THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Here is a hope that "heatless" Monday behaves better than the last one did.

A correspondent suggests the flare-up in the senate is camouflage; all right, but what are they hiding?

It would be nice if we could send a little of this fine Nebraska climate to the frozen-up east along with our wheat and corn.

The disclosures in connection with the operations of the shipping board suggest further reasons for closer control of war activities.

That U-boat commander probably had no such intention, but his act made the flotation of the next Liberty loan that much easier.

Two years ago the kaiser promised us he would sink no merchant vessel till they had been warned. And he kept that promise just like he has all others.

No generalissimo for the allied armies does not mean there will not be close and careful cooperation between them. The lesson of Italy has been well learned.

King George IV expresses his positive conviction that America's presence in the war will decide it. The third of his name had a vastly different impression of our importance.

Governor Morehead's friends express some anxiety at his coyness in regard to the senatorial race. The governor always has been prudent, and maybe he can read the signs of the time.

Republicans in the senate again renew their pledge of support to all real war measures. It was hardly necessary; they would not be republicans if they did not stand by the country in its peril.

Von Hindenberg is wasting valuable time, if he expects to take the lead in the spring drive. He will discover that Pershing, Haig and the others also have some notions about what ought to be done.

A St. Louis woman by aid of a "ouija board" is invoking the spirit of Mark Twain and has Henry Ward Beecher as a witness. She has no real reason for troubling Mark; her own efforts are funny enough.

A regiment of road builders has been formed for service in France. Let us hope they do introduce the wide variety of highway construction that has been the wonder and despair of this country for so long.

Demand is now made that Trainman Lee produce his proof that railroad managers purposely misdirected operations of the roads to discredit government management. The charge is serious, and ought to be substantiated or withdrawn.

Daniels Rebukes a Critic.

Secretary Daniels has performed one real service in his reply at Baltimore to the statement of a representative ship builder. It had been complained that the shipbuilding campaign was delayed by the attitude of labor. The secretary of the navy replied that while we hear of strikes we forget the other side of the picture; that where 10,000 men cease work 10,000,000 continue to do things needed for the war. He also pointed out that during the recent blockade 60,000 men worked on ships in the cold, while their critics sat in warm houses and complained. Obstruction to war progress does not come from the working classes alone. The country needs harmonious co-operation today as never before and a cessation of criticism of class by class will do much to establish that unity of purpose that must exist if we are to win. Secretary Daniels' rebuke to the complaining contractor is well timed.

Psychology of the Tuscania.

German editors are entertaining themselves discussing what they term the "psychological effect" of the sinking of the Tuscania on the American people. If these same editors ever realize the truth of what they now are speculating over, they will be amazed if not actually shocked. Only in one way can the German's attitude be explained. He realizes what the effect of pain or terror is on himself, and concludes it must be the same on other men. Therefore, he argues that if frightfulness fails it is because it was not frightful enough. On this foundation he built up his carefully and diabolically executed plan of outrage and atrocity in Belgium; to this end he sunk the Lusitania, bombed hospitals and hospital ships, raided sleeping towns with airships, and did numerous other things elemental in their savagery, but showing ultra-refinement in design. And to what end? Instead of creating a wholesome dread of German power, born of terror of its exercises, he has only engendered a stronger determination on part of the free peoples of the world to resist and destroy the machine built up to exalt the kaiser and his associates. The psychological effect of the Tuscania fate is already apparent in a closer union and firmer resolves on part of the American people. If the Germans want to read aright the temper of their foes, let them look up American history and discover what the result of any sort of calamity has been on our people. Then they must conclude that the U-boat that sank the Tuscania did a very poor service to the cause of autocracy and military despotism.

Control of Crime.

The acting chief of police of Chicago promises that if given power he will rid the city of criminals, and reduce crime to a minimum. His program is simplicity, under the following headings: "Make gun-toting a penitentiary offense; repeal the parole law; hang murderers, give stick-up men, automobile bandits, burglars and pickpockets the limit the law will allow; increase police pay, and thus efficiency; put 2,000 to 5,000 more patrolmen on the force; investigate shyster lawyers and bondsmen; prevent bondsmen from receiving pay for furnishing security."

