THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second class matter.

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REMITTANCE Remit by draft, express or postal order, Only 2 and 3-cent stamps taken to payment of small accounts Personal check, except on Omsha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES Simila—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—2318 N St.
South I Bluffs—14 N. Main St.
Jincoln—Jattle Building.
St. Louis—New Brik of Commerce.
Washington—1311 G St.
Washington—1311 G St.

CORRESPONDENCE

oldress communications relating to news and editorial matter to

FEBRUARY CIRCULATION 62,544 Daily-Sunday, 54,619

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

Waving flags and singing songs will not win

An increase in spring wheat acreage is Nebraska's answer to the call from a hungry world.

It begins to look like "The Finished Mystery" really is finished, so far as Uncle Sam is concerned.

Mr. Baker squinted through the sights of a big gun while in France, but let us hope he did not forget himself and pull the snapper.

Nebraska leads the country in per capita purchase of the war savings stamps, which fact our people will note without slackening their efforts. Colonel George Harvey no longer has direct

connection with Washington, but that does not lessen the earnestness of his appeal to the presi-Colonel "Matt" Tinley of Council Bluffs has

won the French cross of war, but that will not prevent his sticking close to the job, just as he has in the past.

Heney may be depended on to put Omaha in the lieadlines of the newspapers all over the country for a day or two. Governor Neville has certainly built a tight

Whether the haul be great or small, Brother

fence around that special legislative session. It looks as if the lawmakers might have to pay their own board bills.

ceived a year ago. Nebraska will be in line with | will be the grand union passenger station that a regular wheat crop this season. All the clocks in the country are to be set

ahead one hour a week from Sunday, but the earth will only turn over at the rate it has been going ever since we knew anything about it.

City commissioners are just beginning to discover that they picked a poor time to start building a city jail. They have, however, the deep satisfaction of knowing they got the bond issue

Von Hertling holds up his hands in holy horror at the course the allies are pursuing with Holland, finding therein complete justification for everything Germany has done, including Belgium, Serbia and Armenia. It does not require much to stimulate the German conscience to selfrighteous activity those days.

Omaha as a Military Headquarters.

Whatever considerations may have entered into the denial of Omaha's application for one of the great military cantonments, it is becoming evident that officers in high command have finally noted what has been known to the army for many years-that this city is strategically well located. It has distinct advantages as a military headquarters, and as such has been established for over half a century. Location, railroad facilities and every factor entering into the military problem have weight in favor of Omaha. All of these things combine in favor of the extension of the quartermaster's depot here, plans for which are said to be under consideration in Washington. No point in the central west can match Omaha in this regard. A center of production, where supplies can be purchased in such quantities as the army requires, with shipping facilities that provide immediate service for any post or cantonment, it thus fully meets the requirements for prompt and economical administration of the supply department. Extension of the quartermaster's depot here instead of its abandonment seems to be the proper course for the army to

PARADE FOR THE LIBERTY LOAN.

Plans are now being rounded out for a great

parade on April 6, to commemorate the anniversary of our entrance into the war and to open the drive for the third Liberty loan. In this way everybody will be given a chance to evince the loyalty that should pervade all hearts, and by a simple act to exhibit the devotion all must experience, if we are to win the war. America will not come out of the conflict victorious unless all Americans unite, without reserve, to the purpose of winning. Marching in itself is not a test of loyalty, nor is fidelity to the country to be measured by the buying of bonds, nor will a combination of the two prove the extent of patriotic impulse. One may march and cheer for the flag, buy bonds and otherwise perform lip-service, and yet remain treacherously unfaithful to the home land. It is impossible to detect these secret foes by their outward demeanor, but they may be known in other ways. The loyal, true citizens, whose hopes and aspirations are all contained in Old Glory, can follow the flag that day, as on all days, with clear eyes and high-beating hearts, secure in the knowledge that we will win, and also that in time the traitors will be known. The parade on April 6 ought to be a notice to kaiserites everywhere that Omaha is loyal, despite efforts to undermine and weaken the spirit of our

The Union Depot Question.

