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Local bolsheviki may spot if they want to, but it must be done in the best English they can command.

Sweden is commencing to understand just what "Deutschland uber alles" means to a German kulturist.

The carpenter who asked the city council to exterminate all the dogs in Omaha will have a lot of support in his crusade.

That little tinge of green visible now over the brown of winter is a promise of what the sunshine will do a little later.

Chicago, having gone three weeks without a murder, is pinning bouquets on the city's corsage. It will soon be safe for a stranger to visit there.

Secretary Baker's visit to France may have great influence on the course of the war. At any rate, it ought to change the view from 3,000 miles away to a "close up."

The kaiser boasts the iron ring that enclosed Germany has been broken, but he is not entirely out of the woods yet. The hereafter may alter his mood materially.

You would hardly say, would you, that the arrival of Secretary Baker in France and the commencement of the big battle was anything more than a coincidence?

Frightfulness in the air is getting its fullest exercise right now, but does not appear to scare anybody. Bombing hospitals is great sport, but a day of reckoning is coming.

Soldiers who prefer going to prison to obeying orders are finding that Uncle Sam will meet them half way in their desires. Twenty-five years ought to give them time to think it over.

Our Sammies are learning the war game fast in France. They go over the top and take trenches just like old timers, but they decline to follow one of Fritz's rules; they refuse to fire on the Red Cross.

Iowa boys have contributed heavily to the casualty list in France, and yet have not lived up to the best traditions of the Hawkeye state. From Shiloh to Vicksburg, Iowa boys poured out their blood, a libation on the altar of freedom, and in Cuba and the Philippines they served well the cause of Old Glory. Those who have made the great sacrifice for humanity "Over There" will be mourned, but sorrow will be lightened by the thought that they died fighting for the right.

Making Banking Safe in Nebraska.
Action by the State Banking board, looking to the pursuit of stockholders in collapsed banks, that they be required to reimburse the guaranty fund, is well taken. Under the old banking law the responsibility of the shareholders in banks was the only assurance of safety for the depositors. In a fit of enthusiasm, the lawmakers decided that this responsibility should be made universal, through the erection of a state managed guaranty fund, under which the probity of the best established banking institution should become sponsor for the newest or least stable. This affords perfect protection for depositors, but it does not relieve the shareholders, who must be made to answer, not to the state or to the public, but to the banks with whom they are involuntarily associated under the law. Vigorous pursuit of the men who held stock in the bankrupt institutions will do much to bring back to solid foundations the banking business. When men understand that they are liable under the law it is quite probable they will be more watchful and circumspect in their business transactions.

CARD-INDEX PATRIOTISM.

The canvass of Omaha for a card-index exhibit of the individual participation of our people in the different war activities—Liberty bond subscriptions, Red Cross and war relief contributions—is arousing some discussion, chiefly on the question whether it constitutes an unwarranted invasion of personal rights thus to pry into private affairs. We have no fault to find with the card-index survey on this score, for the records which already show what has been done could be consolidated and compiled with practically the same result except as to smaller or indirect contributions. Whether the card-index when made will be sufficiently complete or furnish enough useful information not now at hand to repay the effort may be open to doubt and must be determined only by later application.

The Bee wants to protest, however, and to protest vigorously against the acceptance of any card-index patriotism as the true measure of loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. We insist that it is not the number of Liberty bonds bought, nor the size of the donation to Red Cross or Young Men's Christian association or Knights of Columbus war funds, nor the purchase of savings certificates or thrift stamps that distinguishes the loyal from the disloyal heart.

There are many people whose patriotism is as intense and whose devotion to America is as undivided as could possibly be desired who will show up in the card-index as below par. No one knows what other claims upon them they have to meet, what debts and obligations they are carrying, how much of a family or dependent relatives they are supporting, what inroads sickness or misfortune has made upon their incomes, what sacrifices they have borne to send a brother or a son to the training camps.