In plain words, he would return to the old-time practice of severity of punishment, relying on terror to restrain the criminal. This was long ago exploded. Certainty of punishment is more effective, and yet it is only a palliative and not a remedy for crime. The Chicago chief's program might drive some of the more timorous or less crafty of his present pest of criminals from the city, to prey elsewhere, but he should look up some of the facts in connection with English experience in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries before committing himself finally to his present plan. The British authorities found that neither extermination nor deportation worked a cure.

Causes of crime will not be removed by punishment of criminals. It is reasonable that society be given every possible protection from the vicious and ignorant, and that humane laws be fairly and justly administered. But the impulse to crime lies deeper than dread of law in human nature, and will not be removed by threats, however dire.

Seeds for Future Wars.

In every announced arrangement for separate peace between the Germans and the countries on their eastern front may be discerned the promise of future war. Peace with Russia, with the Baltic provinces left in German possession; with Ukraine, looking to a further partition of Poland; with Roumania, at the price of Russian territory; all these moves are announced, and none of them but promises trouble to come. In each the imposition of the power of the conqueror on the will of the conquered is the basis on which order is to be restored, all on terms finally of advantage to Germany. In the struggles between the smaller peoples, sure to follow such a settlement, the German would have little or no interest, save to renew the profitable practice of selling arms to both sides. Those provinces left under German domination may find in the past a promise of their future. This is why the German plan for peace is impossible. America is concerned in the map of Europe only to the extent that its arrangement will affect the stability of whatever adjustment of world relations follow this war. German plans as at present outlined do not forecast such stability, and very likely will be so regarded when the time for settlement comes.

Salt Lake City's chief of police apparently has a definite notion of what he wants to do, but his method of going about it is open to question. To require all girls to prove themselves innocent under pain of being deemed guilty is a reversal of the humane principle of law on which American justice rests, and it is doubtful if the morals of the city call for any drastic step. At this distance it looks like the Salt Lake City's chief had added another to the growing list of bonehead moves made in the name of the army.

John Phillip Sousa sold his baton for $120 in Chicago and gave the money to buy base balls for the Great Lakes naval station. The connection between music and base ball is not easy, but kindly sentiment will link up a lot of otherwise dissociated things.

War and Insurance Business

Distinguishing Features of 1917 in Various Lines

Insurance Press Annual Review.

One of the most momentous years in the history of the fire insurance business closed December 31, 1917; and yet it was a year which underwriters would be loath to call back. The war brought forward in the past 12 months a variety of problems for fire insurance men never anticipated by the most astute minds in the business. No one could foresee the large increase in waterfront fires, or the destruction of piers and warehouses in various sections of the country, in many of which cases incendiarism by enemies was suspected, but seldom proved. Aside from the effects of the war the loss records of nearly every company, when compiled, will undoubtedly show a heavier loss than for 1916, which was not generally considered even an average favorable year. This is in spite of the fact that premium incomes have been good and the war risk coverage campaign of last spring and summer brought in thousands of dollars in extra premiums. In fact the amendment of the insurance law in this respect was one of the most notable developments of the year respecting changes in the forms of contract.

The coverage against insurrection and riot, as well as explosion, and against bombardment, something which had never been possible under the standard form of policy, made the year notable. In this connection it should be recalled that on January 1, 1918, a most comprehensive revision of the standard form of fire insurance policy became effective.

Life insurance in 1917 experienced one of its most unusual years in a decade. The year started with large increases in business and with many large policies written. Agents found business good, and big increases were made during the first eight months by a majority of the companies. Business was not so good for the closing months of the year. The entrance of the United States into the European war brought out a large variety of war clauses, which were written at an increased premium. Late in the spring the state insurance commissioners decided to attempt uniformity, but after a series of meetings, in which the companies took part, it was found that a sufficient number of companies would not agree to a uniform war cause.

One of the most notable developments of the year was the great demand for group insurance. The pioneer company writing that line reported that its new business for the year would be about $100,000,000, which is about equal to the group business which it had written in the four-year period previously. Other companies reported an increased demand for group policies.

