THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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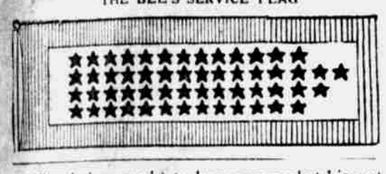


The kaiser ought to know now what his outlook is.

You still have a chance to get in on the dollars for doughnuts fund.

If a letter is unfit to be read to the city council, what do you think it contained?

The superintendent of police of Omaha seems "born to trouble, as sparks fly upward."

These September morns make us think the season has been moved forward several weeks.

If the Americanizers keep the promises they made at Lincoln, the whole world will be better off.

Wait until the first time the women show up at a fire as firemen and see the crowd they will draw.

Somehow or other we hear very little from our democratic brethren on what happened in Maine.

Emperor Karl at least cannot complain his communication did not get a prompt and decisive answer.

Somebody tells us the episode of the hearse and the contraband booze at Council Bluffs was quite a spirited affair.

An Omaha firm wants women to drive coal wagons. This is a new line of activity for the gentler sex, but some of them may qualify as coal heavers.

The roster of the Omaha organization for the Liberty loan drive reads like some army itself. This force surely ought to put it over the top again.

In Metz we are to be afforded an answer to the age-old problem as to whether a fortress really can be made impregnable. Up to now it has not been done.

[illegible] prescription for "Spanish flu" worked such wonders with Lloyd George that it may be adopted as a specfic, if not a panacea, for any epidemic that may threaten the armies of liberty.

Nebraska farmers will come right back and seed the normal acreage of wheat again this fall. It takes more than two bad seasons to discourage the energetic men who have made this state so great.

Omaha has no need for a "jack rabbit" justice court. It was to do away with justice court abuses that the municipal court was erected, and somewhere authority should rest sufficient to see that the intent of the law is carried out in spirit as well as in letter.

Cardinal Farley's death removes an important figure from Catholic church circles in America. As a prince in the great world organization of the church of Rome he was influential in maintaining its dignity in the New World, and in so directing its destiny as to preserve its identity. He was pre-eminently a churchman, and as such is best known to the world. His demise leaves a vacancy in the College of Cardinals that may not soon be filled.

Omaha will say goodby to Colonel Hersey with regret. He has quietly attended to the exacting duties of his post as commander of the big balloon school of which he has been head, but has made lasting friendships outside the military post. If he is now to be permitted to realize the wish of every good soldier, and be assigned to active duty overseas, he will find that his Omaha friends will follow him with continuing interest, and wherever he goes he will take with him the good wishes of all.

A Clean Cut Job

Pershing's victory between the Meuse and the Moselle astounds one by what art criticism would call its classic purity. Clean-cut, simple, rapid, complete, the only parallel that occurs to our conquest of the St. Mihiel salient is Nivelle's stroke of two years ago at Douaumont, with its one-day harvest of 10,000 prisoners, and the problem at St. Mihiel was a much more complicated one. The American assault from the south moved with uniform precision. There was nothing of the awkward delays at isolated points which have so often added to the costliness of an offensive. Along every road from the line of departure towards the heart of the German positions the schedule held. One hundred and fifty square miles of enemy territory were snipped off at a clip. In other words, the leadership was perfect; the one factor upon which apprehension was legitimate has been eliminated. "You went to the battle as to a feast," said Mangin to his American "comrades," in thanking them for their services in the second battle of the Marne. That Americans would go into battle ardent, and smiling, we took for granted from the first. That this same ardent, untamed American spirit would lend itself to the preparations exacted by the technique of modern warfare, that American soldiers would as soon study and measure and weigh as they would fight or eat, was something which remained to be demonstrated. It has been fully. Not only the "strikingly restrained" tone of Pershing's communique at which London wonders, but the character of the victroy which the communique chronicles, calls attention to a phase of the American spirit not at all apprehended in Europe's ordinary meaning of "American."—New York Post.

