THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD BOSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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"Sedan day" again with the kaiser farther from the crowning victory than ever.

The last month of the daylight-saving schedule. Has it proved to be a good thing? What do you say?

Which reminds us once more, What about that water main extension to Fort Crook so necessary to full utilization of that post?

Now that members of the Federal Trade commission are under fire, they will appreciate better the position of the concerns they have been going after so sharply.

In his enthusiasm over his airplane flight, Mayor Smith may next be expected to propose the erection of a new city hall 'steen stories high with the mayor's office in the cupola.

The latest turn of the paper conservation program is to reduce the output of certain classes of books to 25 per cent of the normal. "No deprivity," as Mrs. Malaprop might say.

Another American publication purchased and controlled by von Bernstorff as part of the German propaganda in America has been uncovered. And there are doubtless others still under cover.

Hindenburg declares that for the Germans the conflict has now become a defensive war. That's a good one. Have not kaiser and all his spokesman from the first been insistent that they were merely defending themselves against their enemies.

This year's Nebraska State fair marks the semi-centennial of that institution. Having successfully passed through the infantile ailments such as grasshoppers, drouth and panic, the fair may be regarded as having now struck a good

No one can vote in Omaha at the coming November election who is not properly registered, and everyone who has changed his residence since he last voted, must have his registration corrected. Don't keep putting this important duty off until it is too late.

Six-cent street car fares, established by the Missouri State Railway commission for St. Louis and Kansas City have been knocked out in the courts at the very moment the Nebraska State Railway commission has granted an increase in street railway fares for Lincoln to 5 cents and six cents. It will take some time before these conflicts and contradictions are smoothed out.

For Next Year's Corn Crop.

The fast maturing corn crop of the United States had to run the gauntlet of a number of enemies. Not only was it exposed to the customary attack by insects and worms, the dangers of drouth and hot winds, with all their attendant evils, but it had to contend against the greatest of all dangers, that of insufficient and unfit seed. This latter is one danger that can be surely guarded against. Careful selection and care of seed corn means much to the farmer, being directly reflected in his crop yield. The Department of Agriculture urges that now is the time to begin arranging for next year's seed. Its experts warn farmers that unless they do take the needed steps early they may face again conditions that prevailed last spring, when in many localities good seed was not to be had. The advice will be repeated by all who have real understanding knowledge of the crop. Need for corn and corn products will not be lessened within another year, nor probably for several years to come. Little danger of over-production exists, but on the contrary, every reason for a greater crop if possible. Farmers of America have given splendid help to the world in its need, and can continue their good record by making careful selection of seed corn this fall against the planting time of next spring,

RAILWAY MOTIVE POWER.

That the railroads of the United States had not stagnated under private ownership is shown by a comparison of the motive power between 1900 and 1915. In the year first named, the railroads of the United States had in service 38,500 locomotives of all kinds. The average tractive effort of the "simple" or single expansion engine, of which type 36,500 were in use, was but 19,000 pounds; the heaviest type then known, of which 900 were in service, had a tractive effort of 29,000 pounds.

In 1905 the number of locomotives used had mounted to 51,650, of which 48,949 were of the simple type, but their efficiency had increased to an average of 23,000 pounds tractive effort. This year is noteworthy as seeing the first of the Mallet compound engines in service. Its power is represented by 75,000 pounds tractive effort. In 1910 the total number had gone up to 59,000, with an average tractive effort for 56,525 simple engines of 27,000 pounds. This year 200 Mallets were in service, with average power of 72,000 pounds. In 1915 the railroads were employing 64,750 locomotives, 62,000 being of the simple type, averaging a tractive effort of 30,500 pounds, while 800 Mallets with an average power of 79,000 pounds were doing duty.

In 1900 the average weight on drivers of the simple engine was 85,000 pounds; in 1915 it had grown to 135,000 pounds. In 1905 one locomotive was equipped with a superheater to increase its power; in 1910 the roads had 3,000 oil-burners and 300 with superheaters; in 1915 there were 4,250 oil burners and 14,000 with superheaters.