The developments of the workmen's compensation and liability business in 1917 were probably more important than they have been for several years past. At the end of the year there were few states which did not have on their statute books some form of workmen's compensation law, and the few that had not were preparing to make enactments during 1918. The great increase in industral production of all kinds due to the exigencies of the war had an important effect on the business, both through increasing generally the payrolls and also adding to the costs through accidents. The speeding up processes and the extra hours worked in certain industries kept claim records mounting, and thereby prevented any profit from underwriting by a majority of the companies. In fact, the compensation and liability business, taken as a whole, was most unprofitable during 1917, and it will likely continue to be so for the period of the war. The 5 per cent increase in compensation rates, permitted the companies at the close of the year, will go only a short way in making up the heavy cost of operation and overhead which the compensation writing companies are facing in common with all other kinds of business.

Conditions of unusual prosperity and activity prevailed in the fidelity and surety business during 1917, owing to the unusually large number of bonds of various kinds required by concerns which had undertaken war supply work. The fidelity business was also active on account of the employment in banks and financial houses of many extra clerks to take care of war work. Losses were no heavier than usual in fidelity lines, and supply bond and contract losses reported up to the end of the year did not indicate any unusual loss ratio. In addition, the tendency all through the business was to increase rates to cover the extra overhead expense. Conditions were generally harmonious between the company members of the conference devoting themselves to this class of business, and the benefits of associated effort were shown in several important situations arising during the year.

Accident underwriters, in looking over the records for 1917, report that while business kept up moderately well, considering war conditions, nevertheless, the expense of doing business increased out of all proportion to the premium income. It was the general impression that during the second half of the year the business had been much affected because of Liberty loan, Red Cross, and Young Men's Christian association campaigns and other activities for financing the war. The industrial accident insurance companies were particularly affected and they reported, in common with the commercial accident companies, that salaries of employes had increased as well as all home office expenses, which made it necessary that in some form extra money must be collected in 1918 to maintain the plants on their present basis. While the companies have been wrestling with the problem for several months, only a few announced at the end of 1917 that they had solved it.

Nineteen seventeen was a momentous year for the burglary insurance business, developments crowding upon one another for solution from month to month. It was a year of heavy losses in various classes for the different sections of the country, making necessary an increase of rates for all sections being put into effect generally the first of 1918. The general increase was preceded during the year by increases in separate localities. Mercantile lines, which were the greatest sufferers, will show an advance of approximately 20 per cent for the different groups; in addition, many of the classifications have been moved up to a higher rated group than they had formerly. As a result, the actual increases in some classes amount to 80 per cent. The Burglary Insurance Underwriters association put its stamp of approval on the increases at a meeting in New York in December. The new rates are intended to take care of increases in cost of goods insured, and also to equalize the loss from a steadily increasing number of robberies in mercantile establishments where there is little chance of recovery.

A flat advance of 10 per cent on all residence policies became effective December 10 on new business and for renewals as of February 1. The discount was reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent for bank burglary policies covering securities.

Rationing Scheme for London

Tentative Plan for Food Cards Beginning February 25

London Times, January 16.

The scheme for the compulsory rationing in the London area of butter, margarine and other foods has now been drafted, and copies have been circulated among the local food control committees for their consideration. The committees have been asked to send in by next Monday any suggestions for the improvement of the plan which they care to make, but it is not expected that important changes will be made in the form of the scheme as it has been drawn up.

In the early stages of its operation the scheme will chiefly be directed to the prevention of the margarine queues, but provision is made for the extension of rationed distribution to other foods the consumption of which it may become desirable to regulate. The actual working of the scheme is to begin on February 25.

At a conference of executive officers of the London boroughs held some time ago preference was expressed for the use of individual rather than household cards, and it is on the individual basis that the scheme has been prepared. The official text of the scheme has not yet been issued to the press, but we understand that the chief provisions may be summarized as follows:

Consumers must be registered for the purchase of a rationed article with one retailer. A free choice of retailers will be allowed and retailers are to be prohibited from offering any inducement to people to register with them.

The food card must be produced each time a purchase is made and the proper space on the card must be cancelled at the time of the purchase.

Rationed distribution will at first be applied only to butter and margarine, but three other columns are provided on the card which can be used for foodstuffs which may be made subject to rationing in the coming months.

Special cards will be issued for children below a certain age and persons employed in heavy manual labor.

Emergency cards will be provided for soldiers and sailors on leave and for travelers.

The cards will be issued by the local food control committees, who will make their own arrangements as to how this is to be done.

The rationed purchase of butter or margarine will be limited to four ounces per person each week.

