

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.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
REMITTANCE
OFFICES

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

Hindenburg may thrust forward, but can he hold on?
Some people want to make the war carry their hobbies. Let us win the war first.

Again the kaiser is doing his utmost to boost the sale of war savings stamps and Liberty bonds.

To "keep the home fires burning next winter," it is urged that the coal bins be filled this summer.

State-making may be a popular pastime, but slate-smashing will be still more popular when our voters go to the polls.

One aspirant for favor in Omaha's impending municipal primary declares that he offers himself as "a candidate with a clear conscience."

Inquisitor Heney is not personally visiting the stock yards in the different cities in which he is holding his investigations, but he manages just the same to stir up the animals in quite lively fashion.

It's dollars to doughnuts that Senator Hitchcock would not care to depend upon his fellow democrat, Lieutenant Governor Howard, to rule out of order a resolution of censure on his pro-German activities.

One noteworthy fact in connection with the German military machine is that it places no higher value on the life of a German soldier than on any other. Human life means nothing—only those who survive will have the greater share to enjoy.

Are you for or against the repeal of the Mockett law that makes compulsory the teaching of German "kultur" to children in the grammar schools of Nebraska? The answer to this question, while not conclusive, is one fair test of pro-Germanism.

Suppose the pending prohibition amendment to the federal constitution were an amendment to repeal national prohibition and it was proposed to ratify it in a special session convened by proclamation that did not embrace that subject for legislative action. What then?

Palm Sunday services will be observed with uncommon solemnity today, because of conditions abroad. Prayers that go up for our cause will not be addressed to a God of battles, but to a God of justice and mercy, in whom this nation trusts and under whose favor it has existed and prospered.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

Nebraska's Drive for War Savings Stamps.
Total subscription for the War savings stamps in Nebraska are now put at \$30,000,000, or \$4,000,000 in excess of the quota assigned this state.

HINDENBURG'S SUPREME EFFORT.

Hindenburg seemingly has loosed his utmost power in a supreme effort to make good his boast that he would be in Paris on April 1. At any rate, he has directed his drive from the nearest point to Paris on his line. Such success as he has met has been at a price the Allies were unwilling to pay for the privilege of a drive through the German line.

Details of the engagement are not at hand, so that comment must be largely conjectural. It is evident, however, that no such sweep as that of August, 1914, is likely; nor will the Russian or Italian routes be repeated. The British army is falling back slowly, disputing the way in true British fashion, and when the turn comes, as it must, will be ready to counter-attack with vigor.

In this the British have the advantage of terrain and of concentration. For the Germans must operate over broken ground and with a front line stretching farther and farther from its base. Just as these military considerations have combined to check each forward move of the Allies, and as they held up the tremendous Austro-German push into Italy, so it must check Hindenburg now, unless the strength of the allied forces in France is broken, and that is unthinkable.

How sharply Haig will be able to counter will measure the success of this tremendous move. In addition, we must believe for the time at least that French and American forces are not disengaged, although the news at hand concerns the British army mostly. Another day, and maybe longer must pass before we know the full extent of the battle or its outcome.

What is known, though, can have but one effect in America. It must bring home to each the extent of the work on which we have entered. The German high command does not think of peace without victory, and neither may we.

Do We Want Opera or "Freaks"?

New York experience with grand opera during the closing season has given rise to a discussion that is interesting, and not altogether academic. To start the debate, it has been asserted that \$6 opera can not be sold in New York, unless accompanied by a "freak," that certain of the famed prima donnas can not command more than two crowds in a season, and then only in roles with which their names have been associated for reasons other than their musical accomplishments or histrionic attainments.

The question now comes up, does the rest of the country differ in any material regard from New York on this point? Here the answer will be supported only by local pride, and with no other foundation. Each community will, very likely, insist that it enjoys the music and finds in the rich, caressing, inspiring or commanding tones conjured up by the composer and offered by the singer that which is not to be had elsewhere. If so be the singer has established a character for eccentricity or peculiar excellence in some regard, even beyond the full requirements of singing well, so much the better, for the piquancy of the zest is thus heightened, but it is the music itself we first seek. Perhaps.