These figures ought to do away with the charge that the railroads had not made any effort to keep up with the demands of transportation. It may be of interest, also, to state here that the present annual total capacity for producing locomotives in the United States is about 7,000, and that the government is asking for 10,000 for the current year.

Education in Siberia.

Russian politics have filled the public eye and baffled imagination for so long that it is refreshing to be asked to view any section of that muddled and befuddled country from which a glimmer of reason shines. Singularly enough it is from Siberia, that hinterland of the empire, the limbo to which offenders were banished, condemned to a living death, that now gives a sign of encouragement. The American consul at Vladivostok transmits to Washington, under date of July 8, a letter from the Culture-Educational union of the Altai district, with headquarters at Barnaul, Siberia. According to this letter, the union, which is concerned with the "outside-ofschool" education of the people, wishes to obtain portable cinematographs, and scientific popular films for use of the co-operative unions of Tomsk, Semipalatinsk, Yenisei, Irkutsk and Transbaikal provinces. Most interesting is the information that the union expects to purchase not only the machines but the films. It is also establishing a museum for the exhibition of the products of the several provinces named. It is not surprising that such a spirit should exist in Siberia, for thither went under guard most of the truly cultured and thoroughly educated of the czar's subjects. He did not know it, but in the vastnesses of the great wastes of Siberia he was sowing seed that now exhibits a fruitage to which it is pleasant to turn after witnessing the gyrations of the crew the Romanoffs were content to rule in Holy Russia. Siberia will yet be the salvation of the bolsheviki.

Looking to Future Commerce.

American business interests are carrying on with all sincrity, so far as present war activities go, but are not neglecting, at least so far as discussion is concerned, what may follow peace. They are reminded that Germany is planning as purposefully and as energetically as ever for trade supremacy. The German government is getting ready to re-establish as soon as possible the external commerce of the empire, and some analysts assert that much of its apparently meaningless destruction of private property in territory it has overrun, its sinking of merchant vessels of neutral countries, and other acts that seem wanton, are really part of its great scheme. It is the creation of necessity which Germany hopes to be in position to relieve.

This example is not lost on Americans, who have been shaken out of their complacent attitude toward the world. When the war is over we will have the greatest commerce-carrying fleet afloat, owned by the people. It must be occupied, and its only service will be carrying American products to consumers around the world. That is why, for example, the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce emphasizes the teaching of commercial geography in our schools. A better knowledge of the world is needed, that

we may as a nation compete in the open markets. Such plans need not run counter to any international agreements that will bind the allies in post-war economic relations. They will only serve to enable us to reasonably secure and hold our fair share of the world's business, something we have never had.

In the military lingo of the day, the war gardens hereabouts are all shot to pieces.

The Lichnowsky Memorandum By Professor Munroe Smith of Columbia University

Critical interpretation and discussion of this most important war document by one of the world's foremost authorities on historical jurisprudence and the study of comparative international law.

Austrian and in Prussian Silesia since the only in the Balkans, but also in Asia, and that seventeenth century. As late as 1848 they these interests were to be realized by putting were described in the Almanach de Gotha as the whole force of the German empire befirst conferred by the king of Prussia to-ward the close of the eighteenth century, thus throughout the Turkish empire. That Early in the nineteenth century the Lich-this would mean war with Russia was fully nowskys became princes in Austria also, understood, but such a war was not feared Karl Maximilian, sixth Prince Lichnowsky, The "Slav peril," so far as Germany was was born in 1860. He served for a time in concerned, was a bugbear that might advanthe Prussian army, in which he holds the tageously be employed in domestic politics; rank of major, and then entered the diplo- but it was not taken seriously by the German matic service. In 1885 he was attached to general staff or by the German foreign office. the German embassy in London; later he held diplomatic positions in Constantinople, its position in Europe and in the world as n Bucharest, and in Vienna. During the substantially satisfactory, Lichnowsky was latter part of his residence at Vienna he was again, from the point of view of Berlin, hope-first secretary of the embassy. Transferred lessly old-school. He was not in touch with in 1899 to the Berlin foreign office, he served the Pan-German movement. He did not unthere, as he tells us in his memorandum, for derstand that Germany must obtain an abso-

