

THE OMAHA BEE
 DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY
 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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FEBRUARY CIRCULATION
 62,544 Daily—Sunday, 54,619
 Average circulation for the month, subscribed and sworn to by David Williams, Circulation Manager.

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

All line up now for the Liberty parade.

Can it be true that Val Peter is now editing the World-Herald as well as the German Tribune?

Well, a month of meat-eating ought to pretty nearly bring the surplus down to where it can be handled.

Holland will take all the grain this country will send, showing the Dutch have lost none of their good judgment.

Only under the German sword will peace come to the world, says the kaiser, but he may change his mind later on.

Speculations as to the number of soldiers at the kaiser's command will have to be revised. He hasn't nearly as many effective now as were on the list 10 days ago.

Canadian slackers who are fomenting anti-draft riots are doing the kaiser's work better than Ludendorff. "My Lady of the Snows" has some housecleaning work ahead.

Increased wages and shorter hours are granted packing house workers by the arbitration board in Chicago, and this good news will certainly be welcomed in Omaha.

General Wood is good enough to go to France as a major general. The American people will rejoice that this is so. It probably relieves some embarrassment at Washington.

Having smashed a church and slain a number of women and children worshipping there, the kaiser's 75-mile gun will be voted a success by the head of the Potsdam gang.

Our hyphenated contemporary, the World-Herald, is also in favor of a law to punish sedition with a lot of "buts." Presumably it would either make the penalty take effect three years hence or exempt all pro-German confederates already engaged in seditious practices.

By all means, let the legislature heed the piteous pleas of the senator's hyphenated World-Herald to go easy with the German language newspapers. Please remember that one and all of them were ardent boosters for Senator Hitchcock's re-election during the last campaign.

Fee-grabbing by the district clerk in the court house finds its only counterpart in the fee-grabbing in the health commissioner's office in the city hall, except that the former is in willful violation of the new anti-fee-grabbing law enacted at the last session of the legislature. What about it, "Bob?"

Allied Armies Under One Head.
 The kaiser has performed a real service for the Entente Allies, in bringing them to realize the need of a single command. This has been seen by the leaders for months; the council of Versailles was a step to its final adoption, but the approach was hesitant because of national pride and perhaps national jealousies. Under the heat of the German onslaught these objections have melted, and the armies of the allied democracies in France are now merged under a single command. General Foch is conceded to be a great soldier, a master of strategy and tactics, thoroughly familiar with German methods, and capable of meeting them. Giving him supreme command is not likely to modify any of the plans adopted by the great war council, but ought to have the effect of giving them more force. The organization was already there, and the new move merely serves to bring all the elements into closer co-operation, with increased efficiency as a result. Blows will fall heavier on the kaiser now, because the United States strength of the armies of freedom will be behind them.

Just 30 Years Ago Today
 The stone cutters held a meeting at Cunningham's hall and about an hour was consumed in transacting business.

Company A, Fifth regiment, will hold a drill meeting this evening and night.

Six villages north of St. Quentin were captured by the British.

More Americans killed on two British ships, Crispin and Snowden Range, sunk by German submarines.

The Day We Celebrate.
 Prince Henry of Wales, third son of the king of England, born 18 years ago.

Gypsy Smith, English evangelist, born near Epping forest, England, 58 years ago.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, born at New York Mills, N. Y., 68 years ago.

Viscount Astor (formerly William Waldorf Astor of New York), born in New York City, 70 years ago.

This Day in History.
 1806—John P. Hale, the first anti-slavery senator of the United States, born at Rochester, N. H. Died at Dover, N. H., Nov. 13, 1873.

1864—General Longstreet's army retired from east Tennessee into Virginia.

1865—General Sherman returned to Goldsboro, N. C., after visiting General Grant at City Point, Va.

1898—Hiram Barden, inventor of the Barden rifle, died in Washington, D. C. Born at Plymouth, Mich., in 1823.

