THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Good morning—going to the auto show tonight?

Hindenburg will have to hustle if he keeps that date in Paris on April 1.

Biddy, the barn yard queen, is busy filling up the cold storage warehouses with eggs just now.

Two dollar wheat ought to look pretty good to the man who was getting 80 cents for it four years ago.

Mr. McAdoo says Mr. Hoover's food shortage is a myth. Here is a chance for a little more co-operation in governmental departments.

German U-boats show a queer sort of appreciation for the hospitality extended them by Spain, but the easier the mark the better they like it.

The "tin lizzie" will glisten in the spotlight's glare along with the $9,000 acme of luxury, and it will draw many more kind words from auto show visitors.

One exhibit that likely will be missing at the Auditorium this week is the device that will enable the pedestrian to cross Farnam street west of Twenty-fourth in safety.

If you are not able to satisfy your desire in the way of a new car this spring do not blame the enterprising Omaha dealers, who are ready with a complete line and anxious to show their wares.

No date has yet been fixed for the second draft, but some time after April 1 is tentatively suggested. It might help a lot of the boys to made preparations if the time were more definitely fixed.

Morris Hillquit announces his willingness to enter the war. He will volunteer to spread "propaganda" among the German soldiers. First he should observe the effect of the Trotzky-Lenine effort along this line.

Senator Underwood was very fair in stating that since the war started congress has given a splendid exhibition of nonpartisan loyalty. If politics has crept in anywhere, it is not through the big chambers of the capitol.

Two years ago Germany was engaged in its supreme effort of the war so far, the attack on Verdun. And now the Hindenburg line is said to be moving back again instead of forward. The fate of the kaiser is plain in this.

No more fat jobs in the railroad service without permission from headquarters is the word from Washington. When getting down to real efficiency the fancy salary and the sinecure offer the most tempting place to start.

An Omaha woman has secured a divorce from a husband who would not sleep. The basis of her complaint was that he did not want to let anyone else indulge in the habit. The court ruled that some sleep is needed in every household.

Word of improving health conditions in the big army camps will be welcome to everybody and with the satisfaction it creates will go the hope that before another winter comes on the authorities will have so arranged that the experience of the last few months never will be had again.

Kearney's commercial club is on the right track in seeking to protect the government-built demonstration road from experimentation by the county board. Plenty of highway area subject to improvement can be found in the vicinity of Kearney without taking road already well built and looked upon as a model mile.

Price For 1918 Wheat Crop.

President Wilson's action in fixing the basic price for the 1918 wheat crop is taken with a view to quieting the agitation for a law to set the figure at a much higher rate than established by executive order. When it became imperative that something be done to check the upward tendency of the cereal, under the influence of the speculative market, the president fixed a basis of $2.20 per bushel for No. 1 hard at Chicago, with a graduated scale for lower grades. Following this act congress adopted a law establishing a minimum price for the 1918 crop at $2 per bushel. Quite recently considerable effort has been made to secure the passage of a law increasing this minimum, various prices ranging up to $3 a bushel being suggested. Under the influence of this, farmers are said to have held back wheat, hoping to receive the higher price. It was to end this agitation and dispel any notion of a higher price that the president has issued his present proclamation. The rate fixed allows a profit to the wheat raiser, and its announcement ought to have the effect of inducing the farmers to part with their surplus holdings now, when the demand for flour is so urgent. Nothing is to be gained by withholding the grain from market, nor will any loss follow a rush of wheat to the elevators. The price is fixed and the government is practically the purchaser.

Cost of Baking Bread.

Inquiry into the cost of baking bread has not been confined to Omaha alone, else the question might yet be enveloped in a maze of uncertainty. In Minneapolis the food administration made careful and extensive inquiry, just as it did here, and with about the same result, except that up there figures were given, where in Omaha conclusions were based on estimates or conjectures. A retail baker there produced his tabulated statement of costs, showing that his loaf of bread, based on an elaborate calculation of all expenses, manufacturing and overhead, even including donations to churches and losses on unsold production, brought the cost to 8½ cents. Against this the government agent made a showing, compiled from figures presented him by wholesale bakers, in which the cost of producing a pound loaf of bread ready for delivery to the consumer is 6.35 cents. This estimate was not challenged by the wholesalers, who did not ask an increase in price. It is barely possible the retailer had some items in his overhead expense set at a point too high, while his materials are figured slightly in excess of the prices fixed by the wholesalers. The point is, though, the government is fairly well sustained in its contention that the price it has fixed for the pound loaf of bread is reasonable, and allows a profit to the baker. The public is deeply concerned in this, as it is the most important of all the efforts at price-fixing by the food commissioner, and as it stands or falls so will practically the entire system fare.

