

# THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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Lick saving stamps and help lick the kaiser.  
Halifax tops the list of calamities chargeable to the human factor. More's the pity.

So long as the rush continues recruiting officers need not worry about winter drafts.

Political boomlets launched in December insure a moderate supply of material for primary planting.

Remember the helpless war sufferers abroad, but don't forget the unfortunate deserving poor at home.

The claim of immunity of destroyers from submarine attack due to light draft gets a death blow in the wreck of the Jacob Jones.

The era of stabilized prices is at hand. It remains to be seen how those who sought that goal in peace times vindicate the principle in war.

Count Luxemburg reached home safely, thanks to the courtesy of the Allies. The latter esteemed short rations at home sufficient punishment for a clumsy plotter.

It is the irony of fate that the Mockett law, by which the kaiserites forced the teaching of German in the grammar grades of our public schools, bears the trade mark, "Made-in-Lincoln."

Fuel dictators hereabouts might ease the strain on the job by swinging the club on the region suspected of sending out blizzards. Fuel conservation loses its "pop" in the face of a zero drive.

A British general in pajamas caught in the Teutonic comeback at Cambrai fought his way through scattered groups of the enemy to safety. My word, what a scrap there would have been had the Britisher all his toys on.

Only two and a half months remain for making up the deficit of 300 degrees of heat in the normal weather year. An honorary membership in the fuel conservation movement for the weather clerk might prove a paying investment.

The presence of British and French troops on the Italian front evidenced in practical fashion allied unity and co-operation all along the lines from the Adriatic to the North Sea. The fact clinches another nail in the Hohenzollern coffin.

Brazil's experience with Teutonic schemers is the foundation of drastic measures of national safety. The knowledge of German national character revealed by the war constitutes a beacon light safeguarding the future of democracy the world over.

It is newspaper advertising that mobilizes the army of Christmas shoppers to purchase what they want where they want at best prices and with least loss of time and energy. Watch the announcements in The Bee of the merchants who are acting as Santa Claus' assistants.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the maintenance of a separate postoffice at Florence is needlessly costing its patrons an extra cent on every letter mailed to Omaha—to say nothing of keeping that section of the city out of the carrier delivery district. Time for the postoffice to embrace the fact that Florence has been annexed.

**Judging by Self**  
New York Journal of Commerce  
It has been a popular retort between persons, when one charges another with an evil intent or a bad motive: "You judge other folks by yourself." There is a certain sound philosophy in that. It is natural for a vicious person to suspect others of a similar vicious tendency. The dishonest suspect the honesty of others. A brutal person does not understand the kindly and has rather a contempt for them. On the other hand the truthful are apt to be too trusting and unsuspecting and the well-meaning are sometimes easily imposed upon.

The general character of a people is determined by the qualities of the persons who make it up. Nations have each a character of its own and this is a sort of consolidation of personalities. We are reminded of this by various charges which are made just now against the United States and its president by newspapers and public speakers in Germany whose utterances are cabled over. To us, many of the assertions in regard to facts seem ridiculous and the opinions expressed simply absurd. Just now a prominent newspaper in Cologne is quoted as attributing to President Wilson the ambition to be a great ruler. He is said to aspire "to figure as the great man of insight, energy and power," and to wish to be "president of the supreme court of the world and judge of the highest court of justice and humanity."

It is common to get from such sources many repetitions of the judgment that the United States came to be eager to get into the war with the purpose of conquest and domination and expects to gain great wealth and power as the result. These things seem surprising to us, simply because they show such an utter lack of understanding or appreciation of the real character of America and its people. It really comes from the national character so assiduously cultivated in Germany, especially in the rising generation and that which marked just before it. It is a clear case of a nation judging other folks by itself.

## What of Russia?

The latest news out of Russia is far from reassuring for those who hoped the ill-fated people of that country would reap immediate benefits from throwing off the centuries-old yoke of monarchy. So far as Russia being of further help in putting down the German war dragon, for which it held out fair promise at the start, people best informed of conditions there have given up expectations. There was reason to hope, however, that the emancipated Russians would develop enough self-control to organize a government capable of holding the domestic situation in hand and keep off the rocks of civil war. That hope, too, seems now doomed to disappointment, for the present outlook shows nothing but chaos in Russia and no one can tell whether out of it will emerge a new government substituting for that of the czar or a disintegration into six to a dozen smaller states divided on linguistic or territorial lines and accepting such rulers as may seize the power and maintain themselves.

