



Good morning; are you sneezing?

Each bond sold is a wallop at the Hun. Buy bonds.

Lens was a long time falling, but it finally dropped.

You can subscribe to Liberty bonds without the advice of a doctor.

Whatever you do, keep cool; nothing good is ever accomplished by losing one's head.

Each foot of ground gained in France makes the security back of the Liberty bonds that much better.

Austria is now pledging "no annexations." That is one wish of the Hun that will be gratified to the limit.

Wall Street also responds to the stimulating news from overseas, and bulls are chasing bears again at a lively speed.

The skip-stop system is coming, and then we will have all the latest frills except the 6-cent fare on our trolley lines.

Every day is Fourth of July on the battle front now, and the kaiser is beginning to learn what a real war looks like.

A "silent moment" is to be adopted by the Red Cross workers. This might be extended to others with little loss of efficiency.

"Backing up the president" is all right, so long as the president goes the way the Omaha Hyphenated thinks he ought to go.

"Spanish flu" holds no unknown terror, but it is a mighty inconvenient thing to have going around just now, when we are so busy on matters of real importance.

Ak-Sar-Ben will soon be out of the way, and the Liberty loan drive will start in earnest. Get ready to surrender at the first approach, and make the job a short one.

Sugar beet growers have responded nobly to the call, and will fill many more sugar bowls this year than last. A little urgency always gets a definite answer in America.

One hundred ships went down the ways from American shipyards in the month of September. As this is at the rate of four a day for the working period of the month, it must be considered quite satisfactory.

As \$9,000,000 is to \$4,000,000, so is the democratic performance in Nebraska as compared to its promise. Easy to figure this out. Yet the claqueurs for the administration have the nerve to insist that they saved the state money!

Judged by preparations made, the Heimles intended to stay forever in Argonne woods, but the Yankee boys rooted them out of their concrete-lined burrows, just the same. The name American will have a new significance in Germany forever.

Of course, if anybody did, Keith Neville did, and if anybody didn't, why, it was somebody else. This sums up the defense of the governor in the columns of his organists. However, the voters are not in a mood to trifle with explainers this time.

Allies Sweep Armageddon

Students of Jewish and Biblical history will be profoundly interested in the announcement that the British army has crossed the plain of Esdraelon, known as the "Battlefield of Armageddon." This plain figures largely in history on account of the many sanguinary struggles of which it has been the scene, but it is of especial interest to the modern world by the reference to it in the Apocalypse (Rev. xvi, 16) as the place where in the final struggle between good and evil the greatest of all battles will be fought; the battle of that great day of God Almighty, to be fought at Armageddon, Armageddon being the Hebrew name of the plain.

The plain separates Galilee from Samaria, is triangular in form, and surrounded by mountains, of which Mount Carmel is the most conspicuous. Through it runs the road across Palestine, which was the greatest thoroughfare of Asia Minor in ancient times.

It was because of lying on the easiest and most frequented highway of antiquity that it became such a frequent and famous battle ground. "In it," writes one historian, "Gideon's gallant band of 300 picked men routed the Midianites from beyond the Jordan by their sudden night attack. On Mount Gilboa, Saul and Jonathan made their last tragic stand against the Philistine army. In the southwestern arm of the plain, King Josiah was defeated and slain by the Egyptian army. Holofernes set up his camp on the Plain of Esdraelon. So did Pompey, and Mark Antony, and Titus. Near Mount Tabor Vespaian in the year 67 A. D. routed the Jewish patriots with great slaughter.

The last significant campaign of the ages took place when, one after another, Christian strongholds on the edges of this place were captured by the Saracen army under 'Umar. Six hundred years later east and west met on the historic battlefield, when Napoleon Bonaparte was victorious over the Turks, but the victory was won at such great cost that he had to retreat to Acre and give up his hopes of rivaling Alexander the Great as the conqueror of Asia.—New York World.

TIME TO KEEP COOL.

"Keep your feet warm and your head cool" is the first edict issued to any community threatened with influenza epidemic.

Let us take this advice to ourselves—there is no occasion to be stampeded over the quarantine established in Omaha by our health commissioner against places of public assemblage, including schools and churches. Regardless of our approval or disapproval of this action, or any disposition to regard it as premature, the order lays on all of us the obligation of obedience.