Pershing and the Preachers.

It remained for General Pershing to give the army chaplain that full recognition he has long awaited with modesty and becoming patience. No army ever was so godless as to set forth without its priest or prophet and in some the holy man has combined with his sacred office the function also of fighter, so that we have the record of many who deliver prayer or downright blows with equal zeal and energy. In the American army and navy the man of God has been recognized as an indispensable functionary and ranks as a commissioned officer. But his relation to any unit of the service has been somewhat hazy. General Pershing now suggests that the chaplains be formed into a distinct unit, with administration on close military practice, that three instead of one be assigned to each regiment and that the whole organization be made more responsible and more serviceable than ever. The recommendation to the secretary of war along these lines will doubtless be made effective and the fighting forces of the United States will be correspondingly the more effective because of the sound moral as well as material support they will draw from the more efficient service of the chaplain.

Supplies for Camp Dodge.

The order from the office of the quartermaster general removing Camp Dodge from the Omaha supply district and attaching it to the Chicago district must have been issued under a misapprehension. It is not at all easy to view General Goethals as acquiescing in any such inefficient move as that. Less than 200 miles from Omaha and more than 300 from Chicago, the single item of freight haul alone ought to make the difference that would decide in favor of this city. At this time when the government is bending every effort to conserve in transportation, when consumers are urged to buy at the nearest point for supply and all sorts of economies are being practiced to save time and cars, it seems strange the army should set such an example of inefficiency as is noted in this business. General Goethals cannot be in full possession of all the facts, or he would not accentuate the blunder that located the camp at Des Moines in the first place by sending it more than 100 miles further to get its supplies.

The German Who Was "Different"

Experience of an American Citizen Who Believed in the Honesty of His German Friend

By Paul West.

(Copyrighted 1918, American Defense Society).

Discovering recently that a friend of mine in Newark had "gone on the bond" of a German who was thus permitted to continue business within the interdicted zone of the New Jersey metropolis, I voiced my astonishment.

"Oh, I know," he said, "you've heard me declare that every German is a potential spy and not to be trusted, and I haven't changed my opinion; but this man is different."

"How?" I asked. "He's German, he's been in the country, as you admit, for 14 years without ever having thought to prove himself a good citizen by becoming naturalized, and—well, how is he different?"

"In lots of ways. He has neglected becoming a citizen, I admit; but that's a mere detail, and besides he's really a better citizen than many a man I know who can vote. As for any risk on my part in going voucher for him, don't be alarmed—he's not that kind. He keeps away from other Germans, belongs to none of the German societies, has bought a number of Liberty bonds and joined the Red Cross. You don't need to worry about him—he's different, I am telling you."

To celebrate the kaiser's birthday fittingly, German spies in this country, on January 26 set fire to shipyards and munition plants in various parts of the United States, among them a big plant in Newark. Two dozen arrests were made in connection with the Newark disaster, after soldiers had been fired on by men they discovered running away from the spots where fire had broken out. One of the two dozen Germans arrested in Newark was the man for whom my friend had vouched, because he was "different."

The papers, the other day, reported that eight privates had, after investigation by the secret service, been discharged from duty as soldiers at one of the national cantonments and two of the group interned. They were all young men born in this country, the sons of German parents, but no hint of their lack of patriotism for the United States had been apparent when they were taken into the army. They also were "different" from other Germans. So they were trusted—till they were caught doing things.

It will be noted that in almost every case of the arrest of plotters against the government, recently, the suspects are of the "different" class—men who have been considered trustworthy and whose German affiliations seem to have been overweighted by their decency. In most cases the arrest of such men causes surprise and wonder to more than one person, accompanied by a feeling of disappointment and sorrow at misplaced confidence.