Application forms for food cards will be in the hands of the local committees by January 28, and the food cards will be supplied not later than February 4. The issues of cards to the householders is to be completed by February 13, the counterfoils are to be sent to the retailers by February 18, and the scheme is to come into operation on Monday, February 25.

It is probable that application for a food card will have to be made much in the same way as applications were sent in for sugar cards. The application forms are printed on buff paper, and contain 12 lines for the names of the members of a household. Demand for the forms can be made at any time after January 28.

With regard to London, the scheme is to operate uniformly throughout all the boroughs. When it is applied to places in the home counties there may, however, be some modifications. Responsibility for the proper distribution of the rationed foods after the local committees have ascertained the requirements of a district, as shown by the numbers of people registered and the authorized demands of caterers, institutions and manufacturers, will rest with the ministry of food. The successful working of any scheme depends ultimately on the maintenance of supplies by the central authority, but Lord Rhondda is giving the matter his full attention, and a scheme for the distribution of margarine is now being worked out.

So far as opinion could be gathered yesterday the scheme is regarded quite favorably by the food executive officers and their committees. The adoption of the individual card will not mean, of course, that each member of a family must make his or her own purchases. As in the case of sugar, all the cards of the household can be presented by the member doing the shopping.

The Bee's Letter Box

Cracks the Crackerman.

Omaha, Feb. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: Now that the case against the bakers is about closed it might be well for the public to train their guns on a far greater offender—the cracker manufacturer. The baker takes a pound of flour worth 5 or 6 cents, adds a little labor to it and sells the product for 9 cents. The other business man takes about the same amount of raw material, makes a few passes over it so rapid that the unaided eye has some difficulty in following, and with an unctuous smile retails it to you for 20 cents per pound and up, up til lost to our sight. The baker reduced the price of his goods when wheat and flour were brought down, but it does not make a particle of difference with your cracker maker whether flour is $4 per sack of 48 pounds or $2.85. In fact it costs him a little more to put his goods on the market at the latter price than at the former. The American sense of fair play demands that this unjust condition be investigated. If our local men must be made do their bit in treating the public fairly, our national institutions whether handling crackers or coal must be made to follow suit. It's the only fair way and in the end the only way that will bring success.

M. J. GRADY.

For Capital Punishment.

Lincoln, Feb. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: I believe your Geneva correspondent, V. A. Bradshaw, under date of February 2, speaks on the subject of capital punishment for a large circle of reflecting citizenship, unwilling to speak in public for itself—The weak, mandlin sentamentalism for murderers disgusts good men—but it is itself largely answerable for the Lynch law, which is so disquieting an element in American life, and which the foreigner especially, never fails to remark upon with abhorrence. Thirty years ago a series of memorial services with flowers and eulogistic harangues was held over the "Haymarket victims," so-called in Chicago, who were hanged in November, 1887—but no one seemed ever to remember the dozen or more brave policemen they did to death.

Life is a sacred thing. Every right-thinking man abhors its sacrifice. But the taking of the convicted murderer's life is really the conservation of life. It is a saving. It is not a loss. It is a duty which should be assumed by the state for the security of our homes and the welfare of society. It has nothing to do with the vindictiveness of revenge. The due and prompt execution of the law should be utterly passionless, and as remorseless as fate, to forget and to strengthen in the breast of the would-be criminal a sense of the inevitability of his punishment. Even in his own conception of it, his punishment must be made to appear as a necessary and certain sequence. When this comes about and Mr. Criminal is made to confess with St. Paul that "the law is a terror" to the evil-doer, murders will begin to lessen. Today the criminal law is in contempt, a travesty. And hence come these murders.

I am quite aware that my views as to the result of capital punishment may be gainsaid, but I submit that your correspondent, Mr. Bradshaw, has rather understated the case as between England and the United States. His figures are not strong enough. A student of sociology made a statement on this point eight or ten years ago, basing his utterance on the authoritative census returns of the two countries. At that time the population of Des Moines, Ia., was approximately 75,000. London, then, numbered 7,500,000. Between the two cities the population was as one to 100. Yet, this statistician pointed out that for a series of years past there had been more murders each year—not relatively more murders, but absolutely more—in Des Moines than in giant London. For me this is an end of argument.

Doubtless we all agree it would be good to abate capital punishment if it safely could be done. Perhaps it would be well for us also to agree that the very best time to do this good thing, is as certain Frenchman once said, "When Messieur the assassin sets the example.