Yet it is true that certain great plays have succeeded "in the sticks," and failed "on Broadway," and the other way around as well. Producers in drama finally admit that a Broadway judgment is not a talisman or criterion for success, once the Hudson is crossed. Impresarios also may prove the truth of this. Yet it might be interesting to know exactly how much of enthusiasm for grand opera is genuine and what proportion of it is social pretense. Not that it would do any good, but the cynical might get some comfort from the knowledge.

Closing the Door on Imports.

President Wilson has issued an order placing an embargo on a long and interesting list of imported articles. These have been selected for one of two reasons; either they are produced at home in sufficient quantity to supply domestic demands, or they are of a non-essential character. Liberation of tonnage now employed in a carrying trade of no war service for uses in traffic between here and Europe is aimed at. Thus we are thrust back to the simple life of the fathers, when patriots preferred the home product and only nabobs or fops sought that which came from abroad. Americans may miss some of the things cut off, but they will find substitutes in domestic supplies, or go without, and none will kick or complain but the thoughtlessly selfish, who already regard this war as a bore and an unpleasant interference with their accustomed comfort. The embargo is apt to have another very good lesson. It will teach our folks the excellent qualities of things produced at home, and if the war lasts any length of time we are apt to become addicted to the use of our own make or growth of goods, so that we will prefer them in the future to any from abroad. In this way the inveterate free trade habit of the democratic party, accustomed to swapping raw material with other nations for what we ought to make at home, may be cured. This consideration alone renders the experiment worth of trial.

Views, Reviews and Interviews

How the World War is Being Reflected in the Postage Stamps That Prepay the Foreign Mail.

This war is making scraps of paper of a lot of things to which our attention has not yet been directed. I came across another one in examining the universal postal treaty revised in 1906 by the World's Postal congress at Rome which carried my father's signature as one of the delegates representing the United States and which undertakes to establish the conditions for the interchange of foreign mail between all the countries of the world maintaining postoffices. Various efforts had been made from time to time to secure the adoption of a universal postage stamp for foreign mail transmission but without success. The nearest approach to it is the agreement fixing the rate of foreign postage in equivalent money of the different countries and the requirement that the postage stamps of these denominations should be of the same color, no matter by what postal authority issued. Thus this treaty provides that our 1-cent stamp, the French 5-centimes stamp, the German 5-pennigs stamp, the British and British colonial half-penny stamp, and all the others correspondingly, be green in color and interchangeable in postal value. The same applies to our 2-cent stamp, the French 10-centimes stamp, the German 10-pennigs stamp, the British 1-penny, all of which are to be red, and likewise to our 5-cent stamp, the French 25-centimes stamp, the German 25-pennigs stamp, the British 2½-penny stamp, all to be blue. The only reason for this uniformity of color is obviously to facilitate their use for foreign mail purposes because these are the postage stamps, generally speaking, affixed to postal cards, and single-weight or over-weight letters going from one country to the other. Here we are, however, as a war measure, changing our postage rate so that a letter to be sent abroad now must bear a purple 3-cent stamp, or, if double weight, an orange 6-cent stamp and a postal card a red 2-cent stamp instead of a green 1-cent stamp. Over in Canada, where they have similarly imposed a war tax, the color of the 1-cent and current 2-cent stamp has been changed to brown, but with an extra 1-cent war tax designated on its face. That is to say, the Canadian postal authorities distinguish between the carrying charge and tax but disregard the international color regulations as flagrantly as we do. Personally, I think the Canadian method in this respect better than our own. Anyone can readily see that there will have to be a lot of repair work done after the war to get all the postal systems of this and other countries once more thoroughly interlocked and smoothly working at their various points of contact.