Since the scourge of Spanish influenza which is ravaging the country is not yet serious in this city, the precautionary measures of the health commissioner are preventive in anticipation of what might happen without their enforcement. Remember, it is better to be safe than sorry.

Whether the action taken be justified by conditions locally or not, it has support in experience elsewhere. Eastern cities are placing similar restrictions on their inhabitants in an endeavor to check the spread of the disease, which has seriously menaced life and health everywhere. Expert medical opinion advises isolation as the first step in treatment. Quarantine is in the nature of preventing promiscuous gatherings at which the infection may be ignorantly or carelessly propagated.

Now is the time for citizens generally to keep cool. Observe with care the ordinary rules of health, follow the requirements of the public health authorities and do all that may be done to avert calamity.

Plenty of opportunity for debate and comment will be had after the embargo is lifted.

Splendid Naval Achievement.

The successful attack by the allied navies on the Austrian base at Durazzo is one of the outstanding features of the day's news. This place has been one of the strong nests from which the submarines have set out to make travel on the Mediterranean uncertain. It also has been used as a base for the Austrian army in Albania, and as such was doubly important to the foe. As an outpost of the Hun it was a menace, and its reduction removes just that much of the German power for harm. While the much stronger naval bases at Fiume and Pola remain in Austrian control, they are bottled up more completely than ever because of the freedom of action secured by the Allies through the demolition of Durazzo. Austria's navy, aside from its U-boats, has been of even less service than the German, and has suffered more severely because of persistence of Italian attack. This latest blow will render the great naval establishment of the dual empire practically worthless.

"Backing Up the President."

The president of the United States, in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces, appealed to the senate to pass a certain measure, assuring that body he deemed such action vitally essential to winning the war. The Omaha Hyphenated, whose owner voted against the president, squarely contradicts the commander-in-chief, hypocritically pretends to adore, "A war issue it cannot be considered," answers this apologist for and defender of the kaiser in bygone times, when it was safer, and then it jumps onto the people who did stand by the president, saying:

It is amazing how sensible people will poll-parrot phrases they do not themselves believe, and that very few other people believe, and yet assert them in a manner as if everybody believed them.

That is to say, those who have consented to follow the president in this war, and who quote his words on occasion as representing American sentiment, are "poll-parrotting" phrases they do not believe. The outfit that played the kaiser's game so long is making a poor showing for itself when it comes to giving unswerving support to the president.

Confusion in Central Empires.

Americans should not allow their judgment to be led astray by reports from the capitals of Germany and Austria. While confusion undoubtedly prevails among the politicians of the Central empires, and the people there are greatly disturbed as a result of the military situation, it is plain that as yet the kaiser has no thought of meeting the requirements of the Allies. Selection of a man of moderate views to fill the important office of chancellor of the empire is a concession to German sentiment rather than to outside pressure. It may be taken as a reflection of the policy leading to the recent remarkable proposal from Count Czernin on behalf of Austria. The Allies decided to be caught with such bait, and may be trusted to steer clear of any approach to a false or inconclusive peace. Prince Maximilian as chancellor should be looked upon as sop to those Germans who have fallen away from the pan-German program and his appointment considered merely a device to fool the kaiser's subjects into a notion that he sincerely is trying to restore peace and order to his realm. Germany is not yet ready to accept the verdict of defeat, which finally must be rammed home by the armies of democracy.

Charles Kemmes, Doubly Decorated.

Something attractive about that boy from Nebraska, Charles Kemmes by name, on whom General Pershing has bestowed a double decoration. When he left the little community he calls home he did not think of himself as a hero, and most likely he does not now. His days had been spent, as have those of all Nebraska boys, in ways of peace, learning how to do things that will produce good. Caught up in the swirl of the war, he went to the training camp, drilled, dug ditches, took gas mask practice, and all that sort of thing; "crabbed" at the grub, and generally behaved like a big, good-natured, wholesome lad, which he is. In a general way he knew that he was going with some millions of others to drive the Hun back into his den, to rid the world of a terrible menace. One day in July, on the Soissons front, he discovered a German machine gun nest of two guns and the men to handle them. Quite casually he went in and put the whole outfit out of business. This won for him a decoration, and all his comrades were glad. Two days later, under somewhat similar circumstances, he repeated the feat, for which he was given a second decoration. He is back with his company, ready to do it again, if he gets a chance, and when the war is over he will return to Nebraska, take up life anew and become one of the state's substantial citizens, just because he is the sort of stuff that has made the American soldier resistless.

