THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

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Wilson's vetoes are very well placed.

Now, if Hindenburg will stay dead he wil save us a lot of trouble.

Considering that "politics is adjourned," the political pot is bubbling quite freely.

Albania is fast falling into the hands of the allies, but where, oh where, is the mpret?

Is it possible that "Long Tom" has encountered a snag in his effort to save Compton? How Lift your hat to Old Glory today, for what it

represents, and thank God that you are living The "Jacks" and the "Jims" are at it again,

and the democratic confabulation will be correspondingly enlivened. Sioux City's mayor has a distorted idea of

citizenship if he finds his ideal in the Industrial Workers of the World. The Fourteenth of July, celebrated as the

French national fete, never had such a worldwide significance as it has today. Who wrote that peerless panegyric on "Nels"

in our hyphenated contemporary? Is it the work of "Harvey" or of "Tom," or is it a collaboration of the two? Observation of simple and reasonable rules

of the road will prevent almost any of the

recorded auto wrecks, but the take-a-chance element is too strong with the drivers, who look on safety first as a hindrance. The German braggarts no longer boast that they will win peace through the drive of battle.

At the outset, they told us they were going to dictate terms in Paris. The entrance of America has changed the tune

The kaiser's dream of harnessing the rays of the sun was anticipated some years ago by a Salt Lake City councilman, who introduced a resolution to have the moon anchored over the city, thus saving the expense of artificial light.

The Fourteenth of July.

In celebrating Bastile day the French people do not commemorate the single event, that of the destruction of the gloomy prison, but rather the termination of an epoch of which the Bastile was emblematic. For many years the tide of democratic impulse had been rising in France; it had the encouragement of public thought and experience in England, where a king had been beheaded by the Commons at a time when the monarchy in France was most absolute; in Holland, where a determined people had thrown off the hold of the most bloodthirsty despotism, and finally the example of young America, where the flower of popular government had just put forth its fairest bloom. Bourbonism had done all it could to dam the stream, but its flood broke through, and when the Bastile fell absolutism in France went with it.

Through the dust and smoke that accompanied that fall may be discerned the clear light of human liberty shining over all. Too long did historians dwell upon the somber and terrible deeds of the revolution, succeeded by the "Terror," overlooking the central fact that out of the travail of the people was emerging a great free nation. From 1789 till 1871 the French wrestled with their fate, and finally came up from the depths of a great national disaster, strongly united in selfgovernment and well set on the most brilliant era of their existence.

This year finds France greater than ever in heroic resistance to tyranny and sublime devotion to its liberties. Just as our Fourth of July reached a higher point of significance this year than ever, so the Fourteenth of July is richer in meaning today than at any time in its 129 years of especial importance.

THEIR FAITH IN U-BOATS IS FALTERING.

The most reassuring feature of the war and as we are advised the feature most discouraging to the Germans is the failure of the unrestricted U-boat campaign to do what was expected of it. Hark back to the famous, or rather infamous, Zimmermann note whose last sentence reads as follows:

"Please call to the attention of the president of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months."

This dispatch from the German Imperial Secetary of State for Foreign Affairs to the German minister in Mexico was dated January 19. 1917. In other words 18 months have elapsed since the German people were fed with the promise that the lifting of restrictions on the U-boat would within a very short time take them out of their troubles and hang the wreathes of victory on their banners.

Of course, we must not delude ourselves with the notion that the submarine has not inflicted very great damage on us and our allies, or that the dangers it threatens have been wholly averted. But not even the kaiser would now pretend that it has fulfilled expectations.

Perhaps we can best see the situation by picturing what might have happened if submarine ruthlessness had not been successfully counteracted. If submarines could have completely, or even seriously, interrupted ocean traffic it would have been impossible for us to have a million soldiers now in France. It would be impossible for us, if we had them there, to keep them supplied with food, equipment and ammunition. It would be impossible for us to reinforce our allies with what they need from this side of the ocean, Worst of all, it would have been impossible for the allies fighting our battles "over there" to have held fast or to have maintained their own morale without knowing reinforcements were coming and that our help could be counted on in spite of U-boat activity.