M'KELVIE AND THE BOSSES.

The fierce attacks being made on S. R. McKelvie, republican candidate for governor, are now explained by his own utterances. He has had the temerity to attack Bosses Mullen and Gooch, and to pledge himself that when elected he will reorganize the State Council of Defense so that it will not be dominated by the democratic high cockalorums.

For this he is daily subjected to a bombardment from the mud batteries of the Omaha Hyphenated, which must give all its efforts to support of Hitchcock, Mullen & Co. Mr. McKelvie has frankly stated his interest in the work of the State Council of Defense, his appreciation of its importance and his intention to do everything he can to assist in carrying out its legitimate and beneficial purposes.

But he has been equally frank in denouncing its political operation and criticizing its control by the democratic bosses, and for this he is subjected to scurrility and misrepresentation. The situation is going to be fully explained to the people, and they will be given an opportunity to determine whether the whole course of the State Council of Defense, as it has been directed by Gooch and Mullen, is to be approved at the polls.

McKelvie holds that the war is not a partisan affair; his assailants have persistently sought to obtain political advantage through the patriotism of the people. That is the issue, fairly and squarely stated.

The Fourth Liberty Loan.

The most imperative duty in connection with war, next to actual fighting, is to properly support the fighters. Unless we are behind our soldier boys with all our strength, their presence in Europe becomes futile. This thought must be uppermost in connection with the drive for the fourth big Liberty loan, soon to start. Americans over there are doing their share; their splendid victory at St. Mihiel and their part in the triumphs for the Allies' cause, were won through subscriptions to Liberty bonds and other means of raising money to pay expenses. Their task is to continue the fighting until autocratic despotism is put down; our task is to see that they never want for anything that is needed to make victory sure. Expansion of the war program has brought along with it increased estimates of cost. Money is needed in sums hitherto undreamed of. Six billions of dollars is tentatively fixed as the amount to be floated for the fourth loan. That it will be a big job is acknowledged by all, but that it must be accomplished is equally admitted. We have pledged every man and every dollar. Every man from 18 to 45 is now under orders, either in the field, in training or awaiting the call. And every dollar must be as ready to respond. Heads up, eyes front, and no slacking!

One People, One Country, One Purpose.

The world never saw a people more thoroughly unified than America is at present. This is shown by the unanimity with which approval is given to the president's answer to the Austrian peace feeler. Contrary to the expectation, said to have existed in official quarters, that the proposal might receive such discussion by the press as would dignify, if not really give it importance, the newspapers of the country anticipated any action of the government and with one voice denounced the request for conference as a sham. In congress leaders of both parties took similar views, and from every source come expressions that indicate how thoroughly Americans are welded together by the will to win. All other differences are sunk in the one great reservoir of patriotism. Whatever of activity is set on foot, it must be measured by its relation to the war, and stand or fall as it is helpful or a hindrance to victory. We are one people, with one country, and have one great purpose, to crush military autocracy and establish freedom throughout the world.

Aspects of the Stock Market.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the lack of speculative concern in the stock market. Wall Street is far from dull or inactive, but it shows none of the "boom" tendencies noted a couple of years ago, when "war babies" engrossed so much of public attention. It also presents some really hopeful aspects. Trading is mostly for investment in dividend-payers, and these are being taken by buyers of small means, to whom the income tax is not so much of a bugbear. Certain lines, control of which was rounded up by small groups, have been so neglected by purchasers that a redistribution has been noted. In some instances this has brought about a lower range in prices, but the stable securities still are sought for at figures that make them attractive. Professional dealers are quite content with the business and the outlook, holding it to be the healthiest the "street" has had since war came four years ago. Improved showing of earnings by the railroads and the steady inquiry for the dividend paying stocks are the features on which the brokers rest their comfortable feeling, and when Wall Street is peaceable, the rest of the country is doing fairly well.

Dimensions of the American Army.