TODAY

Right in the Spotlight.

Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, who today celebrates his silver jubilee as Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, is widely known by his leadership of the campaign which raised a fund of \$8,500,000 for clergy pensions, and by reason of his former presidency of the Religious Education association. Prior to being selected to succeed the famous Philip Brooks in the episcopate, Bishop Lawrence was first a professor in and then dean of the Episcopal theological seminary at Cambridge, Mass. A native of Boston, with eminent ancestors, among whom were some of the leaders in the industrial development of New England, he has shown unusual ability as an administrator, contributor of the property of the churches, and censor of methods of finance.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Theodore Roosevelt addressed a great loyalty rally in Madison Square Garden.

Field Marshal Haig reported the capture of 4,477 prisoners, including 114 officers, in the British drive at Ypres.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

Ex-Judge Palmer and wife of Sioux Falls, S. D., are visiting Dr. A. B. Somers.

The Schuetzen club will have a prize target shooting match at Schuetzen park. There will be \$600 in prizes.



Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Breckenridge arrived in this city this morning, having visited the principal eastern cities on their wedding trip. They will reside at 1809 Farnam street.

The fireworks committee met and agreed on some of the pyrotechnics for the bridge celebration.

John Fallon and Miss Annie King were married in St. Bridget's Roman Catholic church by Rev. Father D. W. Moriarity.

Peter Colson and Matilda Bendersen, both of this city, have been licensed to wed.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Finlayson returned from Canada.

The Day We Celebrate.

B. J. Scannell, real estate man, born 1861.

Charles M. Eaton of the Omaha Stove Repair works, born 1859.

"Tay Pay" O'Connor, celebrated Irish journalist and parliamentary leader, born at Athlone, Ireland, 70 years ago.

Alfred E. Marling, president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, born at Toronto, Ont., 60 years ago.

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston public library, born at Syracuse, N. Y., 48 years ago.

William Churchill, former United States consul-general in Samoa, and a noted authority on Polynesian affairs, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 59 years ago.

Frank H. Hitchcock, former post-master-general of the United States, born at Amherst, O., 49 years ago.

This Day in History.

1750—James O'Reilly, the first justice of the supreme court of the United States to enunciate the leading principles of the state rights doctrine, born in England. Died at Edenton, N. C., October 20, 1799.

1813—Battle of the Thames, in upper Canada, between the Americans under General Harrison and the British and Indians under General Proctor.

1853—Turkey made a declaration of war against Russia, and the Nez Perces surrendered to Col. Nelson A. Miles.

1881—An international cotton exposition, the first in the United States, was opened at Atlanta.

1915—United States notified Turkey the Armenian massacres must cease.

1916—Romanian armies met with severe defeats in Bulgaria and Transylvania.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

1527th day of the great war.

Centennial anniversary of the meeting of the first state legislature of Illinois.

The dedication of the new state capitol of Missouri, which was to have taken place today, has been indefinitely postponed because of the war.

Owing to the war, the proposed celebration of the semi-centennial of the founding of Cornell university, which was to have opened today, has been indefinitely postponed.

Republicans and democrats of Massachusetts are to hold their state platform conventions today, the republicans meeting in Boston and the democrats in Worcester.

In recognition of the war work being done by millions of American women, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has designated today for observance in the Fourth Liberty loan campaign as "Women-in-War-Work Day."

People and Events

From a place in the sun to a cellar in Mannheim is quite a descent, but the kaiser made it all right. Air bombs staged the nose dive of the All Highest.

American Invasion of Britain

Frank Dilnot in New York Times.

America has conquered England in a more effective way than it ever conquered Germany, for while its great armies will play a large part in the military defeat of the enemy its spirit and its personality have secured the respect and admiration, and are daily gaining more and more of the affection of the people in the old country. It is inevitable that for generations to come America will have a hold on the feelings of British men and women, outwardly unemotional, but of all peoples the most tenacious in kindly regard or active dislike.