As his memorandum shows, Prince Lich- Lichnowsky's antiquated views and the "new nowsky is, in many respects, a diplomat of course" which the German imperial authorischool, described as men sent abroad to lie might well wonder why, in 1912, he was exfor their country's good, for he is obviously a truthful man; nor is he of the Frederician school, cynically described by the Great the explanation in his personal relations with Frederic himself as spies, for he is clearly the emperor, the chancellor, and the foreign an honorable gentleman. He tells us, in fact, that he had no espionage fund. That fund he cannot find it there. An explanation, was expended in England by other agents, with whom he had no relations. The prince the outbreak of the long-planned war for is old-school in his belief that the relations German hegemony on the continent, it was between states, and even the great issues of desirable that British suspicions of Gerpeace and of war, are mainly determined by many's intentions should be quieted. When the relations established between their dip- the war should come, it would be highly delomatic representatives and the persons who sirable that Great Britain should not interplay leading roles, in society as well as in vene, at least not at the outset. British inpolitics, in the countries to which the repre- tervention, it was thought, would come more sentatives are accredited. He is, en the other rapidly if Great Britain were already in a hand, a modern diplomat in his recognition state of acute suspicion; less rapidly, and of the importance of keeping in touch with probably too late to be of value to France the leading men in commerce, industry, and or to Russia, if Great Britain were taken by finance and of influencing general opinion, at surprise. For this reason it was obviously least so far as this can be done by public politic that Germany should be represented

bassador.

speeches reported in the daily press. In his general view of German foreign with Austria and with Italy; but, given the situation created by those alliances, the poland still defends is that which Bismarck consistently followed in the later years of his chancellorship and insistently recommended, after his retirement from office, in public speeches, in the press, and in his posthumous memoirs. Germany's duty to Austria-Hungary, according to Bismarck, was should not undertake to support Austrian schemes of expansion in the near east, for In all collisions of interests and of ambitions between Austria and Italy, Germany's role was that of the disinterested friend, and, therefore, that of a possible umpire. Similarly, in all collisions of interests and ambitions between either of its allies and Russia. Germany was impartial. So only could Germany maintain its traditional friendship with Russia, which seemed to Bismarck, as to nowsky speaks of him always with the Lichnowsky, of the highest importance.

Bismarckian, again, is Lichnowsky's conviction, clearly implied, although not definitely stated, that the German empire should have been satisfied with the position it held in Europe before the present war. He also believed, with Bismarck, that Germany's colonial expansion should be limited to such gains as could be secured without war, particularly without conflict with Great Britain. His chief efforts, during his two years in London, were directed to this end, and were attended by a degree of success which he does not overstate.

In his acceptance of these Bismarckian traditions, Lichnowsky was, at least from the

The Family in the War

The Industrial Conference Board issues families in various parts of the country, of as "inclosed in double-wailed sacs insoluble the increase in the cost of living from July, in the digestive fluids." Some of the ulti-1914, to mid-June, 1918, as from 50 to 55 per mate products of digestion in the case of the cent. The percentages of increase are: bean are described as "carbonic acid gas, al-Food, 62; rent, 15; clothing, 77; fuel and cohol, vinegar and yeast vegetation," all of light, 45; sundries, 50.

The cost of fuel and light is most easily states." borne, being but 6 per cent of the family budget. Rent, though it is but 15 to 18 per it is paid monthly in round sums and the justice of the advance is questioned. Various Hoars and Thomas W. Higginsons, never checks are proposed, among them that of drew their inspiration from such founts. checks are proposed, among them that of Representative Crosser of Ohio, to tax at

for rent, 13 per cent. The relative advance the decision. There may be something which in prices is here the greatest, but here also we do not understand in the nature of diffiof the budget, and food the family must have until the facts are ascertained. to retain its health and efficiency.