EASTER RENEWS ITS PROMISE.
 Four times the sun of Easter morning has shone through the battle clouds on a blood-drenched world, where man is struggling against man in desperate conflict to preserve his birthright of liberty. Without liberty all religion is a mockery of the hope. Whether peace will come before another Easter dawns does not so much matter; present conditions typify all that the festival embodies of the ever-present contest for supremacy between good and evil, between life and death. Recurrent seasons are the physical proof of the course of the law through the material world, and analogy easily carries this into the spiritual, and finds in the darkness the ray of hope, shining clear and strong, leading on to the great light beyond. If this were not so, life would lose much of its sweetness. Were the philosophy championed by the foes of liberty the only foundation for justice in this world, then Easter and all it has meant to the peoples of the world from the beginning of understanding among men is a delusion. But Easter renews its promise this morning, as it has throughout the ages, and man may look with hopeful confidence to the days to come. His progress has been achieved through sacrifice and struggle, and courage now when adverse influences press him so closely is but the outflow of a trust that is born of something beyond the earth. Justice founded upon liberty, and the happiness that springs therefrom is the heritage of mankind, to be preserved by him alone. The spirit of the day calls to him now as it never did before, and none can doubt the quality of the response.

"The War After the War."
 Debate as to the future social, political and industrial life of the world has taken a more serious form in Europe than in America. It did not need the stimulus of a debacle in Russia to set leaders in England, France and Germany to planning against the day when peace would demand solution of problems involving radical changes in all social adjustment. Only in the United States has this phase of the conflict been overlooked. As a people we are habituated to taking things as they come, to meeting issues as they arise, to temporizing and utilizing makeshifts, and so have muddled through many a serious difficulty, and may in the future. However, Russia has suggested the imminence of "the war after the war," and some farseeing Americans are giving thought to problems that must be met.

Whether we will, as has been done in England, and some think is being done in Germany, prepare a definite program for the future, or whether we will follow the French example and make provision for some of the lesser phases of the problem, allowing the greater to go over as "unfinished business," is the question. Demobilization of the army and of war industries, restoration of a balance between the several sections of the country which has been disturbed by war activities, rehabilitation of men who are partially disabled as a result of war, may be brought about in a way that will satisfy most needs. These are obvious and least of the many things that will concern us when peace comes.

New relations between industries and the people as a whole; better working agreements between labor and capital, and between the two and the public, contain the big, outstanding factors of the whole question. Just now, perhaps, we have enough to do to accomplish our share of the war, but we should not lose sight of the day ahead. Democracy will then be put to a test quite as severe as any it is now undergoing, and from our present experience with war we might take a lesson and make some preparation for peace.

Uniform a Certificate of Character.
 In London a prisoner who had been convicted of masquerading as an officer and passing worthless checks, pleaded his service as a soldier as a reason for light sentence. In replying the judge said: "No judge ought to say that a man's good service in the army gave him a right to commit crimes. If that is to prevail, a mention in dispatches or military medal will be a license to commit crime. The members of this court think there must be an end to any encouragement of such a view." The judge is quite right, but he might have gone further. Good service in the army does not exempt a soldier from any of the laws of his country made to maintain peace and good order. Such service, however, should lay upon him more than ordinary obligation to observe all rules and regulations of society, either civil or military. Instead of his uniform giving him immunity from the penalty of crime, it ought to act as an additional restraint upon his wayward tendency. In fine, the uniform of the soldier, indicative of his peculiar dedication to a great calling, ought to be also a certificate of character. It is not expected that "single men in barracks" should "grow into plaster saints," but never in the history of America, England or France did so much of duty and responsibility rest upon the wearers of the uniform, nor did the free people of these countries regard the service with more of respect. Therefore, serving well in the army should make the soldier more circumspect, and more than ever ready to observe all the requirements of good citizenship. By doing so he will add greater luster to any service he may render while under arms.

Quaint Bits of Life
 The present year marks the 200th anniversary of the first introduction of soil culture into America.

The corporation of a Yorkshire town makes \$250,000 a year out of the grease extracted for the waste of the wool factories.

In the revolutionary war the Society of Friends, or Quakers, divided on the matter of bearing arms, and the "Free" quakers went to the war.