One of the incidents of the war is the fact that great masses of American troops passing through England or are temporarily stationed there. Thus the towns and villages and countryside places have had two great experiences, reacting on each other, the first being the inspiring and exhilarating knowledge that America had come into the war with its vast forces on behalf of civilization; the second, personal contact with the men who are conquering the world. Knowledge of them that is bound to arise from a friendly curiosity. These two influences have had and are still having enormous effect. The English are not demonstrative. There is little or no ringing of bells or waving of flags to signal various battle successes. There has been an instinctive avoidance of arrogance or jubilation at public meetings. But nevertheless on one occasion this year, namely, on July 4, the British people let themselves go. A distinguished French journalist recently arrived in this country, who has spent some years in London, tells me he has seen no enthusiasm during the war comparable with that he witnessed in London on that day. "At the meeting in Central Hall there were fervid scenes which deeply impressed all foreigners who know how the Britishers have to be intensely stirred before they demonstrate at all. No one could have been in the heart of Britain without feeling that the heart of Britain was moved. I am a Frenchman and was able, therefore, to form an impartial judgment. It was impossible not to feel the deep sincerity of these people of all classes, people who as a rule cover up their feelings. It was wonderful."

An English officer in France wrote to me a month ago with great frankness: "I was a little doubtful whether the Americans were going to like the Hun. One day I saw a great deal of American bluff and bluster, and, to tell the truth, I was rather nervous, and wondered whether I should like them or not. I have now met several bunches of them. Latterly three young officers have been living with us. It has been a delight to meet them (of course it is the officers I have been at close quarters with). They are as modest as they are keen. They are fine fellows personally—gentlemen all. We think no end of them."

A young English gunner who has been fighting two years in France and Flanders wrote me about the same time: "Last week we came in touch with some of the American boys, the first we have seen. They are a fine, upstanding lot of chaps, and we are on chummy terms with several of them. What we like specially is that they have no bounce. There is ginger in them. They are taller and more manly than our crowd. They naturally have a good deal to pick up, but they are I have met are both quick and clever. We like them because they are nice fellows."

London is not a city which befalls itself easily. There is scant display of Union Jacks even in wartime, and there was a good deal of significance in the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes over the Houses of Parliament and other public buildings. But emphasis was given to the display of the American colors in the suburbs where are the homes of the poor and the middle well-to-do the Stars and Stripes are hung out of the windows of houses in thousands of cases. One letter from a typical middle class home—very English and with no American affiliations—gives an example: "We are going to keep our old Union Jack to the end of the war and put it out then, but we have put up the Stars and Stripes, one from many upstairs windows, and one in the garden. Out of the 12 houses in our road three are showing the Stars and Stripes."

The character and behavior of the American troops in England is a substantial factor. A race like the English is bound to be impressed by the fine physique and martial bearing of the sinewy Americans, but more potent even than this has been the personality of the soldiers from overseas. The impression they seem to have made is that of highly intelligent, slow-speaking, quick-witted young men. Their sobriety is commented on. They are deeply interested in all they see and hear; they are high grade in both intelligence and manners. "Gentlemanly" is the English way of summing them up. The hospitality with which they have been received has taken large numbers of them into British homes, and many lasting friendships have been formed. Something more than friendship is likely to be reached in many cases. I have just heard of an American private who has become engaged to the daughter of an influential London lawyer. There must be hundreds of love matches in the making, for the clear-cut American boy is just the one to appeal to a girl with a touch of romance in her.

There can be no doubt that the Americans' invasion of England is approaching completion. It will probably be beneficial for both countries.

The Clean Plate

Mr. Hoover, the food administrator, says that to fill the requirements of the allied civilians and armies, the Belgian relief and certain neutrals who are dependent upon the United States this country must send abroad during the current fiscal year 2,600,000 tons of meats and fats, 10,400,000 tons of breadstuffs, 1,850,000 tons of sugar and 2,700,000 tons of feed grains. We can do it, he says, and still have plenty left for ourselves if every person during the year will eat half a pound less a week of breadstuffs and half a pound less of meats and fats.

There is to be no rationing here, he says. That will not be necessary if the people practice reasonable economy voluntarily, as they have done on occasion in the past. It is necessary, says Mr. Hoover, "that every family in the United States see if it cannot buy less, serve less, return nothing to the kitchen and practice the gospel of the clean plate."

Mr. Hoover may rest assured that the American public will take up a notch in its belt and enlist in his "clean plate" army. He has demonstrated in the past that he will ask no sacrifice of the people that is not necessary and that he indulges in no arbitrary regulations which would tend to show his authority. The public will effect the economies he asks—and a little more for good measure.—Washington Post.