The truth is few of us over here have any adequate conception of the vast expanse of the old Russian empire and the heterogeneous elements that make up its population or of the abysmal ignorance of its peasantry, who constitute the vast majority. We do not appreciate the fact that for these peasants everything centers around the possession of the land which they till and which is the political stock in trade of the factional leaders at Petrograd competing for peasant favor, each trying to promise more than the other. A survey of the situation made only last month by a keen observer, writing from Odessa, suggests the difficulties ahead in the "crucel disappointment that awaits the bulk of the peasants who have been led to imagine that after the war every man is to receive from 20 to 30 desiatines of land," with this further illuminating comment: "In regard to the war the ideas of the peasants are far from clear, owing to their lack of education and the limited range of their political vision. All are anxious for peace, which will bring back the members of the family absent at the front and hasten the advent of the agrarian millennium. Whether peace is to be made separately or in concert with Russia's allies, after a victorious conclusion of the war, is a question which concerns them little. It is simply a waste of words to tell them that the future of democracy at home and abroad depends upon the issue of the war, that the success of Germany would entail the triumph of militarism and despotism in Europe and that newly liberated Russia could not abandon the sister democracies in the great struggle with-out detriment to its safety, its honor and its place in history. They know and care nothing about these things nor is there anything surprising in this when we remember that till yesterday the rustics were never expected to concern themselves with political questions, external or internal; they were treated as children and politically they are children still. Their summum bonum is the possession of abundance of land which will enable them to lead a comfortable and somewhat indolent life in the future."

To make the people fight for the boon of democracy, which they little understand and, for which they care less, is plainly out of the question. If the liberty wanted is merely the liberty to appropriate the land they would as soon secure it through some petty local ruler as from a representative government of their own in a far away imperial capital. Let us not expect too much of Russia.

### German in the Lincoln Public Schools.

The fierce controversy raging in Lincoln for some time past over the teaching of German in the lower grades of the public schools has apparently so far gotten nowhere. German was eliminated from the grammar grades in Omaha before the present school year opened by our school board taking the bull by the horns and bluntly refusing to act on the petitions filed under the so-called Mockett law. Down in Lincoln, it develops, continuance of German instruction has not even that excuse, because no petitions were filed as the law requires. Yet the school board there hesitates to move under pretext that to cut out German might lead to a transfer of some of the pupils to parochial schools, where instruction is given chiefly, if not wholly, in German.

The issue raised about teaching German in the public schools can, of course, be easily overcome. For ourselves we see no bugaboo in Americans learning the German language, which will be a valuable acquirement after the war, as it was before, for those who have use for it, but we do not think the teaching of German should be permitted to interfere with the thorough Americanization of our foreign-born population and their children by putting it into the grade schools, and if the exclusive teaching of parochial school children in a foreign language interferes with this Americanization it, too, should be stopped so they may be given the same opportunity as the public school pupils to learn the language of their own country.

Instead of waiting on the parochial schools to lead off the Lincoln authorities should go ahead the same as did the Omaha school board and formulate and pursue their own public school program regardless of possible competition of private schools, which will have to answer for themselves elsewhere.

### Steel Horses.

Eighteen million horses on 6,000,000 American farms at enough grain in the last year to feed 40,000,000 people, or about one-third of the population of the United States.

These significant figures from the Department of Agriculture at Washington assume vast importance in the light of the government's propaganda to increase the production of food during the war.

However, due to many causes, chief among them the tendency of the up-to-date farmer to motorize his farm, horses are becoming fewer and fewer every day of the year and this seems a blessing. Every horse that gives way to the modern mechanical "beast" of burden, the farm tractor, is helping to defeat the enemy by conserving his daily ration of oats, bran and corn.

Without food and without means of producing food we cannot win the war. Hence the farm tractor becomes a necessity of war. It is the farmer's machine gun, long-range cannon and airplane. It is his means of fighting. It does the work of several teams and men, works twelve to fourteen hours a day and every season of the year, never gets tired and does not eat food that should go to the armies in France.