The outcome of the primary in Wisconsin makes certain that the next senator from that state will be either Congressman Lenroot or former Federal Trade Commissioner Davies, according as the loyalty vote is massed for one or the other, or perhaps, I should say, according as one or the other is less objectionable to the disloyalty vote that opposed

Strain of Trench Raids

Going "over the top" with a crowd is a much easier task for a soldier than a trench raid usually made by few in number and at night. "Some men have told me," writes Philip Gibbs in the London Chronicle, "that they would much rather go over the top in a big attack than go out on a night raid. There is not the same confidence that comes from being one among a mass of men. The necessity of utter silence while waiting to make the pounce is apt to put the wind up," as they say, and each man feels very much alone. "Upon the officers who lead the raids there is a heavy sense of responsibility, and many anxious moments of expectation. They know that if anything goes wrong, if a man does the wrong thing, the whole raiding party may be destroyed. "One of them told me that the day before such a raid he could do nothing but smoke cigarettes to keep his nerves in control, and he was a victim of frightful apprehensions. These passed as soon as the raid started. "After that his mind was utterly intent upon the job—this job of leading his men through a gap in the enemy's wire, of directing them to the enemy's dugouts, of grabbing the prisoners who tried to run down the trench, and of getting the party back across No Man's land under machine-gun fire. "His brother officer was killed. Several men were wounded, and had to be searched for and carried back in a hurry. It was like a nightmare, intensely vivid, but with the mind acting in an automatic way, without premeditation, during every action of that crowded half-hour. "This officer was surprised to find himself back again and alive in his own trench, and it was only then, when he realized his own escape, that he felt a sharp pang of grief for that brother officer whose dead body had been left behind. "There is no time for grief when these things are happening. The experience of this friend of mine is like that of many young officers and men who, every night now somewhere along the line, are asked to make a raid for the capture of prisoners. They, too, feel apprehensive before the starting hour, and then steel themselves and take the plunge into the quick venture, and after the half-hour's nightmare of fierce action, come back, if luck is with them, to their own trenches with a small group of field-grays men with frightened eyes as a proof of its reality. "It is hard and dangerous work. But it is one of the important acts of war, because in this way knowledge is gained, for one thing, of the troops the enemy has in the line, and for that reason our officers and men who make the night raids are doing great service, and upon their skill and courage depends not a little the safety of the armies behind them, and our strength of resistance to that menace which creeps a little nearer every day that passes."

People and Events

Some people lay up treasures in heaven, others rent safe deposit boxes, but the wise lives ones let Uncle Sam hold it. John D. Rockefeller's income taxes is estimated at \$38,400,000, putting him far ahead of all competitors in the individual race. William Lohse, 61, and Henry Lohse, 63, owners of a flour mill at Logan, Kan., defied the government admonition to kaiser worshippers, "Obey the law and keep your mouth shut." Arrest on a presidential warrant brings an interment camp into view and the Lohse mill will henceforth run on the American plan under American control.

Elder Amasa Morse, the Methuselah of Connecticut, is no more. He went over the top at 104. For 60 years he was an Adventist preacher, one of the charter members of William Miller's New England Branch, and for more than half a century pronounced "the second coming." Waiting proved vain, however, and Amasa goes to find out for himself who threw the switch.

The political pull of a ward heeler in Kansas City occasionally loses its force on juries. One Bill Bowman won a petty verdict in the criminal court and demanded a new trial, confident of acquittal on the second round. He got a new trial all right, and a new jury, which knocked him down and out with a 99-year sentence in the penitentiary for assaulting a child. Justice now and then hits the right pace.

Things do happen in Indiana in off political years. A report of a marriage in Valparaiso records an extraordinary transfusion in these gripping words: "As sweetly as the blending of two light beams in the solemn hush that fell over the little company of friends, these two souls melted into each other under the mystic words of union spoken by the officiating clergyman." Prosaic society reporters will kindly sit up and study the model.

A gas "gusher" at Pelican portage, on the House river, Canada, has been burning steadily with an 80-foot flame for 18 years. It is supposed to burn 4,000,000 feet of natural gas a day.

California again has come to the fore with an evidence of patriotic response to an appeal for increased production, this time with an increase in cotton ginned from the 1917 crop of 10,000 bales.

A faithful Holstein cow working for the Napa State hospital of California has broken world records with 918.5 pounds of milk in a week. The Red Cross spirit in black Holsteins is a new discovery.

It is believed the coal that is obtained in the operation will go far toward paying the cost of building a proposed tunnel under the Fifth of Forth, in Scotland, as there are mines at each end of the projected line.