We may be sure, and we have confirmation of the fact, that faith of the German people in the efficacy of the submarine is badly shattered and is steadily waning. We may be sure, too, that this loss of popular faith in his promise is one of the things that is worrying the kaiser most.

Von Hindenburg.

Definite confirmation of the reported death of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is not at hand, but reason for accepting it exists. He has been reported in poor health since early in April, and it may well be that his age and the hardships of four years of active campaigning have taken final toll of him. Hindenburg is the greatest figure brought out by the war in Germany. When the Russian "steam roller" was flattening out east Prussia, this old war dog was called from retirement, led a Russian army to annihilation in the Masurian swamps, and saved the region. From his successes on the Russian front he went to France and Flanders, where his "strategic retreat" resulted in establishment of the Hindenburg line, whence he launched the terrific drive of March across the plains of Picardy. Here his personal work ended. What other German leader can command and control popular confidence as he did is not known. The moral effect of his death

Hindenburg was the embodiment of the German theory of war. Without mercy, devoid of any fine sentiment, he looked upon his armies as machines to crush resistance. Inexorably he applied this force to his purpose. It has been reported that in March he promised the Reichstag a victory at the cost of a million and a half of German soldiers, and he set about to purchase success at that price. Nothing can better illustrate the working of his mind.

It is not probable his death will change either strategy or tactics for the German army. Hindenburg was merely head of the system, to which place another will succeed. To make the world safe, not men but the system itself must be destroyed.

Von Hertling's Latest "Peace Drive."

The speech of the German imperial chancellor to the Reichstag is getting some attention because of its reference to Belgium and for the further reason that its text has military approval. For the first time, the close connection between the military and civil authority in Germany is openly admitted. What Von Hertling says of 'defensive" warfare may be dismissed without consideration. The facts are all against his assertion. Professed plans to restore Belgium as an independent state are qualified by the assertion that it must be "friendly" to Germany. How the Hun hopes to have a Belgian take in friendship a hand dripping with innocent blood is beyond comprehension. Back of it all may be seen the well substantiated ambition of the Germans to hold what they have seized in Russia, and to be left free to work their will on the rest of that empire. This is of far greater value than many Belgiums, and means loot beyond anything aimed at or hoped for in 1914. The chancellor should read up on what has been formally set out as the war aims of the allies. A full comprehension of our purpose may enable him to get a clearer view of the situation, and perhaps to modity his expressions.

Views, Reviews and Interviews

In Taking Over the Wires the Government Takes Property It Had Once Before.

The projection of the question of the government taking over the wire systems of the country gives such special significance to the testimony in advocacy of the postal telegraph given by the founder of The Bee before a congressional committee in the early '90s that I am here reprinting some extracts. My father's experience as a military telegraph operator during the civil war had convinced him that government ownership and oper-

ation were absolutely necessary in time of war and almost as desirable in time of peace.

betor Rosewater

lations to the service. whether it be postal or otherwise, is not so the possession of the United States.

In 1871, on the first day of the session of they are?

Nebraska legislature, of which I was Mr. Rosewater—Yes, sir; the lines are the Nebraska legislature, of which I was

"Resolved, That the congress of the United States is earnestly requested to secure as early as practicable the full control of the present telegraph system by purchasing or leasing the lines now owned by the different telegraph companies, excepting only lines used and owned by railroad companies for the legitimate business of said roads.

Resolved, That our representatives in the United States senate are instructed, and our representatives in the house of representatives are requested to vote for any bill designed to secure the object set forth in this memorial.