On the other hand, it is likewise notorious that others will be rated by the card-index close to 100 per cent who have ostentatiously bought bonds and responded to all war appeals, yet who are kaiser-worshippers and enemy-sympathizers, inwardly wishing and hoping for the defeat of our soldier boys and our allies. It is an open secret that disloyalty has sought in many places to camouflage itself under a veneer of patriotism. These patriots for publicity only are in the same class with the newspapers responsible for spreading the pro-German poison broadcast day in and day out up to the moment of the declaration of war which have since been laboriously trying to make believe that they are for America first, when beneath the surface they are as pro-German as ever and cannot keep their pro-Germanism from constantly cropping out.

The card-index may give us useful information, but it can not be relied on to separate the sheep from the goats. It will take more than card-index patriotism to win this war.

Mystery of Military Movements.
Just as the public was getting over the shock occasioned by a report that military censorship of news was to be slackened, we get the order that is to prevent publication of casualty lists other than bare names. This is buttressed by another order that prevents men in service communicating with relatives or friends in regard to movements of units to which they are connected. All of this is done that information of value to the enemy may not be made public. Considerable public curiosity will be aroused by the fact, especially when it is remembered that the government has control of all means of communication between this and other countries. No good citizen is unwilling to do anything that will help to win the war, and none wishes to embarrass the government by interfering with plans for necessary secrecy. While all will submit to the new rules, many will cling to the opinion that the end might be attained by coming down a little harder on the disloyal. Closer watch over and sterner dealings with spies might have a more beneficial result than will come from inconvenience inflicted on soldiers' relatives.

George von L. Meyer.
George von Lengerke Meyer, just dead at his home in Boston, had one particular distinction, that of being the only man to serve in both the Roosevelt and Taft cabinets, being postmaster general in the first and secretary of the navy in the latter. Under President McKinley he served as minister of the United States to Italy. Prior to this he had been active in politics, both in Massachusetts and in the nation. He served in the Massachusetts legislature as speaker of the house, and was a member of the republican national committee. Extensive business experience also fitted him for his share of the administrative work at a time when some great problems of American policy were being shaped and worked out. Mr. Meyer was last prominently before the people in 1916, when the question of preparedness was so widely debated. A controversy arose over his course as secretary of the navy, an attempt being made to deprive him of his proper credit for reforms introduced that brought higher efficiency to the service. Much of his program was defeated by the democrats, then in control of the house, who refused to grant appropriations asked for construction of new ships. Mr. Meyer's service in this respect was to lay a foundation on which the present effective fighting machine has been built up. His place in history is secure as that of a man who served his country well, through genuine ability and intense loyalty.

Oil Development in Wyoming
Review of Last Year's Output and This Year's Prospects

Robert Grant Dill in New York City

Wyoming, in 1917, produced approximately 11,000,000 barrels of crude oil, 150,000,000 gallons of gasoline and 55,000,000 gallons of kerosene and other refined products from its five producing fields. This is a gain of about 50 per cent over 1916. An estimate of the total yield for the year covering partially developed areas can only be approximated, because of the lack of a sufficiently accurate system of reporting production, but it is doubtful if these, and there are many of them, would increase the totals materially.

In 1918 the gross production from the five main fields will be largely increased because of the great activity in drilling. Besides at least two and possibly more fields which are productive but not connected as yet with pipe lines will be able to market their product. For that reason, and based upon intimate knowledge of conditions, I do not hesitate to predict that, barring serious difficulties, the Wyoming fields in 1918 should be able to report a gain over last year of at least 50 per cent.

The fields whose yield is now marketed are the Salt Creek, Grass Creek, Elk Basin, Big Muddy and Lander. These are yielding in the neighborhood of 35,000 barrels a day, the production being divided as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Field Name, Barrels. Salt Creek 14,000, Grass Creek 8,000, Elk Basin 5,000, Big Muddy 6,500, Lander 1,500.