The farm tractor, being a necessity of war, should receive the same consideration that is given to guns, munitions and Liberty motors. Steel must be had for the manufacture of tractors and unless priority is given the makers will be unable to produce in quantities sufficient to help the farmer.

Kaledines, Kogoloff, Kerensky! A Koming Kombination radiat with allied hopes.

## When the Fighting Man Comes Home

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—The man who is now about to leave his home, family and chosen work for the business of war, whether as a conscript or as a volunteer, may never come home with the same ease and comfort that his fellow citizens are going to do everything of which money and brains are capable to restore him to the place he left and make good whatever he may sacrifice of time, health and opportunity.

Unlike the soldiers of other American wars, he is not going to be chucked into a soldier's home or turned loose with an inadequate pension and a wooden leg. Public opinion is awake to the tremendous sacrifices which war involves and to the fact that the common man who goes to the front is the one upon whom that sacrifice chiefly falls. This new public sense of responsibility is manifest in the wide range of government plans for the care of the soldier, not only while he is fighting, but after he has fought.

During the present session of congress a bill is going to be presented, and probably passed at once, providing for the co-ordination of all these activities. This co-ordination will probably take the form of a board which will administer the affairs of every returned American soldier until he is restored, as nearly as may be, to the place in society that he left to go to war.

The conscripted man may regard himself as a bit of material which has been taken up by a great machine to be carried through the process of war and back to the starting point. The unique quality of this war machine is its completeness. It is not going to drop its human material haphazardly when the process is over, but will carry it through a circle. The returned soldier will not only have government aid and encouragement in getting back to a normal place in life; he will be trained for that place under military discipline and kept in it under government protection.

What happened after the civil war is a good example of what must not be allowed to happen after this war. Civil war veterans who wanted land were given script which entitled them to certain parts of the public area. Having immediate need for money, they sold the script to speculators in many instances. Those who were injured were summarily fitted with artificial limbs, which, with the stump, but did not fit any occupation. Many of them kept their wooden legs and rubber arms for Sunday wear, doing their work as best they could without. Many that might have been taught to work were herded into so-called homes and kept in uncomfortable idleness for the rest of their lives. Many who received pensions were exploited by their employers, who paid them not what they were worth, but what they could live on with the help of their pensions, while political influence enabled thousands who had no substantial claim to fatten on the pension roll at the expense of those who really needed aid.

Every problem indicated by these mistakes is now being studied or worked out. The new pension plan, providing insurance for the soldier, was the first and most elementary step. It is an accomplished fact, but it is only the beginning. The man who wants land is to have land and in such a way that no one can take it from him. The Crosser bill, which provides a plan for colonizing soldiers on lands owned by the government, has been endorsed by Secretary of Labor Wilson and will probably form the basis of legislation designed to provide farms for those soldiers who want them and are able to use them.

Just now the problem of what to do with the man who returns from war physically incapacitated is especially engaging the attention of the government. The new federal board for vocational education is making a careful study of this problem. It is not only the medical corps getting ready to handle it in the broadest possible way. It should be understood that the man who is re-educated so that he can do his work in spite of his injuries does not thereby sacrifice his pension. His pension is as sure a thing as a paid-up insurance policy. He is to be given this financial reparation for whatever he suffers and then trained and physically repaired so that his handicap will be reduced to a minimum.

Private charity is not to be allowed to lay its bungling hand upon this task either. It is essentially a job to be done by the government, which is to be done by the people for themselves. The money that does it is made by the people anyway and to let millionaires endow institutions for the work is merely to sacrifice efficiency and nation-wide co-ordination without gaining anything. The millionaire is not to be allowed to pamper his ego at the expense of the man who has made sacrifices for his country. One endowment of large proportions has been made for this work by an American rich man and he has sent experts to Europe to study the question. But it has been determined that he will not get any human material to play with out of the American army.

The responsibility of the government does not end when the returned soldier has been repaired and re-educated. He must then either be given land in such a way that it cannot be taken away from him or given a job in which he cannot be exploited. Large corporations, with characteristic far-sighted greed, have seen the opportunities for money-making which the exploitation of returned soldiers offers. In Canada, for example, a great motion picture concern offered to take over a large number of these wounded men. It was found that they had a comprehensive plan for using the one-legged as ticket takers, the one-armed to turn the handles of the film rolls, the mentally deranged, perhaps, to write the scenarios. At any rate they were going to give all of these veterans nice jobs and pay them low wages. Nothing like that was allowed to happen in Canada nor will it be allowed to happen in this country. A government board, similar to the English advisory wage board, will be organized to protect the returned American soldier from such exploitation.