Four million eight hundred thousand men under arms is the present scope of plans for the American army. This is to be accomplished by June of next year, according to announcement from the office of General March. Three million two hundred thousand of these already are in the service, and 1,700,000 are in France. Dispatch at the present rate of 300,000 a month is to be maintained indefinitely, to the end that spring will find not less than 3,000,000 effective American soldiers on European soil. Here is a military program of such dimensions as to astonish even the kaiser, who boasted so long and so loudly of his establishment. Germany was forty years in getting ready, but America will do this much in twenty-four months. These men are to be equipped and supplied with the latest and best of all things needed by an army, that they may speedily carry out the mission on which they were sent. The strength of the republic is marching to redeem its promise to humanity.

Twenty thousand homes in Omaha without children of a school age might be alarming if considered alone. Most of these are homes where life is just getting under headway, and quite a few are those in which the children have already passed through the schools. The situation would be serious indeed were it 20,000 homes without children, but such is not the case.

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Argentine senate voted to break diplomatic relations with Germany.

Secretary Baker announced the War department planned for an army of 2,300,000 men.

Great Britain reported the week's total of British ships sunk to be the smallest since ruthless submarine warfare was begun.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

A bill of sale was filed, conveying two of C. E. Mayne's fine horses to M. E. J. Cavanaugh.

The blowing up of old piers caused a loud explosion, which

drew a crowd to the Union Pacific bridge.

The Northwestern is arranging to run an excursion from the Iowa side of the river to let the people witness the "Siege of Sebastopol."

Hon. David Butler, union labor candidate for governor, will speak in Cunningham's hall and all laborers and members of the unions are invited to attend.

The Day We Celebrate.

Moses P. O'Brien, attorney, born 1860.

Clifford W. Reynolds, president and treasurer of the Reynolds Refrigerator company, born 1869.

Lucius E. Pinkham, governor of Hawaii territory, born at Chicopee Falls, Mass., 68 years ago.

Rev. Joseph Patton McComas, the new vicar of famous old St. Paul's chapel, New York City, born at Hagerstown, Md., 48 years ago.

Captain William R. Rush, U. S. N., commandant of the Charlestown Navy yard, born in Philadelphia, 61 years ago.

Key Pittman, United States senator from Nevada, born at Vicksburg, Miss., 46 years ago.

This Day in History.

1792—William B. Astor, the founder of the great Astor fortune in real estate, born in New York City, died there November 24, 1875.

1854—British troopship Charlotte wrecked in Algoa bay, with loss of 120 lives.

1868—General Prim proclaimed a provisional government for Spain.

1889—Forty-five persons were killed in a landslide from Citadel Rock, Quebec.

1891—Opening of the St. Clair River tunnel was celebrated at Port Huron and Sarnia.

1902—A stampede at the National Negro Baptist convention at Birmingham, Ala., resulted in the death of over 100 persons.

1914—Termonde, Belgium, was evacuated by the Germans.

1915—Bulgaria mobilized her army and announced an armed neutrality.

1916—Russians defeated Austro-Germans at Hungary's northwestern gateway.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

1,511th day of the great war.

The Missouri Valley Medical society opens its annual meeting today at Omaha

The second annual Alfalfa Palace carnival opens today at Rapid City, S. D.

The Northern German conference of the Methodist Episcopal church begins its session in St. Paul today, with Bishop Wilson presiding.

Discussion of the lumber industry and its relation to the war will occupy the annual meeting of the Northern Logging congress, which is to begin its sessions today in Milwaukee.

Storyette of the Day.

When Charles Schwab was inspecting the Seattle shipbuilding yards he was accompanied by his friend, Doctor Eaton. Both are eloquent speakers, the crowd always calling for more. It was horse and horse between the two as to which could tell the most impossible story on the other.

One day while addressing a few thousand shipbuilders Doctor Eaton scored a base hit with this:

"Boys I'll tell you something in strict confidence. A few days ago, when in Tacoma, Charlie and I went aboard a new ship that was nearly ready to go in service. As we walked along the clean, new deck, Charlie noticed some large lids and wondered what was inside. So the sailors came and lifted the hatch, and when he looked down into the hold, he said, 'Why the damn thing is hollow!'"