With the exception of the Lander wells, all of the producers of Wyoming at present are yielding an extremely high grade of light oil, some of which, notably that obtained from Grass Creek and Elk Basin, which run as high as 45 per cent gasoline content. Crude from the latter districts sells at the well for \$1.75 a barrel, while Salt Creek and Big Muddy crude command \$1.20 a barrel.

The Lander oil is a heavy, black fluid, with low gasoline content, which sells for 85 cents a barrel, and which is used for fuel in its natural state, though recently a small refinery has been started to treat it. Test runs are said to be satisfactory, though it is apparent that the refined product will necessarily be limited and the quality low.

During the year the state was the scene of the greatest oil activity in its history, and millions of dollars were expended in development work. In spite of the fact that upwards of 25 prospective fields were drilled or partially drilled, only one new district was opened up, and that of little consequence. The most important work of the period was the establishment of the fact that the Big Muddy field, east of Casper, is all that its friends had proclaimed it after the discovery of oil in the deep sands in November, 1916. Eighty-four wells were completed during the year, of which seven were deep, 71 shallow, and six in the sands. Only one water well was brought in, and that one was far from the production section.

Drilling in all parts of the anticline has proved a saturated area of upwards of 6,000 acres, and today there are between 70 and 80 wells in course of completion in what is known to be the productive section of the field. A recent estimate by one of the most competent geologists of the west places the oil content of the field at more than 125,000,000 barrels.

Meanwhile development of the other producing fields was continued, the completions being as follows: Salt Creek, 10; Grass

Creek, 8; Elk Basin, 21, and Lander, 7. It is worthy of note that not only has the production been increased by these new wells, but that the diminution in yield of the older wells has been far less than the average in fields in other sections of the country.

Two fields which have been thoroughly probed but whose product is not yet marketed because of the lack of transportation facilities were included in the development program of the state and both of them may be said to have exceeded expectations. One of these is the Pilot Butte district, whose wells have a potential production of upwards of 1,500 barrels a day from 15 wells, and which will be fully developed this spring and summer. This field has a proved area of about 3,000 acres, though oil in commercial quantity has been found outside this acreage and the field may be far larger. The other is the small section known as the Lost Soldier field, which, so far as known, has six wells with a daily average potential production of 300 barrels. Both these fields will be connected with the refinery centers of Casper and Greybull by pipe lines to the railroads this summer.

It is estimated that efforts to discover oil have been made in nearly every county in the state within the last 12 months. Casius A. Fisher, consulting geologist for the Midwest Refining company, and probably the best posted man in the state, is authority for the statement that there are 23 oil fields in Wyoming in which oil has actually been found in greater or less quantity and that there are upwards of 100 structures where surface indications warrant exploration with the drill. The state geologist of Wyoming goes Mr. Fisher one better and asserts that there are 148 such structures. No matter which of these gentlemen is right it is a fact that there were late in 1917, before winter caused the suspension of work in many quarters, about 500 wells in process of drilling.

The one big disappointment of the year just passed was the collapse of faith in what is known as the West Salt Creek field, which lies west and south of the great producing area of Salt Creek whence the Midwest Refining company draws the larger part of its crude requirements. West Salt Creek was retested by every geologist who has studied it until last spring, when a perfect mania for obtaining leases upon the located ground on the public domain set in and at least 100 companies, capitalized at more than \$200,000,000, rushed into contracts to drill their holdings. It was expected that water would be found in the first Wall Creek sand, which is so productive of oil in Salt Creek proper, but that in the second sand, which here lies at a depth of 2,900 feet, oil in commercial quantities would be discovered. More than 100 wells were started and as yet not one has proved to be productive. The state geologist of Wyoming, in a report of the last year or two, was extremely limited, some of the largest producing companies in the country have ventured into Wyoming. Among them are the Ohio Oil company and the Prairie Oil and Gas company, both Standard Oil subsidiaries; the Roxana Petroleum company, one of the Royal Dutch Shell group; the Texas company, Cosden & Co., and the Gypsy Oil company. All of these have invested large sums in the state, and it goes without saying that they will not relinquish the search for production until every one of the possible oil-bearing structures in the state have been thoroughly tested out.