Through studies such as these the cost of ciated. The people who with little complaint

point of view of Berlin, distinctly old-school. The Lichnowskys are a family of Upper Ever since the retirement of Prince Bis-Burgundian origin, a branch of the house of marck there had been a growing conviction Granson. They have held estates both in at Berlin that Germany had interests not possessing" one town and 45 villages, with hind the wedge that Austria was driving into 1,620 inhabitants. The title of prince was the Balkans and by acquiring for Germany several years (1899-1904). After eight years lutely dominant position in Europe, in order of retirement from the diplomatic service, he later to oust Great Britain from its leading was sent to London in 1912 as German am- position in the world.

Given this complete antithesis between

the older school. He is not of that oldest ties had followed since 1890, the prince humed from his Silesian estates and sent to London. Quite characteristically he seeks secretary; and quite frankly he tells us that however, does not seem difficult. Pending in London by an ambassador who was not aware of Germany's real purposes, who was peacefully minded and friendly to Great policy, Lichnowsky is distinctly of the Bis-marckian school. He declares, indeed, that British attention on colonial negotiations and Britain, and whose efforts to concentrate Bismarck made a mistake in allying Germany a rapproachement between the triple alliance and the entente powers might be successful precisely because they were sincere. It was icy which Lichnowsky steadily advocated to secure these advantages that the prince was, as he complains, kept uninformed of the most important matters. In the meantime, as has been intimated both in France and in England by persons familiar with German diplomacy and its methods, the Berlin government had in Great Britain agents who were in sympathy with its real designs and who limited to defending the integrity of the dual were kept fully informed of all relevant facts empire. Germany had not undertaken and and events. These agents controlled the spy system, and discharged all the obscure and devious duties which could not be imposed Germany had no interests in the Balkans, upon a diplomat of Lichnowsky's rank, traditions, and character. It has been suggested that the representative of Germany's real policy was Herr von Kuhlmann, then chief counsellor of the London embassy, now (1918) imperial foreign secretary. If were the case, von Kuhlmann was clever enough to play his part without exciting any nowsky speaks of him always with the highest appreciation .

(To Be Continued Tomorrow.)

The Bean and the Army

The profound, intangible psychological change that has been coming over the country in these latter days now finds itself typified and symbolized by the unexplained removal of the bean from the army ration in France. Little has been said about it, no explanation is vouchsafed in Washington-and the shocked silence along the shores of Massachusetts bay is so tense as to be almost audible. There are dietitians who condemn the

bean as unfit for human food, but they have not been seriously regarded heretofore. The bean has even been called "the army bean." The civil war was said to have been won on it. Yet the health indictment of the dietian estimate, based upon inquiries in 12,000 tians (not from Boston) speaks of the bean which are "agents to feed psychological

Is there a hint here of the Boston state of mind? It is hardly possible, for here are cent of the budget, is the fighting item, since "alcohol" and "vinegar," and surely the Emersons, Thoreaus, Frank Sandborns, Judge

The scientific indictment somehow does 100 per cent all rental increases above 5 per not ring true. After the censorship is removed we may get nearer to the facts. Fi-The allowance for clothing is smaller than nancial reasons may have had their part in the average family is most inclined to cut culties of transportation, or the shortness of expenditures. Food constitutes 43 per cent the bean crop. Judgment should be reserved

But of one thing we may be sure. If the policy of discarding the bean holds till the the war behind the lines can be best appre- Rhine is pased and the end is reached, then we shall have a bean-hungry army on our bear this heavy burden yet spare out of their hands when the boys come back that will need hundreds of mililons for war activities make the first Saturday night in America a and billions for the bonds that finance the veritable orgy of "pork and," while the noise struggle have no war correspondents to from Boston, restored unto her own, will be chronicle their efforts; but they also are "in analogous to the fall of a thousand Bastiles.

-Minneapolis Journal.