The bicycle output is to be curtailed and the steel saved turned into war essentials. Conservation magnates opine that the frequency of official leg-pulling affords all the exercise needed in that line.

Out in San Francisco, where hair clips range from 50 cents to \$1, the Chinese style of hair braiding looks mighty good to the Caucasian crowd. If John C. sets the fashion in the fog belt of the era of the sandlots and Dennis Kearney becomes a vague memory.

Round About the State

Will Maupin once more backs into the newspaper harness, this time at Gering. The gentleman from York and Lincoln and other towns seems determined to gobble the belt as the champion newspaper promoter and trader in the Antelope state.

A public sale of farm land in Merrick county, held in Grand Island recently, visions the going value of land thereabout. Several parcels of potato kings of northwestern Nebraska, \$83,870. The highest price paid was \$135 an acre for the homesided located seven miles east of Grand Island.

A happy and timely means of fitting punishment to the crime is piped by the Norfolk Press: "When our boys get through with their suns over there we would like to borrow them for a few hot shots at the profiteers over here." All in favor of the motion will please rise and give the sign.

"Twelve or more officials," indexed by the Alliance Herald, are being hauled around the state by potato kings of northwestern Nebraska. "What do you?" Oh, just sizing up the "spud crop and grading them for market. These little attentions lend a touch of distinction to royal society thereabouts.

York News-Times, which keeps close tab on Omaha's upward march, observes drily that "even vets have become converted to the idea of the profiteer. The people look better, the city looks better and the bank accounts look better. Better all around." Praise from a stern critic is praise indeed.

The reported abundance of apples in Wayne county failed to depress prices at Norfolk. Evidently the dealers kept tab on Wayne's orchard output and discounted the report. "Apples," says the Norfolk Press, "are being marketed in the city since Moses was raised on the cow's milk. It is not yet claimed that the apples are needed to feed the allies, but that excuse will probably come along in time."

CENTER SHOTS.

Detroit Free Press: About the only time the Hun comes forward now is when he sees a fine chance to surrender.

Washington Post: Liberty motors are used in America and allied airplanes, motor cars and tanks. No wonder the kaiser hates the very word "liberty."

New York World: The Turks and the Bulgars have found one point on which they can agree—German support in time of their defeat is a false hope.

Minneapolis Tribune: American bankers tell us this country could raise \$300,000,000.00 for war purposes if necessary. That puts Croesus in the piker class.

Baltimore American: Glad women in St. Michel dug out of hiding places their best clothes they had saved four years to be worn on the day of deliverance from the German oppressor. The eternal feminine.

New York World: The United States has again spoken, not only for itself, but for all the free governments at war with autocracy. The winged words of President Wilson's Baltimore message are still ringing in the ears of the Prussian militarist and imperialist.

Philadelphia Bulletin: The chief trouble with Hog Island seems to be that too many lazy mollycoddlers are on the payroll. A full day's work for a full day's pay and fewer "sporting events" and "social features," ought to be the cure for a lot of malcontent idlers who have been passing themselves off as workmen.

New York Herald: A gratifying report on the stock of wheat in the country is made by the Department of Agriculture. Elevators, mills and wholesale dealers reported on hand as of the first day of this month more than 114,000,000 bushels—nearly three times as much as a year ago. The figure does not include the amount on farms or the total commercial stocks of the country. And the work of increasing the planted area goes on.

HERE AND THERE.

Flowers smell sweetest just previous to rain. The perfume of the violet is volatile, is prevented by the moisture-laden air from rising and dispersing. So it is more concentrated in the flower itself.

England has granted exemption to the war veterans who are not only men and only employ of a coal mine near his home. The man mines 20 to 25 tons of coal weekly, and last year his output was 1,000 tons.

The first medal awarded to a foreigner for his services to the United States was given by congress to Lt. Fleury, a young French officer, for gallantry displayed at the battle of Stony Point in 1779.

In a manufacture of great bells Russia has always taken the lead. A bell cast at Moscow in the 16th century weighed nearly 300,000 pounds, and it required 24 men to ring it. Larger still was the "Great Bell" of Moscow, which, however, was cracked and broken before its completion.