A certain Englishman has devoted much of his time to collecting books written by "Smiths" in all countries and has accumulated 3,475 volumes.

In the rural parts of Schleswig-Holstein they speak of a place as being a pipe, or two pipes, or three pipes, distant, according to the number of pipes one could smoke while walking there.

Not only the design, but the colors of the rugs woven in the Orient are full of significance. They represent national or individual traditions, and stand for virtues, vices and social importance.

People who complain because they cannot get some of the little luxuries they used to enjoy in the pre-war days might do well to remember that their forefathers lived without sugar till the 13th century, without coal till the 14th, without butter on their bread till the 15th, without tobacco and potatoes till the 16th, without tea, coffee and soap till the 17th, without umbrellas and lamps till the 18th, and without trunks, telegrams, telephones, gas and matches till the 19th.

Signposts of Progress
 Isabella Kilzean, age 16, has charge of all the office boys in the Kansas City office of the Missouri Pacific railway.

An increase of 2 per cent in the number of sheep in Pennsylvania during the past year shows an awakened interest in sheep raising, which agricultural officials will try to increase until the state gets back in the million sheep class.

A report upon the government use of tractors in England was given at a recent session of Parliament. In order to increase the supply of food, tractors and plows are being purchased by the Food Production department and let out to farmers.

According to the Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung, wood is now being largely used in place of ivory, celluloid, and other substances in the manufacture of combs in Germany. Excellent toilet combs, it is stated, are made from thinly cut, faultless birch and beechwood. They are light in weight, clean and cheaper than any other kind of comb.

Previous to the war the Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Spanish, Greek, Danish, Uruguayan, United States, Brazilian, Russian and other flags divided the market for 65 per cent of total arrivals at Buenos Aires between themselves. In 1913 not a single American vessel arrived in Buenos Aires. In the United States there were 6 arrivals in 1914; there were 19 in 1915, and in 1916 there were 140 in all.

Views, Reviews and Interviews
Some of the Difficulties Which War-time Conditions Put in the Way of Publishing a Big Newspaper.

People have heard a great deal about the difficulties involved for different lines of industry in readjusting to the new daylight saving time schedule, more particularly the railroads, telegraph companies and public service companies that are in continuous operation. But not much has been said about what moving ahead the clock in the newspaper offices means. The wheels of a great metropolitan daily like The Bee are revolving almost without cessation and the change of the time schedule comes right in the middle of the issue of the big Sunday edition. It is or should be common knowledge that this edition is printed in sections, feature sections first and news sections last, and also in successive editions of the news sections of which some must go on the press before the change of time and others after the change. To take an hour out of the middle of the run means an earlier start and a speeding up through all the production and distributing departments, for the completed paper must be in the hands of subscribers for reading at the breakfast table even when breakfast comes an hour earlier. To make sure against possible slip, all of this was carefully studied out for The Bee and embodied in a set of special one-time rules as follows:

1. Night side composition to begin at 5:45 p. m. instead of 6:15.
 2. Forms to close on all sections of first edition not less than 15 minutes earlier than schedule time.
 3. In each department, immediately following lunch hour, move clocks forward one hour.
 4. Follow time schedule strictly on new time for all subsequent editions.
 5. It is urgent in view of the time-saving necessities, to have all copy for Sunday's edition in at least a half hour earlier than usual. This applies particularly to copy for feature sections that have early runs and to want ad copy.
 6. Make sure local distributors, carrier boys and newsboys conform to new time Sunday morning an hour earlier than usual.
- The question may be asked why a newspaper should be operated as if by time table, but the answer is obvious: It is because the clock governs the movements of all our readers and for out-of-town readers the newspaper must connect up with the railroads which run strictly by time table. A few minutes more or less for the carrier boys to leave the paper at the doorsteps may be unimportant, but missing a train means waiting for the next train and the delay of hours, if not of a whole day, in delivering the paper to the out-of-town subscriber. We have been having trouble enough with irregular mails and delayed train service with missed connections not our fault. The constant effort on our part is to keep to the time schedule while giving in each issue the very latest news up to the turn of the press, so all can readily see what extra effort is required to

squeeze up an hour when nothing is changed but the hands of the clock. Perhaps we can loaf on the job for an hour when the clock hands are turned back.