L. A. A.

May Be Camouflage.

Omaha, Feb. 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: The last Nebraskan urged us to shower devotional wires on President Wilson to cancel the shower that that weekly says is falling on Hitchcock. I warrant that the man least disturbed by Hitchcock is Mr. Wilson. I can hear his greeting of the first of these wires: "This does credit to the Nebraskan heart, Tummie, but I am rather busy right now and must ask you to let its followers get off at your desk." He knows, none better, the sources of the wires to Hitchcock.

Does anyone think that President Wilson doesn't know Hitchcock, that, because he dragged him through the smother last fall to re-election, he hopes Hitchcock would feel any less keenly how largely national welfare hangs on national respect for Hitchcock's elastic conclusions?

Why, for the Wilson man that kept his head there was nothing more cheering in the present muss than Hitchcock's recent bombing of the war office from the senate floor. It was music in his tortured ear. For whatever movement is afoot for bringing a great good into our lives Hitchcock first opposes, second is "indifferent toward," and third supports. And the worst of these would be his support, for that is exactly what it would not be, not being sound at heart (or head, whichever it is) whereby it would let down whatever it might be put under. But its unsoundness is known of all men and so it isn't put under anything. Therefore the senator is driven to trying to shore up structures that everyone else is pulling down. Nothing then argues so strongly that Secretary Baker is a good secretary as Hitchcock's saying he isn't.

It occurs to me that it may be the present drive against the administration would not serve so well if it were not so violent and unjust. There is a maximum of shock, a probable shaking together of the administration parts into much better working order. Also it shows we too can organize a drive. Not that any fair minded man thinks any other administration wouldn't have needed a hard shaking. Don't we all know that, whoever had been president and whoever his heads of activities, juht at this time there would have been this hurricane of criticism? Is it in human power in nine months to get 100,000,000 people, who had always worked each for himself with entire devotion, to work each with all without an enormous amount of jostling?

W. E. MARTIN.

P. S.—Also one settles down to taking little stock in aid-and-comfort-to-the-enemy talk. The enemy was doing his damnedest no doubt before Hitchcock's speech and his last stake, the spring drive, will not be less or more by reason of it. By the Lord, it may all be camouflage, shrinking the enemy's measure of us!

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"You seem to enjoy seeing the judge wit his wife."

"Yes, I like to see him get some of his own medicine."

"Eh?"

"I like to see her overrule him."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Father—Joe, why do you suppose that old hen persists in laying in the coal yard?

Joe—Why, father, I think she has seen the notice 'Now is the time to lay in your coal.'—Trade Review.

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TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Ambassador Gerard, with 120 other Americans, arrived in Switzerland.

Only two vessels reported sunk on 11th day of new submarine campaign.

British captured three-quarters of a mile of strong German trenches on Somme front.

The Day We Celebrate.

Thomas A. Edison, great inventor, born at Milan, Ohio, 71 years ago.

Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, United States navy, born in California, 61 years ago.

Dr. Washington Gladden, noted Congregational leader, born at Pottsgrove, Pa., 82 years ago.

Alexander M. Dockery, former governor of Missouri, born in Daviess county, Missouri, 72 years ago.

Rt. Rev. O. Mott Williams, Episcopal bishop of Marquette, Mich., born at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., 61 years ago today.

This Day in History.

1812—Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the confederate states of America, born near Crawfordsville, Ga. Died at Atlanta, March 4, 1883.

1861—Abraham Lincoln left Springfield for Washington.

1869—Pardon granted to Dr Mudd, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in the Lincoln assassination.

1915—America warned Germany and Great Britain not to abuse flag or attack United States ships.

Just 30 Years Ago Today

The Walnut Hill Saving & Investment company, at its annual meeting elected the following board of directors: Dr. S. D. Mercer, Adolph Meyer, Henry Bolin, J. F. Hertzman, and W. J. Mount.

Mrs. Howees, the deputy to County Clerk Roche, observed a birthday, and as a mark of the respect and esteem

in which the lady is held by her associates in the office, they presented her with a magnificent box of cut flowers.

Miss May Yates, daughter of Mrs. Anna M. Yates, entertained her friends at her mother's residence, 114 South Twenty-fourth street. Dancing continued until late.