I am not here to advocate any particular That is the point you are now making. For bill, nor do I desire to antagonize any particinstance, Mr. Hubbard says that one of the ular telegraph company. We are the patrons chief objects for procuring the passage of the of the Western Union company to the extent act of 1866 was to have the government of over \$15,000 a year for special dispatches, turn over to the Western Union the telegraph and hold a membership in the Associated lines it had built in the south during the war. Press; so that certainly my relations to the He says the facts are that the Western Union Associated Press and the Western Union are had nothing to do with that matter; that the not inimical.

the country that it is of the most vital impor- Union had no interest whatever and no tance that some step should be taken at an rights in any of the southern states; that setearly day for the government to acquire the tlements were made with the Southwestern asked, in the language of Dr. Green: "Is it New Orleans Telegraph company and the true that in this country the people need to American Telegraph company, in 1865, and be protected from the government?" My that the few lines which the government had personal observation is to the contrary.

Six nations. These telegraph companies had ment with regard to it. acquired, territorially, the control in various sections of the country, and had agreed headquarters of the company were at Louis- go for what it is worth:

When President Lincoln's proclamation between the north and south by wire, circuern cities to parties who were carrying on that the government was not in safe hands. weapons used by an army.

No sooner had the war broken out than States military telegraph corps.

good terms and only a few months before he and assistant quartermaster in the United to the detriment of the government. States army during the entire war was turned over to the Western Union company, and that he never got any part of his salary as that they were very seriously interefered with an army officer. He was also chief of the in the southern states. The government military telegraph corps of the United States really rebuilt their "ramshackle" wires, and at the same time.

Chairman Bingham-First give to the had been turned over as old junk or sold a committee your name, together with your re- so much a pound to the existing telegraph company. But upon ransacking the War de-Mr. Rosewater-My name is Edward partment in the quartermaster-general's of-Rosewater. I am now the editor and chief fice, I found that a military order had been isproprietor of The Omaha Bee. I was for 13 sued on the 27th day of February, 1866, by years actively engaged in the telegraph serv- which the United States military telegraph ice; for more than two years in the military lines and appurtenances within the states telegraph corps, and part of that time in the south of the Ohio river, were turned oven to field and for nearly a year in the War de- the several commercial companies owning partment. I was for seven years manager of the telegraph patent right within said terri-

the Western Union Telegraph company at tory. This was in consideration of the re-Omaha and for one year manager of the At- linquishment by the telegraph companies of lantic & Pacific and Great Western lines. For all claims against the United States for use more than 25 years I have been firmly con- of their lines and for the detention of the vinced that the safety of this government de- lines, and as compensation to said companies mands the control of the telegraph system for the exclusion of commercial business in by one of the branches of the government— that portion of their lines which had been in

Mr. Bingham-Do you know what lines

then a member, I introduced the following enumerated. It shows that the government at that time owned 14,211 miles of land line and 178 miles of submarine cable. Mr. Blount-What a . you reading from?

Mr. Rosewater-I am reading from the annual report of the quartermaster general of the United States army for 1866, pages 300 and 301.

Mr. Bingham-If it will not interrupt you, and in order to make your description of this point perhaps somewhat more intelligible, I will read this letter that I received this morning from Dr. Norvin Green and which I will submit to the committee later, wherein he makes application to be heard again to answer some of Mr. Hubbard's statements. settlement of the go... ament was through I believe for myself and for the people of the War department and that the Western At the outset the question would be Telegraph company, the Washington and built and rebuilt in the south were turned over to those companies in payment for the I will recite briefly some ancient telegraph use of their lines which the government had history. In 1860 the United States and the seized, held and used for three or four years Dominion of Canada were sub-divided and for military purposes. I merely refer to this controlled by what was then known as the here so that you can make clear your state-