Center Shots

Washington Post: and with good luck many of them will get back into Germany, led by their

strategic kaiser. Minneapolis Tribune: The name of the new German retreat specialist when pronounced in the German way correct, as he is spilling them, all

Brooklyn Eagle: The British lost 650,000 men in the first battle of the Somme in 1916. The news every day in August, 1918, tells us those men did not die in vain. Never shall their

Baltimore American: It is now coneded that American marines and regulars saved Paris. America is paying back her debt to France splendidly And in saving the magnificent city, America has laid all coming time under a debt of gratitude.

bureau experts find that 10 per cent of the country's coal-producing companies owe the government \$5,000,000 more in taxes than they have paid. From this proportion it is inferred that \$50,000,000 additional may be collected from the same source. The figures throw a light on coal profits which helps to explain why retail prices were so high.

The Boe's !!!

Omaha, Sept. 2.-To the Editor of The Bee: Lots of people don't understand strategy. But it's the simplest thing on earth. A big domineering Hun with an insolent "get off the earth" air is German strategy.

Fochs strategy is different. People think Bundy was insubordinate on his own hook. Now that Foch has passed a thousand miles from danger, he can not object to being shown up. Foch wanted things to happen as they did, but it took strategy to do it. Bundy was bound to counter-attack. The Germans knew this even better than Foch, but Foch wanted to appear asleep. What! "Our brave Germans don't need guns, we only need clubs." Hell. Foch will glut the wolves with so much Hun carrion that they Foch didn't write Bundy's letter himself, Bundy knew pretty near what Foch wanted him to write and also what he wanted hm to do.

Now when the insignificant Hun spies trip a keen strategist like Foch they can yell-not before. Talk about Moltke, the poor fellow could learn enough from Foch to attract atten-

We must learn to appreciate the Huns for what they are worth. they were quoted on the market the would be so near zero that when you look one of them in the face you can chew strong tobacco and where you darn please.

D. HOLADAY.

Twice Told Tales

Keep It Up. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was commenting on the War Savings stamp campaign, and remarked that a great many givers lived up to the letter, but not up to the spirit, of patriotism.

They remind me of the man who was accosted by a beggar who asked for a dime to get some breakfast. "But aren't you the same chap ! gave a dime to day before yesterday? "I wouldn't be surprised, sir." replied the mendicant, "but I hope you didn't think that that dime would make me independent for life!"-Washington Post.

He Knew It Wasn't.

Teacher was warming to her sub-lect, and laying down her book, said: "Now, you all understand that the trunk is the middle part of the body, don't you?" "Yes, ma'am," chorused the class,

with one exception. "You understand it, too?" asked the teacher of the boy who had not an-

"No, ma'am, because it isn't so."
"Why, my dear boy, what do you

"Well," replied the boy, "you ought to go to the circus and see the ele-phant!"—Baltimore Sur.

Selfishness and Tears. "What on earth are you crying about, little boy?" asked the neighbor, who was strolling along a suburban street the other afternoon.

"Because I'm so mean an' selfish," sobbed the little one. "Oh, surely you're not very mean and selfish if it affects you this way," commented the passerby.

makes you think you are?" "See this bread an' jelly? Well, I'm so mean an' selfish that I ain't a-goin' to give Willie none of it. Boohoo-hoo!"-New York Post.

Necessity.

E. Berry Wall, accompanied by his sorrel chow, was walking on the Biarritz promenade when a young lady in one of the new 1918 blouses passed The blouse was cut very, very low in reach the elbow and the material employed was of the finest, sheerest

"There goes the young countess de la Tour," said Mr. Wall's companion. "What airs she puts on!" "Well," said Mr. Wall, "with a blouse like that it's necessary to put on something, isn't it?"-Detroit Free

The Maid's Guess. Mrs. Borden Harriman, the socioiogy worker, was talking about schools

"I don't like the ultra-fashionable kind," she remarked." "They educate a girl in everything but education. "Two housemaids were talking once about their mistress' daughter, who had just returned from one of these

"'What's the new course Miss Marie is taking,' asked the first maid. 'I think,' said the second, 'I think I heard her say it was cosmetics.'

"PALS."

Pals were we for many years. Neither of much renown— ust grew up together In a little country town.