But to my mind the discovery that there are few if any "different" Germans really, or that the "different" German is the one most to be suspected, is the most natural thing in the world. Of course it is the "different" German is the most to be suspected, is the most natural thing in the world. Of course it is the "different" German who is given the opportunity to burn and explode munition plants and shipyards and quartermasters' stores. The German who is not believed to be "different" has no chance, is given no chance, to gain access to the very places to be destroyed. It is part of the game of espionage and treachery to appear "different" and thus cause a letting down of the bars.

Note, for instance, the cases of several Germans who, having been interned by the government in the early days of the war for activities that were, to say the least, suspicious, have since been released. Removed from liberty, these men have suddenly joined the ranks of the "different" Germans—they have shown a "change of heart," have convinced the authorities that they are perfectly good citizens, and have earned their reward and their liberty. How much longer will any one of these released persons remain "different?"

I number among my acquaintances a man who has figured actively in the German espionage service. At present he is more or less at liberty in this country, for reasons which he and the government thoroughly understand. This man views the situation as regards the "different" Germans and their acceptance by Americans with amusement and contempt.

"It would be vastly different in Germany," he said to me, "if there were any appreciable number of Americans loose there at the present time. My government would look on the American who professed any degree of kindliness in thought or manner toward the kaiser as worthy of more attention and watchfulness than the man who openly professed allegiance to the Stars and Stripes. For a man who will in the slightest degree deny his country in time of war is a traitor and can be counted on to be treacherous to either side, and will bear watching."

"As for an American, no matter how strongly he tried to prove his willingness to abide by German law and order, being employed in making German munitions, or being allowed to share German secrets, as Germans are allowed to do in this country, it would be absolutely out of the question.

"I do not believe," he said, "that there are any what you call 'different' Germans in the United States. I hope not. I should be, to confess the truth frankly, as ashamed of them as you would be of any of your countrymen in Germany at the present time who might be friendly to the kaiser. And I will add something which may surprise you—I wish that America would recognize this fact, and that nobody, the government or any private citizen, would allow himself to think that there can be any such objectionable animal. For it is bad for every German in the country and is bound to result in serious consequences before much longer.

"If the public were taught to mistrust every German and no opportunities were given any German to do things, a few less munition plants might be destroyed, it is true. But a few less German necks would be stretched on lamp posts in the long run. For, I fear, that will be the ultimate result. The American public like any public is merciful—it swings, too, like a pendulum, as it swung in England. There they were too good to the Germans at first—to the English every German who did not stand out in the street and hoch the kaiser was 'different' and to be trusted as long as he kept his mouth shut. As a result, German espionage went freely on. Some 'different' Germans were caught, and the public rose against anyone with the slightest touch of Teutonism about him, so that many innocent persons suffered with the potentially guilty. It will be so in this country. Too many 'different' Germans will be caught doing things—then all will suffer. There will be a reign of terror, I predict. German property will be destroyed, Germans will be shot or hounded, mob violence will wreak its vengeance because the government here has been too lax. I honestly wish it were not so—that it could be understood by every one that not a German is to be given any leeway or considered 'different.'"

Yet today hundreds of Germans go about their business in interdicted zones, vouched for by good Americans who believe them "different." And daily munition plants are being blown up or set afire and by whom—by these "different" Germans? Probably, since they are the only ones who have access to the localities.

Perhaps it is speaking too broadly to say that the German is like the Indian, and that the only good German, from the standpoint from which we regard Germans today must have first fulfilled the requirement that made an Indian good. But it is no less true that the American who, these days, harbors in his affection one 'different' German is making just as big a mistake in his belief.

There are no "different" Germans.

Physically and Mentally Protected

Safety Device for Motormen on Interurban Lines

Railway and Locomotive Engineering.

It is not often that we stray into the field occupied by the interurban trolley line, but what we have to say on the subject represented is quite applicable to a steam-operated railway. We regard this vehicle and its occupants as properly protected against dangers, physical and mental.

The man in charge is purposely kept alone, without a mate, and he is isolated from the passengers for the purpose of preventing his being distracted and his attention withdrawn from his work by irrelevant conversation. So far this arrangement is good and it shows that, even in a very crude fashion, the idea of protecting the man from the vagaries of his own mind is given some faint attention. At least the tacit asknowledgement of the possibility of his being distracted in certain ways is here made plain.