How Long, Oh, Lord?

Henry Watterson in Louisville Courier-Journal.

Did you notice this brief dispatch from Houston, Tex.: "Charges against seven of 11 Fayetteville, Tex., citizens, held under the espionage act, were dismissed today by United States Commissioner A. L. Jackson when it was learned that Joseph Veselka, chief witness for the government, had been found dead. His body was discovered in a barn Wednesday. The head was nearly severed and a knife was found close by. Two other witnesses have suffered accidents since the arrests."

Such incidents may be found in the reports of almost any day's news. They explain the disgust of an observer who writes: "A few weeks ago a rumor was audaciously circulated in this country that 14 German spies had been secretly executed at the instance of the Department of Justice. So general was the spread of the story that finally it was thought necessary to enter a formal denial. It is a great pity that denial should have been possible. The rumor ought to have been true."

There are more than 14 German spies at large in the United States; probably 1,400 would be nearer the mark. There are others in custody of the government. Those who have not been apprehended are busily engaged in keeping the kaiser informed of the war preparations of this government and of the movement of troops and troop ships. When these German agents are captured the government is altogether too lenient with them. The worst that has yet happened to any German spy—we do not refer to German sympathizers who have committed criminal acts other than espionage—is to be interned in an enemy alien camp and sent to a southern health resort.

It is high time, for the discouragement of the comparatively easy and safe industry of espionage, that a few of the German agents who are communicating important information to Berlin should be shot. The success of our military plans and the lives of our soldiers and sailors are alike endangered by the immunities heretofore enjoyed by German spies through the laxity of the Department of Justice. These spies should be treated as their kind have always heretofore been treated under international law by all civilized nations. The shooting of a few spies would contribute more to the

safety of our fighting men than the internment of 10,000 suspects in prison camps. We are engaged in war—in a desperate war whose issue is of momentous consequence to ourselves and to mankind—in a war for the waging of which we are daily called upon to undergo most personal sacrifice, to contribute our manhood and to the utmost, it may be, of our vast material resources. And yet nobody would know we were engaged in war from our treatment of our many and active spies amongst us, not one of whom, though one war is nearly a year old, has yet been shot.

People and Events

The downtown section of New York City is booked to pay about \$500,000,000 in income taxes. Luckily that section has the wherewithal and some over.

Broadway is itself once more. All the lights are switched on and the "Great White Way" makes every night a purple night for all who seek it and extends the sensation to the morning after.

Blue sky promotion encounters dangerous pitfalls in spots, hitting the purse here and opening jail doors there. One Chicago booster bumped against the Illinois law and settled the damage with a \$1,000 fine. Another won a two-year sentence in St. Louis. The first fractured a state law, the second a federal law. That explains the difference in the penalties.

Mathew Choinsky, a bumptious registration of Tivoli, N. Y., born of German parents, wrote to General Crowder a long letter scolding the draft and intimating that all connected with it, excepting Choinsky, were a collection of uncaged fools. At last accounts Choinsky was headed for the state penitentiary to spend a year in meditation and hard labor.

One in a while some wisdom and courageous woman rises in her place and says things about men bristling with truth, admiration or something like that. Charlotte Perkins Gilman stands forth as a master mind of the class. "When it comes to human life," she declared in a recent address, "man is the whole thing. Men are the best cooks, the best milliners; they build the ships and the big bridges and do all the important work." Attention, men! Face right! Sainte Charlotte!

The Bee's Letter Box

Prohibition or Regulation—Which?