The announcement of the London Times, explaining how it will meet the restriction of print paper supply, will interest other newspaper publishers as it did me and perhaps also the general newspaper reader. The Times, quoting from a recent issue giving information that under the new order only one-sixth of the pre-war supply of paper and paper-making materials can be imported during the present year, has decided to meet the situation by reducing the number of copies printed rather than by again reducing the size. The number issued daily is not to exceed 120,000 from now on, which will mean a saving of five tons of paper per day. At the same time the price is increased to 3 pence, equivalent to 6 cents over here, and news agents are to be cut off altogether from supplying casual customers. Incidentally the fact is significantly mentioned that the London Times has been continuously issued as a complete national record for the last 133 years.

In taking over control and operation of the railroads the government has acquired a lot of problems, presumably not anticipated, and one of these is opened up by the pension and insurance system inaugurated by certain roads but still in their experimental stage. From a high official I learn that there is impatience if not anxiety on this score among the large family of Union Pacific employees, who have been enjoying or looking forward to the benefit of the company's system of life insurance and retirement pensions. These benefits are really in the nature of pay bonuses but when the government fixes railway wage scales, they will probably apply uniformly by percentage of increase to the employes of all railroads in specified classifications. But will these additional inducements be taken into consideration as between employes of one road and of another? And even if not, the main question remains whether insurance and pension systems will be continued or abolished or modified and limited. If the government maintains this sort of social welfare work for the employes of the roads that have already taken it up, will it be constrained to extend the system generally and to other branches of government service? Everyone knows that the letter carriers have been working for legislation along these lines for years but without success and the department clerks at Washington have had no better luck. The general expectation is that the existing railway pension plan will not be disturbed whatever else is done, but their administration under government supervision is bound to strengthen the case for civil service retirement provision on a comprehensive plan.

Maggie Mitchell, who was one of the most popular footlight favorites in early day Omaha, was buried last week in New York, where she died in her 80th year. Her great hit was made in "Fanchon Crick" in which she played the role of a young girl and kept playing it successfully, with the aid of her girlish figure, voice and movements, until she herself was 60 years old. I think I had a reference to Maggie Mitchell in this column about the time of her 85th birthday, telling how as "Fanchon" she burst in each night upon the view of the audience to catch a chicken that flew through the window and landed on a tall clock and how it was learned that this was accomplished by having the chicken attached to a wire which made its course through the air definite and certain. I first saw Maggie Mitchell in the old Academy of Music on lower Douglas street and frequently afterwards in the old Boyd's Opera House which stood at Fifteenth and Farnam. The obituaries say this famous actress, whose off-the-stage name was Mrs. Charles Abbott, retired over 20 years ago and is survived by her husband and a son and a daughter. An interesting incident also recalled growing out of her active union sympathy with the north during the civil war, when she precipitated a tremendous turmoil and near-riot in Mobile by raising the Stars and Stripes there shortly after the declaration of peace.

Patriotism and Creed Lines
Julius Chambers in Brooklyn Eagle.

What a glorious spectacle is this in which Catholics and Protestants have spontaneously united to raise more than \$2,000,000 for what will be known as "the Knights of Columbus fund!" This money will be devoted to providing additional comforts for American troopers at the battlefield in France. Contributions have come from all classes and creeds. Especially have the Jews responded with noteworthy liberality.

Nothing that has occurred since the terrible conflict began is calculated to go arouse popular respect and reverence for followers of the God of nations.

For two reasons, the co-operation of Christians and Jews is especially gratifying. Patriotism takes precedence over creed or dogma! That's the first lesson. The second is a recognition by non-Catholics of all classes that about 33 per cent of the regular and national armies and of the National Guard are members of the Catholic church. At Camp Custer, in Michigan, nearly 40 per cent of the 35,000 men in training are of the Catholic faith. No more zealous patriots exist than the prelates of that church.

Such are the reasons, in a few words, why this large Catholic fund has received the hearty support of Protestants and Jews.