The suggestion of The Bee that Omaha be given a union passenger station by a war economy order that would take down the fence between our two stations, shut one of them and handle the train traffic from the other, has drawn forth from railroad men a variety of opinions. Even those who think it premature admit the tendency of the times is in this direction, and there is no question in anyone's mind that one passenger station can serve Omaha's needs and accommodate the traveling public better and more efficiently than two and with a worth-while saving

One railroad man offers another solution that would retain both stations, but take the trains going in one direction to one and those going in the opposite direction to the other-a wholly impracticable scheme that would make confusion worse confounded and increase instead of lessen the operating cost. Other railroad men advocate a subway under the tracks, which might be good enough as a temporary expedient for safety precautions, especially if a few more tracks be added to the present complement, but it is no necessary part of The Bee's suggestion. Still others mistake the proposal as one calling for immediate construction of a new union passenger station, which, although doubtless the ultimate goal after the war and the restoration of normal conditions, yet is not to be contemplated as part of the present railway economy program.

Give Omaha, however, a union station with the passenger trains of all roads converging here running into it, thus doing away with the inconvenience, duplication and needless expense of the duplex depots now maintained, and we may be sure this process of consolidation will never be Reports coming in from the winter wheat belt | undone, but that the new depot, no matter how are materially different in tone from those re- long deferred or where located, when it comes, Omaha wants.

Our Heroes Abroad.

The French government is decorating with crosses and other evidences of appreciation young Americans who have distinguished themselves in battle. American people will fully appreciate the spirit of chivalric courtesy that is behind the act, but it is quite probable that none of these boys, nor any of their comrades, ever thought of a decoration for gallant conduct under fire. If they have done anything to merit such distinction, it is because the opportunity came in course of duty. Our boys are over there, inspired by a sense of the greatest duty ever laid on them, and with a realization of what depends upon them. That their conduct occasions surprise and wondering but complimentary comment only shows that Europeans, for all their study, do not yet understand the American.

When our troops marched through London two things were most remarked upon. Our men marched silently, eyes front and faces firm, through all the crowded ways of the great capital, never by a sign showing any recognition of what was going on around them. Then the British found it difficult to distinguish officers from men by their uniform or bearing. Since that day the English people have come to understand that the grim, determined bearing of the American soldier is characteristic of the men who only take up arms in defense of human liberty, and who only sheathe the sword when victory for the right has been won. Our French friends will come to know

War crosses and decorations are fine things and will be properly prized by all who receive them, but it still is true of the Yankee soldier as Jean Hooper Page wrote of him so long ago: Not glory they sought, nor life's shallow fame,

Nor honor, nor hope of renown; They battled for God, and their country's fair

And the flag that never came down.

Foreign-language editors of the United States advise the bolsheviki to take heart, when what really is needed in Russia is backbone.

The Law of the Air

By Harry O. Palmer of the Omaha Bar.

Palmer's studies commenced in 1911, when sold to the First National bank a certain he was an editor of the Harvard Law Re- piece of property and the air space for view. To be published in three parts.]

Part II. When we watch an aviator in his broadwinged aeroplane making a daring flight and soaring, dipping and looping in the air space over our land we do not think of him as a violator of the law or of our rights not to have our air space trespassed upon, yet the air. One, that the owner of the fand technically he is a trespasser, according to owns upward to the sky and downward to the common law, for throughout his journey, the earth's center. Another theory is that unless he be over the ocean, he flies over the the owner of the land has no property in the land of others and this is a trespass upon air space above him, but rather a mere right the private domain of those above whose land the air-craft flies. Of course, the dam- the surface has a limited ownership in the age done to the private individual is infinitesimal and no one thinks of suing an aviator for such a trespass, but it is from this starting point that the law of aeroplanes and of the air will be developed, so far as the rights and duties of private individuals are concerned above the land of the United be true of countries having the common law of England.