The man in charge stands at his post, isolated from his fellows, and he governs the movements of the car or of the train by what is commonly called the "Dead Man's Handle" attached to the controller. This handle, as most people know, is made with a knob or button at the top of the point of hand grasp. The button must be pressed down about three-eighths or one-half inch against the upward thrust of a small spring; and this pressing down makes connection so that the discs of the controller move with the handle through all its positions. If, however, the pressure of the hand is relaxed or withdrawn, the discs of the controller are disconnected from the handle and in obedience to the action of a powerful spring, they fly back to the zero point, cutting off the flow of electric current to the motors, and at the same time opening an escape valve in the air brake, and thus the brakes are applied in the emergency.

This twofold action of the dead man's handle deals very effectively with a physical derangement of the normal actions of the man. If he is the victim of heart failure, or is temporarily overcome by an attack of acute indigestion or merely faints in the heavy, drowsy heat of the day, his grasp relaxes, and the train automatically comes to a dead stop. In fact so satisfactory is the action of the dead man's handle that if an automobile is recklessly driven across the front of the train on a road crossing all the man in charge of the power has to do is to let go of the handle, seek safety if need be, and the powerful, but uncomprehending mechanism sets about at once arresting the motion of the train and doing it in minimum time.

Here the danger of sudden and unlooked for physical disability is amply recognized and adequately provided for. All that safety demands for the preservation of the lives of those who have trusted themselves to the company's care has been done fully and properly and with this high-minded single end in view. The isolated man in the cab, though temporarily overcome or permanently stricken down, cannot jeopardize the lives of those whose safety the company has thus far guaranteed.

The isolated occupant of the cab is, however, not yet actually safe from himself. He may be alone, but he is liable to momentary lapses of the mind. He may be the prey of sudden impulses or he may be the victim of mind distraction, emotion, fear, flurry or inchoate thought, and so be in a worse plight than the man who failed through physical weakness or the direct attack of disease.

The Bee's Letter Box

Says It Was an Irishman's.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: Regardless of source, the glowing excerpt from the speech of Charles Phillips, on the "Character of Washington," was well chosen and timely, while its publication was in keeping with the high character of your paper. However, your correspondent was inaccurate, when he said that "the tribute was written by an English essayist, and coming from that source at that time gives added value to the estimate placed upon him." For the purpose of correcting the record, allow me to state that the eulogy was delivered by Charles Phillips, Irish orator and co-worker of O'Connell, at a dinner given in honor of a young American, Mr. Payne, on Dinas island in the Lakes of Killarney. This oration and another by Phillips on Napoleon are familiar models to students of Irish eloquence. The tribute to Washington may be found in all the standard works on oratory and represents to quote the speech itself, "Ireland's veneration and feeling toward America, the home of her immigrant and the asylum of her exile."

A READER.

Agnew on Squirrels.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: From the wild statements made by Charles Stoltenberg of Fort Calhoun, I think his statement that he lives among wild animals must be true. It is possible that I do not know much about squirrels, but I think I know about as much about them as this pretended naturalist does. When I was a little boy 50 years ago, I used to go with my grandfather, who was then 75 years old, hunting for timber squirrels, and carried the squirrels that he shot and he never made a miss, for he had been an expert shot in the war of 1812.

I think I know a whole lot about squirrels when they are as thick as bees in the summer time where I live and they have destroyed so much for me. One year they destroyed nearly five bushels of peaches, another year about three bushels of walnuts and last year about five bushels of walnuts and a lot of beans after they were ripe. Then they destroy all the hickory nuts on a tree in our back yard each year long before they are ripe and eat my high priced chicken feed. I know of my own personal knowledge of their destroying birds' nests, killing the young birds and driving the old birds away.

As I have said before, when we moved up by Spring Lake park, nests of birds and the birds were very numerous, but none can be found now except that other nuisance, the English sparrow, and two or three big hoot owls. The squirrels have driven all the birds away and they will never come back until the pestiferous squirrels are driven away or exterminated.

I would rather have 100 birds around my place than two squirrels. Possibly the squirrels where Stoltenberg lives do not destroy the nests of birds and do not destroy fruit, but if they are that way, they are different from any squirrels I ever saw.