Gold worth \$208,000 is placed in the teeth of Londoners every year. The demand for gold filling is increasing every year. It was expected that aluminum and other metals would take its place, but it easily stands at the head of the parade.

The oldest newsboy in Richmond, Va., is a great-grandson of Patrick Henry. Although he is a newsboy, he is evidently a newsboy of superior mental type, for the other day, he gave to the state of Virginia an inherited bronze bust of his distinguished ancestor, that it might be the more carefully preserved.

Mr. Lenroot for the nomination. Congressman Lenroot was out here in Nebraska during the 1916 campaign, speaking at several points in the state, but not in Omaha, and made a most favorable impression on his audiences and with those who came in touch with him. If he goes into the senate, he will know something of Nebraska by personal observation. The federal trade commission's hearings on the subject of print paper last winter gave me also an acquaintance with Mr. Davies under circumstances showing him to be a man of force and clear thinking. It goes without saying that he is a staunch democrat, but outside of his intense partisanship his influence would be the same as Mr. Lenroot's in offset to the radicalism of J. A. Follette.

"How is the daylight saving innovation next month going to affect the railroads?" asked General Manager Walters of the Northwesters. "I don't think it will affect us at all, certainly not seriously. We can move our time ahead an hour without any difficulty, except that the trains enroute at the moment will all be an hour late from then on in arriving at destinations. They can, however, try to make up time and may actually, in some cases, reach destination according to schedule. Our trouble will come in the fall when the procedure is reversed and the clock hands turned back. I see no way of meeting that situation except to stop every train just where it is for an hour until the time schedules catch up."

To all outward appearances Francis J. Heney was feeling fine and in the best of humor during his recent visit to Omaha. I had only a few words with him at the hotel, but looked in on his meat packing inquest in the federal building for a little while to get an idea how it was going. It was certainly a one-thing show with Mr. Heney as the ringmaster. Oh yes, he pulled some information out of his witnesses, but he furnished them more than he got from them—much that they already knew, but still a little that they did not know before. I have seen Mr. Heney perform several times in widely different roles—in delegates contest cases, in the big political conventions, in the Trade Commission's paper conferences, as well as in this meat packing investigation—and I think he made the best impression in this last, perhaps because he was having everything his own way.

On being shown through the newly enlarged quarters of the Nebraska Clothing company I expressed surprise at the amount of room devoted to the alteration department and the number of cross-legged tailors all busy in it. "When I was with Hellman, who had the big clothing store in Omaha when I first came here over 30 years ago," said Mr. Swanson, "we had one tailor in the establishment and had scarcely enough work to keep him going. In the clothing store I was managing 15 years ago, about 10 per cent of the garments sold came in for alterations. Now I should say nearly 90 per cent of these garments are brought in here. Of course, there is a reason. Almost all the coats and trousers of the better grades of men's clothing are left with sleeves and trouser legs unfinished to have the lengths fixed to suit the customer. This is made necessary by the fact that men are all the time becoming more and more particular as to the fit of their clothes and we, too, are more and more particular not to send out poorly fitting garments for the effect it has on us as well as on the customer. This explains why so many tailors are needed here even though no custom goods are turned out."

Victor Rosewater

People and Events

Some people lay up treasures in heaven, others rent safe deposit boxes, but the wise lives ones let Uncle Sam hold it. John D. Rockefeller's income taxes is estimated at \$38,400,000, putting him far ahead of all competitors in the individual race. William Lohse, 61, and Henry Lohse, 63, owners of a flour mill at Logan, Kan., defied the government admonition to kaiser worshippers, "Obey the law and keep your mouth shut." Arrest on a presidential warrant brings an interment camp into view and the Lohse mill will henceforth run on the American plan under American control.

Elder Amasa Morse, the Methuselah of Connecticut, is no more. He went over the top at 104. For 60 years he was an Adventist preacher, one of the charter members of William Miller's New England Branch, and for more than half a century pronounced "the second coming." Waiting proved vain, however, and Amasa goes to find out for himself who threw the switch.