The ancient maxim of the common law thing above and below, from heaven to hell, and this is the thought of the student of common law when he contemplates property rights in the air space above the land.

of law to the activities and transactions of mind of the American judiciary has never felt that these difficulties were real.

of the surface of the soil owned the sky or air space above to heaven and the earth below to hell. Since the discovery of America bounded by ever diverging lines and his float devised to conceal the hunter.

property in the earth below the surface The point was perhaps not raised would be defined and bounded by lines converging to the earth's center.

far the older cases intended to go in deair space above the given territory, because purposes. of the technicalities which hampered all forms of action in the early English law. For this reason the earlier cases are not satisfactory.

There are, however, recent cases and rethe attitude of the lawyers and courts of

may by conveyance create as many titles beneath the surface as he can properly Lord Ellenborough's hesitation. designate. The court said that for purposes horizontally as well as vertically.

Minn., which stated that the Northern Pa- to the sky,

[The following article is based upon Mr. | cific Railroad company on December 5, 1914. 96,25 feet above the street level, but that the railroad company retained the property rights above that height. This indicates that the attorneys for the Northern Pacific Railroad company are of the opinion that a man who owns the surface owns the air space

above his property. There are three theories which have been put forth as to the question of ownership in of user. A third view is that the owner of air space above his land; that is, that he owns the air space to a reasonable height.

A great deal has been said against the common law view that he who owns the surface of the land owns to the sky, because such a theory would conflict and interfere with the development of air navigation. What is true of America will also There is much good sense in this objection. but, as Judge Blackburn of the English bench said in the case of Kenyon against Hart in 1865, "I understand the good sense is that he who owns the soil owns every- of this theory, but not the legal reason of it."

On the matter of the right to navigate in the air Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut said, "The navigation of the air is not a natural right. The question is whether a right Although, as has been seen, there are to navigate the air cannot be secured from numerous difficulties which may present the state. The state owns the soil. It can themselves in the application of the old rules tax it, it can reclaim it for the public use from private owners by the payment of a mankind in air navigation, yet the practical reasonable sum. Successful navigation of the air will no doubt be useful to the public. The question then is whether the state can The cases which have arisen to date have give to the airship a chattel right to navigate been dealt with on the theory that the owner under certain conditions. This might be done under a franchise or license, he thinks,

A report from Hammondport, New York, November 1, 1913, in an Omaha daily tells us by Columbus and especially since the cir- that E. B. Jaquith, Chicago aviator, whose cumnavigation of the globe by Magellan we aeroplane flew so much faster than a flock have believed and thought of the earth as of wild ducks that he had to shoot some to a globe, therefore, applying the common law avoid running over them, was fined for viotheory, a man's property in the air space lating the law providing that fowl can only above his real estate would be defined and be taken from the land or from a blind or

The point was perhaps not raised in the police court of Hammondport that no act of the aviator had been committed within the The cases which have arisen and which geographical or territorial limits of the state call for a decision upon the point just dis- of New York, unless the court believed that cussed are cases of trespass and cases of the law of the state of New York extended nuisance. It is difficult to know just how upwards to the sky, as stated in the old common law maxim. The police judge of Hamciding the question of property in air space mondport considered the air space above the and the right to legislate with reference to city an extension of terra-firma for all legal Analogous cases are those where the

owner of land is permitted to cut branches of trees which hang over into the air space above his land or where the owner of land may by legal action remove telegraph wires cent dealings with property which indicate which are stretched through the air over his land. As early as 1815 in the famous case of Pickering against Rudd, a case wherein In January, 1913, the supreme court of the defendant on his own land fixed a board Indiana in a case entitled Board of Com- which projected into the air space over the missioners of Green county against Lattas land of another. He was sued for trespass. Creek Coal company, had before it the ques- Lord Ellenborough said it was not trespass tion of the right to convey coal or other to interfere with the superincumbent air minerals in place below the surface separate space. He suggested that some other kind and apart from that which applies or under-lies it, and the court said that the owner of case is not important. However, Judge Blackburn could see no legal reason for

In the case of Clifton against Burg there of separate ownership land could be divided was a suit for an injunction to restrain parties from shooting over the land of the com-In this case Judge Morris cited cases plainant. Here the court said there was a which held that different parties might own in severalty different stories of a building. fell on the land but passed through the air An Omaha daily of Sunday, December 6, space at a height of 75 feet or more. This is 1914, contained a dispatch from St. Paul, in harmony with the view that land extends

Bitter Dose for the Junkers

The selling out to Americans of German dock interests in Hoboken, under the bill international arbitration, and the other as adopted by the senate by a virtually the result of such a German victory over us of war. But it is warranted in international in the wanton destruction of our own ships, law. Suppose it to be accomplished, and the in the inroads upor our commerce and in prospects of future fortune.