No one claims squirrels eat birds. They destroy nests and kill birds just for pure cussedness, as near as I can figure it out, just as the German airmen bombard hospitals and hospital ships.

I think Stoltenberg is the one who would study up about squirrels, for I have had my fill of experience with them and think I know a little about them.

FRANK A. AGNEW.

Only a Beginning.

Omaha, Feb. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: Those citizens of Omaha who, for years, have been calling attention to all sorts of malfeasance in office, are at last vindicated by a jury verdict in the case of a county official. The sheriff has performed a real service for Omaha and Douglas county. Will it be found as certain, when the people sit as a jury in the spring election, that one of the city commissioners has done a like service on behalf of the people?

Some six months ago, I was told by a prophet of Omaha that within a year we would see a certain citizen who has always been considered the head of undesirable elements, come out into the open and repudiate his entire past. This recent trial seems to have made a start in that direction for him, and if he is disposed to make the prophet's word come true, there will be some tremendous things revealed. "When old age comes over one, and conscience has its qualms," very frequently the awakened soul does some real service in the interest of mankind.

Surely when those who have conducted underground business fall out, and some of them emerge into the sunlight, honest folk will get what's due them. The sunlight of publicity is a great revealer of things.

The cohesive power of booze having been eliminated from the life of Nebraska, we may hope for many revealings in the near future. The time is ripe for a change all along the line, not in the direction of "puritanism," but in the direction of common decency and honesty in public office.

L. J. QUINBY.

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A headache remedy without the dangers of "headache medicine." Relieves headache and that miserable feeling from colds or congestion. And it acts at once! Musterole is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Used only externally, and in no way can it affect stomach and heart, as some internal medicines do.

Excellent for sore throat, bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, all pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia).

30c and 60c jars; hospital size $2.50

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Corn sufferers, gather round; get right up close and listen, here's good news for you.

The real, genuine "Corn Killer" is here at last. No humbug. Ice-Mint, the new discovery, made from a Japanese product, is said to surely and quickly end all foot misery. Think of it; only a touch or two of that cooling, soothing Ice-Mint and real foot joy is yours. No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying it or afterwards, and it doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

It just makes a pair of tired, swollen, aching, burning feet glow with cooling comfort.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also toughened callouses just shrivel right up and lift off so easy. It's wonderful.

Every foot sufferer can appreciate a treatment like this, especially women who wear high heel shoes and men who are obliged to stand on their feet all day.

Try it. Just ask in any Drug store for a few cents' worth of Ice-Mint and learn for yourself what solid foot comfort really is. There is nothing better.—Advertisement

For Itching Torture

There is one remedy that seldom fails to stop itching torture and relieve skin irritation and that makes the skin soft, clear and healthy.

Any druggist can supply you with zemo, which generally overcomes all skin diseases. Acne, eczema, itch, pimples, rashes, blackheads, in most cases give way to zemo. Frequently, minor blemishes disappear overnight. Itching usually stops instantly. Zemo is a safe, antiseptic liquid, clean, easy to use and dependable. It costs only 35c; an extra large bottle, $1.00. It will not stain, is not greasy or sticky and is positively safe for tender, sensitive skins.

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TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Germans yielded on wide front along the Ancre.

British captured Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, from the Turks.

Cunard liner Laconia sunk by submarine off Irish coast, two American women being among those drowned.

The Day We Celebrate.

R. J. Madden, police judge of Omaha, born 1892.

James Corr, of the James Coor company, born 1875.

Dr. A. H. Hipple, dentist, born 1865.

Major General Harry F. Hodges, United States army, born in Boston, 58 years ago.

Enrico Caruso, operatic tenor, born in Naples, 45 years ago.

John Burke, treasurer of the United States, born in Keokuk county, Iowa, 59 years ago.

This Day in History.

1754—General Benjamin Tallmadge, who had the custody of Major Andre until the latter's execution, born at Brookhaven, N. Y. died at Litchfield, Conn., March 7, 1835.

1779—Americans under Colonel Clark attacked the British post at Vincennes, Ind.

1822—William Pinckney, minister to England during the negotiations preceding the war of 1812, died in Washington, D. C. Born at Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1764.

