the floor.

An umbrella or a wet coat left where they will come in contact with the telephone cords, may put your service out of order.

The telephone cords must be kept dry.



THE OMAHA	BEE INFORMATION BUREAU
	Washington, D. C.
Enclosed find a 2- entirely free, a copy o	cent stamp, for which you will please send me, f the book: "How to Remove Stains."
Name	
Street Address	

seems as if it would split, just rub little Musterole on your temples and neck. It draws out the inflammation, soothes away the pain, usually giving quick relief.

Use Soothing Musterole

When those sharp pains go shooting

SUFFER

WITH NEURALGIA

Musterole is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Many doctors and nurses frankly recommend Musterole for sore throat, bron-

chitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or oints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet — colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia). It is always dependable. 30c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50.

WILL NOT BLISTER





to me.

In these days of the high cost of living the following story is not without a decided point:

"What," she asked, "do you think is the most wonderful thing man ever

viously harassed by the question of ways and means, replied as solemnly

Home Companion.