Omaha, March 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: Let me accuse me of being in favor of the saloon because I have been quoted in your paper as opposed to prohibition. My record is the other way. During the many years of my ministry I have been denounced from the pulpit in more scathing terms the abuse of intoxicating drink and its consequent evils. No one has made more practical and persistent efforts to prevent that abuse. My efforts were not along the line of developing and strengthening the free will of those concerned. It has been my constant practice, in personal appeal and public exhortation, to bring home to the men of my parish engaged in the liquor trade, the teaching of the Catholic church, as voiced for this country by the council of Baltimore; to wit, that "they should seek a more honest mode of making a living than that of selling their souls for a few dollars a year, when admitting their annual classes of boys and girls to the sacraments of holy communion and confirmation, I have persuaded them to take the total abstinence pledge, and they become 21 years of age. It has also been my custom to administer the pledge to any members of my parish who became addicted to the drink habit. Time and time again have my efforts been used to persuade men in a position to influence legislation to have a law passed creating a work farm in this state, to which inebriates should be committed for a term of treatment and probation, their wages to be paid weekly to their families, and themselves paroled at the end of their term, with the proviso that they should be recommitted every time they abused their liberty. It is a mistake to suppose that I support in idleness a drunkard, whilst someone else has to support his wife and children. The saloon and the sale of liquor everywhere should be controlled by the surest restrictions and those restrictions should be made just and impartially. High and restricted license, early and Sunday closing, depriving of the license and fine heavily those who abuse it by selling to minors or inebriates or permitting immorality in connection with their premises.

It is along these lines that good citizens of all denominations of religious and political creeds should concentrate their efforts, and their forces in order to provide a safe and sane remedy for the demoralizing evils of the drink trade. Whilst it must be acknowledged that prohibition, in the short time it has been in force in this state, has done a great amount of good in many individual cases, still in my best judgment national-wide absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks is not the better, but the worse remedy.

In order to promote clear and sound thinking, as well as temperate and tolerant discussion of this great moral question, I append a few reasons against the total abstinence prohibition. In the discussion it should be borne in mind that abuse of one's opponent is not argument, but only a sign of a weak case.

1. Prohibition is an extreme measure, and extreme is to be avoided. In medio stat virtus is an old Latin saying. The English equivalent of it is: Moderation is a golden rule. The schoolmen taught us another fundamental principle of philosophy, and that is the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." It means the abuse of anything does not take away the right and proper use of that thing. Prohibition violates that principle.

2. Prohibition is radically and essentially different from the total abstinence of Father Mathew. The latter is a voluntary self-denial, the former is a forcible taking away of a man's free will and right to use in moderation one of God's gifts. In other words, the law of prohibition takes away what the law of God allows. And when man attempts to improve on the ten commandments of God he is going beyond his sphere. But well meaning men and women say: "Oh, every one should be willing to forego their right in this matter in order to save the erring brother." Well, granted; and I am one who is willing. But, will all, or even nearly all, consent to the law of prohibition?

No, not as long as human nature is human nature, and this old sinful world is made up of all sorts of people, whom you must deal with as they are, and not as you would like them to be. The most prohibiting legislation will not alter that stubborn fact.

3. Prohibition would logically lead to the most absurd and ridiculous developments. In the course of events it would prevent the growth of the growth of fruit trees, oats, barley, etc., because intoxicating drinks would be made out of them in the homes and farms. People who consider the law of prohibition as a rule would have no scruple in evading it, thus bringing law and government into contempt. Eventually the government would be confronted with much greater difficulty in enforcing prohibition than ever it has in enforcing reasonable regulation.

4. Absolute nation-wide prohibition would destroy the Catholic religion in this great country, because it would prevent the growth of the mass, the most essential fundamental of that faith. Catholics know that without the mass there would be no blessed sacrament in our churches, no holy communion. The sick and dying, even our soldiers in camp and battlefield would be deprived of the most essential consolation of their religion. As a result of prohibition, there exists right now in the state of Oklahoma an intolerable condition. Priests cannot perform the mass and consequently fulfill their duty unless they smuggle wine against the law into the state. In the first three centuries of Christianity, Catholics could not practice the living religion of their religion unless they hid themselves from their pagan persecutors in the catacombs of Rome. During the penal laws in Ireland mass could be said only secretly in the remote mountain hiding places, because the English priest-hunter was spying out

the priest in order to get his reward. Five pounds sterling was paid by the English government for the head of every priest or wolf. Are we going to set the clock of time back to that of the tyrant Nero or to the dark penal days in Ireland, which would land our constitution in the United States—that palladium of religious liberty?