Then "Charlie" came to bat and told how on leaving Portland, "Doc" rushed to him in great excitement with the announcement that he had lost his baggage.

"'It's too bad!' I said. 'How did it happen?'

"'Why the cork came out!' moaned the doctor."—Cartoons Magazine.

Whittled to a Point

St. Louis Globe Democrat: It is wonderful how the Germans always planned to do the things the allies are trying to force them to do.

Kansas City Star: The worst thing about General Crowder's ruling that poets are essential is that now, more than ever, they'll be wanting to prove it.

Minneapolis Tribune: The Siberian front has suddenly moved 4,000 miles westward. The Germanized bolsheviki will have to borrow the German word for retreat and report that they "have occupied new positions."

Brooklyn Eagle: Let us commend the warning Governor Harding of the federal reserve board gives to national banks not to swell interest charges on loans as a means of "restricting credit." Those who will pay the heaviest interest are not the most useful of exploiters to the common cause.

Brooklyn Eagle: The United States administration having recounted the vote in the Republic of Panama, the government and not the opposition is declared the winner. It might be well for civilization if election disputes in all Latin America could be so quickly and so easily settled.

Germany's Frontier Forts

New York Times.

When the allies break through a formidable stretch of the Hindenburg line and the kaiser appeals to the German people to preserve the fatherland by "successful defense," it is time to give some attention to the fortifications of Germany on her western frontier and to those of the Rhine in the path of invading armies of the allies. Those fortresses must be reduced or contained, whatever the cost, if there is to be a victorious entry into Berlin. On the Franco-German frontier the allies would have to deal with the fortress districts, including areas of fortified places, of Metz and Strassburg; but they could elect to use a large part of their forces in making their approach to the Rhine fortress districts of Mainz and Cologne, through Luxemburg and Belgium. Mainz is about 100 miles in a straight line from the Luxemburg frontier, and Cologne 75 from the Belgian. The difficulties of the task in either case, should not be minimized, and in regard to the invasion of Germany through Luxemburg and Belgium there is still a long way to go, measuring the distance by the shock of battle and the overcoming of defenses, existing and improvised, which may cost heavy casualties and require a vast expenditure of munitions. Moreover, winter, with its impediments to the moving of artillery and its not infrequent frustration of infantry attacks, is not far off.

Metz, until the ill-starred Bazaine surrendered it, had never yielded to an enemy. Metz and Strassburg are very formidable bulwarks of the German frontier. In the case of Metz Napoleon III improved the defenses by a circle of forts extending for a considerable distance from the city, and the Germans, after wresting Metz from France, constructed defenses still further out, in fact as far as Thionville on the north and beyond the field of Gravelotte. Metz as a fortress dates from the days of the Romans. In the fifth century the Huns under Attila captured and plundered it. Metz had been in possession of France for two centuries when the Germans invested and took it in 1870. The peace of Frankfort confirmed their title. The capital of German Lorraine, Metz is 99 miles northwest of Strassburg, and it is connected with Luxemburg and the lower Rhine country by a remarkable system of strategic railways.

Strassburg, 30 miles east of the French frontier, derives a good deal of its importance from the fact that it is the capital of the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine. Three hundred and seventy miles from Berlin, its modern fortifications consist of a chain of 14 or more detached forts at a distance of from three to five miles from the center of the town; but the Germans, considering the range of modern artillery, must have constructed works much further out than this chain of forts. Strassburg being situated on a plain at the junction of the Ill and Breusch rivers, it has been practicable to contrive a system of releasing their waters to flow over a great part of the environments in an emergency.