Against such a fate as this for their the German government still stands pat on what Bethmann-Hollweg said in the Reichstag a year ago, while he was still chan-"After Germany has won the United

States will find itself confronted with an every bullet, every shell, every gun, every past. conceivable item of war material shipped by America to the allies there will be an accounting in gold.'

And since this was said there has been the ships, and now the sequestration of the German dock property. What an indemnity we shall have to pay-if we are ever weak enough to pay it! No doubt whatever about the disposition of the German government to subject us to the penalty. But there would be only two ways in which a cent of infrom the United States. One way would be it unless the owners do their bit.

unanimous vote, will be a bitter draught in in the field and on the sea that not a defense the medicine that this war is administering would be left to us against German ravage to German industrial and trading interests, and robbery. As to the international court, The sequestration and sale of those interests it is only to be said that we have, in the is a summary proceeding-naturally an act lives lost on the Lusitania and other ships, war over, and the German steamship inter- the cost of a war forced upon us by ruthless ests back on our shores. They will find their German aggression, a full offset for every vantage ground, their working foundation, claim that Germany could press. And as to their American fulcrum of operations, the penalty following a military conquest, all knocked out from under them. They will we can say is that Germany's armies and have to acquire dockage space somewhere navies would have to be multiplied many else, and that will be a matter of great diffi- times, and the sea abolished, and all our milculty. The Germans will discover that in lions of sturdy men rounded up and put to torpedoing the Lusitania they blew up their the sword, before a cent of indemnity could own landing place in America, and sunk their ever be exacted from us. The Germans will no doubt have a hard time to put their enterprises in this country upon their feet transatlantic steamship interests the Ger- again, if they ever succeed in doing that; but mans are of course fighting in this war. They whatever the cost of it may be, their own are still proposing to subject the United people will have to bear every pfennig of it. States to heavy punitive damages. No doubt It is the harvest of the seed they have sowed .- Boston Transcript,

People and Events

Bre'r Edgar Howard will now have to indemnity claim which will about equal the accept a little more of the unpleasant effulgentire amount expended by Germany in the ence of the spotlight, but he probably will whole war. For every loan to the allies, for sustain the ordeal as well as he has in the

Canada's soldier vote continues swelling the majority of the Borden government. The latest returns from the fighting fronts inour whole war, with the seizure and use of creases the Borden majority in Parliament by 15 seats, making the present majority 60. And the returns are not all in.

pected to till the land, or have the job done by tenants. The state Public Safety commission regards idle land, as an enemy of the demnity could ever be exacted by Germany state and nation, and proposes to condemn

Editorial Snapshots

Louisville Courier-Journal: Blasphemer Bill of Potsdam, loudly gives God credit, at least once a day, for licking the bolsheviki. But how much credit goes for licking the bolsheviki? Baltimore American: Another hospital ship has been torpedoed. The rejoicing over this glorious victory will propably be considerably damp-ened by the fact that there were no patients on board to be drowned or found the two skins buried with the hot at in the boats.

Minneapolis Tribune: The United States senate is debating a proposition to revoke the charter of the National German-American alliance of the United States. Why any debate, in view of the showing that the alliance has been the breeding center of anti-American propaganda in this coun-

37.35 miles in length; the Bronx, try? 64.7 miles; Brooklyn, 200.67 miles; Br Brooklyn Eagle. The German so-cialists have ideas of brotherhood which agree with those of the kaiser. You first seize your brother's country, kill off his women and children, appropriate his raw material, call upon God to witness your loving kindness, set up one of your sons as king and the trick is done.