The political pull of a ward heeler in Kansas City occasionally loses its force on juries. One Bill Bowman won a petty verdict in the criminal court and demanded a new trial, confident of acquittal on the second round. He got a new trial all right, and a new jury, which knocked him down and out with a 99-year sentence in the penitentiary for assaulting a child. Justice now and then hits the right pace.

Things do happen in Indiana in off political years. A report of a marriage in Valparaiso records an extraordinary transfusion in these gripping words: "As sweetly as the blending of two light beams in the solemn hush that fell over the little company of friends, these two souls melted into each other under the mystic words of union spoken by the officiating clergyman." Prosaic society reporters will kindly sit up and study the model.

A gas "gusher" at Pelican portage, on the House river, Canada, has been burning steadily with an 80-foot flame for 18 years. It is supposed to burn 4,000,000 feet of natural gas a day.

California again has come to the fore with an evidence of patriotic response to an appeal for increased production, this time with an increase in cotton ginned from the 1917 crop of 10,000 bales.

A faithful Holstein cow working for the Napa State hospital of California has broken world records with 918.5 pounds of milk in a week. The Red Cross spirit in black Holsteins is a new discovery.

It is believed the coal that is obtained in the operation will go far toward paying the cost of building a proposed tunnel under the Fifth of Forth, in Scotland, as there are mines at each end of the projected line.

Gold worth \$208,000 is placed in the teeth of Londoners every year. The demand for gold filling is increasing every year. It was expected that aluminum and other metals would take its place, but it easily stands at the head of the parade.

The oldest newsboy in Richmond, Va., is a great-grandson of Patrick Henry. Although he is a newsboy, he is evidently a newsboy of superior mental type, for the other day, he gave to the state of Virginia an inherited bronze bust of his distinguished ancestor, that it might be the more carefully preserved.

Around the Cities

Bismarck, N. D., is somewhat uneasy about its name, but is unable to agree on a substitute. Sioux City hotel room rates have taken the elevator for a 10 per cent raise. War must have its bit.

New York City short term bonds, amounting to \$20,000,000, were oversubscribed five and a half times and went to the highest bidder at 117.8. Fresh air slumbers in Chicago may take an extra snooze in comfort. The "chloroform burglar" who persistently sprayed and robbed slumbering snorers, has been hurried to the state penitentiary for a long rest.

St. Joe's assessed valuation for 1918 stands at \$64,661,350, an increase of \$20,288,950 over last year. The boost in values is due to the uplift action of the State Board of Equalization, which hit all sections of the state in like manner. Denver is rejoicing over the installation of a huge \$80,000 organ in its auditorium. The instrument is said to be the largest west of the Alleghenies and was paid for by public subscription. A \$7,000-a-year organist gives the proper touch to the enterprise.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES. Nurse (to wounded Scotch Tommy)—You play the bagpipes, Donald. I wish you'd blow these air cushions up for me.—London Tatler.

Unlucky Fisherman—Boy, will you sell that big string of fish you are carrying? The Boy—No, but I'll take your pitcher holdin' it for 60 cents.—Judge.

"The Lord knows how Blinks made his money." "No wonder he always looks worried."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

She—The man I marry must have a fortune equal to mine. He—That's easily fixed. Make over half of yours to me.—Boston Transcript.

HYMN FOR AMERICA.

William Adams Slade in New York Times. O Thou All-seeing, in whose sight A thousand years are like a day, Look on our land and let Thy light Still guide Thy people on their way; Our fathers' God, be Thou our Lord, Turn Thou Thy face and speed Thy word: So shall it be our shield and sword; This is the will, our shall accord— God and America!

When Duty sounds her trumpet-call, Strong in Thy strength Thy sons shall stand, Their love, their lives, their hope, their all For Thee, God, and for our land— America, Thy maiden free, Thy vernal by the sparkling sea, Whose music goes to burn our liberty, For this, O God, and love to Thee— God and America!

Gird Thou the world with Thy good will; Still unto us in mercy bend; So in our time, O God, be faithful Thy reign of peace to have no end; O let our way in Thine be found; Still let Thy light in us abound; So shall we go with glory crowned, As still we sing with joyous sound, God and America!