These are but a few of the many reasons convincing me that absolute nation-wide prohibition is but an illusory remedy which would land our country in a ridiculous plight before the world, would fail of its purpose, and in the reaction the pendulum would swing back to the opposite extreme. (REV.) PATRICK J. JUDGE, Pastor Sacred Heart Church.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Hub (growing at the food)—Speak done to a pup and he will bread. Wife—You know, dear, we must make some sacrifice, these war times. Hub—Well, I'm willing to sacrifice, but (pointing to steak), what about this burnt offering?—Boston Transcript.

"Say, is there any way of getting out of a blanket injunction?" "What for?" "You see, my wife persists in using cure this mild weather for fear of a sudden cold spell."—Boston Transcript.

Friend—What are you reading? College Student—Atrocious reports of the various European nations now at war. Friend—What's that? College Student—Inspiration. I am going to write a fable about our four routers—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

During a military church service some British recruits were listening to the chaplain say that the British army was as big as Moses led the Egyptians, when a recruit whispered to his companion: "Say, Bill, the old bloke is a bit of a doer, 'cos he knows his Kitchener 'ow he swiped the Egyptians!"—London Chronicle.

Customer—Can you give me a shepherd dog? Dealer—No, but we have fine ones of other breeds. Customer—They won't do. I always make appropriate presents, and I don't see how I can give any but a shepherd dog to my pastor.—Baltimore American.

"Brownatone" Tints Your Hair In a Minute

Preferred to Slow-Acting Dyes. The straightest road and the shortest cut to the tinting of the hair is the "Brownatone" which appears in the use of "Brownatone" Hair Stain.

Just comb or brush it into your hair. It is impossible to detect, will not rub or wash off, and needs retouching only as the hair grows out. "Brownatone" hair stain is far superior to all "dyes" and is absolutely harmless in every way.

In two sizes, 5c and 11.15. If you are offered a substitute, save annoyance by refusing it and ordering "Brownatone" direct from the makers. Insist on "Brownatone" at your hairdresser's.

A trial bottle and interesting booklet will be mailed for 10c. Mention shade desired. Sold and guaranteed in Omaha by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., and other leading druggists.

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE COUPON The Kenton Pharmaceutical Company, 625 Capitol Building, Lexington, Ky. Please send me your trial bottle of BROWNATONE Hair Stain. I enclose 10c and stamps to help pay postage and packing.

Name..... Address..... City..... State..... Do you wish golden, medium, dark brown or black?..... State which.....

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 sorrow complexion—dark rings under your eyes—dark pimples—a bilious look—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, a 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.

Headache Quits With "Ulypto"

Try This New Scientific Marvel

A little "Ulypto" Ointment rubbed lightly on the forehead or temples, relieves headache, neuralgia, toothache! "Ulypto" Ointment is the latest scientific achievement as a pain eliminator. It is a new combination containing among other things products of the wonderful eucalyptus tree. It increases blood circulation, withstanding the irritation or the use of "mustard" ingredients. It soothes, instant relief, acts on the muscles, stiff joints. It clears the nose, relieves chest and head colds, sore throats, pleurisy, catarrh, and croup—wherever there is inflammation, pain or congestion. It never fails. "Ulypto" Ointment is sold in 10c and 50c a jar, or sent direct by the MacMillan Chem. Co., Falls City, Neb.