New York World: The German-American alliance collected from members \$886,670 for war relief pur-Less than \$200,000 can be traced to organizations in Germany devoted to works of mercy. If the conclusion is natural that much may have been used in this country for anti-American propaganda, or purposes even worse, it is fair to add that no one would be more shocked by such than most of the contributors.

The Bee's

Price of Coal in Omaha,

Omaha, March 16 .- To the Editor of The Bee: No reasonable man will uestion the good faith or good intentions of Dr. Garfield, national fuel administrator. He has made mistakes peace.—Brooklyn Citizen. and the coal trust put it over on him and made the rest of us pay the bill. He has learned much, however, during the last few months, and it is reasonable to expect that he will do bet ter in the future. There is no need and no excuse for a fuel famine in this country. We have millions of tons of good coal right at the grass roots in Colorado, Wyoming and other western states. This supply is practically un-The east and south are equally well supplied with rich mines: the central west-Illinois, Missouri Iowa and Kansas-have plenty. only needs organization to mine and ship and a regulation of profits.

Too many are taking a profit along the way from the mine to the con-The mine operator wants too large a profit, the miner is underpaid. anything; the railroad rate is high in some sections, the jobber takes a heavy toll and the retailer is worst The writer will stand on this assertion. Last summer, after Dr. Garfield had fixed the price of coal at the mines, several residents of Omaha ordered a 50-ton car of Illiresidents of nois lump coal direct from the mine. This is generally conceded to be the best grade of soft coal mined in the central west. The car arrived in due time; we had it hauled and put in our coal bins at a total net cost of \$6.06 per ton. The dealers in Omaha got \$8.50 a ton that coal at that time. and they are getting \$8,25 now. Nebraska fuel administrator ordered a reduction of only 25 cents a ton for this coal.

We submit that such regulation does not regulate; that such pricefixing is a failure; that such profits are excessive and unjust and should be tplerated. A profit of \$2.50 per ton on soft coal is too much in war time or in peace time. It is a holdup which cannot be justified or excused

Another condition which aggravates the present situation is the fact that a large amount of coal is sent out from the mines without screening or grading. It is full of slack and slate. Some grades contain at least 25 per cent of It is a useless waste for the consumer and a further waste of transportation. It adds to the cost of freight, requires more cars, imposes upon and robs the consumer and benefits no one except the mine owner. It is an abuse which shoulde be corrected.

J. T. DUNLAP.

Taxation in Omaha.

Omaha, March 14.-To the Editor of The Bee: There is no question in municipal government so important as that of taxation. Taxation affects more seriously the growth of a city than any action a municipal government may take. It is not a matter that concerns

only the business interests of a community. It affects every citizen. When a vessel goes upon the rocks, not a passenger can be indifferent to Omaha business cannot compete

with surrounding cities if it is hampered with excessive taxation. If Omaha enterprise cannot prosper, it cannot employ labor. The few jobs available become the object of competition among those who toil. This has a bad effect upon wages earned.

All taxation upon the products of dustry is added to the cost of those products, and the consumer pays it When the council taxes, its first consideration should be to tax as lightly as possible those things that are made by human toil, and seek more revenue from those favors which the city grants to special interests. Such a policy would advance the interests of Omaha better than any other thing

When we stop to think that a single cent additional cost upon any article of commerce may affect the total bid made by an Omaha firm in competing with firms of other cities, we see how even a trifle may injure the industrial growth of a city. If that cent is directly caused by unjust tax-ation imposed by the city council, then the council is directly injuring the city.

L. J. QUINBY.

SMILING LINES.

"You surprise me, Mrs. Jaggs, when you tell me your husband gets drunk and beats you. He certainly told me and you never contradicted him, that he is on the water wagon."
"Sure, and he is, sir. He's on one of them street sprinklers."—Baltimore Amer-

"William the Conqueror," read the small boy from his history, "landed in England in "What does A. D. stand for?" inquired the

"What does at D. said. "The small boy pondered,
"I don't exactly know," he said. "Maybe
it's after dark,"—New York Times.