To me, these events indicate the dawn of brighter days, in which religious intolerance has disappeared. If that supreme blessing shall be one of the results of this horrible human slaughter, the 1,000,000 and more men whose lives have been sacrificed will not have died wholly in vain.

Of course, Christian unity with Prussian Lutheranism never again can be possible. The kaiser's God cannot be recognized by Christians or Jews outside the domain of the central powers. Wilhelm's conception of the Almighty is too utterly heartless and cruel for humane acceptance. Christians turn, in preference, to the Hebrew Jehovah.

Another gratifying feature about the patriotic conduct of the Knights of Columbus is that it is not the calumnies that have been uttered against that order by religious cranks. For years I have been deluged with circulars, chiefly anonymous, but occasionally signed, charging the Knights with disloyalty to the constitution that every true American reveres. I have been assured that one of the obligations of the order, to which every member must swear, places his fidelity to his church before that to his country!

These calumnies are now proved to be baseless as the German propaganda with which the otherwise pure air of our beloved country has been tainted for three years past.

Falseness is repulsive, whether it originate in a Prussian brain or in that of a bigoted religiousist.

Hail to the Knights of Columbus, say II

People and Events

In anticipation of German air raids fidgity New Yorkers are blowing in money for insurance against bomb damage.

A California man of 80 years pulled off a fasting stunt of 22 days. A suspicion that dyspepsia supplied the spur holds up bestowal of the Hoover hero medal.

A prominent soprano of the socialist school attempted to show Missourians how not to do their bit. At last accounts a few lonely admirers were hustling for \$5,000 to bail her out and ease the strain of the federal muzzle.

Bygone poets and ancient prosey scribes smothered with wordy bouquets the famous serenade who "thrummed the lyre amid the sunny isles of Greece." Unluckily none of their kin linger on the scene fittingly to immortalize the music of present day political lyres.

Hats off, typos, to the memory of William H. Leech, 84, of New York, the nestor of composers, just passed away. Back in civil war days he held "cases" on the New York Herald, set up part of the story of the battle of Bull Run, and was on duty in the same shop up to a month ago. Up to his last working day, the Herald asserts, his "motion" was faultless, his speech uncheckered and his proofs "practically error-free." Truly a master of the "art preservative." May his tribe increase.

Pointed Paragraphs
 St. Louis Globe-Democrat: In such an hour as this, white bread should choke anybody who clamors for it.

Minneapolis Tribune: The Russian gave up his watch to the German highwayman who is now engaged in taking the poor man's trousers.

Wall Street Journal: Shelling Paris with a gun that can be used about 50 times at \$4,000 a shot, looks like a desperate bankrupt's way of "raising the wind."

Washington Post: Owing to the fact that war has not been declared against their country, Bulgarians on the western front will be only informally killed by the American forces.

Brooklyn Eagle: The map in the east is one of the prize puzzles of the day. Self-determination, recited frontiers, paternal protectorates and benevolent annexations are mixed and mingled in one confusing mass of national identities.

New York World: Austrian and Bulgarian troops are reported fighting on the western front, but the kaiser's army, the noble Turk, is heroically defending himself against a brutal army of Armenian women and children.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Never in the future will the Teutons be able to make a stronger drive than they are able to make right now, and every day of the future, with the reinforcements from America, the entente allies will be able to make a stronger resistance.

Around the Cities

Having gotten used to Billy Sunday's ways and crowds, Chicago indelicately refers to them as "performances."

St. Louis on Liberty loan day plans to unfurl in Forbes park a huge service flag in honor of the 32,318 St. Louisans who volunteered for service in the army and navy.

Boston lays claim to the distinction of being the largest fishing port in the world, surpassing Grimby, England, peace-time holder of the honor. Last year's fish haul into Boston totaled 179,960,000 pounds.

A commission of the two Kansas cities, after several weeks' work, recommends \$1,800,000 as a fair price for the privately owned inter-city viaduct. The price is apportioned on the basis of 56 per cent for the Missouri end and 44 per cent for the Kansas part. Debate on raising the money is now proceeding.