Mr. Rosewater-That is very interesting among themselves not to invade each other's so far as it goes, but it does not go far territory, but to protect and work with each enough. In the first place the headquarters other. These companies were the American of the United States military telegraph on Telegraph company, the Western Union the day when the order published in this Telegraph company, the Magnetic Telegraph book was issued (August 31, 1866) was at company, the Caton lines and the Dominion Cleveland and not at the War department. company. These companies had an offensive The order at the War department to transfer as well as defensive alliance with each other, the military telegraph lines and equipments When the war broke out they actively co- to the telegraph companies was issued on operated to protect the interests of each February 27, 1866. The act of 1866, known other, regardless of the interests of the gov- as the national telegraph act, was, if I reernment. I was then in the employ of the member rightly, passed in July, and they had Southern company at Nashville, of which turned that property over months before the company Dr. Green was the president. The act of 1866 was passed; so that the story will Here are the facts: The headquarters of

the United States military telegraph were at was issued discontinuing all communication Cleveland in the office of the Western Union Telegraph company, and its commander or lars were sent by the company to the north- chief was the general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company, and in commerce with the south and more in sym- this book is the proof. I assert and maintain pathy with the secession movement, to send that the lines of the southern telegraph comtheir dispatches by mail to Louisville and panies which were used against the governthence they would be forwarded by telegraph. ment were contraband of war, and, by the The operations of this and other companies laws and usages of war in every civilized in the southern states were inimical to the country, they would have been taken from government and all their exertions were di- these parties because they were used against rected against the government. When I was the government with more effect than batalin the War department in 1862-63, observing lions or brigades of soldiers, and with more what was going on, I came to the conclusion effect than batteries of artillery or any

It was because of these peculiar relations the Western Union exerted its influence to existing between these telegraph companies acquire the control of the military telegraph that such jugglery was boldly perpetrated. of the United States. To that end they had The order of February 27, 1866, is missing their general superintendent, Anson Stager, and is not to be found among the original appointed to take charge of the military papers in the War department. I am inlines of the United States. General Stager formed that it has issued by General Thomas held two positions at the same time through T. Eckert, then acting secretary of war, and the entire war-that of general manager of the associate of General Stager in the comthe telegraph system of the Western Union mand of the military telegraph corps and and that of commander-in-chief of the United who also sustained relations to the telegraph companies that are well understood. From To show the relation existing between \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 worth of telegraph General Stager and his company, I need only lines were absolutely given away while this to cite one fact. We were always on very peculiar combination had control of the military telegraph of the United States and madied he told me that his salary as a colonel nipulated the wires in their own interest and

Mr. Green's letter, as I understand it, says built better wires for them than they ever had before. I was down there in 1859-in Now when the war was over, what be- Tennessee and Alabama, and I was in Nashcame of the military telegraph lines? When ville when the Union army captured the city. I came to this city a few days ago I simply The government reinstated their wires and had a surmise that these wires, cables and placed them in first class condition. All the everything that we had built during the war commercial dispatches sent during the war

Sign posts of Progress

The number of women factory workers in Michigan has more than

the native money changers size up the plying canned goods to the War and German mark and shave 38 per cent Navy departments.

In five hours 300 men put up a hosof its face value, while Austria's papital building 230 by 38 feet, includconnections on Station Island.

> the United States. It will have 180 .-900 horsepower and a speed of 35 The Australian federal government has contracted to sell to the British

> government the whole output of zinc concentrates in Australia for the period of the war and 10 years there-There are 40 flax mills in Ontario,

and while a large proportion of the Canadian flax crop is grown for seed, the province will produce considerable fiber for the manufacture of fabric for aeroplanes as well as for

over their wires were paid at the full message to his family paid full rates The only use the government had of these wires was simply for the transmission of army orders, and that was

done by its own military operators. Then as to the patents which they say were violated. What patents? The telegraph was discovered in 1837. If Professor Morse had any patent for stringing telegraph wires on American soil it must have expired within 21 years of that date. I cannot see how anyone was prevented or could have been prevented from building just as wires in any part of this country as they pleased. The only possible patents that might have been interfered with were those upon some instruments. But even the patents on ordinary instruments had run out by

Now, I say for myself, with what knowledge I have of the telegraph, that I would rather trust the government of the United States than any private corporation or any manager of any private corporation. been told, for instance, that election riots in New York were at least prevented by the telegraph company giving out the coper news to the people Beyond my sight and ken, But hope is always in my heart as to the result of the election of 1884. What right has the telegraph company to bulletin election news or any other news? Would the government of the United States, if the telegraph had been under its control, publish any bulletins and give away any intelligence transmitted over wires? Would they violate the mails and open letters which contained such intelligence? Would any express company open the packages that go through their hands? Are not tele-graph companies merely public carriers entrusted with transmitting correspondence?