Antwerp was regarded as perhaps the most formidable fortress in Europe, perhaps impregnagle. It was one of Brailmont's triumphhs, and the outlying forts, many of which had been constructed later, were supposed to make Antwerp a Belgian Gibraltar; and yet the Germans had no difficulty—it does not appear that their heralded 42-centimeter howitzers were used at all—in pounding the tremendously expensive works to pieces and forcing a capitulation. Antwerp shared the fate of Liege and Namur. Could Metz and Strassburg be closely invested, and could the artillery of the allies remove these fortresses from the road to Berlin? The Germans have never been able to dispose of Verdun. There the vive force school, as Lord Sydenham calls the believers in high explosives and storming troops, certainly failed. Bernhardi says of Strassburg that "it secures the most important passage over the Rhine against a French offensive into southern Germany, and its capture or maintenance is of high moral value for the whole conduct of the war."

The approach to Berlin through Belgium and Luxemburg should prove more feasible and more attractive. From Liege to Berlin is about 300 miles, but it must always be remembered that the strategic railways of the defenders would permit of rapid concentration and transportation of troops to repel invasion. The Rhine could be gained only after a succession of battles on German soil; and having arrived within striking distance of the river, the allies would find the strongly fortified cities and districts of Cologne, Coblenz and Mainz in their path. "The fate of a nation," Bernhardi says, "can never be decided by the "capture of a town, may it be ever so important." Armies in the field must be destroyed or captured. The alllies in 1919 will have a great superiority in combatants, and fortresses, used offensively or defensively, should not long impede their advance on Berlin.

Important Medical Discovery

Commonly new discoveries for the treatment of surgical cases are accepted with caution and reservation by surgeons, though often hailed as panaceas by writers of sensational news. To what degree the world will later have to discount the personal enthusiasm of Surg. Maj. James T. Pilcher as to "quino-formal" for gas gangrene we cannot tell. But the announcement to the Red Cross Research society in Paris comes from a sincere man, a doctor, who by heredity as well as by training is predisposed to the avoiding of overconfidence.

It appears that the discovery was made in work, research work, at the American military hospital at Auteuil. The preparation is described as consisting of quinine, acetic and hydrochloric acids, formaline and thymol. It is stated that treatment of gas gangrene has been revolutionized; that the new wound dressing has failed in only one of a large number of cases in which it was tried, and that for six weeks there have been no amputations at all at Auteuil.

A son of Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher, whose work on wound treatment was published in 1883 and whose "Textbook of Surgery," published in 1900, is still very valuable, Surgeon Major Pilcher, lives at 145 Gates avenue, the old family home, and his office is at 121 Gates avenue. He is only keeping up the line of work his father began, only continuing researches which the father and son prosecuted together. His discovery ought to be exceedingly important for service in all the military hospitals, and even for first treatment of the wounded, for its benefits do not depend on any elaborate hospital equipment, nor is its expense in any way prohibitive. And that is an element in the value of every such discovery.—Brooklyn Eagle.

People and Events.

One of the profiteering coal companies of Philadelphia has been invited to hand over $25,000 to the Red Cross and give all its profits between September 15 and October 1 to the same treasury. Digging up per order of the fuel administration saves the company's license. Ring the Liberty Bell!

Tobacco manufacturers send up to Washington an S. O. S. call for exemption privileges for their men. Surely the tobacco job is essential, ranking next to food as a war winner. Doubtless if the plaintive pleaders could lure Provost Marshal General Crowder to a smoke fest he might be persuaded to switch the safety sign from the poets to the tobacconists.

Eight hundred telephone girls in London signed and sent to headquarters a protest against official insinuations that the service afforded better marriage prospects than any other line of work and ascribing to this the difficulty of retaining adequate help. An emphatic denial is entered by the signers. So far from being a matrimonial agency, the girls declare the telephone service is the reverse, since operators are severely punished for talking with subscribers. On this side of the pond current belief esteems the job as Dan Cupid's favorite. No one authorized to speak has yet flouted Dan's blarney.

The Bee's Letter Box

When You Turn the Clock Back.