"Did you see the widow of our la

"Yes, but when I told her I had calle 252525252525252525252525252525

Try Making Your Own Cough Remedy You can save about \$2, and have

a better remedy than the ready-made kind. Easily done.

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If you combined the curative propereases the Borden majority in Parliament ties of every known "ready-made" cough remedy, you would hardly have in them all the curative power that lies in them all the curative power that lies in this simple home-made" cough syrup which takes nly a few minutes to prepare. Get from any druggist 21/2 ounces of Pinex (60 certs worth), pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar cyrup. The total cost is about 65 cents and gives you a full pint of really better cough syrup than

you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. Tastes pleasant and never spoils. This Pinex and sugar syrup prepara-tion get right at the cause of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the phlegm, stops the nasty throat ckle nd heals the sore, irritated membranes that line the throat, chest and bronchial tubes, so gently and easily that it is really astonishing. A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough, and for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and bronchial asthma, there is nothing better.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated

compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and has been used for generations o break up severe coughs.

To avoid disappointment, be sure to ask your druggist for "21/2 ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't recept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money prompt-v refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

to extend my condolences, she asked my congratulations instead. She had just re-

Pullman Porter-Next stop is yo' station sah. Shall I brush yo' off now?

Morton Morose—No; it is not necessary.

When the train stops I'll step off.—St. Louis

Jack-Tom, I'm in a terrible fix. I'm engaged to three girls.

Tom—Well, that's not exactly a crime.

Jack—No. that's the worst of it. If it
were I could go to prison and have some

nas a mean, suspicious nature. Mrs. Hearall-Why, do you know her? Mrs. Gabby-No, but she always pu Mrs. Gabby—No. but she always pulls down the blinds at her windows when she lights the gas in her rooms.—Baltimore

THE SONG OF HOPE

New York Times.

Young Hope rose high on wings of proplecy And, poised upon a cloud, thus whispered "I look beyond today toward all that is

Where ence the sun on Teuton madness gleamed, Where once a speeding death his message screamed, A world through faith and love shall be re-

That world shall spurn the pomp and pride of kings.

The rule of autocrats and all that brings Humanity to shame, and all that springs

"From tyrant will through tyrant might expressed.
Fight on! Democracy must hever rest
Until its lifted sword has met the test.

Fight on! The soul of man has never failed To rear on ashes where red ruth pre-vailed A better structure! Ever dawn has hailed.

"The passing night; and now the shadowed hour, Fields plowed by shells, trees rent, each blighted flower, Bespeaks one thing; a tyrant's waning

"Fight on! There is no freemen's compromise
With force that knows no law—that lies
In sceptred wrong! Democracy, arise!

For you are young, but those you fight Despite their braggart vaunts they feel the Of coming death. Democracy, be bold!

"Be resolute, uncompromising, true
To all the visioned goals you ever knew.
The God of all the ages fights with you!"

Thus Hope sang high. Nor did she sing in vain. That evening's headline seemed like Hope's "Our lads repulse the foe along the Aisne!"



is a matter of commendable

Just so, the style and excellence of your piano or player interior furnishings.

We know of no other place where such a wide variety in makes and styles may be had in pianos and players.

And there's a special sale now which offers a money-saying in pianos and players slight-

We sell the Mason & Hamlin and other pianos, \$250 up.

The Third Liberty Loan Drive Saturday, April 6. Are you ready?

Headaches

come mostly from disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Regulate these organs and keep free from headaches by using

BEECHAM'S

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

Eases Quickly When You Apply

a Little Musterole. And Musterole won't blister like th

old-fashioned mustard plaster. Just spread it on with your fingers. It pent trates to the sore spot with a gentl tingle, loosens the congestion and draw out the soreness and pain.

Musterole is a clean, white ointmet made with oil of mustard. It is fine fe quick relief from sore throat, bronchiti tonshitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, ne ralgia, headache, congestion, pleuris rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches the back or joints, sprains, sore muscle bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds c the chest (it often prevents pneumonis Nothing like Musterole for croupy ch dren. Keep it handy for instant use.



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One Year Ago Today in the War.

American steamer Healdton tor-

pedoed in North Sea.