## The Permanent Solution

—St. Louis Globe Democrat—

We have no doubt that congress has adequate war powers for handling the intricate railway situation, which is causing such present distress and such grave concern for the future, without altering the manner of incorporation of railways or disturbing ownership. The clamor for government ownership is not being raised by persons chiefly desirous of surmounting actual difficulties. Government ownership would merely bring a worse set of evils. The practical solution of the whole problem is to be found in the hands of the state legislature. This control should be centrally exercised without regard for the Sherman act, or for any of the red tape regulations of the Interstate Commerce commission, however valuable they may be in ordinary times. The most advantageous use of equipment, tracks and yards, not by permission, but by direction, is a public necessity in the present crisis.

The present situation illustrates the wisdom of the too much neglected declaration of the republican national platform last year. We quote the entire section on transportation: "interstate and intrastate transportation have become so interwoven that the attempt to apply two and often several sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation and inconvenience and expense to the public. The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We therefore, favor such action by legislation, or, if necessary, through amendment to the constitution of the United States, as will result in placing it under exclusive federal control."

The clear inference from several supreme court decisions, some of them rendered subsequent to the adoption of the platform, is that congress has ample power, under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, to place the railways under federal control.

## TODAY

Right in the Spotlight.

John K. Tener, who is slated for re-election as president of the National League of Base Ball Clubs at its annual meeting in New York today, is now completing a five-year term as the executive head of that organization. Mr. Tener is a notable example of the professional player who has become an influential man of affairs after retiring from the game. A native of Ireland, he came to America in early boyhood and at 22 made his debut as a ball player. For several seasons he played with National league clubs. In 1890 he retired to engage in business in Charleroi, Pa. In 1898 he was elected to congress and two years later he was the successful republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Tener is a past grand exalted ruler of the Order of Elks.

### One Year Ago Today in the War.

General Robert Nivelle succeeded General Joffre in command of the French armies in the field. Germany answered American protest against deportation of Belgians, claiming it was an economic necessity and not contrary to international law.

### In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

The "Big Four," comprising Jake B. Smith, Bloomington, Ill.; Charles McMahon, Lincoln, Neb.; Frank L. Taylor, Milltown, and J. W. Pickering, Boston, Mass., are at the Millard. The ladies' waiting room at the South Omaha depot was opened to the public for the first time. The basement of the First Congregational church is finished and the society moved into the new home.

C. V. Bainsford, popular and well-known treasurer for Peysche Bros., will remain in the city until after the holidays. The far west representatives of Omaha wholesaler houses are coming in to spend the holiday vacation in the Gate City. Grading contractors are taking advantage of the present fine weather to complete their contracts and a full force is at work on the streets. The First Presbyterian church of South Omaha was formally dedicated. Rev. W. W. Harsha, D. D., preaching the sermon.

### This Day in History.

1750—Isaac Shelby, soldier and governor of Kentucky, for whom the military training camp at Hattiesburg, Miss., is named, born near Hagerstown, Md. Died in Kentucky July 19, 1826.  
1783—Day of thanksgiving in the United States, appointed by congress "for liberty achieved."  
1787—Jerman Peeling, one of the first American naval officers to hold the rank of rear admiral, born near Peekskill, N. Y. Died at Huntington, N. Y., October 20, 1878.  
1822—George Davidson Cummins, founder and first bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church, born at Smyrna, Del. Died at Lutherville, Md., June 26, 1876.  
1851—A great fire at Charleston, S. C., caused a property loss of \$5,000,000.  
1814—General Botha announced that the South African rebellion was virtually ended.  
1915—French battered down German trenches on heights of the Meuse.