"Quick-Stop" for Cough. Does your throat tickle? Are you hoarse? Try "Ulypto" Cough Drops, the new, quick, glorious throat soother. It clears the voice at once. For smokers, singers—everybody, grownups and children. Contain the wonderful properties of the eucalyptus, 5c all druggists, candy, grocery and cigar stores.

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Name..... Address..... City..... State..... Do you wish golden, medium, dark brown or black?..... State which.....

Just 30 Years Ago Today

Officer Cullen has recovered sufficiently from a severe attack of pneumonia as to be upon the street again. W. S. Hutchinson of Chicago is at work on the furnace of the high school, putting in a smoke consumer.

One Year Ago Today in the War. President Wilson notified all nations that American merchant ships would be armed.

Russian Duma met in defiance of the czar and nearly the whole of Petrograd fell into the hands of the revolutionists.

The Day We Celebrate. Frank Crawford, attorney at law, born 1879.

Colonel Hilary A. Herbert, secretary of the navy under Cleveland, 35 years old.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, United States senator from New Jersey, born at Hartland, N. J., 49 years ago.

State Press Comment

Norfolk Press: The government has given orders to move the soft corn. The old man has one that he would like mighty well to have moved.

Fremont Tribune: The names of German sympathizers who have stopped The Tribune constitute a roll of honor—for the paper. The roster is not numerous and can be conveniently filed for future reference. Some day it may be of value unsuspected.

Beatrice Express: New York protesters who invested in eggs, endeavoring to reap a large fortune, failed to reckon on the productive qualities of Nebraska hens, and as a result are holding the sack for several million dollars. A case of sitting on the eggs a trifle too long.

Harvard Courier: Nebraska will have to double its production of wheat this year if it meets the demands that are made on it. Present indications are that this section will do its share. Wheat is doing well so far. A large acreage of spring wheat will have to be sown if the state produces all that is wanted.

Kearney Hub: The federal land bank of Omaha, serving the states of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming, will be year old March 5. The success of the bank is shown in a statement that it has loaned \$5,000,000 to farmers. The bank's operations for \$30,000,000 to be acted upon within a short time.

Peppery Points

Minneapolis Journal: The eagle is screaming, but just listen to the noise the hen is making.

New York World: In the latest operation on the egg market it appears to have been the profiteers who were scrambled.

Baltimore American: Reduction in meatless days does not justify one in making a pig of himself, for porkless days are important, too.

Washington Post: Urgent demands for government operation of Hog Island may be taken to indicate that the best picklers are all gone.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The Russians are filling the Germans full of sausage, but the Americans are preparing to fill 'em full of holes.

Washington Post: One of the best ways to expose plans for a sham peace is to argue the affair to a finish at the western front.

Twice Told Tales

Stick to the Breaches. The man who put Prussia on the map was Frederick the Great. One of his immortal sayings soon after ascending the throne was this: "Here everybody shall be free to go to the devil in the way that may please him best."

Stick to your enemy's breeches. "Go after the other fellow and fight him! The little Hohenzollern who now sits upon the Prussian throne owes his occupancy of allied territory mainly to the fact that the German has pushed the fighting."

But every American knows that when Pershing gets an army that he will also follow the Great Frederick's maxim: "Stick to your enemy's breeches." Philadelphia Telegraph.

She Paid the Bill. In Chicago a short time ago a woman was haled into court, charged with intoxication. She was fined \$10, and she appealed. She said to the judge, who she had heard, had just completed a new house in the suburb. "Well, I suppose you need these \$10 to help paint your house."

Oh, yes, said his honor, generally. "And I think you'd better give me \$5 more, and I guess I'll paint the blinds."—Case and Comment.

RASH COURET

BABY'S BODY

Large Water Blisters Formed. Cried Night and Day. Cuticura Healed.

"Baby was only six weeks old when she broke out in a rash. It was in blotches like a burn and her whole body except her back, arms, and from her knees down was completely covered. The large water blisters formed and I could not have any clothes on her. She cried night and