Damon and Pythias often called, Guess we suited the name, Through all the "ups" and "downs" of life Our friendship remained the same,

The blue seas to o'er ride. Pal and I were ready And marched away side by side.

When the battle was fiercely raging.
Every man was showing his might.
Somewhere I missed that pal of mine
Through the hours of that awful night.

When the dawn was nearing.
In the battle there was a lull.
Around my heart I seemed to have
A feeling sick and dull.

As he lived, so it was he died, And I know his soul is "ever the top" Where peace is not denied And when the conflict's over

And power has made the right.
The last remembrance of him I'll have
Will be a cross of white.

-BELLVIEW.

Watch Your Stomach In Hot Weather

A Cool, Sweet, Strong Stomach Your Best Safeguard Against Summer Sickness

Keep your stemach in good work- ing indigestion, sour gassy stemach ing order curing the bot summer and the miserable, bloated, puffed-up months and you will have little to fear in toe way or sickness' the advice many physicians give as bot weather

Gord, scund, common sense advi.e. too. For very frequently, and espe lavin hot weather, these common st.m. ach disorders which so many pione seem to regard as ci mino, importance, de open the way for serious indicas.

85 keep your stomach sweet, cool and comic riable an summer one. The extra war werk-change or dist-ousons tost come with not weather-at his us in the stomach. The starpest stomaco wil nael help this summer as ercred reven

Ins one easy way if you have the right remedy is to rid the stemach of too much sold. Because it superacity that intersers with digestion and mustion. and this causes about a. tobse stemach miseries you are so

ecnaition after eating

New here is good news. An easy, sure realer has been found to get rid of the narmful acidity and gases in the st.macn. It is called EATONIC a good tasting compound that you eat EST ... ike candy A tablet or two of EATONIC after meals wil. work won-Gers. You can have no idea of what sure ouick comfort EATONIC brings until von de try it Use EATONIC after your meass, enjoy a good appetite and get in! strength from the tood you eat A; the same time protect your-

Get a big box of EATONIC from your druggist today He will tell you that people who have used EATONIC say that they never dreamed that anything could give such quick and wongerru. results. It costs only 50c a box and it it tails in any way your droppist was you know and trust,

"I am unworthy of you."

"Totally unworthy. But I shall try to make myself worthy."
"Why bother? I am perfectly willing to go through life with that understanding." Baltimore American.

SAID IN FUN.

"That dog of yours looks thin."
"Yes. By the time we get ready to give him the bones there isn't nearly the meat left on them there used to be before the war."—Detroit Free Press.

"Don't you think it is wicked, when she closed up her house for the summer, not to provide for all the animals of her house-"Why, she sent the cat to a boarding-

house."
"But I understand that her husband is still at large."-Life. "You ought to be happy now that yo

are elected."
"Ugh."
"What are you reading over there se "Just a list of things I promised to do if I got elected."—Louisville Courier-

Journal. "It will be a proud boast in the future." "What will?"
"Instead of a fellow saying Tim a selfmade man' he'll stand up and say ; 'the Army made a man out of me.' troit Free Press.

"Why do you use such a long cigar-holder?" asked Smith.
"The doctor told me to keep away from tobacco," replied Jones.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

She-I see you quoted Shakespeare in your speech, senator, He—Oh, that's all right—I guess he won't take advantage of the advertising to run against me in the primaries.—Judge.

"When I sing the tears come into my eyes. What can I do for this?"
"Stuff cotton in your ears."—Boston Transcript. Willie-What's sociology, dad? Crabshaw-After you have worked and earned a dollar, my boy, sociology tells you how you shall spend it.—St. Louis Globe-

Democrat. "This vaudeville actress says her act has

seven changes of costume "Well?" "Shall we book her?"
"Is it one of these acts where the costume gets scantler with every change? It so, four changes will be about enough."—
Louisville Courier-Journal.

> See the CADILLAC at the STATE FAIR

> > Lincoln, Neb.

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"I suffered for 20 years with Eczema in its worst form. Affected all over the body. CRANOLENE left me as fine as white silk, and I sleep like a plow boy."—J. McCracken, Johnson City, Tem. (Written two years after using CRANOLENE.)