But the showing is here that the telegraph company received \$88,000 for election news in 1889. Eightveight thousand dollars for what? For selling returns of state elections and congressional elections at different stations, peddled out to pool rooms, delivered at the theaters and at private resorts of every description. That is not, in my opinion, the function of the telegraph and never should be.

Dr. Green at one time testified that the Western Union was the only company in this country that does not deal in news; and yet they have dealt in news to the extent of \$88,000 worth of election returns. Now, suppose that Mr. Jay Gould was very deeply interested in election returns, would be be less formidable than any postmaster general or than any man interest ed in the outcome of an election? I question it. And yet, I do not insis that the government shall operate all the wires, although in my opinion it would be best if it were done. But if we cannot do that, the next best thing is to devise some plan to connect the service, and give the people the widest latitude in telegraph facilities.

Whittled to a Point

St. Louis Globe Democrat: Th of growing optimism is happily one of the largest of the year in all the allied countries

Louisville Courier Journal: The cutthroat Alexander bagged the world. the reader gleans, but—shades of the great exemplars—watch Wilhelm spill the beans! St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Under

the new sugar rules the housewife can not console herself as Mrs. Partington did when she said that sugar was not high as long as she got 50 cents worth for half a dollar. Baltimore American: The gates of many of our shipbuilding plants are clogged with the autos of the workers.

And, perhaps, some of the men are so

kind-hearted as to give the bosses a it on the way nome St. Louis Globe-Democrat: What we need is vision. If George the Third had had vision he might haveperceived George the Fifth presiding at an American hase ball game, on the Fourth of July and exclaimed to

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Now why are you crying?"
"My husband is so evasive." answered the bride. "Every time I ask him how he likes my biscuits, he tells me I have beautiful

Miss Yellowleaf-A woman's age dosen't really matter.

Miss Caustique—No; the thing that counts is how long she has been that age.—

Mrs. H. Peck-John, I wish you'd give me a synonym for misery.

Mr. H. Peck-What's the matter with
patrimony?-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"That's Ma's war bonnet."
"There's nothing suggestive of war bout it." "There isn't, sh? You should have seen the war Pa started when he got the bill tor it."-Detroit Free Press.

MY SHIPS AT SEA.

I've ships a-sailing on the sea.

Where? That, I do not know.

I sent them out with hopes and fears So many years ago.

Some sank ere they had touched the flood;

Some sailed but for a day;

Some plunged into the rising tide

That they'll come back again. Both large and small, those ships of mine, They're scattered near and far, And oft I stand upon the shore

And wonder where they are For treasures rich and rare they seek.
In every land and clime.
And I'm expecting one of them

To sail back any time. Some went in search of love and life, Some sought for gold and wealth, And some for laurel wreaths and fame, And some for peace and health.

Though storms of life have wrecked the bes And finest of my fleet,

And cast the work of many years In ruins at my feet. With but a tear for vanished hopes. I've turned away, and then

I've planned and manned another ship And sent it out again. And filled with hope, have raised my ey-To that horizon dim, Where other ships, with other hopes, May yet come sailing in.

No man can take away the trust Or joy of life from me For hope is mine as long as I

Have ships upon the sea. And though the years are passing, and My eyes are growing dim. I'm watching stin, and in.
'Till my ships come in.
DAVID RITCHIE.

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One Year Ago Today in the War. Dr. Georg Nichaells succeeded Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg as imperial Ger-House of representatives passed bill oroviding \$540,000,000 for construction and purchase of aircraft.