Having, as it thought, "made the city safe for soldiers," Topeka wakes up to find that the vice crusade did not go far enough. A loud call has gone forth to the crusaders to buckle on their armor once more and head a drive to make the streets safe for women and young girls. The trouble with the capital town is an excess of curbsome loafers who infest the streets in the evenings. Get a club.

New York responded handsomely to the drive for \$2,500,000 for the Knights of Columbus war fund. At last accounts subscriptions exceeded \$4,000,000 and still coming in, although the drive closed last Monday. The Carnegie Foundation topped all single subscriptions with \$250,000. The Rockefeller Foundation holds second place with a subscription of \$100,000. Parishes in the arch diocese put up \$2,000,000 and the financial district \$1,363,000.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Now," said the physician, "you will have to eat very moderately and avoid staying out late at night."

"You're not going to charge me for that advice," said the patient. "Hoover and Garfield have fixed that already."

"I have never raised by hand against the poor and the oppressed," exclaimed the trust magnate.

"Perhaps not your hand, but you have given them many a good swift kick," replied one of them.—Philadelphia Record.

"Young Gabber made quite a long speech at the club forum last night."

"What was the talking about?"

"He didn't say."—Judge.

"When I told Maria her new hat was unbecoming, she said she would face the trouble and make it the subject of serious reflection."

"And did she?"

"Superb! She went for the nearest looking glass."—Baltimore American.

"Will you give me some advice?" asked the young man.

"Why, certainly, my boy," answered the veteran campaigner. "The first thing for you to learn is that you can't feel the public pulse by listening to what men say just after the drinks and cigars have been passed around."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Customer—Those lisses you sold me yesterday were hard and stale. I thought you claimed to keep only fresh candles.

Solicitor—We generally try our must have come from an old batch.—Boston Transcript.

"I believe that pugilism pays better than literature."

"There are grounds for your belief. People tender a chicken last Monday. My fellow who offers to lick you never offers to do it for less than 2 cents."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEDICATION.

My country, oh, my country, my heart leaps to your call!
 War's breath is hot upon you—for you, my life, my all!
 Under the dear old Stars and Stripes, I offer up my soul!

I want a ship that's eastward bound, to take me 'Over There'!

I've travelled 'er the old world, I've wandered up and down,
 In quaint and curious corners and places of renown,
 Yet my heart was always turning to home, across the sea,
 Where our grand flag was waving, the flag of liberty!

The old world held me breathless, her garments royal, rare;
 Her hands were full of nuggets, gathered with matchless care—
 But always and forever, the slave's chain held her fast,
 Till the spirit of Old Glory should release her from the past.

Oh, fierce will be the struggle of the old world and the new,
 When again the birth of Freedom shall tyranny subdue!
 The world was waited, longing, till time of travail came,
 Oh, fearless flag of Freedom, you must win a deathless name!

My country, oh, my country, my heart chaps to your call!
 The crucial hour is with us—for you, my life, my all!
 I'm standing at attention, I wait with pride and pain,
 For orders from my captain, to put to sea again!

All that I have, I'm leaving; all that I am I give!
 O, O, the victory hasten, that men in peace may live!

And tho' the glad home coming for me may never come,
 I want a ship that's eastward bound, to take my flag—and me!

Shenandoah, Va. MRS. J. P. NYE.

HOSPE'S NO RAISE IN PIANO PRICE SALE

Was and Is Now



Was \$250 Is Now \$250

Bush & Lane
 Grands, Uprights

For 15 years we never had one returned for any reason.

Was \$275 Is Now \$275



Cable Nelson
 Upright Pianos

In wonderful woods and beautiful cases. "Tis our bread and butter."

Was \$300 Is Now \$300



Kimball
 Grands, Uprights and Players

There are over 200,000 in use right now.

Was \$400 Is Now \$400



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 \$395 to \$475

Apollo

Most wonderful instruments. 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

NEVER-TEL
 Darkens Gray Hair To a Youthful—Natural Color

It does its work positively and yet so gradually and beautifully that even your own friends can't "Never-Tel"—that's why it was legally accorded the name "Never-Tel."

NEVER-TEL is not a