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WashOut The Pores With Cuticura Soap And have a clear, fresh complexion, free

from pimples, redness, or roughness. Pim-ples are usually caused by clogging and irritation of the pores. Smear them with irritation of the pores. Smear them with Cuticura Ointment. In a few minutes wash off with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

One Year Ago Today in the War. German forces occupied the Russian pert of Riga on the Baltic sea.

President Wilson issued a special message welcoming the soldiers of the national army into the nation's

The Day We Celebrate. Thomas A. Fry, president of the Fry Shoe company, born 1860. Harley G. Moorhead, attorney-at-

Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Doyan, United States marine corps, who commanded the brigade of marines in France, born in New Hampshire, 59 years ago. Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds. United States navy, retired, now in charge of the naval training station at

Gulfport, Miss., born in Virginia, 65 years ago. Right Hon. Sir George Foster merce, born in New Brunswick, 71

Edward J. Konetchy, first baseman of the Boston National league base ball team, born at La Crosse, Wis., 33 years ago.

This Day in History. 1783—Great Britain, France and Spain signed the peace of Versailles and Paris, which acknowledged the independence of the United States.
1362-The federals evacuated Cen-

Just 30 Years Ago Today

The Olivette Social circle, numbering 20 young ladies and gentlemen, has been recently organized to promote sociability, giving dancing and sleighing parties, etc. The season of '88 and '89 at the



Rice's Burlesque company in

The directors of the Omaha Na tional bank increased the capital stock of the bank from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, thus placing them at the head of all banks of city and state. Isaac H. Nott has returned from the mountains and his parents of Marion, In., are his guests for the

Mrs. Foley of St. Joseph, the mother Washington.

Mrs. Foley of St. Joseph, the mother a month in royalties on oil and gas and purchase their merchandise at wells and has refused \$4,000,000 cash home instead of burdening the railroads of the east.

Signposts of Progress The entire school board of Medford, N. J., is composed of women.

The government today is the bigest employer of labor in the United

A Chrago woman has patented with an electric battery in the heel to supply a mild current to a wearer's ankle as a tonic. A total of 2,800 miles of railroad was equipped with block signals during 1917, or about 700 miles more than the increase recorded in 1916. The wireless installation for aero has been perfected so that it is now possible for an aviator 6,600

feet in the air to com...unicate with a station 20 miles distant.
A rich deposit of asphalt has been discovered in the Philippines located so near the water's edge that no in-land transportation whatever is neces-South California produces \$7, per

ent of all the lima beans grown upon the face of the earth. The only other place where limas are extensively grown is on the island of Madagascar. Before the war 40,000 tons of barite were imported from Germany for the manufacture of lithopone. Now five companies are producing this article Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and Missouri. A man who 10 years ago vainly tried

to trade his farm in the mid-continent

oil field for a team of horses and a

State Press Comment Norfolk Press: The man who runs

how many enemies he has, but he has an elegant chance to learn how many friends the other fellow has. Wayne Herald: Among things in the government order directed at newspapers is one to the effect that no new papers shall be estab. lished during the war. We would ex-

tend that particular part of the order beyond the period of the war. Ainsworth Star-Journal: sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return and the sooner they will come.

said it takes nerve to stay in the trenches in France. We claim it takes nerve to lie on your back in a barber chair in America with soap in your eye, a razor on you: neck and a fly on your nose. And you dassent have no Stromsburg Headlight: Omaha jobbers are doing their bit in helping the transportation problem. For months have been collecting large stocks of merchandise in carload shipments.

Now they invite the retail merchants

of this territory to visit Omaha dur-

wagon, is now receiving over \$100,000 ing Market week, September 9-11,

Gothenburg Independent: It

Louisville Courier-Journal: If the caiser has sent any telegrams to the kaiserin since the middle of July they have not been fit for publication. are back to the old Hindenburg line,

sounds like "bean."

sacrifices for us and all free men be

New York World: Internal revenue