Germany announced that general retreat on west front would give Hindenburg a chance to fight de-cisive battle in open field. The Day We Celebrate.

Allies moved forward at allpoints from Arras to Soissons.

Charles L. Dundey, lawyer, born Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who enters upon his 85th year, was born in Boston, March 26, 1834, was graduated from Harvard college at the age of 19, and for 65 years he has been almost continuously connected with the

Cambridge institution.

Major General Charles T. Mencher, commander of the Rainbow division in France, born in Pennsylvania, 56 years ago.
Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Episcopal bizhop of New York, born at Wheeling, W. Va., 74 years ago.

This Day in History. spent a life of 93 years in active work

Just 30 Years Ago Today A concert, given by the Sunday school classes of Miss Shepard and

Miss Harvey in the First Methodist Episcopal church, was attended by a large audience. Marianne Brandt, the renowned



opera house in connection with the Apollo club, our own home organiza-

The Star Lumber company filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk, John R. Davis, Ellen Davis, B. W. Davis, Renfrew Stevenson and 1804-General Neal Dow, who A. J. Whidden are the incorporators. Douglas county assessors took full

for prohibition, born at Portland, Me.
Died there, October 2, 1837.

1813—Great Britain proclaimed a for this year's assessment.

blockade of the whole Atlantic coast,

The washout on the main line of the

1815—Napoleon arrived in Paris, A special meeting of the Nebraska ing accused of disloyalty. A lot of one in 1918, Canadian financiers recarded the government of France.

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Round About the State Steaming political pots signal the approach of spring municipal elec-Owing to the burial of the wet and dry hatchets campaigns show comparatively little "pep" or mud.

A hot fight rages in Buffalo county over the question of employing a county agent. Opponents of the plan regard it as a waste of taxpayers' money and vigorously assert they do not need to be shown how to farm. Whatever doubt of the uplift of

spring lingered around Harvard has been effectively dispelled. The Courier notes the arrival in town of a gladsome paper salesman from Omaha who "cheered" the editor with news of a 10 to 20 per cent advance in prices. The salesman didn't pass the Buck, merely piped notes of an early spring robin. Spitework mixed with pure cussed

ness pulled off a few more yellow smears in the darkness of night in several localities recently. The York Democrat brands the authors as "white-livered curs." "They belong to the cowardly class who will slap a little child because they are afraid to meet the child's father face to face." Much more indignation of the same brand drips from the typewriter of over Editor Maupin, which glimpses the Interrent of invective sure to flow in that pulp 1813—Great Britain proclaimed a for this year's assessment. quarter, when the editorial see spots since 1910, when total values of exblockade of the whole Atlantic coast, the washout on the main line of the the astounding yellow scandal feaport of pulp and news print have line exception of the New Eng- Union Pacific has been repaired and tured by the Blue Valley Blade: "Ye line are running regularion of the New Eng- Union Pacific has been repaired and tured by the Blue Valley Blade: "Ye line are running regularion of the New Eng- Union Pacific has been repaired and tured by the Blue Valley Blade: "Ye line are running regularion of the New Eng- Union Pacific has been repaired and tured by the Blue Valley Blade: "Ye

Here and There Those who have inspected the New

Jerusalem report great need of plumbing and plumbers. The plumb-ers who went to the Holy Land are now coming back for their tools. A couple of sheep having been re ported missing from a farm in England the Stafford police searched the German prisoners' camp where they

heads attached. When American soldiers entered the French town of Aix-Les-Bains for the first time a band of negro mu sicians leading parade struck up the scians leading parade struck up the soul-stirring air of "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." The city of New York has spent about \$150,000,000 on its water front.

55.75 miles, or a total for Greater New York of 555.1 miles.

In parts of the Tyrol the bride's mother gives her daughter what is known as the "tearkerchief," woven in fine linen, with which she is supposed to dry her eyes at the ceremony. Afterwards she puts this away, and it is not used again until it is laid over her face when she is dead.

The water front of Manhattan is

196.72 miles; Richmond,

In the rapid advancement of the and paper industry in Canada