Omaha, Sept. 14.—To The Editor of The Bee: In the near future, when the clocks are to be set back one hour, much confusion and some damage will result unless people are informed how to make this alteration in the time. All striking clocks should be stopped for one hour. This is the best way, but if people prefer, they can move the hands forward 11 hours, allowing the clock to strike at each hour, half-hour or quarter-hour, as the case may be. The hands of a striking clock can not be moved backward without damage. On clocks that do not strike it is best to move the hands forward 11 hours although they can be moved backward one hour without material damage. On all alarm clocks it is best to move the hands forward 11 hours. The hands on watches may be moved backward one hour. HENRY COPLEY.

Boosts Chamber of Commerce.

Omaha, Sept. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: I was for a long time a knocker against the Chamber of Commerce of Omaha, when I did not belong to it, and for a long time afterwards. It was because I did not understand it and know the unselfish work it was doing for the city and for me and all its other knockers. I find since getting better acquainted with it that most of its knockers do not work or give for the city's progress or business prosperity and growth, and do not know that the club is made up of good people of all classes, both rich and poor, who are spending their time and money for the good of the city generally. I also find that those who knock use knocking as an excuse for not joining and bearing their share of the burdens that rightfully fall to them, much like the man who doesn't want to give to charity or war relief kicks on methods as an excuse for not doing anything.

If there is any other organization in Omaha that does what the Chamber of Commerce is doing for the business and moral growth of Omaha, and that is helping it in its time of stress, and that is looking to the welfare of our solider boys at the camps and those leaving the city, and is trying to help out in every way it can the people of this city, I would like to know what organization it is.

And the example the Chamber of Commerce is setting other cities and communities is far-reaching in good. Of course, it makes mistakes at times just as individuals who compose it make mistakes. Its various committees, like that of public welfare, war activities, traffic, trade, river navigation, publicity, highways, new activities, city affairs, manufactories, agricultural, live stock, grain, soldiers' welfare, good fellowship, fruit development, marketing, city health, development of new industries, banking, insurance, automobile trade and various other things show the wide range of its work, and all of which require the effort of men who should not be knocked, but should be encouraged. A PRIVATE IN THE REAR RANK.

Spring Lake Park's Spring.

Omaha, Sept. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: I saw the statement of Mr. Thomas Falconer, city commissioner, in regard to preserving the spring in Elmwood park. He has kept Spring Lake park in fine shape this year; in fact, I think in finer shape than at any time in the past.

But the big spring in the park ought to be fixed so that people could get water from it. It has cut under the cement work that was not put in properly in the first place, and all the water goes to waste. There are several springs in the park, but only one of the smallest ones is in such shape that water can be obtained, and it is the finest water in this part of the country.

Hundreds of people use the water and hundreds more would use it if it was in such shape that it could be easily obtained. I do not drink any other water, and get it the year round, and have done that for more than five years right along, and I never get sick. I hope that some way will be found to fix up the big spring at least.

Permission ought to be given in November for the extermination of the numberless squirrels in Spring Lake park. With meat so high, they would make good eating for those that like them, and it would be a relief to see them almost, if not wholly, exterminated, for they are an unmitigated nuisance, and the more so as there are at least 200 of them in and around Spring Lake park. Within a half blockk of my home I counted 20 of the pests last Friday evening.

Spring Lake park was called the prettiest natural park in the United States by people from other states, until it was spoiled a good deal by past park superintendents, who cut down so many hundreds of trees, including all of the big trees. It is to be hoped that no more of the live trees will be cut down, for man cannot improve on nature when it comes to trees. FRANK A. AGNEW.

Round About the State

The lure of paying jobs and war are reflected in the decreased enrollment of Fremont schools. First day's registration shows a decrease of 95 compared with last year.

Schuyler Sun and Ericson Journal are the latest recruits in the ranks of the $2-a-year papers. They're all doing it, forced to it by the increased drafts of printing material makers.

More and yet more potash discoveries radiate through reports from northwest Nebraska. Pospects of great wealth in that section rival the golden hopes of distant oil belts.