### The Day We Celebrate.

Guy Liggett, who runs the Pantomium, is 42 years old today.  
Oliver C. Valentine, pianor court reporter, was born in Keosauqua, Ia., 63 years ago.  
Elizabeth, the exiled queen of the Belgians, born in Bavaria 42 years ago today.  
Eilen Key, famous Swedish writer and feminist, born in the Swedish province of Smaland 68 years ago today.  
Most Rev. Henry Moeller, Catholic archbishop of Cincinnati, born in Cincinnati 68 years ago today.  
Le Baron R. Briggs, president of Radcliffe college, born at Salem, Mass., 62 years ago today.  
Tony pitcher of the Cincinnati National league base ball team, born at Atlanta, Ga., 28 years ago today.  
Fred Anderson, pitcher of the New York National league base ball team, born at Calahan, N. C., 30 years ago today.

### Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Members of the Japanese financial and economic mission will be entertained at dinner tonight by the Japan society of New York.  
An apple show will be a special feature of the 60th annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural society, which begins today in Kansas City.  
William J. Bryan of Nebraska, Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho are announced among the prominent speakers to address today's session of the Anti-Saloon league convention in Washington.  
Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York is to address the Brooklyn republican organization tonight and it is rumored in political circles that he may take advantage of the occasion to say something about a third term for himself.

Wives of the members of President Wilson's cabinet are to give a reception tonight at the Willard hotel in Washington in honor of Rev. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, respectively, honorary president and president of the National American Woman Suffrage association.  
Storyette of the Day.  
Two insurance agents—a Yankee and an Englishman—were bragging about their rival methods. The Britisher was holding forth on the system of prompt payment, carried out by his people—no trouble, no fuss, no attempt to wriggle out of settlement.  
"If a man died tonight," he continued, "his widow would receive her money by the first post tomorrow morning."  
"You don't say?" drawled the Yankee. "See here, now; you talk of prompt payment! Waal, our office is on the third floor of a building 49 stories high, one of our men died in that forty-ninth story, and he fell out of the window. We handed him his checks as he passed."—New York American.

### OLD ROVER.

Gene had an old rover he passed away. He was a dog on whom he could depend. He came to us a little pup, strayed, and was for years our servant and our friend.  
By day he watched the cows and sheep at night. He drove the wolves and weasels in their holes. They knew the reputation of his bite. And left the chickens roosting on their feet. And all he wanted was a bone or gnaw, a pat upon the head occasionally. And just a little nest of straw or straw.  
We never knew about his pedigree. He seemed a product of the melting pot. But here came to us one day when he was shot. —WILLIS HUDSPETH.

## The Bee's Letter Box

In the Center of the Bull's-Eye.  
Omaha, Dec. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Bee's editorial comment regarding Postmaster General Burleson's record self-laudatory announcement of a "shameful surplus" hit the bull's-eye at center. This surplus saving in the Postoffice department was actually accomplished at the expense of its much-impoverished employees and a long-suffering public. Regarded from a standpoint of public efficiency and economy, it is no surplus, but really an enormous deficit.

A short-sighted but well-exercised policy of penny saving and dollar wasting has resulted in unnecessary curtailment of service, loss of many valuable employees and general inefficiency of those remaining, due to discontent and loss of morale. It is openly hinted that sinister influences are at work to cripple the railway mail service. Whether this be really true or not, judging from appearances, the railway mail service is demoralized. A thorough investigation is needed. A. M. F.

### A Plea for the Underpaid.

Omaha, Dec. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: Will you give me a little space to ask the business men of Omaha to make this a real Christmas to the employe? These are very hard times, even for families on good salaries—what was a good salary two years ago is barely enough to live on now.

I know one little couple who had great trouble last fall. They lost their new little baby, the mother underwent an operation later and they were in very bad condition and yet he was earning \$100 a month, and when the Union Pacific gave their bonus last Christmas that money was like coming to them from heaven; it got them on their feet and now they have money in the bank.

Another woman I know of has a sickness that is taking money all the time, yet the very people she is most intimate with do not know it, but I know a gift there would not come amiss. Maybe this letter is too long, but I am among so much suffering and I see so much misery that those I cannot help I wish others could help. AN OLD LADY.

### That Shameful Postal Surplus.

Omaha, Dec. 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: Hearty congratulations for your meritorious editorial in Friday evening's issue, headed "A Shameful Surplus." Can it be possible in this twentieth century of culture, civilization and Christianity that there is a conspiracy of silence wherein the editors as a whole don't expose the inhumanity of the postmaster general, Burleson? Mr. Burleson is incompetent as well as cruel. By way of illustration I will cite a local case. Notwithstanding that Florence is part of Omaha, the mail is not delivered in that part of the city. Too expensive, suppose. You have to rent a postoffice box to add to the \$9,000,000 surplus, likewise it requires a 3-cent stamp to forward a letter from there to the Bee building, while a 2-cent stamp will do for a letter from the South Side or Benson.