Thus lead us, Lord, forever lead, A faithful witness, O our God, Till all the nations in Thy name Shall come with Thine own gladness shod; Till all beneath Thy daily sun Who know Thee not in joy shall run And turn to Thee, the Holy One; For this, O God, Thy will be done— God and America!

BORN IN A COLLEGE LABORATORY

College Student Gradually Darkens Faded, Streaked or Gray Hair.

The new scientific preparation now known as Never-Tel was first worked out by a young college student, who himself had experienced the handicap of gray hair, as well as the disagreeable features of old-time dyes. This new, marvelous sanitary preparation does its work so gradually that it has since been legally accorded the name Never-Tel, and being put up in delicately-perfumed tablet form, it is complete in itself. No extras to buy, no concoctions to bother—just dissolve the tablets in a little water as used. Never-Tel is appealing to modest, refined people everywhere; and in every 50c box at all druggists, or direct from Never-Tel Laboratories Co., Dept. 204, Kansas City, Mo. You will find a valuable treatise on hair, also the early history of Never-Tel.—Advertisement.

Look and Feel Clean, Sweet and Fresh Every Day

Drink a glass of real hot water before breakfast to wash out poisons.

Life is not merely to live, but to live well, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, look well. What a glorious condition to attain, and yet how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning inside bath.

Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatism; others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store which will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.—Advertisement.

Used Pianos

Pianos we take in trade as part pay on Players or Victorias at a fair valuation. Some are refinished, regulated, timed, etc. From \$75 \$100 \$125 \$150 and UP

Square Grands \$15 \$25 to \$50

Organs

For home, school or church. New and used— \$25 \$50 \$75 and UP

You Pay Some Down and Some Monthly

We Arrange to Fit Your Walllet Music Cabinets, Benches, Stools, Scarfs

Player Rolls

Word rolls, story rolls and hand played rolls. Prices— 60c UP

A. Hospe Co. 1513 Douglas St.

NO RAISE IN PIANO PRICE SALE

Was and Is Now



Bush & Lane Grands, Uprights For 15 years we never had one returned for any reason. \$400 UP



Kimball Grands, Uprights and Players There are over 300,000 in use right now. \$275 UP



Cable Nelson Upright Pianos In wonderful woods and beautiful cases. "Tis our bread and butter." \$300 UP

Hospe Pianos and Players

Our friends know that for 44 years Mr. Hospe has given the best for the price. Pianos.....\$250 to \$350

Players.....\$475

Reproducing Pianos

Apollo

Most wonderful instrument. Plays electrically, reproducing the exact duplicate of the master's work, all expressions automatically—a perfect reproduction.

We carry a great number of reproduced rolls for this instrument. Also played by foot power or hand playing. Prices From \$850 to \$2400

New Pianos

Of Reliable Makes Ranging in price from \$190 UP

Used Pianos

Pianos we take in trade as part pay on Players or Victorias at a fair valuation. Some are refinished, regulated, timed, etc. From \$75 \$100 \$125 \$150 and UP

Square Grands \$15 \$25 to \$50

Organs

For home, school or church. New and used— \$25 \$50 \$75 and UP

You Pay Some Down and Some Monthly

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War. American relief workers recalled from Belgium and France. General Alexieff became commander-in-chief of the Russian armies. General Nivelle made furious attacks on the new German front and captured two forts of the famous "Hindenburg line."

The Day We Celebrate. Rev. Edward Hart Jenks, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, born 1862. Dr. William C. Upjohn, physician, born 1854. N. P. Dodge, Jr., real estate man, born 1872.

Senior Don Juan Nianoy Ganganon, Spanish ambassador at Washington, born in Madrid, 53 years ago. Alfred E. Burton, dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, born at Portland, Me., 61 years ago. Garrett P. Servis, author and scientist, born at Sharon Springs, N. Y., 67 years ago.

This Day in History. 1607—Admiral Michael A. de Ruyter, who made Holland the greatest of sea powers, born. Died April 29, 1676. 1635—Rhode Island was purchased from the Indians for 40 fathoms of beads. 1783—Spain acknowledged the independence of the United States. 1860—Treaty for the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

</