A workman engaged in casting metal in the manufacture of ordnance in which Arsenal, a few years ago, lost his balance, and fell into a cauldron containing 12 tons of molten metal. The man was utterly consumed in a few seconds. The war office authorities decided not to profane the dead by using the metal in the manufacture of ordnance, and the mass of metal was actually buried in a Church of England clergyman read the service for the dead over it.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"The censor cuts out all the interesting parts of his letters, but he's found a way to get even with him."

"What's he's going to quit writing?" Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Quotem—O, dear! One-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives.

Mrs. Pokerness—It is some job for us women to keep track of the male half.—Boston Globe.

Teacher—If I have 40 pounds of tea and put another 20 pounds in it, what do I get?—Draft, registration, meat, sugar, wine, milk, playing or postal card?—Judge.

"There's that naughty Mrs. Plubdub. I hate that woman." "Well, there's nothing we can do about it except kiss her viciously."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"How do you think the boys will act when you come home from the war?" "All right, but now that you've asked me, I fancy I shouldn't care about riding with the chauffeur who has been accustomed to driving one of those tanks."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Officer—So you captured a thousand Germans by just calling across No. Man's Lane?—That's right, you don't want to see a square deal if you're wrong?—Yankee Private—No, I promised them a square meal.—Life.

The Bee's Letter Box

The Republican Party.

Omaha, Oct. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: From his conception to date the republican party has met every social, economic and political crisis and survived to see victory recorded for its effort.

The republican party of Nebraska has shied its castor into the political arena of 1918 with a ticket that merits the undivided support of the party from United States senator to township officers. In this great effort Mr. Wilson has appeared before both houses in joint session oftener than any president in American history. He has received substantial support from the republican party. A history is purchased with the price of casting aside personal and petty bickerings, lining up in a solid phalanx and opposing the common enemy with an united party. The keynote of republican government is, "the voice of the people is supreme law." Those who were successful in receiving the nomination should stand by the nominees who want Nebraska in the republican supremacy.

Vilification and misrepresentation when not justifiable are not answers to sensible argument. Up to date Mr. Jeffers has escaped, Mr. Norris receives his baptism of fire because he is in the way of profiteers, friend of farmers and labor, McKelvie a friend of plain people and "Mike" Clark because he obeys the law in spirit and letter.

Ladies, attention: No man has a right to govern another without that man's consent. A woman who pays taxes is amenable to all the provisions of the civil and criminal codes of law, are intelligent, capable and conscientious, yet denied the right to say what shall make laws to better or mar their condition.

Ladies, keep your eyes on the republican party.

W. E. ALEXANDER, 2512 North Twenty-fifth Street.

Vote on Wartime Prohibition.

Malvern, Sept. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: As one of your subscribers would like to have you publish the names of the Iowa congressmen who voted for the prohibition measure recently passed, The writer votes as a rule, making exception for county offices, the regular republican ticket, but I do not want to vote for a republican congressman who ignores the mandate of the people of Iowa expressed on October 15, 1917.

MILLS COUNTY.

Answer: The amendment referred to was adopted in the house by a division, and without calling the roll; therefore there is no record of how any individual member voted on the proposition.

Also Opposed to German.

Creston, Ia., Oct. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: Answering the criticism of Charles Wooster of and concerning Governor Wilson and the State Council of Defense, I desire to say that, while I hold no brief for the democratic party, being a republican myself, the action taken by them concerning the use of foreign languages was exactly right. Mr. Wooster and all his ilk must learn that this is America! He evidently does not know it.

Anyone of foreign birth who comes to this country to make the same his home owes the country complete, full and absolute allegiance, a part of which is to use the language of his adopted country.

This is the American nation. Use the American language. If you do not know it, learn it; if you do not like it, get out!

It is time to abolish all "little Germanys," or any other clusters of foreign nations, within the American nation.

The nation has been indulgent too long; it is time to act! E. A. LEE.

Drug Store Service in Omaha.

Omaha, Oct. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: Do you know that in our city of some 200,000 there is not a drug store open after 12:30 a. m. Last night after the Ak-Sar-Ben parade I was seized with neuralgia. I stood it until shortly after 12 o'clock, and then started for a drug store to get some medicine to ease the pain. I walked up and down Farnam, Harney, Dodge, Douglas and the crossstreets from Eighteenth to Thirtieth, and out of the dozens of drug stores there was not one open. It was not until 7 o'clock this morning that I could get into one and obtain medicine which relieved me and enabled me to get some much needed rest. I do not believe there is another city of this size, or half the size of Omaha.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Of