There is no necessity for me to mention the inhuman treatment of the postoffice employes and how they are overworked. Everybody is talking of the slavery of the Postoffice department except the newspapers. I have it from reliable sources that a certain employe in the postoffice is to be reduced for not speeding up the salt or movement of the employes in his charge. JERRY HOWARD.

### MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"My dear girl, don't lay so much stress on beauty. Modest worth is better far than millions."  
—Baltimore American.  
Bacon—Let me shake your hand, dear boy. This is one of the happiest days of your life.  
Egbert—You're too precious, old man, I'm not to be married until tomorrow, you know.  
Bacon—That's what I say. This is one of the happiest days of your life.—Spokane Review.

"You failed to mention the enormous salary I receive," said the moving picture actress.  
"Manager's orders," replied the press agent. "He told me to try to keep your mind off your salary so that maybe you'd forget to ask for another raise this week." —Washington Star.

"Has Crimmon Gulch quit drinking?"  
"Yes," replied Broncho Bob. "And playing faro bank?"  
"Quit, entirely."  
"What do you do for amusement?"  
"Go to moving pictures and laugh at the reckless way they think us wild west fellows behave." —Chicago Herald.

On board a steamer "somewhere on the Atlantic" a snail soldier boy was having a session on catching an officer's name along.  
"Hello! What's this you're doing?" said the officer, frowning.  
"I'm rendering unto the sea, sir, the things that are the sea's," snaped the soldier as soon as he could speak.—Boston Transcript.

## OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Mrs. Harrison L. Smith of Saco, Me., has a Killarney rose bush which, in spite of frosts, continues to bloom.

C. M. Brooks, a hunter of Prairie du Chien, Wis., shot a queer duck in the wild rice of Mississippi. The bird is pure white from head to tip of tail and has red eyes.

The religions in Russia are almost as diversified as the race. In European Russia the Greek church rules. In Asiatic Russia there are Mahomedans, Buddhists, Jews and Christians.

Labor disputes are often settled in China by a chamber of commerce, and after the award has been made all the parties concerned take part in a feast which is paid for by the side which has won the decision.

William E. French of Mayfield, Kan., who owns a 400-acre wheat field, did not ask exemption when the call came to go to war, but only asked for time to finish planting his fall wheat. After he had finished he reported and was sent to camp.

As indicative of the present earning power of steamers, it is reported that a vessel recently arrived in Liverpool with a cargo of 45,000 cases of onions from Valencia, which earned more than \$187,000 for the nine-days' voyage.

In order to try to Torce down the high food prices asked by farmers at Mount Carmel, Pa., women have organized a union and set a schedule of prices on potatoes and other farm products, which they will force the farmers to adopt or refuse to buy them hereafter.



## Ease Itching Skins with Cuticura

It's wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves itching, burning eczemas, rashes, pimples, irritations, etc. The mission of Cuticura is not only to soothe and heal but to prevent skin troubles by keeping the pores free from impurities and irritations. For sample of each free by return mail, address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. 18 G, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c.

## KEEP LOOKING YOUNG

It's Easy—If You Know Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets  
The secret of keeping young is to feel young—to do this you must watch your liver and bowels—there's no need of having a sallow complexion—dark rings under your eyes—pimples—a bilious look in your face—dull eyes with no sparkle. Your doctor will tell you ninety per cent of all sickness comes from inactive bowels and liver.  
Dr. Edwards' well-known physician in Ohio perfected a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil to act on the liver and bowels, which he gave to his patients for years.  
Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, are gentle in their action yet always effective. They bring about that exuberance of spirit, that natural buoyancy which should be enjoyed by everyone, by toning up the liver and clearing the system of impurities.  
You will know Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets by their olive color. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

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Increases strength of delicate, nervous, run-down people 100 per cent in ten days in many instances. \$1.00 per bottle. Fall as per full explanation in large article soon to appear in this paper. Used and highly endorsed by former United States Senators and Members of Congress, well-known physicians and former Public Health officials. Ask your doctor or druggist about it.



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### 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.....