A meeting was held at the Bank of Commerce on North Sixteenth street, for the purpose of discussing plans for geting the city hall moved to Jefferson square.

The athletic entertainment given at the Grand Opera house for the benefit of the heroines of the late terrible blizzard, passed off very enthusiastically and successfully.

Twice Told Tales

What's the Answer?

Archie's parents are divorced and the little fellow spends part of the time with his father and part with his mother. The other day he said to his nurse: "When I die will I go six months to one place and six months to the other?"—Boston Transcript.

Ambition Aroused.

A dashing lieutenant-colonel, ex-member of the general staff, was approached by a recently drafted man. "What might your name be? Do you belong to this bunch?"

"I'm the colonel in charge."

"Wal, I see the balance of 'em busy around here, and I don't see you doin' anything. How does a fellow go about gittin' your job?"—Everybody's Magazine.

It Found Him.

A man-o'-warsman on a visit to his native city gave up an amusing instance of the readiness and resource of naval seamen. He had made an arrangement at New York to meet a chum from his own ship, but he had forgotten the number of the house, and he did not care to knock at every door until he came to the right one.

A rag and bone man with a bugle passed along. Jack seized the bugle.

"I'm looking for a chum," he explained.

Then he blew the grog call of the navy. As the last note died away a window was hastily flung up and a sailor's head was thrust out.

"Ah," said Jack, as he handed back the bugle, "I knew I'd find him."—Chicago Herald.

With State Editors

Hastings Tribune remarks paragraphically: "Men's pants pockets might just as well be made shorter." You're on, Adam; wasting cloth will not win the war.

Plattsmouth Journal hands it out cold to vocal idlers that its print shop is "no place for joint debates." "This is my busy day" sign might be emphasized by a directory where windjammers can hire a hall.

Norfolk News announces with becoming pride that as quickly as weather permits the projected new hotel will start and reach full flowering before the year ends. Omaha builders told the News and that settles it.

Kenesaw Progress gleefully reports the arrival of the advance guard of spring signs. The robin and the spring poet have not shown up. "But the national disgrace" of congressional garden seeds, bearing the frank of "G. M. Hitchcock, United States senator," piped a merry song in the editorial sanction. It is gathered from the editor's remarks that he swung the mallet.

Norfolk Press, in a spirit of lofty patriotism, resignedly greets substitutes for wheat flour. "About everything," the Press remarks, "we have put into our tummies for years has been adulterated so a few more or less won't make much difference."

York Democrat, having repaired and oiled its automatic kicking machine, significantly observes: "If the gentleman who predicted that this would be an 'open winter' will kindly call at this office, we'll make it interesting for him."

Peppery Points

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: February came in like a lion and probably devoured the ground hog at one gulp.

Washington Post: We'll welcome the right peace and the return of the soldier boys, but the first one who comes back and calls a street car a "tram" will get his'n.

Minneapolis Journal: February will have four Sundays, four Mondays which are just as good, the two big birthdays, besides St. Valentine's day and Groundhog day. Why work on the other 16 days?

Minneapolis Tribune: The bolsheviki is demanding that Emma Goldman and Berkman be sent back to Russia. The United States, while grievously disappointed with Russia, has no such grudge against her.

Baltimore American: The desires for an honorable peace are all coming from the central nations and their allies, and a strong note in these desires is to save the loot. The anxiety about this loot is a significant feature.

New York World: It is observed that the friendliness evinced by the Washington government to the bolsheviki hasn't reached that point at which Uncle Sam's offering to lend them any money—the point at which bolsheviki friendship begins.

Minneapolis Journal: Monday is boiled cabbageless day, Tuesday is chop sueyless day, Wednesday is pruneless day, Thursday is pickled pigsfeetless day, and Friday and Saturday we may eat everything except meat, wheat and food. But the war will be over some day.

Bevo

A BEVERAGE

—the home drink

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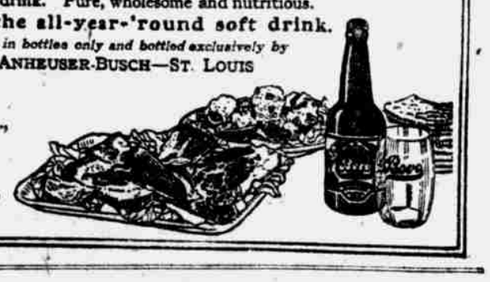

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