Rushville Standard reports results of threshing are "extremely satisfactory" in that section. Wheat averages around 25 bushels and oats runs from 50 to 73 bushels to the acre.

County Judge Norval of Seward is in the service of his country, but his campaign for re-election goes forward with all the more vim. Patriotic supporters plan to hold the job for him.

Seward County Tribune wants it understood now and later that "this paper is not the personal mouthpiece of any politician or political party, neither does a board of censors pass on anything appearing in these columns." Evidently the Tribune is equipped with a self-starter.

Foxy boy is the Gothenburg Independent. Looking ahead is his long suit. Replying to a troubled subscriber who asks, "What in the name of Hoover shall we have for Thanksgiving dinner?" the scribe throws out the delicate hunch: "How will we know unless we are there?" Oh, Boy!

CHEERY CHAFF.

"It was splendid to see the manhood of the nation rushing to its defense in the national registry. How anyone could hold back with that sight before him, I can't imagine."

"I suppose you registered?"

"No; luckily, it's just a week since my forty-fifth birthday."—Baltimore American.

"I wish I were living in Switzerland now."

"Why do you wish that?"

"So I could get some close-ups of the war. Everyone living in Switzerland seems to have a grandstand seat."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"I've brought my own sugar. What are they serving at Clare's reception?"

"Tea."

"And at Mabel's?"

"Fruit punch."

"That's the place for me. I'm going where I can get the most for my sugar."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Mrs. Flashleigh boasts that she married her husband to reform him and has succeeded."

"Reformed him of what?"

"She thought he had a bad habit of holding on to money too tightly."—Indianapolis Star.

Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion and complexion beautifier at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Advertisement.

-WHY- NOT NICHOLAS OILS?

E. V. Nicholas Oil Company

"Business is Good—Thank You"

SAFETY SERVICE SAVING

19th and FARNAM

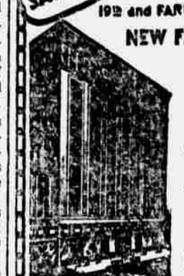
NEW FIREPROOF

200 ROOMS

With Bath, $1.50 & $1.75

With Toilet, $1.00 & $1.25

On Direct Car Line From Depots



Hotel Sanford OMAHA

Sherman & McConnell Say

After each meal—YOU eat one

EATONIC

(FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE)

and get full food value and real stomach comfort. Instantly relieves heartburn, bloated, gassy feeling, STOPS acidity food repeating and stomach misery AIDS digestion; keeps the stomach sweet and pure

EATONIC is the best remedy and only costs a cent or two a day to use it. You will be delighted with results. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Please call and try it

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., 6 Busy Stores, Omaha.

Miss Muriel Young Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Eczema

"I was taken sick, and then broke out on my face, and afterwards all over my body. I was treated but it did not seem to help. The eczema started in small pimples, afterwards becoming blisters, and were like a hard crust, and were very sore. They itched until I could not stand to have any clothes on, and I could not sleep at night for about six months.

"I was told to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I got them and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Muriel Young, Brickton, Minn., Jan. 29, 1918.

You may rely on Cuticura to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Nothing better to clear the skin of pimples and blotches, the scalp of dandruff and the hands of chapping. Besides the Soap has no superior.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

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POTASH

Standard Potash Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of Nebraska)

Reduction Works at

Lakeside, Nebraska

Main Office—Omaha National Bank Building, Rooms 708-712

Douglas 246.

To Stockholders and Friends of STANDARD POTASH COMPANY: I am pleased to report to you that we have had the most encouraging news from our plant in regard to the progress being made toward its completion. The finishing work is now in the hands of Mr. Henry Schwarz of the Schwarz Engineering Company of Denver, Colo., who is superintending the work and now reports that the plant will be ready for operation in October.

There is but a small amount of stock in this Company now for sale, and we will be pleased to quote our present price to any interested parties.

STANDARD POTASH CO.

FRANK E. CLARK, Secretary.