Just 30 Years Ago Today

Joseph Nelken has purchased the Casino at the corner of Fourteenth and Howard streets and the cafe will hereafter be known as the Omaha Casino.

Carpenters' union No. 58 of Omaha has appointed a committee of three to wait upon the carpenter con-

tractors of this city to get them to enter into an agreement in reference to wages and hours for the ensuing year.

S. P. Morse left for New York, London and Paris, to place important orders for novelties for the fall of the year.

Miss Lizzie L. Dolan of Niagara Falls, N. Y., is in the city visiting her brother, J. R. Dolan, 1541 South Eleventh street.

Mr. Andrew Rosewater is renovating the residence, 2209 Dodge street, previous to his removal there about March 1.

Whittled to a Point

Minneapolis Journal: It is pretty sure that Germany will not give up any territory during Lent.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: Keeping one's old shoes in order to out-hoard the hide-hoarders is heroic, but sometimes embarrassing.

Washington Post: Those who "justify the ways of God to men" are a little flurried over the fact that Abdul Hamid died a natural death.

Minneapolis Tribune: "We must talk ships, ships, ships," says a congressman. Wouldn't it be better to cut out the talk and build ships, ships, ships?

Brooklyn Eagle: If experts are correct, the electrification of all the railroads in America would save 100,000,000 tons of coal a year. It would manifestly relegate many labor problems to oblivion. But let us not seek to anticipate the millennium.

New York World: No doubt for purposes of air raiding the distance from England to Germany is no greater than from Germany to England. Perhaps the essential difference is in the better appreciation by the British of the futility of attacks that merely kill civilians and destroy private property.

New York Herald: "All who had horny hands were massacred," says a dispatch from Kieff via Petrograd. Very probably the truth is not in it; but even if there is some it is a safe bet that none of the leaders of the Bolsheviki was at any time in danger of even being suspected.

Aimed at Omaha

Grand Island Independent: Most Omahans, however, will protest that the Douglas county court house was not built to be that kind of a court house.

York News-Times: The honest people of Omaha may well rejoice because the thieves have fallen out. The whole caboodle should be sent to prison or exiled.

Plattsmouth Journal: Those Omaha bakers are going to make the discovery that Gurdon W. Wattles is food control manager of this state, and that after he decides to make a move he is always prepared to back it up.

Dakota City Eagle: In a tabulated list of the tax levies of Nebraska counties Dakota county is shown with a county levy of 15 mills, total levy of 49.37 mills and a total tax of $164,607.37. Douglas county has the highest total levy, 106 mills, and McPherson county the lowest, 28 mills.

Hastings Tribune: An Omaha woman cleared $1,200 last year on a flock of hens kept on a small city property. If a woman living in a city can make that much money from raising chickens it does seem as though the women in the country could clean up a few thousand dollars every year from their poultry.

Big Risk.

"That actress who thinks she has tragic power, is now going to attack Henry VIII."

"She had better be careful, then, for Henry always did get a head of the women."—Baltimore American.

Out of the Ordinary

A Clapton (N. J.) family recently sat down to a potpie containing 200 sparrows.

Cards entitling customers to four glasses of whisky a week are issued by a Glasgow firm.

Wind whipped $57 in bills out of the hand of Mrs. Mary Guis, of Sheppton, Pa., and not a dollar was recovered.

Years ago a man introduced to the world a thin copper strip for protecting shoe tips and received $4,000,000 in royalties.

During the recent cold snap one church organist of Belfast, Me., played with woolen gloves on, and the pianist of an orchestra in the same town played for a dance with her gloves on.

A curious feature of the recent air raids on London has been the rapid detection by dogs of the presence of hostile aircraft. Bomb dropping at a distance of three or four miles always causes the dogs in London suburbs to bark.

Merrill Reed, a student of South Lancaster (N. H.) academy, for $2 took off his clothes and swam a 200-foot channel. The local ice company was cutting its supply, and Reed had to dodge ice floes, but he easily reached the other side.

Automobile stealing grows so bad that it is nearly as dangerous in some localities to leave an automobile unwatched as to hang a pearl necklace on the front door knob. In a single California county $1,000,000 worth of automobiles were stolen in 1917.

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C.

Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, "German War Practices."

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