The Day We Celebrate.
H. A. Jacobberger, with the Kimball laundry, born 1873.
W. M. Rainbolt of the Peters Trust

W. M. Rainbolt of the Peters Trust company, born 1877.

Rear Admiral Presley H. Rixey, surgeon general of the navy, born at Culpeper, Va., 66 years ago.

Rt. Rev. John H. Tihen, Catholic bishop of Denver, born at Oldenburg, Ind., 57 years ago.

Arthur Capper, governor of Kansas, born at Garnett, Kan., 53 years ago.

Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Boston newspaper publisher, born in Boston, 72 years ago.

This Day in History.

1729—John Penn, the last of the proprietary governors of Pennsylvania, born in London. Died in Pennsylvania, February 5, 1785.

1789—French revolution begun with the destruction of the Bastille, the famous state prison in Paris, by a mob of citizens and soldiers.

1824—Edmond Charles Genet, first minister to the United States from republican France, died at Jamaica, L. Born at Versaliles, France, January 5, 1763.

Carl S. Molander and Miss Augusta M. Wett were married and will make their future home in Omaha.

Mirror of Nr. Dietz left for Spirit Lake.

Mrs. P. W. Lynch is making a three weeks' visit in Chicago and Mille waukee.

Mirror of Thought.

"The young writer we met the other day told me he looks into his neart and writes."

"Yes, it is evident he does not look nto his head."

Just 30 Years Ago Today

Miss Flora Donahue has gone to Springfield, Ill., where she will spend two months. By special request, the Templeton



performance of "Girofie Girofia" the Grand opera house tonight.
William H. Ridte, the well known draper and salesman of the firm of A. Orchard, departed for the east on his summer vacation

Carl S. Molander and Miss Augusta

Around the Citres

Philadelphia boasts of a "war chest" Among the 100 per cent Americans who are boosting Red Cross work at Salt Lake's assessed valuation for the current year stands at \$191,539,-942, an increase of \$14,000,000 over

El Paso, Tex., is esteemed by those concerned as a liouseholders' para-dise. Mexican girls at \$3 a week solve the servant problem for families unable to get away. St. Joe has its halo on straight once

ing corps. Almost the entire staff of 425 will be back on the job in September, thus banishing fears of a teaching famine. teaching famine. will be added to New York's underground transit system this year. This

Forty-escond street and triple accom-

modations below that point. New York public schools will take subscriptions. There are others. \$3,000,00 for the four months beginning September 1. The maximum Filipinos shook down their tree. \$3,000,00 for the four months begin-ning September 1. The maximum is boxes and invested \$8,000,000 in \$100 a year and the minimum \$60. Uncle Sam's prime paper. Our wards Eleven thousand teachers will share know a good thing and hop to it.

in the distribution.

Although surrounding lakes give the Twin cities superior facilities for stocking up with ice, so deftly is nature's abundance hooked up that householders pay just as much for summer's necessity as householders in less favored regions. Fifty cents a hundred, delivered in small quantities is the ruling price.

Know a good thing and hop to it.

The greatest wool deal in history has been closed by the British government, which takes over the entire wool elip of Australia during the war "and one year after, dating from July 1 after peace is signed to June 30 in the following year." The London Chronicle says "the transaction involves for two clips alone over is the ruling price.

Over There and Here

neasures having the right credentials. Standing Rock agency are Amos doubled the last year, according to Salt Lake's assessed valuation for George Laundry. Over in Holland where thrift abides

> per money is scraped 60 per cent. Ach, Louie! One Count Roon of Goerlitz insists that Germany's peace terms shall include an indemnity of \$45,000,000,000

ember, thus banishing fears of a saching famine.

Sons of the American Revolution propose to raise within the order \$101,000,000 for investment in Liberty bonds. The service flag of the order has 240 blue stars and two gold ones to indicate members lost on bat-People on the mainland may feel

Eighty thousand American women are now employed in industies sup-

ing heating plant, light and sewer The largest and fastest battle cruiser in the world is being built by